

[Mr. Speaker]

according to that interpretation it is against the Constitution.

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Shri V. G. Deshpande: I am not putting any interpretation. If a *Sadar-i-Riyasat* is elected, can it be given effect to before this Constitution is changed?

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, I do not think any further argument is necessary on that point. I do not give my consent

INFLUX FROM PAKISTAN (CONTROL) REPEALING BILL

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Ebonsle): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949."

The motion was adopted.

Shri J. K. Ebonsle: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN LIGHTHOUSE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I introduce the Bill.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, may I draw your attention to a matter of form! It is a very small matter, of course. But when you called the name of a Minister or a Deputy Minister, some other Minister stood up and moved his motion. There should be some formality observed with regard to these matters in due deference to the House.

Mr. Speaker: I quite agree that if the motion is in the name of a particular Minister then, it is better that he is present in the House or intimation is previously given to the

Chair that, not he but some other person is going to move. But, unfortunately, as the rule stands regarding motions to be introduced by a Minister, the expression 'Mover of the Bill', I believe, includes any one of the Ministers or any Minister of the Government. I note, in future the Ministry will take care to see that the particular Minister in whose name the notice is given, is present or he informs the Chair before the motion is called out, that so and so will move it on his behalf.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): In that case the substitute's name may be announced.

Mr. Speaker: It is all right I do not think this was done deliberately but anyhow the formal procedure has to be followed.

INDIAN TARIFF (FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL—concl'd.

Mr. Speaker: We now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri D. P. Karmarkar on the 13th November, 1952:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Gurupadaswamy was on his legs yesterday.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Sir, the trouble in India is mainly stomach trouble. She is now sitting like a beggar on a bench of gold. She has got all the latent and potential natural resources, only inferior to the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. but still she finds herself in a very difficult position.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The most interesting feature in India today is that her soil is rich but her people are very poor. There is the worst unemployment. According to the recent calculations, nearly 50 million people are completely unemployed and most others are partially employed or under-employed. The per capita income is very low as compared with the per capita income of other western countries. The main reason for this is paucity of industries, and the backwardness of our industrial economy. Our entire economy, Sir, is still in a primordial state; it is not yet developed. It has to be developed now and so it is imperative that India should be rescued from her backwardness; and the right royal road to overcome this backwardness is to launch a planned policy of protection

Sir, our Government seem to be lately fond of the concept of planning.