

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 9th November, 1970
28th Kaitika, 1892 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*64. [The questioner (Shri M. K. Mohita) was absent. For answer, vide col. 28 infra.]

PRODUCTION OF JUTE

*211. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of jute in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) what are the recommendations made by the Commission for the fixation of support price of jute during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Production of Jute (and Mesta)

Name of State	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Assam	10.81	8.06	11.61
Bihar	10.28	4.92	7.52
Orissa	4.60	3.72	4.38
Uttar Pradesh	1.32	0.88	1.00
West Bengal	42.03	15.80	37.36
Andhra Pradesh	3.86	2.63	2.98
Tripura	1.63	0.89	1.06
Rest of India	1.39	1.48	1.60
	75.92	38.38	67.51

(Figures in lakh
bales) (Year—July
to June)

(b) Recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission for support price for jute for 1970-71 season.

The Agricultural Prices Commission made the following recommendations for support price for jute for 1970-71 season :

(1) the minimum support price for raw jute for the Assam Bottom variety 19RSS/70—1

in Calcutta be left undisturbed at Rs. 107.17 per quintal (Rs. 40.00 per maund) for the 1970-71 season, and the grade differentials operative in 1968-69 and 1969-70 be continued for the 1970-71 season;

(2) the derivative minimum prices for the respective grades for the 'upcountry' markets be also maintained at the current levels, with whatever adjustments are considered necessary by the Jute Commissioner on account of rationalisation of freight and other incidental charges;

(3) the minimum support prices for the different grades and qualities in Calcutta and the 'upcountry' markets be announced as early as possible, preferably by the first week of March, 1970; and

(4) to ensure higher returns to the growers per unit of the crop, the public agency charged with the responsibility for market operations in raw jute should widen its activities beyond support purchases, and expand into the interior.

श्री शार० पी० खैतान : यह जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि 1967-68 में हमारे यहाँ 70.92 लाख बेल्स जूट की पैदावार हुई और 1968-69 में 38.38 लाख बेल्स जूट की पैदावार हुई। हमारे यहाँ कम से कम 70 लाख बेल्स से ज्यादा की खपत है और इस प्रकार जो शॉर्टेज चल रही है, उसकी वजह से हमारे यहाँ फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी आ रही है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं।

इस चीज के लिए जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय की है जबकि अग्रीकलचर कमिशन ने शॉर चीजों के दाम तय किए हैं, तो क्या उन दामों के मुकाबले में इसके प्राइसेज ठीक हैं ? हमारे यहाँ खपत ज्यादा है और पैदावार कम हुई है तो खपत में जो कमी आई है उसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि पिछले साल जूट की उपज में कमी आई है और इस साल अन्दाज़ा है 62-63 लाख बेल्स होगी जबकि हमारे यहाँ 69 लाख बेल्स की आवश्यकता है और इस तरह से 6-7 लाख बेल्स की कमी पड़ेगी। पिछले साल की

बची 14 लाख बेलस से ही हम पूति करने की इच्छा रखते हैं। अभी बाहर से मंगाने की कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं है। जहाँ तक कीमतों की बात है, अभीकालपर प्राइस कमिशन ने जो सिफारिश की है उसे हम लोगों ने मान लिया है। ए० टी० सी० उसी कीमत पर अपनी एजेंसियों के जरिये से कच्चे जूट की खरीदारी करती है।

श्री आर० पी० खंतान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 40 रुपया प्रति मन जूट की कीमत रखी गई है क्या वह दूसरी चीजों के प्राइस के मुकाबले में ठीक है? अगर हम और चीजों की प्राइस की तुलना करते हैं तो पाते हैं कि जूट की जो सपोर्टिंग प्राइस रखी गई है वह कम है।

श्री ललितनारायण मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम ही है कि कच्चे जूट के दाम 40 रुपया प्रति मन रखा गया है। किसानों को अपने जूट का 55 रु० से 60 रु० प्रति मन भी मिलता है जबकि निर्धारित मूल्य 40 रुपया प्रति मन है।

श्री आर० पी० खंतान : जब क्राप कम होती है तो उनको ज्यादा दाम मिलता है और जब क्राप ज्यादा होती है तो उनको दाम ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो आपने 40 रुपया प्रति मन जूट के दाम निर्धारित किए हैं तो वे और चीजों के मुकाबले में कम हैं। सरकार को यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जिस तरह से और चीजों के दाम हैं उसी तरह से इसके दाम भी निर्धारित किए जाने चाहिए।

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : जहाँ तक जूट का सवाल है, पटसन का सवाल है, यह समस्या कुछ देड़ी है। हमें किसानों का ख्याल है कि उनको अपनी उपज का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता है। दो-तीन सालों से ए० टी० सी० इस संबंध में मैदान में आई है और इस तरह से किसानों को कुछ अधिक कीमत मिलने लगी है। हमारी योजना एक जूट कारपोरेशन पब्लिक सेक्टर ग्रन्डरटेकिंग की तरह बनवाने की है जो कच्चे जूट की देखरेख और खरीददारी करे। इस तरह से हम इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं और एक जूट कारपोरेशन पब्लिक सेक्टर में खड़ा करना चाहते हैं जो इस समस्या की देखरेख करे।

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Sir, from the statement it is revealed that the production of this much-needed cash crop, this foreign exchange earner, is falling in the country

and it appears that a mere price support by the Government or by the Corporation, which the Minister promises, will not result in any increase in the production of jute. The year 1968-69 was a very bad one when the production was about 60 per cent of the needs of the country. The current year, 1969-70, is also not very good. May I know what steps does the Government propose to take to increv.se the production of jute in the country, particularly in West Bengal, where the production has fallen by 5 lakhs bales, in Bihar, the State from which the Minister comes, and in my State, U.P.?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a fact that in regard to jute in this country the yield per acre is very low compared to other countries, especially Pakistan and even Thailand. The Ministry of Foreign Trade has taken up the matter with the Planning Commission to aid and assist the jute growers in improving their crop by better seeds and manure, etc., and a provision of Rs. 392 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan. I can assure the hon. Member that if it will be necessary to give more funds, we will try to persuade the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to grant more funds to solve this problem. Increased yield per acre is the only answer to the problem especially in this period of challenges from Pakistan with modernised mills and better yield of raw jute.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I ask the Minister whether it is not a fact that in 1969 the United Front Government of West Bengal set up a Committee to go into the entire matter of the jute industry beginning from its production and to its export; whether it is not also a fact that the said Committee in one of its interim reports suggested that the minimum price for raw jute in West Bengal should be fixed at Rs. 50; is it not a fact that after the Presidential takeover of the West Bengal administration the work of that Committee has been stopped—why it has been stopped, I want to know—; whether it is also not a fact that because of the pressure of certain jute industrialists the Committee's work has been stopped and the recommendation made by the Committee has not seen the light of day because there is pressure from the industrialists of jute and also particularly some Congress leaders of West Bengal?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is no pressure at all either from industrialists or from Congress leaders. As a matter of fact a number of Congress leaders from West Bengal and Bihar have met me and asked me to do something to improve the plight

of the jute growers. So far as the recommendations of the Committee are concerned, it is a fact that the West Bengal Government had set up a Committee and their recommendations are before us. There is a proposal to set up a Jute Corporation, as a result of a number of recommendations made by some other Committees also. We feel that if this Corporation is allowed to work effectively, it will be able to meet the problems of jute, especially raw jute.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, what was my question ; and what is his answer? My question was that that particular Committee made ; an interim report and in that interim report the minimum price of raw jute was recommended to be Rs. 50, and the Committee's work has been suspended because of pressure and even the recommendation of the Committee has not seen the light of day. Is that a fact and, if so, what are the reasons for not bringing their recommendation to light ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I said there is no such pressure. The Committee was set up by the West Bengal Government. Jute is not confined to West Bengal alone. Jute is in Assam also, in Bihar also, in Andhra also, in U.P. ; also, and in some other States also. Therefore, an all-India policy has to be evolved for a crop like jute. Therefore, a Committee has been set up headed by the Jute Commissioner of the Government of India, and it has also made certain recommendations. We are trying to implement those recommendations.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, why is he not answering my question which specifically related to the Committee set up by the United Front Government ? I wanted to draw his attention to the Committee set up by the West Bengal Government and to the fact that its recommendation has been pigeonholed because of pressure both from jute magnates and from Congress leaders.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Mr. Mishra, you have said that the Committee's recommendations are being implemented. Does it refer to the Committee appointed by the West Bengal Government ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I said that the Committee was set up by the West Bengal Government. I have gone through some of the reports about the functioning of the Committee. Jute is not confined to West Bengal alone I said earlier that jute is not grown in West Bengal alone. It is in other States also. The Government of India have a stake in it. Therefore, an all-India view of the situation has to be taken.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : He specifically asked about the West Bengal Committee.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is no question of pressure or anything. Perhaps, the hon. Members....

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, Mr. Chitta Basu. Mr. Mishra, do you wish to say anything about the Report of the Committee appointed by the West Bengal Government ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It has not formally submitted its Report to us so far. We had a discussion with some members there. I talked to the Jute Commissioner, Calcutta, while meeting him, and I learnt that they have made a number of recommendations. Mostly they are relevant, so far as the Government of West Bengal is concerned. So far as the Government of India is concerned, it has also to think of the jute growers of Assam the jute growers of Bihar. Bihar has a number of problems which West Bengal has not got. Therefore, when I say that a Jute Corporation will be set up, it will be All-India Corporation to look after the interests of the jute growers and I am keen about it. Most of Members may not know that I also come from a jute-growing area. For a number of years I have been a President of the Jute Grower's Association. So, they should not think like that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will he agree to lay on the Table the recommendations of the Jute Committee set up by the Government of West Bengal ? Would he agree to it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The Interim Report is there.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : It is a very important question about which the House should be taken into confidence. The Minister should reply to Mr. Chitta Basu whether the Report will be laid on the Table of the House and the House will be taken into confidence.

(No reply).

MR. CHAIRMAN : "Mr. Niranjana Verma.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या श्रीमन् यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि यह बात सही है कि देश भर में जूट का उत्पादन तेजी से गिर रहा है और बंगाल में अभाव है, इसके कारण ही यह हो, यह बात भी नहीं है क्योंकि दूसरे प्रांतों में भी इसका उत्पादन गिर रहा है। तो

क्या यह बात भी सही है कि हमारे यहां से जो जूट विदेशों को बहुत पहले जाता था और वहां से हमको अच्छी कीमत मिलती थी उसके कारण हमारे यहां के उत्पादक अधिक जूट पैदा करते थे ताकि उनको अच्छी कीमत मिले। अब बाहर के बाजार में पाकिस्तान और दूसरे देशों ने जो कम्पटीशन करना शुरू किया है उसके साथ-साथ वहां की सरकार ने भी जूट का उत्पादन करने वालों को विशेष रूप से सरकारी सहायता और अन्य सुविधाएं दी हैं जिसके कारण वहां का माल बहुत अच्छा है और हमारे यहां का माल बाजार में निकल नहीं पाता उसके कारण वहां के उत्पादकों को पूरी कीमत और अच्छी कीमत नहीं मिलती। यह कारण भी यहां पर जूट के उत्पादन में कमी का है या नहीं ?

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जूट की उपज गिरती जा रही है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। अगर स्टेटमेंट को बे देखें तो पता चलेगा कि 1968-69 में 38.38 लाख बेल्स का उत्पादन हुआ था जबकि 1969-70 में 67.5 लाख बेल्स का उत्पादन हुआ है। पिछला साल अच्छा साल नहीं था। उस साल उपज कम हुई थी, लेकिन 1969-70 में 67 लाख बेल्स की उपज हुई है और उसके पहले 1967-68 में 75 लाख बेल्स की उपज हुई थी। तो इसलिए हम उम्मीद रखते हैं कि हम इस कमी को पूरा कर लेंगे। माननीय सदस्य को एक बात कहूं कि रा जूट हिन्दुस्तान बेचने में दिलचस्पी नहीं रखता है और हमारे लिए यह अच्छा भी नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे पास जूट मिल्स बहुत-सी हैं और हमने उनको चालू रखना है और इसलिए जूट से बने हुए माल को, मैन्यु-फैक्चर्ड गूड्स को हम बेचना चाहते हैं। चिता की बात यह है कि मैन्युफैक्चर्ड गूड्स की मांग घटती जा रही है। सीकिंग, कारपेट पैकिंग और हेसिन की मांग घटती जा रही है। पाकिस्तान के पास नई मिलें हैं और हमारे पास पुरानी मिलें हैं। इसलिए हम ज्यादा नीची कीमत कर नहीं सकते। हमारा प्रयास है कि सभी मिलों को माडर्नाइज किया जाए। इस साल हमने इसके लिए 8 करोड़ रुपया रखा है और आगे और ज्यादा रखना चाहते हैं। समस्या यह है कि जूट के प्रोडक्शन को सस्ता कैसे किया जाए और पाकिस्तान के साथ कम्पटीशन में बाहर के बाजार में कैसे ठहरा जाए।

SHRI A. D. MANI : Sir, according to the statement, the rest of India produced in 1969-70 1.60 lakh bales. May I ask the Minister what steps his Ministry is taking

to explore the possibility of increasing the production of raw jute in the so-called rest of India, that is outside the jute belt ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : About Western India I cannot say. But, as I stated earlier in reply to a supplementary put by Mr. Arjun Arora, we have a number of programmes to increase the per acre yield of jute. For that a provision of funds has also been made. If the hon'ble Member wants me to read out the number of proposals, there are proposals about seed, subsidy, warehouses and other things. The main thing is that the yield per acre has to improve, and that can improve if there is State assistance. Growers have to be given assistance from the State. We have accepted this fact and we have made allotment, as I said, of Rs. 3.92 lakhs in the Fourth Five Year Plan. If it is not sufficient, we shall try to increase this amount.

DR. K. RAMIAH : Will the Minister

श्री अबधेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे खुशी हुई कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा कि जूट कार्पोरेशन यह बनाना चाहते हैं। उनको मालूम होगा कि दरभंगा जिले के मुक्तापुर और पूर्णिया के कटिहार में दो जूट मिलें हैं जिनकी हालत बहुत बदतर है और उनमें से एक तो शायद काम भी नहीं कर रही है। क्या इनका खयाल है कि इन दोनों मिलों को कार्पोरेशन बनने पर लिया जाए। बदइन्तजामी की वजह से वह बन्द हो रही हैं तो उनका इन्तजाम ही नहीं बदला जाए बल्कि उनको माडर्नाइज भी किया जाए। इसके अलावा रा-मैटीरियल भी घबेलेबल है उस एरिया में। वह खुद ही उसको एसोसियेशन के चेयरमैन भी रहे हैं, वह जानते हैं। तो वहां और भी मिलों की जरूरत होगी। तो क्या उसकी तरफ भी वह खयाल करेंगे।

श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र : यह बात सही है, मैं मुक्तापुर और कटिहार मिलों को भी जानता हूं। मैं माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस कार्पोरेशन के पैसे को पुरानी और सड़ी-गली मिलों को खरीदने में न लगाएं। यदि इसे नई मिलों को खड़ा करने में लगाया जाए तो कहीं अच्छा होगा। मैं अभी इसके बारे में कुछ कह नहीं सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो अनैकानामिक मिल्स हैं उन्हीं को ले लिया जाए तो फिर एकानामिक प्रोडक्शन ही नहीं सकेगा।

agree that the fall or increase in production of jute is intimately related to the price

which the grower gets ? Because of high yielding and other varieties which have come in rotation the price of jute which a farmer gets has got reduced and, therefore, he has reduced the area.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have stated, Sir, that it is a fact that the growers are not getting fair price and that is why the State Trading Corporation came into the field three or four years ago and assured, what is called, the minimum support price of Rs. 14. The support price for this year is said to be not economical for the growers. And that is why at the moment the price of jute has been Rs. 55 as against Rs. 40 fixed by the S.T.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Subramania Menon. Only a short question.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON : The Minister in his reply said that most of the Indian jute mills have got old, outmoded machinery and that is why production costs are high. May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that this situation has arisen because the jute manufacturers in India have been siphoning off the profits which they get out of the jute industry to other industries and have neglected to develop the industry on modern lines ? In view of this fact, will the Government think of taking over the jute mills so that this neglect of the industry will be put a stop to ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a fact that the jute industry has not kept pace with the development in the jute industry and modern technology. And that is the reason why they are suffering today. As I stated earlier, we have planned a scheme for modernising the plants and we are prepared to finance through financial institutions those people who come forward and seek such financial assistance or even other assistance. We are prepared to help them and modernise their plant.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Appan. Last question but a short question.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : May I know from the hon'ble Minister if there is a mill called Ludlow Corporation in Calcutta and whether it is not exporting whole of its product to America and other countries ? Will the hon'ble Minister take into consideration the programme of anti-soil erosion, anti-water logging and soil saver Process lacking so much in our country now ? What is the price of the material that this mill exports and what is the price of the material that

the other mills export ? Will it be possible for us to produce in other jute mills also the material as the material produced by Ludlow Corporation to increase our exports ? Will he be pleased to see that modern technology and agriculture sciences followed in other countries for growing more jute per acre could be investigated ? I would also like to know whether he will send some delegation to countries where the yield of jute per acre is very high so that we can also follow their example.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Sir, there is no need for any delegation. We had a number of committees. We only wish to implement those recommendations.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठता है। यह प्रश्न प्रधान मंत्री साहिब के नाम कैसे लगा ? इसका जवाब देने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री साहिब को तकलीफ क्यों देनी पड़ी ?

श्री सभापति : मैं जवाब दूंगा...

श्री राजनारायण : यह तो एटामिक इनर्जी कमिशन के चेयरमैन हैं, जिस कमिटी के सामने संजीव का भी प्रश्न गया था... (Interruptions) संजीव भाई, छोटी मोटर कार वाले।

श्री सभापति : इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का सर्व्वीव कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी के पास है, इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास गया।

श्री राजनारायण : तो क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इकानामिक कोऑर्डिनेशन कमिटी, जिसकी वह चेयरमैन हैं, जिसके पास उनके लड़के का...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no that has nothing to do with

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Sir, on a point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं पाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर पर खड़ा हूँ, आप अभी जवाब नहीं दिए...

श्री सभापति : मैंने जवाब दे दिया।

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Sir, he is not raising a point of order. He is only making a speech...

SHRI RAJNARAIN : No, no.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA :...and unnecessary and irrelevant insinuations. It is well known that Electronics is being handled by the Cabinet Secretariat.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपसे प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ...

श्री सभापति : जवाब के बाद यह अनन्यसेसरी मान्यता होता है।

श्री राजनारायण : ...मैं चाहता हूँ आप छोड़ा साहब से कहेंगे कि वह हमारे ही मार्ग में क्यों रोड़ा बनते हैं।

FCOMPLAINTS BY SMALL-SCALE UNITS OF RADIOS AND TRANSISTORS

*85. SHRIMATI VIMAL PUNJAB DESHMUKH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

fa) whether Government are aware of the complaints made recently by the Small-Scale Radio and Transistor Units, of undue preference being given to large scale manufacturers who produce Transistors and Radios; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to help the Small-Scale Units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL IN THE CABINET SECRETARIAT (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No preference has been given to large scale manufacturers of radios and transistors. The production of the small scale sector has been steadily increasing. It went up to 9 lakh sets in 1969 as against 3.1 lakhs sets in 1965. The share of the small scale sector in the total annual production has remained practically the same at around 35% over the last five years.

Complaints have been received from the small-scale sector that they are facing competition from the organised sector. To encourage the small sector, Government have taken the following steps :—

(i) An excise duty of Rs. 10 is levied on each set priced Rs. 165 or less made by the organised sector, while the small-scale sector is exempt from this levy.

•[•Transferred from the 11th November, 1970.

(ii) Small-scale units are permitted an increase of 75% over the previous year's production for determining the import entitlement.

(iii) Government requirements of radios are proposed to be purchased from the Small-Scale Sector.

Government are also considering whether any further encouragement to the small sector is necessary.

SHRIMATI VIMAL PUNJAB DESHMUKH : What positive steps does the Government propose to take to reserve radios and other items of electronics for the small-scale industry as (1) it will be in line with the socialistic pattern that the Congress is advocating and (2) it will, to some extent, solve the unemployment problem ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is not proposed to reserve the manufacture of radios for the small-scale sector. But other concessions, about which I mentioned in my answer, have been given to the small-scale sector, with the result that the small-scale sector has increased its production considerably during the last few years.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Sir, the Minister has just now stated that no undue preference has been shown to the large-scale sector. This is a positive statement by a Minister of the Government. Here is the report of the Dutt Committee and on page 72 the Committee says that we find that no attempt has been made to ensure that the large producers make available the more critical parts to the small-scale producers at appropriate prices. It is also stated that when the radio expansion was banned in the country for the big sector—the Dutt Committee has said this—the foreign controlled subsidiaries in the radio industry applied for and obtained the expansion in the radio manufacture. I want the Government to make a pointed reference to this observation of the Dutt Committee. It is further stated that this is one of the most remarkable industries where the small-scale sector has made a headway in remarkable manner despite the fact that the licensing policy (*Interruptions*) has hardly done anything to its progress....

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Sir, while putting supplementaries only questions must be asked and not speeches. How long do you allow Members like that making Speeches ?