

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

in the Preamble of our Constitution. I do not have to deal at length with that aspect and with the implications and meaning of the Preamble. The main contention raised to justify this amendment as I have stated, is firstly, unemployment and, secondly, the welfare concept. What the Hon. Member has attempted to do by this amendment is this. It read like this:

"2. In article 19 of the Constitution, in clause (1), after sub-clause (g) the following new sub-clause shall be added, namely:—

"(h) to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality. Standards for wages, hours rest and other working conditions.. . ."

These are the three requisites which the Hon. Member has contemplated by the amendment. But don't we have laws with regard to the latter part in our country?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arakal, you can continue next time. We will be taking up the Half an Hour Discussion after 5.30 p.m. and there are some Bills to be introduced by some of the Members. Some two or three minutes should be available for that purpose.

Now, Mr. Faleiro.

17.27 hrs.

BACKWARD AREAS DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-

umgao): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Board for all sided development of all economically backward areas of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Board for all-sided development of all economically backward areas of the country".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morumgao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morumgao): I beg to move for leave to

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introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir. I would like to apologise to the House for not being present at 3 o'clock. I was under the impression that non-official business would be taken up at 3.30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of articles 124, 125, etc.)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): I beg to move to for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
I introduce† the Bill.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

UNIFORM PROCEDURE FOR SALE OF COMMODITIES AT FAIR PRICE SHOPS

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman. I have to state here that this is a very important matter pertaining to a uniform system of distribution of rationed articles. As long as prices go up and as long as there is scarcity of essential commodities, whether we like it or not, this system of rationing and fair price shops must continue. Whereas in the present circumstances the prices are going up, there is no sign of their coming down and the prices of essential commodities like sugar, edible oils are all going up and production is less. Therefore, we have to continue for some more years this public distribution system in a correct way.

Usually the Central Government is responsible for allotting sugar, kerosene, cement and so on and, therefore, since these commodities are to be distributed throughout the country, it will be very necessary that proper guidelines are fixed so that in the distribution there may not be lot of inconvenience to the public and there is equitable and fair distribution of these essential commodities.

In this connection I may tell you that there are variations as to the method of rationing in different parts of the country. For example, in Karnataka we allot or give so many grammes per unit per month. But I