

SHRI K. S. RAO : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri G. S. Basavaraju to introduce the Bill. Absent.

Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda to introduce the Bill. Absent.

15.32 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Amendment of articles 217 and 224)

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32½ hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Amendment of article 366)

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

**INDIAN EVIDENCE (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(Amendment of section 76)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.”

The motion was adopted

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Syed Shahabuddin to introduce the Bill. Absent.

15.33½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 282)

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Haroobhai Mehta to introduce the Bill. Absent.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

(Insertion of new article 15A)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Thampan Thomas on the 4th December, 1987, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support with core of my heart the Private Members Bill regarding unemployment allowance, presented in the House by Shri Thampan Thomas. The reason being, that it is the need of the day. I would like to thank him for presenting the Bill in the House which is quite in keeping with the need of the hour. At present, lakhs of educated and uneducated youths are being added to the force of unemployed youths every year and the measures being adopted for solving the problem appear to be not keeping pace with which it is increasing every year. This is causing frustration among them. The problem of unemployment is increasing not only among educated, but uneducated youths also, for instance, labourers get work only in a particular season and are paid for that period only. After the season ends, they are rendered unemployed. Natural calamities do take place everywhere, be it Bihar or any area and state of the country, of course, somewhere in the form of drought, somewhere in the form of floods or excessive rain or scanty rainfall. Unfavourable season also causes the problem of unemployment and starvation. Those unemployed people who do not have any means of their livelihood

but have been ensured the guarantee of equality, liberty and fraternity enshrined in the Constitution, should be provided economic and social equality. Food, clothes and house should be provided for every citizen as it is essential for them.

We are very thankful to our Government for taking many steps to solve these problems—Many schemes have been started, factories have been opened and industrial units are being set up to tackle the problem. In spite of the fact that a lot of progress has been made, disparity has also increased accordingly; The gap between the poor and the rich has also increased to a great extent because the implementation of the schemes has not been done properly. Distribution of funds is not being done on rational basis.

We find that there is a class who owns landed property, set up industries and cinema halls and manage good education for their children in schools and colleges and it is the children of this class who get Government job also. Poor labourers and those living below the poverty line, who constitute 45 percent of the population, possess neither good houses to live in nor any land nor any means of livelihood. Children belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, after receiving education on Government charity, do not get Government job. Of course, they manage to get Government job to some extent on account of reservation, but still they are facing acute unemployment problem. Unless we make a provision for “one man, one job”, this problem cannot be solved. For instance, a person carrying medical profession also possess landed property, and similarly a son of an individual who is running an industry, is in Government service. How can the problem of unemployment be solved unless we impose a ban on carrying different occupations by the same individual. We will have to take some revolutionary steps.

Our Government has made efforts to bring economic equality in the country, by taking revolutionary steps and the public of the country has given full support to it. For example, the public extended their full support to the Government in abolishing Zamindari system, nationalising banks and withdrawing privy purses to the former