

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.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 8-8-80.

†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