

also been given. Under Section 406-409 IPC the number of prosecutions initiated against the employers for non-deposit of employees' contribution has also been given. An hon. Member enquired if progressive law is going to be introduced? I have already submitted that we propose to make amendment in the ESI Act and a notice has already been given. It is likely to be introduced in the current session.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are fully satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister, because earnest efforts are being made for the recovery from the employers as well as employees. Funds are very essential for the execution of schemes. But we have got complaints to the effect that in spite of the contributions from the workers and their employers, proper treatment is not given to the patients in the hospitals. I have myself observed these things. Hospitals are not equipped properly and adequate medicines are not available there. Sick labourers are not treated properly there. If they get themselves treated by private practitioners, medical expenses are not reimbursed to them. Even the cases recommended by us have not been treated though we have sent 5 to 7 reminders also. So, adequate attention should be paid to improve the situation. Contributions should certainly be collected but at the same time proper care should be taken of patients and efficacious medicines should be given to them. I would like to know whether some attention has been paid towards this aspect or whether the Government propose to chalk out any scheme in this regard. I want a reply to this.

**SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the grievances of the hon. Member. It is true that many complaints to this effect have been received, particularly, about the medical facilities which are not provided to the insured persons. The main reason for this is that these facilities are under the administrative and financial control of the State Government. Though 7/8 part of the recurring expenditure is paid by the Corporation, and 1/8 part of it is paid by

the State Governments, but the control is totally in the hands of the State Governments. Hence, the Central Government cannot intervene, they can just advise in this regard. In the light of these facts when the Labour Ministers conference was held last time I had proposed that the Central Government should bear the entire expenditure and we should not ask for 1/8 part from the State Governments. Non-recurring expenditure is fully borne by the Corporation and they have proposed to bear the entire recurring expenditure too, but only if they have the full control. Therefore, for setting up a subsidiary corporation we are making provisions in the Amending Bill.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question No. 27.

**PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, the wording of my question was altogether different. It was related to the Prime Minister's announcement in Andhra regarding rice, and that has been combined with this question. I am put in a very embarrassing position, because that question was entirely different. I take it that the substance of my original question would be permissible.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, you can ask a question.

#### **Sale of Subsidised Rice to Tribals**

\*27. **SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV†:**  
**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are issuing rice to pre-dominantly tribal States at subsidised rate for onward distribution among tribals under the Integrated Tribal Development project;

(b) if so, the issue price of different varieties of rice under this scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the state agencies are allowed to add a certain amount to the issue price to defray transportation and distribution costs; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government are aware that certain states are charging higher than the permissible price for rice issued to tribals under the I.T.D. Project and if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). A statement is given below:

### STATEMENT

(a) Under a scheme introduced by the Government of India w.e.f. December, 1985, rice as also wheat are issued to the State Governments/Union Territories for distribution at specially subsidised rates to people living in areas covered under the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) and the tribal majority States of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(b) The Central issue prices and maximum retail prices fixed by the Government of India of the varieties of rice supplied under the scheme are as follows:

(Rs. per quintal)

	Central issue price for ITDP areas			Maximum retail price to consumers under the scheme		
	Dec., 85 to 30.9.87	1.10.87 to 24.1.89	w.e.f 25.1.89	Dec.,85 to 30.9.87	1.10.87 to 24.1.89	w.e.f. 25.1.89
Rice (Common)	160.00	160.00	194.00	185.00	185.00	219.00
Rice (Fine)	170.00	183.00	254.00	195.00	208.00	279.00
Rice (Superfine)	185.00	198.00	275.00	210.00	223.00	300.00

(c) The maximum retail prices of specially subsidised foodgrains under the scheme are fixed in such a way as to allow a margin of Rs. 25/- a quintal to cover transport cost, incidentals etc. This margin is uniformly applicable to all the State Government/Union Territories Administrations implementing the scheme.

(d) Government of Andhra Pradesh had been charging Rs. 200/- per quintal for common rice since the implementation of this scheme upto 7.8.86 against the then permissible ceiling of Rs. 185/- per quintal. Government of West Bengal have fixed retail rates under the ITDP scheme of common, fine and superfine varieties of rice at

Rs. 223, Rs. 289 and Rs. 310 respectively per quintal. The Government of Gujarat has rounded off the ITDP retail price to Rs. 220 per quintal for common rice and Rs. 280 per quintal for fine variety rice involving thereby an increase of Rs. 1 per quintal. The State Governments have been advised to follow the end retail prices of specially subsidised foodgrains fixed by the Government of India. Information in respect of other States is being collected.

[ Translation ]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as Shri Madhu Dandavate has said just now, the tenor of the question has

been altered. Not only this the reply is also ambiguous. You have given upto-date information about the issue price in many States in your reply. But is you pay attention to the reply of part (d) of the question which refers to the maximum retail price in the State, the statistics of Andhra Pradesh are only upto 7.8.86 while those of other States are upto-date. I would like to know particularly about Andhra Pradesh. You have not mentioned how much is the Government of Andhra Pradesh charging now. Secondly, Orissa and other States which are under Congress rule have been subject matter of reports in the newspapers and same is true of Nagaland as well. In your reply you have said:

[English]

Information in respect of other States is being collected.

[Translation]

I feel that the Central Government should not adopt such a partisan attitude. It is not good to malign the non-Congress Governments and defend the Congress Governments. It is not justified on the part of any Government to charge more than the rate fixed by the Central Government and a definite policy should be adopted in this regard. I would like to know at what rate the Government of Andhra Pradesh provides it to the people and what is the position in Congress ruled States?....(Interruptions).... What is the position in Nagaland?

SHRISUKHRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question given noticed of by the hon. Member reads as under.

[English]

"Whether Government are aware that certain States are charging higher than the permissible price for rice issued to tribals under ITD Project and if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard."

[Translation]

Sir, those State Governments which over-charged, are still charging more and those cases which have come to our notice... (Interruptions) First listen to my reply to this question. The Government in Andhra Pradesh was charging more than what was charged till 25.1.89. They were charging Rs. 200/- per quintal of rice instead of Rs. 185/- per quintal. (Interruptions) Gujarat is a Congress ruled State and they too were over-charging. Same was true of West Bengal. It has been enquired in the question as to which States are charging higher than the permissible price under ITDP. This scheme was started in 1985, and all the State Governments were informed that the Central Government has fixed the issue price at Rs. 160/- per quintal with Rs. 25% per quintal as incidental charges. No State Government was allowed to charge more than Rs. 185/- per quintal of rice. The Central Government has also issued instructions that since tribals are poor, rice of common variety should be provided to them. So far as the State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it procures and purchases rice. So it should have provided the rice of common variety to the tribals.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, reply to my previous question has been not been given. First, let that reply come. He has given information only upto 1986. First, I would like to have reply to my previous question, then I would raise the second question.

SHRI SUKH RAM: It may be under the Rs. 2/- scheme.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: My second question is whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that at the time of his visit of Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Prime Minister has said that the Andhra Pradesh Government was charging more than the issue price? Just now the hon. Minister stated in his reply that the Andhra Pradesh Government is giving rice at lower rates.

**SHRISUKHRAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister's statement is correct, hundred percent correct *(Interruptions)*. There he found that the rice which was being supplied there was of sub-standard quality whereas the Chief Minister had stated that they were supplying superfine quality of rice. The Hon. Prime Minister was taken into a hut where he saw that sub-standard rice was distributed. Hence, the Hon. Prime Minister's statement is correct *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** what is the rate now? Sir, he is distorting the facts. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:** How much percentage are you giving? the common variety that you are giving is just 3 per cent. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** Do you know that we are spending Rs. 11 crores on subsidising this rice? *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please. Why can not you speak one at a time?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Mr. Speaker Sir, you will agree with me that food problem is one which should never be politicised. In this context, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Is it not a fact that when the Prime Minister—I mean the present Prime Minister SHRI Rajiv Gandhi *(Interruptions)*

What is the objection? It may refer even to a past Prime Minister. I am not referring to the future. I am referring to the past. They are worried about the future. *(Interruptions)*

Factually, am I wrong if I say, the present Prime Minister? It could have happened even in the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Therefore, I must make it clear.

Is it not a fact that when the Prime Minister addressed a public meeting in Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh on 15th June

1989, he made a categorical statement that whereas the Centre had provided rice to Andhra Pradesh at the rate of Rs. 1.80 per kilo..... *(Interruptions)*

**ONE HON. MEMBER:** Rs. 1.85 and not Rs. 1.80

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** He said Rs. 1.80. I had heard him on the live telecast. Of course, it is Prof. Tewari's television. but even then, I must believe. I heard his speech in which he said that the rice was provided at the rate of Rs. 1.80 per kilo.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** No. It was Rs. 1.85.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I have given a written question. In that also, I have stated that he said that it was Rs. 1.80 *(Interruptions)*

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No. It was not Rs. 1.80. It was Rs. 1.85.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** He said, "Rs. 1.80"

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let the Minister answer it. Let the Government answer. Please sit down. Why are you shouting?

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** If the Prime Minister is bad in mathematics, what can I do?

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** If I am not heard in the hublub, let me repeat. Is it not a fact that on 15th June 1989, while addressing a public meeting in Andhra Pradesh in Cuddapah, the Prime Minister alleged that the Government of Andhra Pradesh and its Chief Minister resorted to cheating to the tune of 0.20 paise per kilo? His contention was that while the foodgrains were provided to the State Government for distribution amongst the tribals at the rate of

Rs. 1.80, they sold it at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per kilo.

Sir, in this context, I have given a written question ..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him speak. Do not heckle.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At the end of the five years, let them realise that by mere shouting they will not be able to shut me down.

Now, is it not a fact that he was alleging that the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Chief Minister cheated the Centre to the tune of 0.20 paise per kilo? Is it not a fact that he is actually distributing among the tribals not only common rice but fine and superfine varieties of rice combined? At the same time, is it not a fact that today in Maharashtra, rice is sold among the tribals at the rate of Rs. 2.19 per kilo? I collected the rates from different States. In Gujarat it is sold at Rs. 2.19 per kilo. In Rajasthan also it is Rs. 2.19. In Bihar the rate is Rs. 2.19 per kilo and in Madhya Pradesh also it is sold at Rs. 2.19 per kilo. But in Andhra Pradesh the rice is sold at Rs. 2.00. And is it not a fact that if we take the average price as stated by the Andhra Pradesh Government of common, super fine and also fine rice, it really comes to Rs. 2.01 per Kg? Instead of selling it at Rs. 2.01 per Kg, they are selling it at Rs. 2 per Kg. Statutorily is it not a fact that they are allowed according to the rules and according to the scheme even an addition of 20 paise per Kg or 25 paise per Kg for transportation and distribution?

In the background of this fact, will the hon. Minister admit that the Prime Minister had told the people of Andhra Pradesh, the people of the country and the Television viewers, the greatest untruth? (Interruptions)

SHRISUKH RAM: Let me make it clear. Prof. Madhu Dandavate seems to be unnecessarily agitated on this issue. The Prime

Minister did make this observation but he probably made this observation in the context of his earlier tour in April, 1986. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He made this statement on 15th June, 1989.....

SHRI SUKH RAM: When the Prime Minister visited Andhra Pradesh in April, 1986, this fact was brought to his notice. (Interruptions) That is why he made this observation. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you satisfied, Sir? He made this statement on 15 June, 1989. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM: This statement was made by the Prime Minister in the context of his earlier visit in April, 1986 to Andhra Pradesh. This fact was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister at that time and that is why he made this observation. The Prime Minister was 100 per cent correct. You also said that certain Congress ruled Governments are over-charging. That is also wrong. Because, after the revision of the ITDP rate w.e.f. 25 January, 1989, the price of the common variety rice now is Rs. 2.19. (Interruptions)

Sir, let me make it clear. I think Prof. Madhu Dandavate is confusing about the revision of rates. There was revision of rates on the ITDP w.e.f. from 25 January, 1989. From that date, the retail price of the common rice had been fixed at Rs. 2.19 and the State governments are charging correct rates. There is no over-charging by the States mentioned by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

Now, I may tell you, the West Bengal Government as against Rs. 2.19, they are charging Rs. 2.23 and as against Rs. 2.79, they are charging Rs. 2.89. Even now, under these revised rates, the West Bengal Government is over-charging.

Therefore, I would say, the Prime Minister had made a correct observation. There is

nothing wrong in his statement. (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Let me seek a clarification. Sir, are you satisfied? He is saying that the Prime Minister was referring to 1985.

How can he refer, in 1989, to 1985? He was referring to 1989.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now Shri Madhav Reddi.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The Prime Minister must offer apologies to the Chief Minister there. (*Interruptions*)\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing goes on record, which is spoken without my permission. Mr Madhav Reddi is on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** I would like to know the quantity of and the rate at which common variety rice was supplied by the Central Government to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years under the subsidised scheme for the tribal areas? Is it not a fact that tribals in Andhra Pradesh had refused to accept the common variety rice? Is it also not a fact that only 3% of common variety rice was supplied during any given year and rice was being sold at the rate of Rs. 3/- per kilo from the very beginning in Nagaland? Is it not a fact that while addressing a public meeting in Cuddapah, The Hon. Prime Minister has accused the Chief Minister of cheating the tribals? Let us hear the truth, and nothing but the truth. Otherwise we will stage a walkout.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** You should be appreciate the truth. The fact is that as

regards the rice which goes to the Central pool of the country, 37% of the total procurement.....

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:** It is 3%.

**SHRI SUKH RAM:** If you have got the figures from some other source, I cannot say anything about it but I am in-charge of this Ministry and I have the correct figures with me. The Central pool has 37% common variety rice. As regards the I.T.D.P., common variety rice is distributed under this scheme because purchasing power in tribal areas is poor. for this very reason, while revising the prices we increased the price of this variety by Rs. 5/- only whereas the price of the superfine variety has been increased by the larger amount. While increasing the price of the common variety by Rs. 5/- we have kept in mind the conditions of the tribals and the poor people. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it is a surplus state. While 15 lakh tonnes of rice is procured from Andhra Pradesh, 8 or 9 lakh tonnes of it are given back to the State. Previously 12lakh tonnes of rice was used to be given but now only 9 lakh tonnes are being given as the stock position has become tight. This includes eight tribal projects with an estimated population of 21.64 lakh and nearly one lakh tonne is distributed in the I.T.D.P. area. Besides, Andhra Pradesh, the common variety rice can be easily given to Kerala also. Andhra Pradesh itself procures rice too. If that rice is of sub-standard variety and is rejected by the tribals, the Centre cannot do anything about it. So far as the rice provided by the Centre is concerned, its quality is checked by the quality control officers of the Centre, State and F.C.I. before it is released to the States from the central godowns. After that it is their duty to make it available to fair-price shops. The State Government should exercise a check on the quality of rice that is distributed through the State's Fair-Price-shops. The State Gov-

ernment should investigate as to how sub-standard rice is being distributed through their fair-price-shops when the quality control officers at our level ensure that only good quality rice is released from the godowns..... (Interruptions)....

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The hon. Minister has not explained how we have cheated the tribals.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I have already said, Sir.....(Interruptions).... All State Governments were being supplied rice at the rate of Rs. 1.85 per kilo till 24.1.89. The Government is incurring a lot of expenditure on subsidy in order to supply rice at concessional rates in tribal areas. But in Andhra Pradesh, rice was supplied at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per kilo instead of Rs. 1.85 per kilo between December, 1985 and 17.8.1986. When this came to the Government's notice the Andhra Pradesh Government was told in writing that they could not overcharge the Adivasis. It came to our notice in 1986 that they had been charging higher at the primary level. This point was brought to the notice of the State Government at once. It was in this context that I had said that the Andhra Pradesh Government was over-charging in tribal areas.....(Interruptions) .....

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: We stage a walk-out from the House in protest against whatever has been said here by the hon. Minister about Andhra Pradesh.

*At this stage, Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other hon. Members left the House.*

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: We, Members of parliament from Andhra Pradesh, know how they play a drama. The countrymen are not aware as to how much they are capable of doing a gimmick, playing a drama and a stunt everywhere. I am only speaking about this matter which was mentioned by the Chief Minister himself four days ago.

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question.

SHRI K.S. RAO: This question arose four days ago when the Chief Minister called a meeting of the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh. I asked the Chief Minister after they had made several statements by saying that they were subsidising rice to the tribals by selling them at Rs. 2.19 per kg. and that they had not cheated them—it is only a remark made by the Prime Minister which is alleged to be not true—how did they say that they had not cheated the tribals prior to 24.1.1989 when they were supposed to supply rice to the tribals at Rs. 1.85 per kg? This includes 25 paise to be charged by the State Government. Then when I said that as members of Parliament we want to press the Government of India to supply adequate quantity of rice, even coarse rice, then including the Chief Minister they were all in jitters and said that it was not about the supply from the Government of India but it was the tribals who did not want to take coarse rice. May be Mr. Madhu Dandavate wanted to make a mountain out of a molehill, because he mentioned Rs. 1.80 paise instead of Rs. 1.85 paise referring to the statement of the Prime Minister in Cuddapah. It is definitely cheating the tribals, because coarse rice was sold at Rs. 2.00 upto 24.1.1989 instead of Rs. 1.85 paise when the government of India gave it at Rs. 1.60 paise.

I wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether at any time the Government of Andhra Pradesh had brought to the notice of the Government of India that the coarse rice supplied was not adequate, because of which they had to sell it at Rs. 2.00, or whether they would supply adequate quantity of rice to them. It is a clear case of cheating the tribals: by 15 paise, if not 20 paise.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, the statement made by the Hon. Prime Minister at that place was in the context of his visit to Khammam in 1986. The issue price of rice provided by the Central Government under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme is Rs. 160 per quintal and the State Governments have

been allowed to add an incidental charge of Rs. 25 to the above price. In this way, the total cost comes to Rs. 185 per quintal. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have launched a scheme called the Telugu Desam Rice Scheme and they supply rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram under this scheme. This fact was brought to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister during the course of his visit to Andhra Pradesh in 1986. The Central Government told the Government of Andhra Pradesh that they should not supply rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram when the rice was being supplied to them from the Central pool at the rate of Rs. 185 per quintal. They replied to us that they had been supplying rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram since 7.8.86. Now, we are not aware what is the fact, but as per the information furnished by them, they have been selling rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per Kg. since the above mentioned date. All the hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh are aware, it is a surplus state. We procure 15 lakh tonnes of rice every year from that State and out of that quantity we supply 9 to 12 lakh tonnes of rice for their scheme. Since the position in respect of rice is tight these days, we are supplying only 8 to 8.5 lakh tonnes of rice to them. We have informed all the State Governments that the common variety of rice is a good one and it is available in abundance in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh needs only about 1 lakh tonnes of rice every year for this scheme. It is not at all a big problem for them to spare 1 lakh tonnes of rice. We make supply out of the stocks procured from them and they further distribute it from that allocation.

When the hon. Prime Minister visited the place, the hon. Chief Minister was also with him. The Prime Minister went into a hut and found that the rice which was supplied to the inmate was of a very inferior quality and perhaps the hon. Chief Minister could not consume it. The Hon. Chief Minister had himself informed the Prime Minister that they supply fine and superfine variety of rice whereas it was that of common variety. I would, therefore, like to submit that there is

no doubt about the fact that there has been over charging. If we call it cheating, it will be an appropriate expression, because the Prime Minister had launched a special scheme in 1985 for the benefit of 57 million people. Covering all the tribal areas under 191 projects in about 19 States and Union Territories. It was a highly subsidised scheme which included the supply of rice also in it. However Telugu Desam Government introduced this scheme in their own name whereas it was a Central scheme. Moreover, they overcharged and thus did injustice with the tribals.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Prof. Madhu Dandavate had said that he was not interested in politicalising this issue. But they have done it now by walking out in this manner without listening to the Minister properly. May I suggest that a White Paper may be issued in regard to this matter clarifying the whole issue and then saying what are the real facts and where does the blame lie? Is it with the Central Government or with the local Government? If it is with the local Government, then it should be pointed out clearly. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken more than half an hour on this question. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)\*

PROF. J.J. KURIEN: They are showing scant respect for parliamentary democracy. They do not want to listen to the Minister's reply. they have walked out... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you.

(Interruptions)\*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I want to make one submission.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No submission. Nothing doing.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are also not listening. They also do not listen. What can I do?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The rules have to be observed by you all people. What can I do?

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I share your concern ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am very much concerned. You must also do it properly.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: There is a publication issued by this Secretariat, the Journal of Parliamentary Information—Volume 35 of march 1989, which says that in the last session, there were 20 starred questions every day out of which only five or six were answered. Today is another example where out of 8 questions six Members were not present. And they have taken 50 minutes on this Question Prof. Dandavate holds the House to ransom....*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: What should I do now? I tried it. What can I do? No you are also doing it.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: You allowed Prof. Dandavate ....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of allowing, but it is a question of taking it for granted. It is a question of decorum to be maintained by the hon. Members. They should know it.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: My submission to you is that this journal says that out of 20 questions only four or five are answered in a day. We are

responsible to the people of India. The Minister is replying. He is not allowed to state the facts before parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: You could have a debate on it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh, you know, I know and everybody knows what are the rules, what are the procedures. If still they decide to do it in their own way, what can you do about it? You just cannot put it down their throat. This has to be done by them on their own.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: You must deplore it on our behalf such a behaviour ... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: You can do it. I cannot make them listen. I cannot make them drink water. I can only take them to the well. I can make the Minister to reply. But I cannot make them listen to the Minister also. That is not within my power.

#### **New Vanaspati units for Orissa**

\*29. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vanaspati units proposed to be set up in co-operative sector, public sector and private sector in Orissa during 1989-90; and

(b) the details of estimated cost, location capacity and the expected time of commencement of production in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is give below.

#### **STATEMENT**

Two letters of intent have been issued to set-up Vanaspati units in Orissa State. The details are as under: