

Export Development Authority (APEDA) Act, 1985 (2 of 1986) read with rule 3 of the APEDA Rules, 1986, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be a member of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

### **MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE RUBBER BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): Madam, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947) read with rule 4(2) of the Rubber Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be a member of the Rubber Board in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri M. M. Jacob from the membership of the said Board."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will go to the Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986. The speaker is Mr. Narayan Kar.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Madam, you have been obstructed and the speaker is unable to speak.

### **THE JUVENILE JUSTICE BILL, 1986—Contd.**

\*SHRI NARAYAN KAR (Tripura): Madam Deputy Chairman, in the proposed Bill some good suggestions have been made in regard to the management of

\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali.

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juvenile delinquents and neglected children. On behalf of my Party I rise to support them. The Bill provides for a uniform law throughout the country for the trial of juvenile delinquents. It further provides that under no circumstances juvenile delinquents shall be lodged in jail or police lock-up. It has also been said in the Bill that homes and juvenile courts should be set up for the juvenile delinquents. It has again been said in the Bill that policies should be framed for the growth of health and personality of juveniles after they are protected from neglect, ignorance and torture.

Madam, we must bear in mind that we cannot change the present social system merely by passing a law. Unless we take effective steps for removing those causes which are responsible for bringing children to a wrong path we cannot hope to wipe out juvenile delinquency from this country. This Parliament has already passed many good legislations. It enacted the Dowry Prohibition Bill. But today the number of bride burning has not decreased, rather it is increasing day by day. In this manner the torture on women in various forms is on the rise despite legislations to protect their interests. Therefore, a law will just remain in the Statute Book if the Government does not provide an effective administrative machinery to implement that law. Unless the Government takes a firm policy to implement seriously a social welfare measure, nothing concrete will emerge out of that Bill. Without serious implementation, a social welfare measure is not going to benefit the concerned people in any manner. Of course, the Government can gain this publicity that it is doing something good to the people through media like press, radio and television.

Madam, the Hon. Minister, while moving the Bill, has said that a child is not a born criminal, he becomes a criminal due to neglect of duties towards him. The basic cause of juvenile delinquency lies in social, economic and political systems that we have in this country. Unless we reform those systems, a mere legislation will not help us in solving the problem of juvenile delinquency.