

Reddy, Shrimati Yashode
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Seshayan, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shukre, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Sonavane, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.

Surya Prasad, Shri
Tan Singh, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Warior, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes—137; Noes—51.

The motion was adopted.

Some hon. Member: Shame; shame!

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): On a point of order, Sir, Shri Raghunath Singh has brought a brick here—a real one.

Mr. Speaker: Though that is not usually done, but it might be interesting for the Members to just learn that I got a telephone from Dr. Lohia from Lucknow this morning and he said that every brick in that University bears these three letters, Kashi Vishwa Vidyalaya—crores of them—and then the Viceroy, when he laid the foundation also said the same thing and that stone also bears the same thing. (*Interruption*). I do not know whether it is correct or not.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I have brought the brick. It is written there, Kashi Hindu Vishwa-vidyalaya. If you want I can show you.

Mr. Speaker: No; we do not want it today.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The brick can be dropped then. We can have the brick then when the further consideration of this Bill is taken up.

Mr. Speaker: That is for the Members.

12.53 hrs.

PATENTS BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up further consideration of the follow-

ing motion for reference of the Patents Bill to a Joint Committee:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely: Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Seth Achal Singh; Shri Peter Alvares; Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade; Shri Panna Lal Barupal; Shri Dinen Bhattacharya; Shri Bibhuti Mishra; Shri P. C. Borooah; Sardar Daljit Singh; Shri Basanta Kumar Das; Shri V. B. Gandhi; Shri H. K. V. Gowdh; Shri Kashi Ram Gupta; Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka; Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Mathew Maniyangadan; Shri M. R. Masani; Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra; Shri Bibudhendra Mishra; Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar; Shri Sham Lal Saraf; Shri A. T. Sarma; Dr. C. B. Singh; Dr. L. M. Singhvi; Shri P. Venkatasubhaiah; Shri K. K. Warior; Shri Balkrishna Wasnik, and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the second week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations

and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Dr. Lohia was on his feet. He is not present. So, his speech shall be deemed to have been concluded. Any other Member to speak? Shri Joachim Alva.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to support this Bill. This Bill should have come up before the House long ago. This is a 54-year old measure that we are trying to put in some proper shape. This enactment, in its old form, was made almost 54 years ago and the next enactment was devised sometime in the fifties. Today we are trying to put a measure of sanction, justice and sense of humanity into this measure.

Sir, this Bill is not what it should be though it is burdened with 163 clauses. I would like to congratulate the Minister of Health for having first taken the initiative in trying to see that the patent law is not what it is in regard to drugs and foods. I do not know how the whole Bill became a kind of a wash out in the later stages. I do not know which Minister or the Ministry got into it and sabotaged some of the most important principles that were first enacted. I do not know whether it is the Ministry of Industry or the Ministry of Finance that came into it. It was the opinion of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that there should be no patents for drugs and infant foods. But we seem to have lost sight of the great standard-bearer in the sense that infants' food and drugs and pharmaceuticals are still under the clutches of patents.

What is the state of affairs in this country? We are in the hands of

racketeers. Let us nationalise this drug industry once and for all. Let us nationalise it. We are handing over very previous materials plus fantastic profits into the hands of foreigners. We are at their mercy for infants' food and for our drugs. There are so many varieties of drugs, the vitamins, the antibiotics and the sulphur drugs and what not which must be placed at the disposal of the poorest man at the cheapest rate.

We had the Soviet offer that they would put up four pharmaceutical factories in our country. What happened to that? Who sabotaged it? How did it pass through the eyes of the various Ministries that it turned a dead wood. This House has the responsibility for the children of this land and for every patient that goes to the hospital. Can a poor man afford sulphur drugs or injections which cost Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 or even Rs. 30?

About four or five years ago, I saw a very distinguished American up on the gallery, late Mr. Estes Kefauver. I left my seat and went to him and I asked him that I wanted to talk to him about the problem of Goa. He said, "Please come and see me at 3 O'Clock." What happened was that the boys in the American Embassy put me off by saying, "He is here, there and everywhere." With the result I could not meet him though he was quite willing to meet me. I saw him for the first and last time and lost the chance of meeting him. But here I find in the *Science Digest* the article entitled "Kefauver's Last Interview". He knew a lot about the manoeuvres of the pharmaceutical industry as to how the pharmaceutical industry in America has become a giant through huge advertising and how the people were compelled to buy only one kind of medicine because that was advertised and the medicines or how the drugs produced by weaker sectors of the industry were not sold. This is the last will and testament of late Mr. Estes Kefauver. He had also said in one of

[Shri Joachim Alva]

the Committees that India is one country where the drugs are priced at the highest, where the poor man has to pay the highest price for the drugs! Why should this be so when the hon. Minister has power in his hands to do away with all the patents and to nationalise the drug industry? Today, the pharmaceutical manufacturers have become multi-millionaires and they carry away foreign exchange from our land. Acharya Profula Chandra Roy, a great patriot and a scientist, founded the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals concern. To what pass has it come? It is not as it should be. It should have been a powerful banyan tree but the roots have been cut off by the numerous foreign concerns.

Mr. friend, Shri Chatterjee, who is an eminent lawyer started by saying that the Bill is very essential and good in basic purposes but he went on pleading for foreign collaborators. We do not want foreign collaborators—out with them all! Our people have got the capacity and the ability and even the genius to produce these drugs and medicines. Some of our chemists have gone abroad and produced notable inventions. Why not get together all our youngmen and women and make them work in this field? We are being thrust with so much literature produced by these rapacious people—the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers' and Distributors Association glorified as PAM-DAL. They throw vast amounts on advertisements and dump this literature. They pressurise the public and also pressurise the Ministry and even M.Ps. Now, this is what Mr. Estes Kefauver has said in his last interview:

".....large companies can control the market in a particular drug through brand names. Brand names are short and catchy. Generic names are often long and difficult. For example,

one drug sold under the brand name Cortate has the generic name....."

—it is a long name; I need not repeat it here—

".....Combined with a constant barrage of advertising and promotion, this tends to plant the brand name in the doctor's mind in place of the generic name. Large companies imply that small firms making drugs under generic names have low standards, so that it is safe to prescribe only by brand name. However, the same drug may be available under its generic name for a fraction of the cost...."

If this is the opinion of a distinguished American leader, who aimed at the Presidency of the United States of America, what shall we say about our poor folks?

13 hrs.

The PAMDAL, i.e. the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers and Distributors Association, have got plenty of money at their disposal which they extracted from poor men.

Some doctors demand their commission from the drug manufacturers for recommending their drugs. What is this commission and why should they demand it? Is the doctor sworn to serve the community or to take commission from the drug manufacturers? That is why I say that at every stage we have to view this problem from the point of view of poor men.

We have over 32 foreign concerns in India including many with Indian collaboration. The big monopolists of India are not satisfied with dozens of their big businesses. The Tatas have their Voltas—Roche and Birlas have their Geoffrey Manners.

On this occasion I would like to recall a debate that took place when the

Agreement with Merck was challenged in regard to Hindustan Antibiotics. They had the audacity to take the Hindustan Antibiotics people to task; they had the audacity to say as to whether a particular scientist was good or not in our public sector. Here is a foreign company saying that this particular Indian, who was working in a public sector concern, shall or shall not hold a job. This happened, I think, about 10 years ago.

This Merck firm was fired for the infringement of anti-Trust laws in the United States and yet, one of the rich Indian collaborators—Sarabhais—have got an agreement with them.

Let us take another big firm, American—Parke-Davis. This is a very well known firm amongst pharmaceutical manufacturers. They were fined over Rs. 10,000 for infringing the Indian customs regulations. If this is the morality and integrity of the highest firms, what can we talk of others?

This Government should have come with a big Bill and nationalised all drug pharmaceutical industries. Today these foreign—collaborated pharmaceutical manufacturers are able to pressurize us, pressurize the Ministries, against us a Bill which is right and proper and is in the interests of poor people. What have they done? They have not built up any research institutes except the CIBA who had built up one research institute which was inaugurated by the late Prime Minister.

We have got untold, unparalleled wealth for medicines in our forests. Our Ayurvedic system also has been very effective. I would not like to talk about our next-door neighbour, China; they have got the Ayurvedic section or the Chinese medicinal section and the allopathy section. We do not want to take a lesson from others; we shall take a lesson ourselves. We had the pioneer and impressive Ayurvedic College founded

by the Maharani of Jamnagar wherein I saw a large exhibition of Ayurvedic system put up. I am afraid it is almost liquidated now. Who worries?

Over 30 large foreign and Indian pharmaceutical firms, especially the foreign ones, are waging an evil battle against this Bill and have, therefore, dumped us with lot of literature. But take the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Alembic Chemical Works, Ciplas and Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, and a really few others. They are doing good work but they are still not very large units and are not able to stand up to the foreign giants unscrupulously planted in our country.

Cheap and effective drugs for leprosy, Tuberculosis, venereal diseases, fevers, etc., must be placed at the disposal of the poor masses. The State has a duty towards the sick and poor people. I have mentioned about half a dozen diseases; these are vital diseases that affect the masses of humanity. How are you going to help them?

The Russians, the Poles, the Hungarians and the Czechs did not wait for the patents or permission from America to build up their automobiles, planes and medicines. They produced their own automobiles, planes and medicines and they did not wait for the patents. But unfortunately we are at the mercy of foreign pharmaceutical concerns. Take the Restinon pill, produced by Hoechst. It is a tablet for diabetes available for 12 annas. Is a poor man not entitled to get even this pill? The Hoechst had the audacity to file a suit against the Haffkine Institute, whose founder was a Russian and which was praised by Mr. Khrushchev when he visited the Institute in Bombay. This Haffkine Institute discovered this life-saving drug, but they allege that it is an infringement of their patent right. These are the companies that have come.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

I took up a case with the Finance Minister of a young and enterprising man who had been granted collaboration with an Italian firm for a drug. But the American firm, Parke-Davis, stepped in with the legal threat saying that their patent was being infringed. He went from pillar to post.

The Indian production of drugs in 1948 was worth Rs. 110 million and today it is over Rs. 1000 million. So it will increase a hundred-fold in the future. So we also want the patents in dyestuffs, textiles and other engineering goods to be forthwith removed, so that Indians can produce for the welfare of the masses and for the greatest good of our country.

Now in regard to the Controller, do not make him a demagogue; do not give him the final voice. I have said on a former occasion that there are certain appointments in India which are higher than even those of Cabinet Ministers—Gold Controller, Central Vigilance Commissioner, and Chairman of the Food Corporation; they affect the destinies of the millions of our people. The Chairman of the Food Corporation will handle more money than all the banks of India put together. Hence, all these people should be men of unquestioned integrity and character. The Central Vigilance Commissioner was alleged to have delayed cases in the Mysore High Court when he was the Chief Justice there and that was said in this House. How can he settle the cases effectively and quickly, though he may be a man of character. These are important things. I want the drug industry to be nationalised. We are helping a few people to earn more and more money, but we ignore the poor people of the land.

I hope all these points will be considered by the Joint Committee and the Bill will be put in a proper form.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): With your permission I want to make an amendment.

I beg to move:

That in the motion moved by me on the 22nd November, 1965, for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee—

- (i) for "Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30" substitute—

"Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 48 members, 32".

- (ii) after Serial No. (19), insert "(20) Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee

(21) Shri P. S. Naskar"

and re-number other Serial Nos. accordingly.

- (iii) for "and 15 from Rajya Sabha" substitute—

"and 16 from Rajya Sabha"; and

- (iv) in the last paragraph, for "15 members" substitute "16 members".

Shri T. N. Singh: I am grateful to several members who have participated in the discussions on this important measure. As I said in my opening speech, let us be very clear about two basic principles. One is that in certain regards, so far as other goods are concerned,—other than drugs and chemicals. They should be on a separate footing; white drugs, infant food, etc., which are concerned with life-saving and alleviation of human suffering—have to be treated on a different footing. This is what the Bill proposes to do. We have made a difference and stated that whereas it may be possible for industrial and other patents to continue for 14 years, in the case of patents of drugs etc.

the maximum period will be ten years. The second thing that should be borne in mind is that it is possible to patent processes and not products. It is very important to remember these basic points. We had a rather unfortunate experience during all these years in regard to these things.

13.10; hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

There is no deviation in this regard from Sir Rajagopala Ayyangar's report. In the past we have been patenting products. What is the result? No drugs industry in the real sense has been established in India. The units in India are mostly importing the penultimates and repacking them here. We want to do away with the old system and compel industries to start full-fledged production.

I am really amazed that friends who are all for development of industries of this kind in this country should have been pressurised or influenced by propaganda to say that it is wrong to do away with patenting of products. I suggest that the main principle which I have enunciated earlier should never be deviated from. It is very necessary that we should differentiate between processes and patents. If we want the drug industry and the invalid food industries to grow in this country, we have to bear this in mind. That is why we have made this stipulation.

Some hon. Members have waxed eloquent about our trying to take away property rights. I would submit that the only consideration which should determine our course of action in a matter of this kind should be what is in real national interest or public interest. Surely, simply because somebody has got an edge over others in regard to industrial or scientific work, he should not hold the whole community to ransom for long years to come. I can understand that scientific research should be developed, and we should provide certain facilities and compensations

and rewards for that purpose, but not indefinitely. Surely, drugs are something quite different from other industrial patents. Therefore, to suggest that they should be put on a par, I would submit, would not be a correct attitude to take.

Shri N. Dandekar and Shri N. C. Chatterjee said that nowhere was this difference existing between processes and products. I would submit that this difference exists already in many countries. I have got a long list of such countries here with me, namely Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany etc. where food-stuffs, pharmaceutical preparations and products obtained by chemical processes are not patentable but only processes for preparing them are patented. So, we have more or less followed what are now generally recognised principles all over the world in this regard.

I was rather amazed at the unfinished speech of my hon. friend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. I am afraid he did not even care to read the Bill. He said that he was also the inventor of the name of a particular cycle and, therefore, he should be rewarded. He forgot that this was the Patents Bill and not a Bill relating to trade marks. If he had just remembered that difference, he would never have made that preposterous statement which he did make the other day. I am sorry he is not here now; he has not even been considerate enough to come and finish his unfinished speech. Be that as it may, because of the very poor information on which all his criticisms were based, I think it would be wasting the time of the House if I were to go at length into his criticisms and try to meet them.

My hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva and others have expressed certain views. So far as their intention is concerned, I am wholeheartedly in sympathy with what they have said.

[Shri T. N. Singh.]

I do not like any set of people trying to take advantage of a country like ours in this matter when the alleviation of human suffering is involved. That was why we have made a difference in this regard. But we felt that it would be wrong not to recognise the services of scientific persons; they should also have some recognition; and rewards for them should also be there. So, to wholly abolish the patents system will not be proper. Let us also remember that most of the scientific discoveries are today not being made in India. We are not so scientifically advanced. For many years to come we shall have to depend upon scientific work and discoveries in other countries. Surely, it is not the intention of any Member here to deprive this country and the millions of our people here, of the benefits of scientific inventions elsewhere. We must keep ourselves up to date. But, generally I fully agree to the view that there should be a difference in regard with the time-limit for different categories of patents.

Even from the scientists' point of view, I say that our proposal is healthy, because in the modern age, many discoveries in the drug field become obsolescent after a very short period. So, it will be useless to have a long period for such patents of anything more than 10 years would be meaningless. Even this period of ten years would be more than what is actually needed in most cases. I may point out that it takes usually some time after the specifications have been supplied to the Controller of Patents for the industry to be set up; it may be one year or more before the industry starts producing.

My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta suggested a period of seven years instead of ten years. Otherwise, he was in agreement with the distinction made. The only difference between me and him in this regard is about the period. He has suggested seven

years instead of ten years. I would submit that in any case we are going to discuss all this in the Joint Committee, and, therefore, we need not go into the details or the merits on either side of the question. I would only like to point out that even this period of ten years is not such a long period as is made out, because of the time taken before an industry producing that drug comes into operation in India. So, let us take a balanced view. We should try to give a fair deal to the inventor and to the scientist. At the same time, we should be fair to our own country. I personally hold the view that if national interests demand that a certain measure has to be modified in a particular way, I shall be the last person to resist it. I would like that the national interest should always prevail over any other consideration today in this country. We can discuss all these aspects in the Joint Select Committee.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee and Shri N. Dandekar had stated that we had deviated from the very basic principles enunciated by Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar. With reference to the practices in the other countries on the question of the non-patent ability of products in the chemical field, Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar has observed as follows:

"I am clearly of the view that the interests of the country would be best served by confining patentability to the processes by which the products are obtained and by denying patents to the products."

He has also said:

"I consider that to maximise the benefit, inventions relating to food and medicine—and in the last category I would include insecticides, fungicides etc.—should not be patentable as such, but that as in the case of substances produced by chemical processes,

claims for the processes for their production should alone be patented."

This is what he has said in his very fine report to Government and the very exhaustive study which he has made.

Shri Shree Narayan Das referred to military and defence inventions that might be made. Though the Bill does not specifically say that they are not patentable, the fact is that inventions relating to defence are generally not patentable. There are provisions which would ensure that such inventions if they are of defence or military significance would not be patented and would not be published until the Defence Ministry clears them for the purpose. Clauses 35 to 42 are relevant clauses to which the hon. Member may refer.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I asked whether atomic weapons would be patented.

Shri T. N. Singh: That comes under military installations and military discoveries. It will be covered in that way.

Then again, there is no such thing as exploitation of any patent in that sense; when I use the expression 'for government exploitation' I use it because it is the technical term in use; it means government utilisation of patent rights, not exploitation in the sense of erosion of industrial property rights.

I think, on the whole, the Bill has taken a reasonable and commonsense view of the problem. It has not gone to extremes; its provisions are balanced. Therefore, I think the House should generally support it. From the trend of the speeches made, I am sure that the Bill has the general support of the House.

I entirely agree with Dr. Aney when he says that the only thing that should guide us in this measure is the interest of India. That will be constantly the one consideration on

which this Bill will be proceeded with. I am also convinced that the Joint Committee of the two august Houses will never lose sight of the interest of India and will keep it always in mind.

I could not follow what Prof. Sharma meant when he said that inventors should be rewarded and that the Bill does not do it. As a matter of fact, the entire patent system has as one of its objectives the rewarding of the inventor.

Some misgivings have been expressed in regard to absolute powers given to the Controller. I would point out that our experience in the past has been that if a foreign concern wants to hold to the right of manufacture and yet not manufacture it, here in the country, it could go to the court and delay matters; with the result that by that time, the period of patents will be over. Therefore, it was thought that we must have a speedy process. I do not see any other way of ensuring that except by asking one who is really an expert in the line and who can take an objective view, to give the final verdict in such matters. If we continue to have the process of the law courts, I assure you that the entire object of limiting or reducing the period in regard to drugs and chemicals will be defeated. Therefore, in all humility, I suggest that this is a very desirable provision in the Bill and it should be retained. In having this provision, there is no attempt to clothe anybody with excessive powers. I can assure you from what I have seen of the patent law and the small office that does this job that they are doing a very fine job. They are under-staffed. Probably that is one of the offices which has not grown or has grown very little compared to the work that has grown in all these years. I think we are being unfair when we make such imputations against the Controller. I am sure with the good traditions that our patent office has in this matter, we can rely on them to take an objective

[Shri T. N. Singh.]

view of things. After all, all these reports concerning patents are available to Members and they can always raise any points where they think we are deviating from what should be the proper course.

I do not think there is any other important point which has to be dealt with by me. In conclusion, I will say this. This very important measure has been delayed for long. It should have been possible for us to bring it up much earlier. As a matter of fact, it was my intention to bring it before the House even in the last session, if that was possible; but it was crowded out. Earlier also, I explained the reasons why it was considered necessary to have a second look and appoint Shri Rajagopala Ayyanger to go into the whole question. The earlier Patent Bill which was introduced had to be given up in 1953 because we found that time had changed and many more changes have to be made in the whole measure.

Shri Joachim Alva: The fabulous profits of foreign companies have not changed.

Shri T. N. Singh: The whole intention in regard to drugs, infant foods etc. is that those who hold patents should be compelled almost, to start industries in this country also. We have not succeeded in the past. I am sure that the present provisions will achieve that object. I think that is what we all want. After all, the specifications and other things will be known after that industry has been set up, and people will come forward once the patent period is over, to take advantage of the opportunity. Therefore, I think it is a good step in that direction.

श्री हुकूम खन्दा कल्लवाय (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, इतना महत्वपूर्ण भाषण हो रहा है, सबन में गणपूर्ति तो होनी चाहिये।

Shri T. N. Singh: With these words, I commend the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

I will first put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the motion moved by Shri T. N. Singh on the 22nd November, 1965 for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee—

(i) for "Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30" substitute—

"Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 48 members, 32.";

(ii) after Serial No. (19), insert

"(20) Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee

(21) Shri P. S. Naskar" and re-number other Serial Nos. accordingly;

(iii) for "and 15 from Rajya Sabha" substitute—

"and 16 from Rajya Sabha"; and

(iv) in the last paragraph, for "15 members." substitute "16 members".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the motion as amended.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 48 members, 32 from this House, namely:

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Seth Achal Singh; Shri Peter Alvares; Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade; Shri Panna Lal Barupal; Shri Dinen Bhattacharya; Shri Bibhuti Mishra; Shri P. C. Borooah; Sardar Daljit Singh; Shri

Basanta Kumar Das; Shri V. B. Gandhi; Shri H. K. V. Gowdh; Shri Kashi Ram Gupta; Shri Probhu Dayal Himatsingka; Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Mathew Maniyangadan; Shri M. R. Masani; Shri Brij Behari Mehrotra; Shri Bibudrendra Mishra; Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee; Shri P. S. Naskar; Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar; Shri Sham Lal Saraf; Shri A. T. subbaiah; Shri K. K. Warior; Shri Balkrishna Wasnik; and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

and 16 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the second week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 16 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a clarification. May we know what was the reason for the addition of two Members? Not that we do not welcome the addition, we might have some more Members not merely two.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been moved and accepted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the reasons from the Government side have not been given.

13.30 hrs.

DEMANS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA) 1965-66

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1966, in respect of "Police."

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of "Animal Husbandry."

DEMAND NO. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payments during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of "Industries".

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.