

Trade with Nepal

7283. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government entered into a trade agreement with the Government of Nepal on the 8th December, 1966;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government agreed for the waiver of the countervailing charges i.e. additional duty leviable in lieu of Indian excise duty;

(c) if so, the other details of the agreement; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. Trade between the two countries is regulated under the provisions of the Treaty of Trade and Transit concluded in 1960.

(b) to (d). As a result of discussions held in Kathmandu in December, 1966, between the representatives of H.M.G. Nepal and the Government of India subject to certain conditions, agreement was reached providing for the waiver of the countervailing charges i.e. additional duty leviable in lieu of Indian excise, in respect of export of certain Nepalese manufactures to India. Consequent upon this agreement, import of matches from Nepal is being allowed without charging any additional duty. Arrangements in respect of the waiving of additional duty on import of certain other Nepalese manufactured goods are being worked out in consultation with H.M.G. Nepal.

12.26 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLOTMENT OF SUGAR DIRECTLY BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO SOME BULK CONSUMERS IN DELHI

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“दिल्ली में कुछ एक बड़े उपभोक्ताओं को सीधे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बहुत अधिक मात्रा में चीनी का आवंटन किया जाना।”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): As the House is aware, we are allotting monthly quotas of sugar to various States. Due to shortfall in production, these quotas had to be reduced twice, once in March and then in May 1967. At the time of making both these cuts, we had requested the State Governments to make all necessary adjustments in the internal distribution arrangements. They were advised that preference should be given to the supply of sugar to domestic consumers and effort should be made to make as little reduction in their quotas as possible. The State Governments, accordingly, made a larger cut in the quotas of the bulk consumers and a smaller cut in those of the domestic consumers.

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

Government had visualised that in view of the reduction in sugar quotas, the capacity of the State Governments to supply to bulk consumers would be reduced. Therefore, at the time of preparing a plan for distribution of available sugar supplies over the year, some sugar was earmarked for issue to bulk consumers like confectioners, biscuit manufacturers, fruit preservers, manufacturers of jams, squashes and other food products. A special quota was also reserved for export oriented units. The idea was to keep up the exports and to maintain at a minimum level the activity of the existing industries. Industries using perishable fruits and sugar in their products deserved special consideration. Otherwise these factories would have to close down either partially or fully due to the heavy cut in their sugar quotas leading to unemployment.

In April 1967 it was brought to the notice of Government that the State Governments had substantially reduced the sugar quotas of the units of the various categories mentioned above. It was also pointed out that fruit preservation units would not be able to utilise the fruits of the season unless the Central Government allotted to them a quota directly. With a view to maintain industrial activity in this sector as also to ensure fuller utilisation of the fruits in season, Government decided to allot sugar to these industries.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): On a point of order. The statement says:

"In April 1967, it was brought to the notice of Government that the State Governments had substantially reduced the sugar quotas of the units of the various categories mentioned above".

After all, State Governments are also responsible and interested in seeing to it that industries are not obstructed in manufacturing essential products.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri S. Kandappan: It concerns distribution. Even on the face of it, it is obvious that the Central Government are arrogating to themselves the distribution rights for which they have no constitutional sanction. That is my feeling.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस पायंट आफ आर्डर पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के तहत श्री संविधान की धाराओं के तहत भी राशनिंग और उस में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का पार्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सबजेक्ट है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में किसी प्रकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती है। यहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोका कोला और हमदर्द वगैरह कुछ बल्क कनज्यूमर्स को, जो कांग्रेस के पैट और फेक्टरिस हैं, सीधे काफी मात्रा में चीनी एलाट कर दी। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह कार्यवाही कर के स्टेट के अधिकारों में इंटरफियरेंस किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसा क्यों किया ? और दूसरी चीज कि उन्होंने इन्टर्नल मैटर्स में इंटरफियरेंस किया। अगर यह कानवरेट लिस्ट पर भी हो तो भाइयों इन्होंने स्टेट से कोई एडवाइस नहीं लिया, कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं लिया। तो यह इल्लिगल ऐक्शन है, गैर कानूनी है और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. No answer please.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): My point of order arises out of the wording of the calling attention and the answer of the hon. Minister to the calling attention. The wording is "allotment of large quantity of sugar directly by the Central

Government to some bulk consumers in Delhi." So, the calling attention is restricted to the Delhi area, but the answer is about the all-India practice, and therefore the point arises . . .

Mr. Speaker: Your point of order is that there is no point of order in his argument. Nor in yours.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My point of order is that this Parliament has passed the Essential Commodities Act and authorised the Central Government, a creation of this Parliament its if, to delegate this to State Governments for the efficient functioning of the Essential Commodities Act, and when this Government thinks it deem and proper to only authorise various State Governments all over the Union and not restrict itself to Delhi, only such matters shall be governed by distribution on the basis of quotas allowed by this Government, and when this Government thinks it necessary and proper that certain export-oriented industries, certain food preservation industries and certain other industries. . . .

Mr. Speaker: You are exceeding your limit by making a speech. It is not at all proper. I will not allow you to speak.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My submission is not complete. Then the question rises that it is not a question of interference with the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: All right, you replying to him.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: It is a question of administration.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you. (*Laughter*) what else can I do. I can neither increase your quota of sugar nor decrease it!

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: As the presiding authority of this chamber I request a ruling from you on the

question that when there is a Central Act, that should prevail.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम के अनुसार दिल्ली में राशनिंग की कोई भी वस्तु मुख्य राशनिंग कंट्रोलर को ही देने का अधिकार है और अन्य कोई भी अधिकारी बिना उस की पूर्व जानकारी के दे नहीं सकता है तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के किसी भी अधिकारी को, राशनिंग कंट्रोलर को भी बगैर जनाये यहां के बहुत से व्यापारियों को केन्द्र सरकार ने चीनी दी है और इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में दी है अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि एक व्यापारी को जो यहां फॅक्टरी लगाए हुए है एक हजार का उस का कोटा है लेकिन उस को चार हजार किया गया, इस प्रकार की बहुत सी फर्मों को यहां से केन्द्र में कोटा दिया गया है और 9 हजार से अधिक बोरियां इस प्रकार से केन्द्र से दी जा रही हैं बगैर प्रापर एवॉरिटी की जानकारी के। इस तरह से दिल्ली प्रशासन में एक नई गड़बड़ और हलचल पैदा हो गई है केन्द्र सरकार के इस एक्शन से।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कितनी बोरियां दी जा रही हैं।

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : 9 हजार से अधिक बोरियां यहां से कोटे में उन को दी जा रही हैं।

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानकारी चाहता हूं आप के द्वारा कि केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से जितनी यह बोरियां चीनी की दी जा रही हैं उस की जानकारी उन्होंने मुख्य राशनिंग कन्ट्रोलर को या दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधिकारियों को क्यों नहीं दी और उन से इस में सलाह क्यों नहीं ली? और दूसरी बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन फर्मों को सरकार ने यह कोटा दिया है और कितना दिया है?

[श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी]

तीसरी बात अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने दिल्ली और पंजाब सरकार को, उस की राशनिंग व्यवस्था को अस्त-यस्त करने के लिए जानबूझकर इस प्रकार का अप्चरण नहीं किया क्या? यदि नहीं किया है तो जिन अधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार का कार्य किया है उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की और क्या करने का विचार है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There appears to be some misunderstanding and I shall clarify it. I hope the hon. Members would be kind enough to give me a patient hearing. Firstly, he raised the technical point whether the Centre is authorised to make such allotment. Clause 9 of the Sugar Control Order of 1966 is clear: the Central Government or the Chief Director may, from time to time, by order issue directions to any producer or recognised dealer to supply sugar of such type or grade and in such quantities to such persons or organisations in such areas or markets or to such State Governments as may be specified in the order and at prices not exceeding the maximum price fixed under clause 7 of the Order. So, the Order is explicit. This is not done in Delhi alone. We distribute sugar like this to certain priority industries in about 12 states. For instance, in Bombay and in Pona—they are also rationed areas—there is the antibiotic factory; it manufactures life saving drug. We make an allotment to that factory. We make an allotment to that industry. Similarly, baby food manufacturing industries are there.

Shri S. Kandappan: How do you know that the bulk allotment is used for the purpose for which it is allocated? Without taking the concurrence of the State, how does the centre know?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be answered now. Please go ahead with your answer.

Shri S. Kandappan: This point arises.

Mr. Speaker: May be. But you have no right to ask it now. There is some convention followed in the matter of call attention notices.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is a well-established convention.

Mr. Speaker: You may have your own convention. I am talking of the conventions followed by the Speaker in the House—not your convention. He should be allowed to proceed with his answer.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The fruit preservation industry also is there. It is one such industry; it employees about 15—20,000 workers and we earn about Rs. 1.3 crores of foreign exchange normally. This industry supplies our defence requirements to the tune of 12,000 tonnes. The government consider it necessary that the cuts effected in the quotas to the state governments should not affect the production of these products. The hon. Members will also agree with me about the reasonableness of these allocations.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Hapur): What about Coca-cola?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: About Coca-cola there seems to be some misunderstanding. Coca-cola earns considerable foreign exchange....

An hon. Member: It also sells in black market.

Mr. Speaker: Let him answer:

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दिल्ली के बारे में पहले बताएं।

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down. Mr. Tyagi has put a question. Let him hear the answer. He has a right to hear the answer. After Mr. Tyagi, if there are any doubts other signatories can clarify those doubts. I know the answer may not be satisfac-

tory. It is not that every one of us is satisfied with the answer. There is the second gentleman whose name is there; he can put up some other question. If all of you want to interfere, neither Mr. Tyagi will understand nor others. It is not proper.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): We the people of Delhi have a special interest in this. This thing has been done just to discredit the Delhi Administration, and therefore, we want to have a clear answer, since we have a special interest in this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All other Members who are on their legs will kindly sit down, when I am on my legs. After all, other Members from Delhi are also in the list. Shri Kachwaj's name is there. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's name is there. After hearing the answer first, and then if it is unsatisfactory they may put another question saying, "what happened to this" or "Why is it wrong" and so on.

Shri Hardayal Devgun rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing Shri Devgun to put the question now. Please do not disturb the proceedings; do not disturb the answer that the Minister has been giving.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I was mentioning that we are not making the allotment only in respect of Delhi. For instance, for the fruit preservation industry, we have made a total allotment of 1,196 tonnes, and out of that, Maharashtra.... (Interruption).

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : मह स्टेटमेंट ती मंत्री म्होदय दे चुके हैं, इस को फिर पढ़ने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? कोई नई बात हो तो बतलायें । वह दिल्ली के बारे में बतलायें । वह अवाल दिल्ली के बारे में है ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Be patient with me, and you will be satisfied.

Mr. Speaker: Please refer to Delhi now.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am coming to that. One of the contentions of the hon. Member is that we did not inform the Delhi Administration. For importing sugar in Delhi, according to the Delhi Rationing order, permission of the Delhi Administration is necessary. When we allot quotas to any party, they have to seek the permission from the Delhi Administration. Such permission was sought from Delhi Administration, and the Delhi Administration has granted the necessary permission. So, I do not think it would be appropriate on the part of the hon. Members to say that the Delhi Administration was not aware of this. Then, moreover—

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): Informed only indirectly; not directly. (Interruption).

Shri Annasahib Shinde: When the sugar quota was reduced, we consulted the Delhi Rationing Authority as to what extent bulk quota to the bulk consumers was reduced, and we have a letter in our possession from the Delhi Administration as to what extent the quota for the bulk consumers was reduced, because we naturally look into that aspect of the problem as an all-India problem.

Then, the third point that was raised about the quota was about the parties to which the quota has been given; to what parties. There are about 17 parties in Delhi to whom such quota is being given. I am prepared to lay that statement on the Table of the House, because I have nothing to conceal. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1852/67].

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Please read the names of the parties. Let him give the names.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I will give the names; everything I am going to give. Now, only one point that remains is about coca-cola. I was mentioning that we give special allotment to the coca-cola concerns in

[Shri Annasahib Shinde] consultation with the Commerce Ministry and the Export Promotion Council for food-processing industries. Coca-cola concern requires some foreign exchange for importing some ingredients in order to manufacture coca-cola. The Government of India does not allow any foreign exchange to that concern, but the Government of India have put a condition that they must themselves earn some foreign exchange and out of that, a part of it may be allotted to them to import the ingredient which is necessarily required for the manufacture of coca-cola. They have been exporting to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs worth of coca-cola concentrate per year during the last two or three years, and a special allocation is being made to them in consultation with the Commerce Ministry and, as I have already said, with the Export Promotion Council for food-processing industries.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। मेरा दोष यह है कि मैं मध्यता के साथ बँटा रहता हूँ जब कि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आता। अगर मैं उसी परम्परा का पालन करूँ कि मिनिस्टर को बीच में टोकूँ, तो बात दूमरी है।

Mr. Speaker: Not now, Mr. Tyagi. It has been answered.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been answered; what is the other question that was not answered?

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : मेरा खाम तौर पर प्रश्न यह था कि सरकार ने जो राशन का कोटा यहाँ पर बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों और फर्मों को दिया है उस के बारे में यहाँ के प्रशासन को इन्फार्मेशन क्यों नहीं दिया ? यहाँ के प्रशासन को जानकारी पूरी तरह से क्यों नहीं दी। उन्होंने डाइरेक्ट कोटा दे दिया। मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीफ़ मिनिस्टरों को कांफ़रेंस

हुई थी उसमें यहाँ के प्रशासन के अध्यक्ष को नहीं बुलाया गया। उन्होंने डाइरेक्ट निर्णय लिया। पूछने के बाद इस को स्वीकार किया गया।

Mr. Speaker: What is your question?

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : इस तरह पर बराबर दिल्ली प्रशासन का उपेक्षा का जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस आधार पर यह पर इंडस्ट्रीज को सीधे कोटा दिया जा रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question you asked before.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : यहाँ तो मैं ने पूछा कि राशनिंग अथॉरिटी को क्यों जानकारी नहीं दी गई, जिस से सारी राशनिंग व्यवस्था ठीक हो जाते और कोई गड़बड़ न होतों।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: When this was brought to the notice of the Food and Agriculture Minister by the Chief Executive Council, that no direct communication was issued, the Minister readily agreed that this should be done and henceforward no sugar will be allotted in any of the States without informing the State Governments.

Shri P. Viswambharan (Trivandrum): It has been reported that these 17 fortunate firms have received quotas during the month of June from the Government of India direct in excess of their usual monthly quotas. For instance, one consumer, whose monthly allotment was 150 bags received 600 bags in June, i.e. 4 times the monthly quota. Another firm which had got only 250 bags during the course of the last 5 months received 485 bags in June. All these 17 firms have received quotas much higher than their usual sanctioned monthly quota, at a time when drastic cuts were effected. May I know whether it is for the purpose of allotting higher quotas to their favourite firms that Government of

India has taken responsibility of distributing sugar to them directly, ignoring the Delhi Administration?

तरह से हमदर्द दवाखाने को 55 क्विंटल के बजाय 673 क्विंटल दिया।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am glad he has asked the question because it gives me an opportunity to explain position. As far as the allotment for food preservation industries is concerned, we have reserved only 3000 tonnes for them for the whole year. Their annual requirement is about 12000 or 13000 tonnes. But we have reserved only 3000 tonnes and out of that about 1100 tonnes have been given as a part allotment and not as monthly allotment. Allotment is not month-wise, but is made once in 3 or 4 months. The hon. member seems to be under a misapprehension that the allotments made in June were for that month. We have reserved only 20 to 25 per cent of the requirements of the food preservation industry.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachwai.

An Hon. Member: Shri Kachawai is in Bhopal.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात गलत है जैसा मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि उन्होंने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सूचना दी है। वास्तव में हुआ क्या कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने यहां चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिलर से वादा किया कि दिल्ली का कोटा 60 के बजाय 63 हजार क्विंटल होगा। जब ऐसा नहीं किया गया तब उन से पूछा गया कि उन्होंने 3,000 क्विंटल और क्यों नहीं दिया। उस समय अधिकारियों ने बतलाया कि कुछ कोटा कंज्यूमर्स का डाइरेक्ट भी दिया है, जिसके बाद सारी बात का पता लगा।

दूसरी बात मंत्री महोदय ने बाना कि कांकाकोला का, जिसको दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने 78 क्विंटल पर वाक दिया था, उन्होंने 2490 क्विंटल दिया। 78 क्विंटल के बजाय 2490 क्विंटल दिया। इसी

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमदर्द दवाखाने और कांकाकोला वालों ने कभी भी परमिशन दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से नहीं ली है इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए जबकि ऐसी परमिशन उनके लिए लेना जरूरी है दिल्ली स्पेसिफाइड फूड आर्टिकलज मूवमेंट कंट्रोल आर्डर 1966 इण्डियन 30 जून, 1966 बाई दी मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के तहत। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज तक कोई इनकी दरखास्त नहीं आई है? फूड प्रिजर्वेशन के लिए और एक्सपोर्ट परपज के लिए हमदर्द दवाखाने की कोई भी चीज आपके पास नहीं आती है, क्या यह सही नहीं है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि केवल आप उन लोगों को एक पोलिटिकल पंटनेज देने हैं? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को इसके बारे में पहले भी सूचना दी है कि इतना कोटा इनको दिया जा रहा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इन्विटेशन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और प्रापर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए यह देखा जाए कि ये जो लोग हैं ये ठीक तरह से भी काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं और कितना कोटा इनको दिया जा रहा है और कितना देना चाहिये? क्या इस काम को आपको दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट से कंसल्ट करके नहीं करना चाहिये या? अब क्या आप इस प्रकार के क्वेश्चन उठा रहे हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछ कर और उसकी कंसलटेशन से यह सारा काम हो?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sir, there has been no political bias used in making this allotment.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Question.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am just explaining the principle. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser is the

[Shri Annasahib Shinde] licensing authority as far as the food preservation industries are concerned. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser made a recommendation on this basis.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What about Hamdard Dwakhana?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am coming to that. Let me explain the principle first. Whatever concern has a consumption of more than 100 bags a year, and there are according to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser about 104 such concerns all over India; to them, without discrimination, without excluding a body allotments have been made. My submission is that political discrimination has not been used in such cases, and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture would not allow any sort of political discrimination in the matter of allotment of sugar etc.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Does the Government know how much of it, from the quota you have given, has gone into the blackmarket?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This Hamdard Dawakhana also comes under the fruit preservation industry, and this is going on under a licence granted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. In this, the syrup known as Rooh-Afza is manufactured. It consists of 14 per cent orange and pineapple juice. It is treated, according to a scientific analysis, as a fruit preservation industry, as far as this syrup is concerned.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I challenge this statement.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are not meeting the requirements of Hamdard Dwakhana in regard to any other item. In this also, the DGTD and other agencies were consulted on the basis of requirements indicated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : इन्विटेशन डिस्ट्रीब्यूशनके लिए और प्रापर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिये क्या आगे से आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पूछा करेंगे या इसी तरह से कहते जायेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as these sugar quotas allotted to State Governments are concerned, it is entirely within the discretion of the State Governments how the internal arrangements are to be made. But in the beginning, where we reduced the quota, we indicated to the State Governments that as far as domestic consumers are concerned, the common people are concerned, their quota should be reduced to the minimum extent possible and the quota of bulk consumers should be reduced substantially. That was the indication given by us. As to how internal distribution in a particular State should be, our directive is not binding. We are prepared to stand by the judgment of the State Government with regard to it.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: On a point of order, Sir.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : जो कोटा आप देंगे आगे में क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का उसके बारे में आप एडवाइस लेंगे या मलाह उससे करेंगे ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Many of the concerns sell their products all over the country. A certain concern in Delhi or Bombay does not sell its products only in Delhi or Bombay but all over India. Naturally, therefore, the State Government will not be interested in supplying the requirements of such concerns for other States when there is an overall sugar shortage. Government of India will have to take that into consideration.

Shri Mangalathumadom (Mavelikara): Why could not the Central Government issue directions to the Delhi Administration for allotting these bulk quotas instead of distributing them directly?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that question. Papers to be laid . . . (Interruption).