

If the House agrees, the aforesaid procedure may be followed in future.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: "Member" would include Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker, Deputy-Speaker—all of them.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This will apply not only to Members who may unfortunately have died when the House is sitting—but also in regard to those Members who die when the House is not sitting and even years after their membership is over. This courtesy ought to be extended to them. In addition to the Speaker's observations—whatever observations the Speaker may be pleased to make and the leader or any one spokesman of the party to which the deceased belongs, if there is any party like that, any other Member who may feel strongly and who wishes to deeply mourn the death, should be given an opportunity of making his observations and paying his tribute to the memory of the deceased Member. As you have already suggested according to the advice of the Business Advisory Committee, the time taken need not be more than 20 minutes. But in exceptional cases you may be pleased to raise it to 30 minutes so that there would be sufficient latitude.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I say a word in support of Shri Ranga? The right to make reference in respect of the death of those Members who are sitting or non-sitting should not be confined to the leader of the party, but it should be left to the discretion of the Speaker so that others also may participate.

Mr. Speaker: If the time-limit is agreed, than I would not have objection to that also. But I was afraid that there would be a large number then. If the House so desires, I should not have any objection. It is only in regard to references that are made here in the House. We can hold a separate meeting whenever we want in the Central Hall.

1519(Ai) LSD—4.

Shri Ranga: We said in your Chamber that that is not going to serve the purpose because that may not reach the press; it may not reach all those people, the relatives, the sympathisers, supporters and friends who are interested in the deceased.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members agree that the limit would be 15 to 20 minutes I have no objection. That is agreed.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि डा० अचमम्बा मर गई और श्रीमती अकम्मा देवी का नाम अखबारों में आ गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा होने पर आम यकीन यह है कि जिसकी बाबत यह गलत-फहमी हो उसकी उम्र लम्बी हो जाती है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ । हाउस सारे दिन के लिये ऐडजर्न किया जायेगा या घंटे दो घंटे के लिये । जब हम कहते हैं कि मरना और जीना एक मामली चीज है जैसे कि कपड़े उतार देना तब जब पुराना कपड़ा उतार कर नया कपड़ा पहन लिया तब सारे दिन के लिये हाउस को ऐडजर्न करने की क्या जरूरत है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम यह भी देख लेंगे । यह इस पर मुन्हसर करता है कि हम लोगों को साथ जाने के काबिल बना सकें ।

12.16 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
 RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of section 4 of

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee vice Her Highness Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior resigned from the membership of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of subsection (1) (d) of section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the member of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee vice Her Highness Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior resigned from the membership of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.17 hrs.

FOOD CORPORATIONS BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. Subramaniam on the 20th November, 1964, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of Food Corporation for the purpose of trading in foodgrains and other food-stuffs and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Out of 5 hours allotted, 35 minutes have already been taken and 4 hours and 25 minutes remain. Shri Dandekar may continue his speech.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was on the subject of

my apprehensions concerning the possible development of the Food Corporation into a monopoly body occupying a position in the foodgrains trade to the detriment of the interests of the producers on the one hand and of the consumers on the other. I want to develop this theme about monopoly a little further.

One speaks of two possible types of monopolies— a quasi-monopoly, which is merely a "monopoly situation" or an absolute monopoly. A monopoly situation is one where one concern controls more than 30 to 40 per cent of the input supplies of the particular product produced, or 30 to 40 per cent of the trading in that particular commodity. An absolute monopoly, roughly speaking, is one where one particular concern controls 80 per cent or more of the input of a commodity into the industry or trade, or controls over 80 per cent of the trading in that commodity. Ordinarily monopoly situations are achieved by smart buying or selling or by appropriate price incentives on the one hand as regards buying and by low prices as regards selling. In the present case, if that was all that was intended, namely, that the Food Corporation would be giving not merely minimum but remunerative prices to the producers on the one hand and would be giving to the consumers foodgrains in adequate quantities at reasonable prices, as for instance, only the sort of margin which the Government now consider adequate between the buying price and the selling price, there cannot be much objection, because on the whole in a policy of that kind, the producer will benefit and the consumer will not be hurt.

But in the present case, my apprehensions are about absolute monopoly; and they are founded upon three major threats to the trade and to the producer. The first major threat is compulsory procurement on behalf of the Food Corporation. This will set up a procurement monopoly in favour of the Food