

आवेश दिया है कि उल्टी बाट का सूत खादी के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाय और टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने इस बात का आदेश दिया है कि सीधी बांट के सूत का ही मिल में प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। अब इसके बाद ऐसी गुंजाइश नहीं रह जाती है। फिर भी अगर कोई गलत ढंग से ऐसा काम करता है तो बराबर खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन का जो सर्टिफिकेशन डिपार्टमेंट है, उसके आदमी घूम घूम कर जांच करते हैं और जहां कहीं भी खादी का कपड़ा तैयार करते हुए ऐसी बात पाई जाती है या इस नियम के विरुद्ध काम करते पाये जाते हैं, उनका सर्टिफिकेट रद्द कर दिया जाता है, उनको खादी बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी ऐसे भण्डार का नाम मुझे बतायेंगे तो सरकार जरूर जांच करेगी और खादी कमीशन को इसके बारे में निश्चित आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिये संकेत देगी।

17.28 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम देश में जो औद्योगिक विकास करना चाहते हैं, उसमें लघु उद्योगों का, सहायक उद्योगों का, खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस लिए हम जो भी नीति निर्धारित करते हैं, उस नीति को निर्धारित करते समय हमारे जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक लक्ष्य हैं, उस वास्तविक लक्ष्य को कभी नहीं भूलते हैं। इस लिए इसी दृष्टि से हम खादी और ग्रामोद्योग, लघु उद्योग और सहायक उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हैं। लेकिन हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि इसमें सुधार के लिए निरन्तर गुंजाइश रहती है। इस लिए माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपने अमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं, उनको मैं हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

प्रो० एच. एल. कश्यप (महाराज गंज) :
मैं आपको नाम दूंगा।

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE.
RECIPROCAL EXCHANGE OF FILMS
BETWEEN INDIA, USSR AND USA

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
Mr. Chairman, the way this half hour discussion has been inscribed on the order paper may give the impression that I wish to limit the discussion to the question of reciprocal export and import of films between India and the Soviet Union. That is not my purpose.

I am generally concerned with the present policy of the Government of India regarding the export of Indian films and the import of foreign films for commercial showing. Everybody knows that there has been a long standing agreement between the Government of India and the Motion Pictures Export Association of America. That agreement has ended on 30th of June.

Now my main point in raising this discussion is to hear from the Minister whether they propose to renew this agreement or terminate it. Because we find that under the old agreement a virtual monopoly has been given to the American films to be exhibited for commercial purposes in this country. We are only dealing with foreign films, not with Indian films.

Of course this raises a broader question which this particular Ministry may not be in a position to answer, that is to say, whether the Government of India have got any right to compel a citizen of this country who wants to see foreign films to see only American films. I am sure there is no such deliberate motive; they may not even realise what their policy has amounted to. But in fact the result of that policy has been the people in this country who want to see foreign films have no choice; they can see virtually nothing but American films.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I raise this point because it really amounts to a sort of brain washing—injecting American culture into the minds of cinema goers in this country. I think this is a matter which deserves the most serious consideration of the Government because we know that the newest American films or quality American films are not the ones which are shown in this country. Because the American Motion Picture Export Association is controlling the market here, it is able to compel us to exhibit absolutely second and third rate American films. We have to go and see them because there is nothing else being shown. This is not only my contention; It is the experience of people in many countries.

In these American films there is glorification of violence. The hero in these films is usually a man who with a sub machine gun goes shooting people right and left and gets away with all sorts of crimes. The hero in these films is one who raids a bank and manages to get away with large amounts of money. He never meets with any punishment or justice in these films. These films are built on violence, sadism, rape etc. All these things are glorified in these films.

Therefore, if we shed tears about certain unhealthy and anti-social tendencies, violent tendencies which have crept into the mind of a large number of youth in our country, we must realise that a big contribution to that has been made by this kind of American films. These are the serious social and moral effects which the American films have.

This has also contributed to keeping the quality of the Indian films at a low level because the film producers are concerned with box-office earnings. They try to compete with American films and make a cheap kind of imitation of American films. Of course there are some very good Indian films. But how many are there? Sir, you must know because you must be seeing some films. With an eye on the box-office, a large number of Indian films are—I am sorry to say, it is painful—nothing but a kind of an attempt at cheap imitation of the American films and other films. If this continues the general level and quality of Indian films can never improve.

Thirdly, there are good quality films made in other leading film producing countries of the world. They are in no way inferior to the quality of the American films. They may not be making films on such a big scale as America. But everybody knows that France, Italy, Sweden and Canada and some other countries make excellent films. And why should the cinema-goers in our country be deprived in particular to see those films and why should they be compelled to see only the American films? This is a strange kind of invisible curtain, an Iron curtain—I do not know—which the Government of India has set up. The result is that our youth in this country particularly is being brainwashed in a very undesirable way, and many of these tendencies which have grown up in this country are due to the American films, American magazines and American journals and all these things.

I wish to say that in the old agreement, about 200 American films were allowed to be imported every year, and we have no choice about them. We are not in a position to send our people there, to see those films and decide or choose which are the films we want them to send; there is nothing like that in agreement. They send us whatever they like; 200 films per year. The money that we pay for those films or what they earn here is kept in a blocked fund, and out of that blocked fund they are enabled to withdraw Rs. 25 lakhs every year. But even the publicity material for their films is not prepared in this country. They do not give them out here for printing, etc. All that work is also done outside.

Under the agreement, there is a clear clause which says that the Motion Picture Exporters Association of America will help and encourage the export of Indian films also to their country on a reciprocal basis. But the Minister can tell us—despite this being written in the agreement they have not done anything of the kind. They have not done anything of the kind, and, as far as I know, not a single film, not a single Indian film, has been exported to the United States for commercial exhibition.

The other day, in reply to the question as usual, —I am sorry to say—my friend Mr. Mishra tried to avoid it by saying that a lot of our films have been exported to

America. But he knows very well that those films were imported by private agencies in America and even our Indian citizens who live in America have purchased those films for their own private showing in clubs and so on. No film is taken by them on a commercial basis. But we have to submit to 200 American films a year. Not only that. There is a system by which these powerful American film companies practically own or control all the leading big cinema-houses in this country—it is probably not known to all Members—which show foreign films. The other day, the Minister said in reply to a question that in the whole country where there are only 96 cinema-houses which show foreign films. So, what? I am concerned with these 96. The overwhelming majority of these 96 houses are either controlled or managed by these big American film companies. How do they do it, Sir? They buy up the playing time by depositing Rs 25 lakhs or Rs 30 lakhs and signing long-term leases for 20 years to 25 years. The whole cinema-house is absolutely mortgaged to them. They are not allowed to show anything else except those American films. This is how it is going on. I think it is a shameful sort of agreement, if you ask me.

They have given no reciprocal help to us. The reason is very simple, because in the Middle East countries, in the African countries, in the South East Asian countries, these American film distributors are beginning to feel that our films, films made in India are their real rivals, competitors. They do not want our films to go out; though they sign an agreement with us, they do everything possible to see that our films are not exported.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only two minutes more.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation, which has been set up as a subsidiary to the STC, despite all these difficulties, is trying to do some work. We read in the papers the other day that they have signed an agreement with Algeria. Algeria has agreed to buy 16 of our films, and they say in the coming years they are prepared to buy much more. I see a statement by Mr. Sreenivasan, the Vice-President of the Film

Federation of India, who says that countries like France, Italy, USSR, Yugoslavia, Poland, Finland, are all interested in importing Indian films against a very nominal import of their films by India. France is willing to take five of our films if we take one of their films. But even if we take one of their films, we cannot show it anywhere. There is no top, prestigious cinema-house where we can show that film because already it is in the grip of the Americans.

There is another point which I would like to make before I sit down, lest I should forget it. On the Board of Directors of this Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation, strangely enough, there is no representative from West Bengal. I do not want to sound provincial.

I am told, the Algerians were interested in film producers like Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen, who produce quality films. But not a single one of them is there on the Board of Directors. There are also private organisations and various clubs in the country which want to import films for showing to their members, but they have been told by the STC that no licence will be given to them. I have a correspondence here with an organisation called Noronha Private Limited in Bombay. It appears that Mr. Gujral, when he was Minister of Information and Broadcasting, had some talk in Paris with a leading French film producer. That gentleman has written here, saying :

‘ Mr. Gujral told me that import licences were available for non American pictures to an amount of Rs. 30 lacs even for private imports.’

Yet, Noronha Private Limited which signed an agreement with a British film company for the import of films are complaining that endless correspondence is going on and the Export and Import Controller has written to them saying, ‘ You cannot be given any licence.’

Finally, I would say that this policy should be completely changed. We cannot export films unless we are prepared to import and show here on a reciprocal basis films of those countries, which we cannot do under the old agreement. I demand that

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

this agreement be scrapped, in the sense that it has already expired on 30th June and it should not be renewed. We should adopt an open policy not a closed door and restrictive policy. We should see that the playing time in b.l.c. cinema houses is allotted on a fair basis. Nobody wants to ban American films. Let them also come, but there should be a fair allotment of the playing time—so many weeks in a year will be given for American films, so many for films from other countries and so on. Everybody should get a chance. We pride ourselves on being a democracy. But in practice the agreement is working as though we are a servile stooge of the Americans. The morals of our youth are being corrupted by this. The quality of Indian films is also deteriorating because of this.

I would like the minister to reply to all these points and assure the House that a new policy about import and exports of films will be adopted.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) Sir, the reasons for my participating in this discussion is that I have been a regular fan of good Indian as well as foreign pictures.

I would like to congratulate the minister for doing a wonderful job by limiting the remittance of Indian money to America upto Rs 25 lakhs. So much has been said about the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation. I want to know if he has any information of any good Indian pictures having been dubbed in English language, so that they could be exported to America and whether any action has been taken by the IMPEC in this regard.

I also want to know the policy in appointing the Board of Directors of this Corporation particularly when we know that even the Film Federation, which is the chief body representing the Eastern India motion pictures, has not got representation on the Board. I think people who matter in film industry should be taken on the Board, so that vagaries can be eliminated.

I would like to say that Indian pictures have not deteriorated due to the impact of American pictures. The hon. Member has

forgotten that we have such beautiful pictures like Anokhi Raat, Sara Akash, Anand, etc. produced in this country this year.

I want to know what is the future policy about getting American films into this country and whether the Minister will persuade the American producers to see that they produce pictures in India, so that their blocked money could be used here.

रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मेरा पहला सवाल सभापति महोदय, यह है कि क्या यह बात सच है कि अमरीकी फिल्म हमारे सामाजवादी आदर्श के विरुद्ध ही नहीं अपितु कुत्सित भावनायें फैलाने वाली भी होती है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अमरीकी फिल्मों के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने तथा उस के साथ आगे कोई समझौता नहीं करने का विचार रखती है ? अगर नहीं, तो क्यों ?

(2) क्या सरकार ने सोवियत सभ के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य समाजवादी देशों के साथ फिल्मों के आयात निर्यात के बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की है ? यदि हाँ, तो उसका ध्यौरा क्या है ?

(3) क्या यह बात सच है कि सोवियत सभ में भारतीय फिल्में बड़ी ही लोकप्रिय साबित हो रही हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या भेजी गयी ऐसी फिल्मों में से कुछ प्रमुख फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं ? हाल के सालों में जो भारतीय फिल्म अमरीका के लिये निर्यात की गई हैं उन उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

(4) गत तीन वर्षों के अन्दर भारत सरकार ने सोवियत सभ और अमरीका से भारतीय फिल्मों के नाम पर विदेशी मुद्रा की जो आय की है उस का अलग अलग ध्यौरा क्या है ?

श्री कमल मिश्र मजुकर (केसरिया) : माननीय श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने जो प्रश्न उठाये हैं

उस से उन्होंने देश की बड़ी सेवा की है, क्योंकि अमरीकन फिल्मों के जरिये भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता को गिराया जा रहा है, नौजवानों पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है, उस की ओर उन्होंने ने सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया ।

क्या सरकार इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि न केवल उन बड़े विकासशील देशों में बल्कि नये जो विकासशील देश है, उन देशों के साथ भी फिल्मों के निर्यात, आयात के सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई योजना बनायी है जिसके जरिये इन विकासशील देशों के साथ अपनी फिल्मों के एक्सपोर्ट, इम्पोर्ट की व्यवस्था की जाय और उस के जरिये वहाँ की संस्कृति का आदान प्रदान हो सके ?

साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सवाल को जब लोक सभा में उठाया गया, सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया, क्या उसके बाद से सरकार ने कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही की है कि जिसके जरिये सरकार अमरीकन फिल्मों की जो एक्सपोर्ट कम्पनियाँ है उन को बताये कि अमरीका से भी क्वालिटी फिल्म यहाँ पर आ सकें, और ऐसी गंदी फिल्में न आ सकें ? अगर सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है तो जो अमरीका की फिल्म एक्सपोर्ट कम्पनियाँ हैं उनकी ओर से क्या जबाब आया है ? और अगर सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है तो भारत सरकार इस बात के लिये तैयार है कि वहाँ कि उन कम्पनियों को कहे कि ऐसी निष्कृष्ट फिल्मों को बजाय क्वालिटी फिल्मों को लाया जाय ? क्या उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने विकासशील देशों और दूसरे देशों के साथ इन तमाम सम्भावनाओं की खोज की है जिस से देश में निष्कृष्ट कोटि की फिल्में न आवें तथा देश की जो आवश्यकतायें हैं उन्हीं के अनुसार हमारे देश में फिल्मों का आयात हो और हमारी फिल्में भी विदेशों में जायें और अपनी फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावें और

अपनी नई संस्कृति और सभ्यता को उन्नतिशील बना सकें ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed very grateful to Shri Indrajit Gupta for raising this discussion. Before I go into the subject I would like to tell him that the Board of Directors of the IMPEC is being reconstituted. Perhaps it has been reconstituted and one of them may be Shri Satyajit Ray. The other point that he raised was the termination of our contract or agreement with the Motion Pictures Association of America. I might inform him that this agreement has already expired on the 30th June and we have no intention of renewing it. We do not want to renew it unless the terms and conditions are such as we approve of.

At the outset I would like to state that we have also a proposal to canalise both the export and import of films. So far as the export part is concerned, part of it is done by IMPEC. So far as the import is concerned, 90 per cent of it is in private hands and hardly 10 per cent is done by STC/IMPEC.

We want to take over the import of films also. I think, the STC will be in a position to do it. We had done the export earlier through IMPEC but some of our own people went to the Bombay High Court and it was scrapped on the ground that some of the shares of IMPEC belonged to private people. Legal objection was taken to that and that is why it could not be done. The STC is hundred per cent a Government concern and, I believe, the STC will be able to do the job. The import of foreign films will be done only through the STC. This is our policy.

This is a somewhat controversial subject. Therefore I would like to confine myself to some of the points that I have been able to make. With the exception of films which are covered by specific bilateral agreements, all import of films is now canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. Government have set up an agency, namely, the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation (IMPEC), which is a subsidiary of the STC, with the object of developing export of Indian films overseas.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not export only; both export and import.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have told about the import.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Though it is called Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, its articles of association make it clear that it is for both export and import.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : That is why we tried to export films through it but a citizen of our country went to the Bombay High Court and it was scrapped and it could not do the entire export. We asked the STC to do import. I hope, Shri Indrajit Gupta will have no objection if instead of IMPEC the STC itself does the import part of the job. There are no two opinions on the point. We are asking the STC to do what we expected IMPEC to do. Because there is a legal difficulty about it, we are doing it through the STC.

This agency is also assisting the STC to a certain extent in handling the inflow of foreign films into the country.

I will not like to go into the historical background of it but I will go into the import from the U. K. The agreement in respect of imports from the UK expired in 1967. This was not renewed until the end of last year owing to legal complications arising out of consequential arrangements between the distributing agency in India and their principals. Incidentally, UK has so far been a major importer of Indian films. India's export of films to UK during the year 1968-69 has been of the order of Rs. 54.72 lakhs, 1969-70 Rs. 107.46 lakhs and 1970-71 (up to November) Rs. 180.29 lakhs.

I would like to say a word about USA also. As regards USA, the agreement expired on 30th June, 1971. At the time of renewing the last agreement in 1967, it was expected that the Motion Picture Export Association of America, popularly known as MPEAA, will be playing its due role in popularising Indian films in the States and assisting in the developing of an export market there. Unfortunately, this expectation has not materialised. It is also a matter

of regret that the member—companies of the Motion Picture Export Association of America have failed to take advantage of the facility of paying 80 per cent of the cost of acquiring Indian films out of the blocked funds as provided in the agreement. A suggestion was made by the MPEAA that they would depute some specialists to India for selecting films which according to them would have an audience appeal in the USA. Though we welcomed the suggestion the proposal has not been pursued further.

A review of the implementation of the agreement shows that they have spent an amount of Rs. 3.81 crores out of the blocked funds in India for approved purposes, e. g., for production of films in India and other purposes. An amount of Rs. 1.25 crores has been spent on production of American films in India.

The expectation is that in the event of productions materialising to completion, a large part of the residual blocked fund which now amounts to Rs. 5.17 crores will be utilised.

In view of the unsatisfactory implementation of the agreement, Government do not propose to renew the agreement with the MPEAA in its present form. There cannot be any question of renewing this agreement unless MPEAA shows tangible evidence of a genuine effort to help promote import of Indian films in USA. With the lapse of the MPEAA agreement future imports from USA, if any, will have to be reviewed in the light of the present policy of canalisation of imports through the STC. While determining the pattern of canalisation, an attempt will be made within the foreign exchange resources available to diversify the source of import giving due preference to those countries who import Indian films with the overall objective of further expanding our export to old and new territories.

While on the subject, I would like to mention that there has been some export of Indian films to USA during the last 3 years mostly for non-commercial showing. Shri Indrajit Gupta was correct there. Some of the films which were exported for commercial showing are 'Guide' and 'Shakespeare-wala'. Export of films to USA during the

last 4 years has been of the following order :

1967-68	Rs. 2.3 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 4.4 lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 8.9 lakhs
1970-71 (upto Nov.)	Rs. 9.2 lakhs

The Government do not consider this quantum as adequate to justify renewal of the agreement.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the trade with USSR also in the matter of films.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it a long statement ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Not a very long statement. There has been some controversy about it. A lot of things have been said about these things. I want to state Government of India's policy in this regard. There has been some criticism about the Government policy in regard to import and export of films. You will appreciate that I set out Government's policy in regard to that.

The other bilateral agreement is between the Sovexport films of USSR and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation. The films are imported through the State Trading Corporation but distributed and exhibited directly by Sovexport's own agency in India, namely, Messrs Sovexport film, Bombay. Under the agreement, India has the import annually 25 feature films along with an equal number of documentaries and cartoons. The earnings from these films are credited to the rupee credit account of USSR after deducting the expenses of their films. As a measure of reciprocity, the Sovexport Film has to buy Indian films of a minimum value of Rs. 8 lakhs per year.

The outflow of foreign exchange involved in these transactions under the bilateral agreements is confined to a repatriation of Rs. 25 lakhs per annum in respect of American films and Rs. one lakh for

British films. Earnings in excess of these firm ceilings are blocked in India.

Coming to exports, the export of Indian films particularly to Middle East, South East Asia had shown some decline during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69, the exports being of the order of Rs.3.89 crores and Rs.2.95 crores respectively. Happily this trend has not only been arrested but significant progress has been achieved for stepping up our export of films abroad. During the year 1969-70, the export has been of the order of Rs. 4.34 crores and during 1970-71, exports have exceeded Rs. 5 crores. It is expected that at the end of the current financial year, the figure might well reach Rs. 6½ crores.

A word about export outlook. A new awareness on the part of the film industry of the possibilities of exploring foreign markets has greatly helped in boosting up the present level of exports. The theme, the location and the music of the Indian films are proving increasingly popular amongst the overseas audiences. This overseas audience not only includes people of Indian origin who are naturally attracted towards Indian films but also others who have developed appreciation for certain values in our films, namely, the social and cultural content, picturesque locales and popular dance and music.

The future efforts will be directed towards opening new markets, namely, Africa, Europe, Canada, USA and Latin America. It is pertinent to mention that keeping in view the growing need of global television network, special attention will be devoted to facilitate the placement of Indian films major International T. V. networks which in turn will create an audience appeal in these new markets.

A word about the role of IMPEC. In order to enable it to devote its entire attention to the above important tasks of expanding export trade for which there is growing potential, it is necessary to keep the IMPEC free from other responsibilities connected with the import, distribution and exhibition of films in India for which the existing traditional agencies are considered fully equipped.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

The Government have been anxious to canalise export of Indian films through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation. In fact, a decision to canalise export of films through IMPEC was taken in the year 1967, but some members of film industry went to the Bombay High Court contesting the canalisation order on the ground that certain percentage of IMPEC's share capital was held by private parties and the policy of canalisation through IMPEC was thus discriminatory in character.

In view of the legal complications, Government was advised by its legal advisers to withdraw the order of canalisation. Canalisation through the State Trading Corporation which is a 100 per cent Government undertaking is under active consideration of the Government.

18.00 hrs.

Under the agreement with MPEAA, there is a provision for the release of blocked funds for the renovation and setting up of cinema houses in India. Each case is considered on merit. Approval has been accorded in respect of two proposals by Indian parties to set up a cinema house in New Delhi and another for renovation of a cinema in Bombay for advance of a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs each with 5 per cent interest in one case and without any interest in the other case. Government

took note of the fact that this would help speedier liquidation of the blocked funds since the Government does not favour large accumulations of foreign funds in India. However., the loans sanctioned have not been utilised so far.

A similar proposal was received from M/S Sovexport Films by IMPEC. The proposal involved an advance of Rs. 30 lakhs in return for substantial reservation of playing time for Soviet films. After careful consideration, it was decided that IMPEC as a public sector agency should not become a beneficiary of foreign loan, which would tend to restrict its initiative. The proposal did not, therefore, find favour.

The Films Finance Corporation of India set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is giving active consideration to the question of creating a small exhibition circuit over which the films financed by the Film Finance Corporation of India could be shown.

I thank Mr. Indrajit Gupta who has raised this question and I hope I have answered all the points raised by him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 15, 1971/Asadha 24, 1893 (Saka).