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Title: Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2004 (Insertion of new article 16A) by Shri Mohan Singh on the 24th August, 2007 (Bill Withdrawn).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we start further discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Mohan Singh, I have to inform that of the three hours allotted for discussion of this Bill, already two hours 58 minutes have been taken. Thus, we have almost exhausted the time allotted for the discussion of the Bill. Therefore, the House has to further extend the time for discussion of this Bill. We may extend the time for discussion by one hour. I hope the House agrees to it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. The time of the House is extended by one hour.

Shri Giridhar Gamang – not present.

श्री कीरन रिजीजू (अरुणाचल पश्चिम): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो महत्वपूर्ण निजी विधेयक सदन में पेश किया गया है, आपने मुझे उस पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं मोहन सिंह जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने इतने महत्वपूर्ण मसले को प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल के रूप में सदन में बहस करने के लिए पेश किया है। हमारे देश को आजाद हुए लगभग साठ साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन इन साठ सालों के बाद आज जो माहौल और जो हालात हमारे देश के सामने हैं, वे बहुत अच्छे हालात नहीं हैं। जब हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन में बजट पेश किया था तो उन्होंने कहा था कि यह देशवासियों और सरकार के लिए खुशी का अवसर है कि हमारे देश का आर्थिक विकास 9.2 प्रतिशत की दर से ग्रे कर रहा है। इससे देश को खुश होना चाहिए। जिस हिसाब से हमारी इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ हो रही है, उसके लिए हम खुश हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उस इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ की वजह से कितने लोगों को फायदा हुआ है, जब हम इस चीज को देखते हैं तो उसमें खुश होने वाली कोई बात नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रूय और बेरोजगारी समाज में दो ऐसी चीजें हैं कि जब तक ये दोनों चीजें रहेंगी, हम अच्छे समाज में रह रहे हैं, यह बात हम कह भी नहीं सकते हैं और सोच भी नहीं सकते हैं। समाज से ये दोनों चीजें कैसे मिटेंगी। आजाद हिंदुस्तान में आज तक बहुत सी सरकारें आईं और गईं हैं, लेकिन वे इस समस्या को सुलझाने में नकामयाब रही हैं। हम जिस कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट की बात कर रहे हैं, इसमें सरकार का फंडामेंटल राइट और डायरेक्टिब्ज प्रिंसिपल ऑफ स्टेट पातिसी है। उसमें इसे जरूर रखा है कि सबको नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन फंडामेंटल राइट के हिसाब से जब तक कोई चीज सामने नहीं आती है, तब तक उसके महत्व को कोई सरकार नहीं समझेगी [b46]।

मैं ज्यादा विस्तार से बात नहीं रखूँगा। मैं 4-5 प्वाइंट सदन में रखना चाहूँगा कि फंडामेंटल राइट्स को हम कैसे कानून के रूप में ला सकते हैं और आज भी जब हम ग्रामीण भारत में जाते हैं तो कितने लाखों-करोड़ों लोग सरकार की जो लाभ वाली योजना है, वह कैसे प्राप्त की जाती है, उसका भी उनको ज्ञान नहीं है जिसकी वजह से समाज में गैप है कि जो अमीर लोग हैं और जो गरीब लोग हैं, इसके बीच में जो फासला दिन पर दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, वह कम होने का नाम नहीं ले रहा है। हम तो मुम्बई स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में सैलीब्रेट करते हैं कि हम 20,000 के आंकड़े पार करने वाले हैं, उससे मुझे खुशी नहीं होती है। हिन्दुस्तान के 5-6 प्रतिशत लोग जरूर उससे खुश होंगे लेकिन मैं उस वर्ग के लिए कहना चाहूँगा जिनका मुम्बई स्टॉक एक्सचेंज से कोई नाता नहीं है और उससे कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए सरकार एक ऐसा कदम उठाए, एक ऐसा कानून लाए जिससे जो लोग अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं, उनके लिए कानून के जरिए डायरेक्ट इंटरवेंशन हो और सीधा-सीधा लाभ जनता तक पहुंचे।

आज हम नेक्सेलाइट की बात कर रहे हैं, पूर्वोत्तर में हमारे वहां बहुत सालों से आतंकवादी गतिविधियां चल रही हैं। पंजाब और जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी आतंकवादी गतिविधियां चल रही हैं। इसकी जड़ में यह बात है कि अगर हर आदमी के हाथ में काम हो, हर आदमी को जिंदगी में कुछ करने के लिए काम हो तो वह एंटी-सोशल काम के लिए क्यों समय देगा? मैं पूर्वोत्तर से आता हूँ। हमारे ऑस्कर फर्नांडीज जी पूर्वोत्तर में जाते रहते हैं। श्री सुशील कुमार शिंदे जी भी हमारे प्रदेश में पार्टी कांग्रेस की तरफ से इंचार्ज रहे हैं, ये लोग सब सीनियर लीडर हैं, इनको इस समस्या के बारे में मालूम है कि लोग हथियार क्यों उठाते हैं? इसका एक ही तरीका है जिससे हम लोगों को हथियार उठाने से रोक सकते हैं कि हम उन्हें गेनफुल रोजगार दें, हम रोजगार देने का कोई प्रवधान रखें। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है और समस्या का समाधान करना आसान नहीं है। मैं यह मानता हूँ लेकिन सही तरीके से सरकार ने आज तक पहल नहीं की, यह भी सच्चाई है। केवल कार्य योजना बनाने से समस्या का समाधान हो जाता है, ऐसा नहीं है और समस्या को समझने से भी वह काफी नहीं होता है। समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए उसको अपने दिल में महसूस करना होगा तब जाकर समस्या का समाधान होता है। कोई भी सरकार आए, हम लोगों ने बहुत सी सरकारें देखी हैं और आज सूपीए की सरकार आई है, वह आम आदमी के नाम से सरकार चला रहे हैं। लेकिन आप अच्छी तरह से सोचिए, साढ़े तीन साल सरकार को हो चुके हैं। सही में आम आदमी को क्या लाभ पहुंचा है? आपने नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लॉयमेंट गारंटी एक्ट पास किया, हम सबने समर्थन किया। रूरल हैल्थ मिशन चलाया, बहुत से कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं लेकिन सचमुच कितने लोगों को और कहां तक लाभ मिल रहे हैं, वह देखने वाली बात है। आपने एनआरईजीएस के माध्यम से कुछ जिलों को आपने सलैवट किया। हमारे प्रदेश में 16 जिले हैं और 16 जिलों में से एक को आपने सलैवट किया। अब बताइए कि 16 जिलों में से एक को आपने एनआरईजीएस में शामिल किया तो 15 जिले क्या करेंगे? इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जब आप कार्यक्रम शुरू करते हैं तो सम्पूर्ण देश में इसका लाभ होना चाहिए नहीं तो घोषणा तो बहुत बड़ी है लेकिन काम छोटा हो जाता है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): From 1st of April 2008, it will be made applicable to the entire country with all the rural districts.

[r47]

श्री करिन रिजीजू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इंटरवीन किया और अच्छा कहा। यू.पी.ए. सरकार के साढ़े तीन साल हो गये हैं और केवल डेढ़ साल बचा है। पता नहीं कब लोक सभा डिज़ाल्व हो जाये तो समय और कम रह जायेगा। सरकार साढ़े तीन साल में 15 जिले नहीं कर पायी तो आने वाले समय में कैसे होगा? यही मेरा सवाल है। फिर भी मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, वह सराहना योग्य है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां सोशल सिक्यूरिटी की बात कही गई है। जहां तक युरोपियन कंट्रीज यू.एस.ए. और जापान की बात है, वे देश अपने यहां ऐसी स्कीम जोर से इंप्लीमेंट करते हैं। यहां अगर किसी को नौकरी नहीं मिलती तो ऐसा प्रवधान यहां रखा हुआ है कि जिन्दगीभर के लिये गुजारा कर सकते हैं लेकिन हमारे देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिये, मैं मोहन सिंह से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह एक सीनियर मੈम्बर हैं, उन्हें सरकार के दबाव में आकर अपना बिल विदड़ा नहीं करना चाहिये। यदि वह विदड़ा करेंगे तो हमें बहुत दुख होगा क्योंकि हमारी चर्चा करने का कोई मतलब नहीं निकल पायेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप बार बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं। मैं उसका आदर करते हुये कनकलूड करूंगा। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में जो इम्बैलेंस डेवलेपमेंट हुआ है, खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश से लेकर बिहार तक और पूर्वी राज्यों में डेवलेपमेंट नहीं हुआ, उसके लिये एक स्पेशल प्लान बननी चाहिये। उत्तर भारत में कश्मीर को छोड़कर और पश्चिम भारत में काफी विकास हो रहा है लेकिन हमारे पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में नहीं है। देशभर में 9 परसेंट का इकॉनॉमिक ग्रोथ हो रहा है, हमारे यहां केवल 5 परसेंट है, उसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक कैसे लाया जाये, सरकार उसके लिये योजना की घोषणा करे।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया, उसके लिये मैं एक बार फिर से आपका आभारी हूँ।

SHRI K.S. RAO (ELURU): I congratulate Shri Mohan Singh for bringing good Private Members' Bills all the time. I would only request the hon. Minister Shri Oscar Fernandes to take it seriously and not to take it lightly because it is a Private Members' Bill.

In Articles 36 to 51 of the Constitution, the Directive Principles, we have made a provision whereby we have agreed to raise the standards of living and to provide adequate means for the livelihood of the people of this country.

Particularly, article 41 states, right to work, education and public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.

We have a commitment to develop a State into a welfare State mainly. Keeping all these things in mind, right from the first Five Year Plan the Government has been designing a number of schemes to fulfil its obligation. Plan after plan it is changing. We have reached to a point where we consider employment as a product of growth. So, we concentrated more on growth. Later, the employment was considered as a tool to remove poverty and then inequality. We then thought that employment is a fundamental right. Now, we are thinking in terms of upgrading the quality of employment in terms of giving gainful employment to the people. All these things are going in the right direction but I am of the opinion that they are not going at a speed they should. So, my humble request to the hon. Minister is to concentrate on some of these aspects which I would like to bring to the notice of the House.

15.59 hrs. (Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav *in the Chair*)

The system of education in this country is irrelevant to the Indian needs today. You have skill development, particularly at the lower level, in your hands while at the higher level it is with the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I think there is a need to bring these two things together so that the entire skill development can be in the hands of one Minister and the Budgetary allocation must be supreme because the need of the hour, in this country, is to provide skills to the people.[\[R48\]](#)

16.00 hrs.

When you provide skills to people in various professions, automatically you are providing employment. As he suggested, we are not going at the speed at which we should. It is because no Bill or Act is sitting on our head to implement these things at that speed. If you bring a Bill to provide employment as a right, then you will be forced and you will not have any other alternative except to go ahead with all these things. So, once you bring a legislation for the right to employment to all the citizens in this country, naturally the corollary is to see that they are all made skilled. When you make them skilled, the stress on you will go down. They would get employment automatically. The reason why I am insisting on skill development is that today there is shortage of skilled people in every walk of life and in every profession. In Parliament when we are discussing there is no translator. There are no stenographers. There are no repair mechanics, plumbers, carpenters, etc. There is shortage of all types of skilled people. Even in IT sector where we claim that India is number one, when America or Germany or Japan is seeking support from India for supplying engineers of information

technology, the information industry is telling that it is short of people who are suitable for the requirement. It means providing skills in the right direction where they can be practically put to use is required.

In this context, I wish to mention to the hon. Minister that if he can make a provision to give vocational education to all the boys right from 8th class, depending upon their attitude, by the time they complete 12th class, they will come out of the institute with skills. They would come out with confidence on their own ability that they will live on their own or they can get gainful employment in the society because they are useful and their pro-active capacity has gone up. They do not need to bargain or request or touch the feet of anybody. Industry will go to them and select them. So, if you can give that type of education, then automatically it would solve many problems.

I would just want to bring to the hon. Minister's notice some areas where we can increase employment. One such area is Self-Help Groups of women which are working wonderfully in this country. More than two crore of people can be provided employment immediately without any extra burden on the Government. All that you have to do is to give the credit facility to Self-Help Groups at three per cent rate of interest. What is the burden on the Government? It is the differential rate of interest from 9 per cent to 3 per cent which will be 6 per cent. Even if you provide Rs.2,50,000 crore to those Self-Help Groups immediately the burden on the Government would be 6 per cent multiplied by 2.5 lakh which would come to Rs.15,000 crore. If it is shared by the State and the Central Governments, the burden on the Central Government would be Rs.7500 crore. With this money, you can provide employment to two crore people. They would not bring pressure on you that they do not have employment. By giving money to them at lower rate of interest, umpteen number of means are there for them to not only get employment and increase the income but also to increase the national productivity. Your growth rate will go up like anything. The Finance Minister would not need to break his head for improving the GDP growth rate by 0.1 per cent to 0.2 per cent. You will be helping him to improve the GDP by more than 4 per cent overnight. So, I want you to think in terms of suggesting the hon. Finance Minister who is worried about reducing the interest rate.

The Self-Help Groups could be given the responsibility of procuring food grains which FCI is doing. We are giving Rs.30,000 crore of subsidies to FCI for procuring food grains. You can reduce this burden by Rs.20,000 crore by giving this opportunity to Self-Help Groups to procure food grains and supply to the Public Distribution System in their respective areas. Then you export only the surplus to the other States. All that you have to do is to provide facility to them and train them in the appropriate skills.[\[R49\]](#)

The other important thing is housing. There is a shortage of about one crore houses in this country today. If it were to be spread over a period of ten years, then the construction of one crore houses could be taken up immediately which would provide employment to approximately a crore of people every year. This does not entail any burden on the Government. This would only require proper utilisation of the natural resources like sand, stone and such other things and in the process a permanent asset for the country could be built. If we call America a rich country, then we do so by looking at such indices as housing, roads and infrastructure. What we, in this country, are lacking? We have more competent people here who are prepared to sweat and toil as the Government would desire. All that is required is motivation from the Government.

The other point is about infrastructure like roads, sea ports etc. If we can find out a mechanism by which the burden does not fall on the Government, then employment could be provided to about a crore of people in the infrastructure sector itself. But the Government is not looking at such options. The Government is depending on industries like M/s Reliance and other such industries to provide employment to the poor people. Why should they do so? There are other ample means. Agriculture is one area where crores of employment opportunities could be generated. Why is it not coming? It is because the farmers are not getting the right kind of price for their produce. They are not being encouraged. The Government should make efforts to offer them the right price and, in turn, the farmers could provide employment to approximately two crore people. That is one way for alleviation of poverty. Many of the problems of our country could be solved by providing employment to people. Employment will not fall from the sky overnight. All these proposals that we are making can only bring about a change in the employment scenario of our country and the root of the solution is passing of this Bill. For everything that I have said here the root is the provisions as contained in this Bill. So, whether the hon. Minister likes it or not, he should not be scared of passing this Bill. Tomorrow he might be thinking that passing of this Bill would entail on the Government the responsibility to provide employment. It is not necessary. Once the Government passes this Bill, automatically the Government agencies would start working towards achieving this end and that will be the right solution to this problem. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to take it seriously. The Government may consider either accepting this Bill itself, or bring a Bill of this nature. It makes no difference. The point I would like to make is that the Government should bring in a piece of legislation to provide right to employment to people.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (KENDRAPARA): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on Private Members' Bill seeking an amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution. This is an important piece of legislation seeking to make employment as a fundamental right of the citizen.

The plight of 400 crore unemployed youth is really a matter of great concern for the nation. We know that there are 82 crore people living in our country with a meagre amount of Rs.20/- per day.

Article 41 of the Directive Principles of State Policy envisages as follows: "The state shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want".

Sir, we know that our Employment Exchanges are filled with lakhs of registered names seeking employment. Will the Government, be able to give employment to all those who have registered their names in the Employment Exchanges of the country? No. What the Government, can do is that they can create the right employment opportunities, self-employment, vocational training programmes, food for work programmes, self-help programmes, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programmes etc. NREGP should be extended to all the districts in our country.

Another important area is education. We know that education with proper element of skill cultivation can bring light to the teeming millions of our country. Even if our country is not able to provide job to them, if they are competent, can work abroad.

Another equally important area is agriculture. Majority of the country's population is depended upon agriculture. The agriculture sector contribute only about 18 per cent of the total GDP, with more than 60 per cent of the population dependence, resulting in low per capita income in the farm sector. Consequently, there is a large disparity between the per capita income in the farm sector and non-farm sector. 82 per cent of our farmers hold very small pieces of land. The imperfect marketing conditions, lack of cold storages, lack of forward and backward linkages affect income levels of farmers adversely[R50].

Therefore, an appropriate policy to strengthen agricultural research, education and extension, timely and adequate availability of essential inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and electricity and water are needed. Cooperative credit should be revitalised. By this way, we can save our farmers from committing suicides. About 92 per cent of the jobs in India is done by unskilled workers, namely, the workers of the unorganised sector. In order to protect them, there is an urgent need to bring in a legislation for the social security of unorganised labourers of our country.

Hon. Member, Shri Mohan Singh, through this important Bill, pledged to commence unemployment wages for the unemployed youth of our country. It is difficult to make social equality a reality unless the problem of unemployment is solved.

Finally, I would like to request the Government to accept this progressive Bill and make right to work as a fundamental right for the Indian citizens.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (NALGONDA): Sir, I congratulate Shri Mohan Singh for moving this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude in five minutes.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY : Sir, this is not justified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY : It is not the question of cooperation. It is not fair if we are not allowed to speak even in the Private Members' Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other important Bills to be discussed under the Private Members' Business.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY : I do understand it. As this is also an important Bill, please allow some more time for me to speak.

This is one subject that is being discussed in our country for the last six decades after Independence. Alongwith several other rights, many people in our country are fighting for right to work. In early days, it was very difficult with our limited economy to provide such a right but now our economy is booming. We are advancing. The growth of Indian economy is more than 9 per cent. Throughout the world, the economy is booming but there is a very peculiar situation. On the one side, while wealth is being created, on the other side pauperisation is also increasing abnormally throughout the world. The present wealth in the world is enough to provide clean drinking water, education, roads and all primary necessities for the entire population. But 40 per cent of the wealth in the entire growth is concentrated in the hands of one per cent of the population. Unfortunately, in India, we are going in the same way. Our growth rate is excellent. But on the one side, it is said that the number of super rich is growing in a big number in our country. In Japan, while the super rich are only 23 in number, in India, we have 36 such super rich people. While there are 36 crores of people living below the poverty line, according to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, 70 per cent of the population are living with less than Rs. 20 per day.

There is the corporate sector in our country which is earning Rs. 40 lakhs per unit. Otherwise, they cannot become super rich. That is the exact reason why the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing. This is the reason why the wealth is being produced in our country; our economy is booming; unemployment is growing abnormally and this has created serious difficulties, dissatisfaction, frustration and anger among the [\[MSOffice51\]](#)youth of our country.

Millions of our youth are going to other countries in search of jobs. Only fifteen days back we discussed in our Parliament about the young people who are stranded in Arabian countries, who are not allowed extension of their visas. More than 70,000 of them are being sent out from a single country. Our people are going to far off countries, like Australia and many other countries.

Our hon. colleague, Shri K.S. Rao was talking about improving the technical skill of our young people. The technically skilled people are also getting employment abroad. They are going to far off places, travelling thousands of kilometres away, in search of jobs. But those who reside here, in our country, are not getting employment. There are people who cannot afford to go outside.

We do not support naxalism. But it is a sad fact that out of 613 districts in our country, more than 280 districts are affected by naxal activities. We are sure that they are not going to be successful. While, so many naxalites are killed, while the average life of a naxal is less than four years, why is the recruitment for naxalism not getting reduced? It is because of the frustration of unemployment.

This is the most important task. One of the urgent needs of the country is to provide employment. Right to Work should be inserted in the Constitution. I congratulate Shri Mohan Singh for bringing forward such a Bill. I appeal to the hon. Minister, Shri Oscar Fernandes to take into consideration the urgency of this type of Bill.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and the scheme for unorganised sector workers, which we will discuss when the Unorganised Sector Bill comes up, have their own limitations. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is providing employment for the rural unskilled. But it is only for one person in each family and that too for 100 days. There are several limitations in this Scheme. Many people, though registered, are not taking up jobs because that is not the type of job which they require and only Rs. 60 is paid as wage. Rs. 60 is not enough for a family to survive in the present day cost of living.

The Unorganised Sector Bill, which we are going to discuss soon, is only for the social security, and it is not going to provide security of employment. There are 36 crores of people in unorganised sector. Among them, 20 to 24 crores of people are in the agriculture sector. These people do not have any guarantee of employment.

So, under these circumstances, naturally, there is a necessity for the Government to come forward to provide guarantee of employment. Right to Work, as a Fundamental Right, is one of the necessities. I believe the Government will

respond positively.

श्री देववृत्त सिंह (राजमंदगाँव) : सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय मोहन सिंह जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, निश्चित रूप से यह एक बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी सोच और विधेयक के रूप में स्थापित हो सकता है। आज अगर हम देश की चर्चा करें और समाचार-पत्रों की कतरनों देखें, तो सबसे ज्यादा कोई समाचार छपते हैं तो वे उग्रवाद और आतंकवाद के समाचार छपते हैं या पलायन के समाचार छपते हैं। देश की आजादी के साठ वर्ष बाद भी यह आम आदमी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। वह जिस लड़के को या बच्चे को वह पढ़ा-लिखाकर तैयार करता है और नौजवान बनाता है और नौजवान बनने के बाद जब उसको रोजगार के साधन नहीं मिल पाते, जब वह अपने परिवार पर एक बोझ के रूप में दिखाई देता है, तो उसके मन में जो एक भावना बनती है, वह कहीं न कहीं उसको नवसलवाद, आतंकवाद और उग्रवाद की तरफ ले जाती है।

महोदय, आदरणीय मोहन सिंह जी ने यह बात रखी है कि यदि संविधान में इस बात के प्रावधान किए जाएं कि अगर किसी व्यक्ति को शासन रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रहा है, बहुत सारी लोक-कल्याणकारी योजनाएं हैं, उन योजनाओं से अगर किसी को लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है, तो उसको बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का प्रावधान रखा जाए। [p52]

निश्चित रूप से यह बहुत अच्छी सोच है। लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी विनती करना चाहूंगा कि आज जब हमारे देश में प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार योजना लगभग फेल हो चुकी है। फेल इसलिए कहना चाहूंगा कि जितने लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार योजना में रोजगार के लिए जो ऋण प्राप्त किए, वे बैंक के चक्कर लगाते-लगाते और बैंक का ब्याज देते रहे, लेकिन उनका कभी कोई काम नहीं हो पाया। यदि देश में इसकी पूरी समीक्षा करेंगे तो आज लगभग 70 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग होंगे जिन्होंने रोजगार के साधन के लिए बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त किया और आज वे ऋण अदायगी की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। वह ऋण उनके ऊपर बोझ बन गया।

इसी प्रकार से मैंने सुना है कि कुछ साथी रोजगार गारंटी योजना के बारे में कह रहे थे। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार गारंटी योजना के माध्यम से बहुत बड़ी पहल हुई है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से हमारे युवा नेता आदरणीय राहुल गांधी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उनकी पहल पर मनमोहन सिंह जी और सोनिया जी ने उसे पूरे देश में लागू करने की बात कही है। लेकिन यदि रोजगार गारंटी योजना की बात करेंगे तो मैं इस बात को महसूस करता हूँ कि उसमें केवल कृषि और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के मजदूर, जिनके पास और कोई साधन नहीं है, वे मजदूरी करके काम कर पाते हैं। लेकिन आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की है। जो ग्रेजुएट हैं या बारहवीं पास लड़के जो रोजगार ढूँढ रहे हैं या ऐसे लोग जिनकी उम्र 30-35 वर्ष हो गई है और वे कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए हमारे पास न कोई योजना है, न उनके लिए रोजगार के अवसर हैं और न ही नौकरी के अवसर हैं, तो ऐसे लोग क्या करें। आज आप किसी भी कसबे, शहर या गांव में चले जाएं, आपको हर पान की दुकान में शाम को 5-6 बजे से लेकर 10-11 बजे तक ऐसे 10-15 लड़के मिल जाएंगे जो केवल रोजगार की तलाश में हैं। वे दिनभर पान की दुकान में समय व्यतीत करते हैं क्योंकि उनके पास कोई साधन नहीं है। वे कहीं भी प्रयास करते हैं, उन्हें रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज बड़े पैमाने पर जो युवा लोग भटक रहे हैं, उसका कारण यह है कि सरकार की जो योजनाएं बनती हैं, उनकी समीक्षा होती है, कागज में आंकड़े तैयार हो जाते हैं कि इतने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया, चाहे रोजगार गारंटी योजना हो चाहे और कोई योजना हो। लेकिन मैं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा पलायन यदि कहीं से हो रहा है तो वह छत्तीसगढ़ से हो रहा है। आप देश के किसी कोने में चले जाएं, आपके वहां छत्तीसगढ़ के मजदूर काम करते हुए मिलेंगे। यदि वहां रोजगार उपलब्ध था तो वे लोग दूसरी जगह क्यों गए? रोजगार योजना लागू होने के बाद क्यों आए? इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि रोजगार देने वाला व्यक्ति, चाहे शासन की किसी भी योजना के तहत क्यों न हो, उसके इतने चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं कि उसे रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता। यदि संविधान संशोधन करके उसके लिए विशेष राशि की बात की जाएगी, तो वह मानसिक रूप से जो प्रताड़ित हो रहा है, कम से कम उस पर रोक लगेगी। यदि उसके लिए बेरोजगारी भत्ते का प्रबंध किया जाता है तो निश्चित रूप से यह बहुत अच्छी पहल होगी।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि आज हम रोजगार के अवसर देने की जो बात करते हैं, हर बड़ा राजनैतिक व्यक्ति या निजी क्षेत्र में कोई काम होता है, जब कोई बड़ा एग्रीमेंट साइन होता है, हम देखते हैं कि जंगल के क्षेत्रों में, वनवासी क्षेत्रों में बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को माइनिंग लीज़ दी जा रही है। जब माइनिंग लीज़ एलॉट करने की बात आती है तो लोग कहते हैं कि इसके जरिए स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार लोगों को काम दिया जाएगा। बालको, टाटा छत्तीसगढ़ में बड़े-बड़े प्लांट लगाने की बात की, लेकिन आज उन प्लांट्स में पांच सौ लोगों को भी रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाया है। हम जल, जमीन, जंगल, मिट्टी आदि सब कुछ उन्हें दे रहे हैं, पर्यावरण को नुकसान भी पहुंचा रहे हैं, उसके बाद भी कोई नीति नहीं बनी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से विनती करना चाहूंगा कि सदन में इस बारे में चर्चा होनी चाहिए कि जो बड़े-बड़े एसइजेड साबित हो रहे हैं जो रोजगार के अवसर देने की बात करते हैं, वे कहीं नहीं रहते। जो उद्योग स्थापित हो रहे हैं, नमों भी कोई प्रावधान नहीं किए जा रहे हैं।

मैं आदरणीय मनमोहन सिंह जी का इस बारे में ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि आपने बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की जो बात कही है, वह बहुत अच्छी सोच है, लेकिन हमने महसूस किया है कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में जो वर्तमान सरकार है, उसने साढ़े तीन साल पहले अपने चुनावी वादे देकर इस बारे में एक नियम बनाया। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में बेरोजगार लोगों को तीन सौ रुपये प्रति माह बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन हमने महसूस किया है कि जब बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की बात आती है तो उसमें विन्यासित करने की प्रक्रिया में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार हो जाता है। उसके नियम, कायदे-कानून कि हर वह व्यक्ति, जिसके पास रोजगार नहीं है, जो एक निश्चित आयु का हो चुका है, निश्चित पढ़ा-लिखा है, उन्होंने नियम बनाया था कि बारहवीं पास होना चाहिए, तब देंगे, लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में जहां लगभग ढाई करोड़ की जनसंख्या है, वहां कुल मिलाकर 22 हजार लोगों को भी बेरोजगारी भत्ता नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि जब बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का निर्णय हो जाता है, नियम, कायदे-कानून बना लिए जाते हैं, उसमें इस प्रकार के कायदे-कानून बन जाते हैं कि किसी व्यक्ति को बेरोजगारी भत्ता नहीं मिल पाता। [N53]

जिन लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता मिल भी रहा है, तो वह 500 रुपये इतनी कम राशि होती है कि वे कुछ कर नहीं पाते। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह विधेयक अच्छा है, इसकी सोच अच्छी है, लेकिन इसे किस प्रकार से कानूनी अमलीजामा पहनाया जा सकता है, इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा करने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब वे अपनी बात रखें, हो सकता है कि शायद विधेयक वापस लेना पड़े, लेकिन इस बात को जरूर कहें कि यदि रोजगार

अवसर या रोजगार भत्ता देने की कोई नीति बन रही है, तो ऐसी नीति बने, ऐसा कानून बने जिसमें उसकी गाइडलाइन बहुत स्पष्ट हों और लाभ मिल सके।

श्री रामदास आठवले (पंढरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आप मुझे भी एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : आठवले जी, आप इस बिल पर पहले बोल चुके हैं इसलिए अब आप नहीं बोल सकते।

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (MIDNAPORE) : Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the constitution Amendment Bill brought in by a senior member of this House Shri Mohan Singh ji. I welcome this sensitive and historic Bill which seeks to make right to employment a constitutional right. The wealth of our Nation is our massive youth power. They constitute 40% of our population and are within the age group of 25. It's very unfortunate that this massive force in want of proper avenue is being driven to despair and frustration. There is gross economic and social disparity in our country. Even though we are known as a growing economy in the global community, our claim to be a promising, prosperous nation by 2010 will never be realized if we do not bridge the gross socio-economic disparity between different segments of the population.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would like to recount my experiences of life before you. Prior to my becoming a Member of this House, I was a practicing criminal lawyer in my state, Orissa. In the course of my professional responsibility I have travelled all over Orissa from K.B.K. districts (Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput) to Rourkela, Jharsugura etc. I have dealt with cases like theft, bank robbery etc. In majority of the cases I have seen that the people involved are usually of very young age, mostly between 18 to 25. The primary reason being their desperation and frustration. Sir, even after completing graduation and post-graduation, young people are not getting employment. That is why we witness extremism in the form of naxalism and marxism in states like Chhatisgrah, Jharkhand, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh etc. The growth of extremism in India is closely connected to the despondency of the youth.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Orriya.

We all know that India is a country, in is rich in resources. It has immense potential. Hence the youth power must be given a proper direction. More and more employment opportunities should be created for the youth. The society of the present day India is becoming more and more vulnerable to crimes and criminals. We have to stop this by channelising the youth in a positive way. In this context I would like to say that every body has a right to live with dignity and our Government should allow our youth to live in dignity. Every year 58 lakh unemployed youth register their names in the Employment Exchanges. We must ensure that this massive force is properly engaged. Sir, I once again welcome this revolutionary Bill of Shri Mohan Singh ji and also draw the attention of the Minister of Labour Welfare and Employment, Shri Oscar Fernandes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): I am thankful to Shri Mohan Singh, hon'ble Member of Parliament for introducing Constitutional Amendment Bill on providing Right to Employment to every able-bodied citizen who has attained the age of 18 years. It has been suggested by the hon'ble Member that the State shall provide employment to every able-bodied citizen and in the event of failure of the State to provide employment, an unemployment allowance shall be given till one gets gainful employment on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the law. The main intention of the Bill is to draw the attention of the Government to the unemployment problem being experienced by youth in the country and is, therefore, of concern to all of us. I am also grateful to Shri Francis Fanthome, Prof. R.S. Rawat, Shri Choudhury Lai Singh, Shri Sailender Kumar Chayal, Shri Ram Kirpal Yadav, Shri Nikhil Kumar, Shri B. Mehtab, Dr. Satyanarain Jatiya, Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan, Shri C.K. Chandrappan, Shri Rijiju, Shri K.S. Rao, Smt. Archana Nayak, Shri Sudhakar Reddy, Shri Dewrat Singhji and Shri Brahmananda Panda who has just spoken....(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामदास आठवले : महोदय, मंत्री जी ने मेरा नाम शामिल नहीं किया है।...(*व्यवधान*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat please.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I am sorry if I have missed out any names. ...(*Interruptions*). I thank them all for raising their concerns and making very valuable suggestions for addressing the problem of unemployment in the country.

In this connection I would like to mention that the Government is taking all necessary steps to deal with the problem of unemployment by promoting growth of labour intensive sectors, such as, Construction, Real Estate and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Small Scale Industries, Information Technology enabled services and a range of other new services which need to be promoted through supportive policies, especially the self-employing. At present, the Constitution of India does not include, 'Right to Employment' amongst the Fundamental Rights. The Constitution, however, provides for it as a Directive Principle of the State Policy. The Constitution links through the Directive Principles, the question of securing the Right to Employment with the stage of economic and social development and also the resources available within the country. The immediate implication of declaring 'Right to Employment' as a Fundamental Right is that citizen can seek intervention of the courts of law for enforcing such rights under Article 32 of the Constitution through writ petitions. In case 'Right to Employment' has to be made as a Fundamental Right, it would be necessary for the State to find suitable jobs to match the requirements of all the people who seek employment.

Fulfilling the promise of 'Right to Employment' calls for extensive preparatory work on a number of fronts, like micro-level planning, management of natural and human resources, development of self-employment opportunities on an extensive scale and other connected policy decisions. The Government is of the view that the concept of 'Right to Employment' could be accepted only when conditions in which such a right can become a reality, i.e. when productive and freely chosen work is available to all those who demand work. In the present economic scenario, this may not be possible.

The Central Government is fully aware of the unemployment situation that the country is currently facing. Employment has been an important objective of the development planning over the last 50 years, though the approaches to tackling the task of employment generation have been varied during this period.

Generation of employment needs a multi-sectoral and multi-pronged approach which may have to rest primarily on creating wider avenues of wage employment and self-employment. In the context of liberalization and greater integration with world economy, employment generation cannot be sustained unless it is backed up by higher emphasis on basic and secondary education and skill development. This has also been emphasized by Shri Francis Fanthome, Chaudhary Lal Singh, Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

Keeping in view the high incidence of unemployment both in rural and urban areas, Government has been implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes. Some of these are Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generating gainful employment opportunities in the country.

Recognising the serious problem of unemployment, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was enacted on 7.9.2005. NREGA provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Thus, NREGA makes the Government legally accountable for providing employment to those who ask for it and thereby goes beyond providing a social safety net towards guaranteeing the Right to Employment.

Sir, this may not be exactly what Shri Mohan Singh has demanded, but this is a beginning. We have made a beginning by providing 100 days of work in 330 districts and in a few months, that is, from the 1st April, 2008 we are extending it to all the rural areas in the country. It was implemented in 200 identified districts in the country in the first phase with effect from 2.2.2006 and has been extended to 130 more districts in the second phase with effect from 1.4.2007. However, the Government has now decided to extend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) to the rural areas of all the remaining districts in the country including the Union Territories with effect from 1.4.2008. Shri Kiren Rijju has also raised this point and this is what we have decided. This has been possible because of the hon. Prime Minister's concern and the concern expressed by the UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, our young parliamentarian Shri Rahul Gandhi and our Finance Minister who is very keen that we should cover the entire country. [\[R54\]](#)

[\[r55\]](#) About 2.11 crore households have been provided employment up to October 2007 in the current financial year. Out of a total budget provision of Rs.12,000 crore for the current financial year, Rs. 8,303.82 crore have already been released by the Central Government to the State Governments as Central share so far.

A very significant feature of this Act is that if a worker, who has applied for work under NREGA, is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work is requested, an unemployment allowance shall be payable by the State Government at the rate prescribed in the Act. Since 2004, an effort has been made to identify and implement reforms in administration of Industrial Training Institutes in the country so as to facilitate closer interaction with the

industry in order to improve quality of training and make graduates better employable. Vocational training is provided to about 7.50 lakh trainees in 110 trades every year through a network of 5465 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres. Government of India has taken steps to upgrade 100 Government ITIs through domestic funding and 400 with the World Bank assistance into Centres of Excellence. The remaining 1396 Government ITIs are being upgraded in a Public Private Partnership mode at a cost upto Rs 2.50 crore per ITI being provided by the Central Government as interest free loan. About 2.50 lakh apprentices are being trained every year in 187 trades under Apprentices Act, 1961 to meet the demand of skilled manpower in the country. Another scheme titled Skill Development Initiative has been started during the current financial year with an outlay of Rs. 550 crores. This will provide training to one million persons in next five years and thereafter, one million persons ever year in modular employable skills with multi-entry and multi-exit options in flexible delivery schedules.

The Government attaches great importance to imparting employable skills to youth and therefore, the Prime Minister in his Independence Day address to the nation on 15th August, 2007 announced to set up 1500 new ITIs, 100 more Polytechnics, 10,000 more Vocational education schools and 50,000 Skill Development Centres in order to train 10 million more people every year. In order to accomplish this onerous task in mission mode, a National Skill Development Mission is also proposed to be set up shortly. Shri K.S. Rao has mentioned about this. These efforts will not only provide the skilled work force to the industry but also provide decent jobs to the youth of the country.

Eleventh Five Year Plan provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth. It aims at making employment generation an integral part of the growth process and devise strategies to accelerate not only growth of employment but also of wages of the poorly paid. Eleventh Five Year Plan contains important policy initiatives for generation of employment. Creation of 70 million new job opportunities would be one of the monitorable socio-economic targets. Additional employment opportunities in future will be generated mainly in the services and manufacturing sectors.[\[r56\]](#)

Additional employment opportunities in future will be generated mainly in the services and manufacturing sectors.

सभापति महोदय : चूंकि इस प्रस्ताव का समय समाप्त हो गया है, इसलिए इस आइटम के पूरा होने तक सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाए।

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Thus it may be seen that the Government is already taking necessary measures for the generation of employment opportunities for unemployed persons.

The total requirement of funds per year for the purpose of payment of unemployment allowance to all the unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges which stands at 41 million, works out to be of the order of Rs. 49,200 crore, in case, a sum of Rs. L,000 per month is paid to each registered job seeker.

The country is not in a position at the moment to incur such huge expenditure involved on the unemployment allowance. The Central Government is, therefore, of the view that the payment of unemployment allowance to all unemployed youth would divert substantial resources from the development programmes to a non-developmental activity. The resources of such a magnitude should better be used for developmental activities which would generate substantial productive employment rather than to be used on unproductive activities like unemployment allowance. Therefore, the Central Government is not in favour of payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed as a matter of policy.

I would once again thank all the hon. Members who have raised various issues on the unemployment situation in this House. The UPA Government has accorded high priority to the unemployment problem and has been taking all possible steps for promotion of employment among the unemployed. You will agree that the problem of unemployment is of great concern to all of us. Our Government is very serious in making all possible efforts to solve this problem. I would therefore request the hon. Member, while thanking him for initiating the debate and raising the issue and giving us the suggestions as to how we can deal with unemployment, Shri Mohan Singh, to kindly withdraw this Private Member Bill and cooperate.

श्री मोहन सिंह (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस विधेयक की मंशा और इस विधेयक के पीछे जो मन्तव्य है, उसे अपना समर्थन दिया है। पार्टी की प्रतिबद्धता को छेड़ कर इस पक्ष और उस पक्ष सभी ने इस विधेयक की भावना का हार्दिक समर्थन किया है। मुझे इसी बेंच से श्रेतोष है कि यह विधेयक पास हो गया है। यदि सभी दल के सदस्य इसकी भावना का समर्थन करते हैं तो मुझे इस बेंच की संतुष्टि है कि इस विधेयक को सर्वाधिक समर्थन मिला क्योंकि आज की तारीख में यह सर्वाधिक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का विषय है।

भारत के संविधान में लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की कल्पना की गई है जिस के तहत राज्यों को निर्देश देने के लिए कुछ नीतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। उनमें एक प्रमुख नीति यह बनाने का आदेश दिया गया कि सब को रोजगार देने का इंतजाम किया जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने लंबी पड़ेहरिस्त सुनायी। अगले सत्र में जब विदम्बरम साहब बजट पेश करेंगे तो कुछ इन से ज्यादा पड़ेहरिस्त सुना देंगे लेकिन मुश्किल देश की यह है कि "ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, त्यों-त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता

गया"।

गरीबी उन्मूलन एक मुख्य मुद्दा है। जो कोई सरकार में बैठता है, वह गरीबी दूर करने की बेंत करता है। गरीबी उसका निष्कर्ष है, उसका कारण बेरोजगारी है, बेरोजगार आदमी ही गरीब होता है। इसलिए यदि गरीबी दूर करनी है तो बेरोजगारी दूर करना ही उसका इलाज है। [a57] इलाज को खत्म किये बिना बीमारी समाप्त हो जाए इसकी कल्पना व्यर्थ है। हम भी इस बेंत को समझते हैं कि कोई भी संशोधन एक निजी विधेयक के जरिए प्रचारित करके संविधान को तब्दील नहीं कर सकते। हमारे संविधान में जो व्यवस्था है, जो अपेक्षा है, उसे हम अकेले पूरा नहीं कर सकते जब तक सत्ता पक्ष इसके ालए तैयार न हो जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस विधेयक की भावना का समर्थन किया सिवाय इस बेंत के कि वे किसी भी हालत में बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इस असहाय स्थिति को ही समाप्त करने ालए हमारा कहना है कि यदि इस आर्टिकल को नीति निर्देशक तत्वों से निकालकर संविधान के मूल अधिकार में रख दिया जाए तो विवश होते हुए मंत्री जी को इस तरह का इंतजाम करना ही पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस आर्टिकल को नीति निर्देशक तत्वों में से निकालकर बुनियादी अधिकार में रखने की बेंत कही है, आग्रह किया है। मंत्री जी भावना से सहमत हैं लेकिन विस्तार से असहमत हैं। जो बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन की इनकी योजनाएं हैं उनका श्रेय चिदंबरम साहब को भी एकत्राध शब्द में दे देते और हमारे मित्र रघुवंश जी का नाम भी ले लेते तो हमें कुछ श्रेतोष होता। इसका सारा श्रेय राहुल जी और सोनिया जी को दिया, लेकिन कुछ और लोग भी हैं।

श्री ऑस्कर फर्नांडीस : हमने लिया है।

श्री मोहन सिंह : ठीक है, रघुवंश जी का नाम भी ले लेते, जिन्होंने सबसे जोर से इसका समर्थन किया। ये भावना से सहमत हैं और हम जानते हैं कि संवैधानिक तब्दीली अकेले हम नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिए हमारी विवशता है। आपकी आज्ञा से मैं इस विधेयक को वापिस लेने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India "

The motion was adopted.

श्री मोहन सिंह : मैं विधेयक को वापिस लेता हूँ।

16.53 hrs.

INTER-STATE RIVER WATER REGULATORY AUTHORITY BILL, 2005