

An hon. Member said if there had been no strike, probably excluding all these losses, there would have been a break-even in the Synthetic Drugs Plant in Hyderabad. This plant is improving. In Antibiotic Plant, Rishikesh as against sales of Rs.20 lakhs in the previous year, this year it has shown some improvement. The sales are Rs. 148 lakhs. In another plant Synthetic drugs it is Rs.347 lakhs this year as against Rs.65 lakhs last year. So, there is some improvement. In the initial stages there are bound to be teething troubles. All these equipments and plants are sophisticated type of plants where highly developed technology is involved. And therefore it is bound to take some time. My colleague and myself have not given up courage and we are looking into these things daily and trying to find out areas where improvement could be made and given some time, both the plants Synthetic Drugs and Anti-biotics will make improvement and I am confident there would be a break-through-break even some time by 1972-73.

A reference was made to the theft of mercury. That is a theft involving about Rs.2 lakhs. It was detected because the consumption of mercury was increasing. There are certain norms fixed for it. The mercury is used in the production of Ribose an intermediate required for the manufacture of Vitamin B. The management went into the question and it was found that pilferage had taken place and the matter was referred to the police and it is under investigation.

Reference was made about the strike. On account of the strike we are losing near-about Rs.1.25 lakhs every day in production. It is a matter within the purview of the management. The management is autonomous. My senior colleague had a talk with the Chairman and asked him to go and meet the workers there. I hope and trust that some good result will come out of it, and that the strike will end. That is all that I have to say. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री जी बेंकटस्वामी : स्ट्राइक से एक करोड़ ६० का नुकसान हो गया। इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय कुछ कहें।

LS 22

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री बहुत समय बाकी है, इतनी जल्दी मत कीजिये।

18.38 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF EDIBLE OILS AND FATS

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Budar) :

As you know, Sir, the availability of Vanaspati is so very difficult now and in Delhi where the Government is sitting, people go in procession to Safdarjung Road, —especially women—and are demanding the resignation of the Prime Minister. This has happened because this Government has given so many false pledges to the people of India. They thought that the Green Revolution will bring about a condition in the country which will restrict imports. But what has happened? Instead of restricting the imports it has increased the imports.

It is a fact that to some extent, food-grains production has gone up but as you know, this groundnut is also a green crop. Cotton is also a green crop; mustard seed and other oilseeds should be included in the category of green crops. But the Ministry and more particularly top policy formulating people who go on trumpeting about green revolution do nothing about these crops. I do not know whether they will consider this as green or black. The price of Vanaspati has been increased 4 times since December. When that drama was enacted in Bombay and so many promises were made at that time on 24th December, the price was increased by 25 paise per kilo.

Again within two weeks, that is on 9th January, the price was increased by 25 paise; on 8th February it was raised by 20 paise, and on 7th March, soon after the presentation of the budget by the Prime Minister, because it was a millennium in the budget according to her, she said that this was the strategy of her Government's policy. Soon after that the price was increased by 30 paise. These increases were effected on one kilogram. But if you consider it by quintal, the price increase will be to the tune of Rs.100 per quintal. This chaotic condition has been created because no attention

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

has been paid on the increase in production of oil seeds crops. The total yield of oil-seed crop has been more or less stagnant during the past three or four years.

During the First Five Year Plan, the groundnut acreage was raised by 10 per cent and the production by 20 per cent. During the Second Five Year Plan period, the acreage was raised by 26 per cent and the production by 34 per cent. During the Third Five Year Plan, the groundnut crops acreage was increased by 15 per cent and the production by 30 per cent.

18.41 hrs.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL—in the Chair]

Then it has started falling down. It came down only by about 2 per cent. In that way, virtually no attention has been paid by the Food and Agriculture Ministry in regard to helping the peasants who grow the groundnut crops. Unless and until facilities are created in the field of irrigation and in regard to supplying of fertilisers, credit and so on and so forth, no production increase can be effected. I would like to know from the Government as to what has been the policy in regard to oil-seeds. Not even the support price has been announced in any year. They do not have any policy in regard to this. They have a policy in respect of importing vanaspati. Last year they imported more than one lakh tonne of soya-beans, and this year they are going to import 46,000 tonnes beans. They have also decided to import 20,000 tonnes of rape seed oil from Canada and 5,000 tonnes of sunflower oil from U. S. S. R. So, if these take us nearer to self-sufficiency, they only try to fool the public that they have created something new by their revolutionary talk. But they have created chaos for the ordinary people, more particularly, to the common people who use this commodity. As I said, nothing is done in regard to irrigation facilities and supply of manure and fertilizers. We heard this just now when the demands of the Petroleum and chemicals Ministry were under discussion. We still continue to import them. This morning we noticed that in the matter of fertiliser import, over Rs.3.5 crores has been wasted because this was given as a

gratis to the Minister who belongs to the Prime Minister's fold. This wonderful thing is happening under the shadow of this Government and this useless organisation. No incentive is being given to the growers.

Unless and until you give some incentives to the growers how can you expect them to produce more? Shri Yadav who is an ardent supporter did not say a word about the growers. He also knows that groundnuts are grown in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Also they are grown in Madras and in other States also including Andhra Pradesh, and Punjab from which area you, Mr. Chairman, come. But the entire area is a dry area. Wherever some irrigation facilities could be created, no new irrigation facility has been created.

How can this crop production be raised in those circumstances? Groundnut is the main source for the manufacture of vanaspati. They talk day in and day out about nationalisation. But where is the talk of nationalisation of this essential commodity? Can the Prime Minister say that she is going to nationalise the vanaspati factories? The Minister of Food and Agriculture cries hoarse on all these things. But let him declare that these factories are going to be nationalised tomorrow. They have not the guts to do it because they only want to befool the people and not do anything in the interest of the people.

The present position of imports is that on one lakh tonnes import they have to spend at the rate of Rs.2,300 per tonne. This year they have imported about 175 lakh tonnes. The better course would have been to produce these oils in the country itself. For that it is necessary that the problems of the growers, particularly the groundnut producers, are tackled in a massive, at the same time sympathetic, way.

Therefore, first, they should announce support prices for groundnut and other oilseeds. A new policy should be formulated to help these producers. The policy regarding fertiliser and also facilities like rural electrification should be vigorously pursued. Wherever there is a dry belt, perennial sources of irrigation should be provided. Tubewells and other facilities should be provided. They should also provide credit facilities. Unless and until

credit is provided to the producers, it will not be possible for them to increase production. Along with this, marketing facilities should be arranged. It should not be left to the mercy of nature that one year because there is more crop the rates are cheaper and the next year there is scarcity and then prices go up. Then they control the price, as generally happens in respect of jute, cotton, groundnut etc. The groundnut producing peasants are made to suffer on that account.

The worst part of the thing is that when they produce, the produce goes to middlemen. When it is crushed into oil, prices go up and when it is manufactured into vanaspati, under the pressure of the capitalists or those who control vanaspati production, this Government kneels down so often in a month or within a week or two. It has knelt down virtually four times to increase the price during the past three or four months. This is a shameful policy; the sooner it is abandoned, the better for the country and for the common man.

Not only should they abandon this shameful policy, but they should formulate a positive policy to help the groundnut producer. I hope Shri Shinde at least will take courage and see that the groundnut producers are helped and that he will see that this shameful policy followed so far is fought massively.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and cooperation (Shri Anasahib Shinde): I am thankful to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh for raising a discussion on a matter with which the whole country, all of us, are concerned. Dr. Ram Subhag Singhji himself was once the Agriculture Minister and naturally he knows the entire background of oilseeds production in this country.

It is true that the prices of edible oils in the country have been recently rising, and that has been causing concern to the Government of India and particularly my Ministry. The vanaspati prices are also related to that because the prices of vanaspati naturally depend upon the prices of raw oils which are the essential raw material

for the manufacture of vanaspati. If the prices of edible oils go up, naturally there is a comparative rise in the prices of vanaspati. So, the prices of edible oils are also reflected in the prices of vanaspati and because of the steep rise in the prices of edible oils recently, there has been a rise in vanaspati prices also.

May I submit for the information of Dr. Ram Subhag Singhji and the House that Government have been making serious efforts to the extent possible to arrest the rise in these prices, despite the increase in the prices of edible oils, as I mentioned earlier? If we go into the position of the last one year we find that though the prices of edible oils have increased from 41 to 46 per cent, that has not correspondingly got reflected in the vanaspati prices, because Government has made some efforts to control the prices of vanaspati by supplying soyabean oil etc. We find that despite the increase of 42 to 47 per cent in the price of edible oils, the increase in vanaspati prices has been only 30 to 34 per cent.

A number of times hon. Members have raised the question why Government is not bringing statutory price control. On vanaspati prices there is statutory control and in addition to that we have also referred this matter to the Tariff Commission for examining the cost structure of the vanaspati industry, so that on the basis of the Commission's recommendations it should be possible for the Government to take further steps to have the very essential data or method of calculating costs and determining the prices of vanaspati from time to time.

I would like to explain why there are difficulties on the oilseeds front. Most of the oilseeds in our country are grown as unirrigated crops. For instance, groundnut is the most important oilseed crop in our country, but only 5 to 6 per cent of the area is irrigated, the rest is unirrigated. Naturally, as a result, this crop has to depend on the vagaries of the monsoon. Even if the rainfall is adequate but not properly distributed, the production is affected. Many of the hon. Members are farmers and they know that even if at the critical period when the nut formation takes place, there is failure of rain, whatever efforts you may make by way of applying fertilisers or taking

[Shri Anna Sahib Shinde]

plant protection measures, the production is adversely affected.

Unfortunately, the per acre production of groundnut in the country has been going down progressively, though the acreage is increasing. It was there even when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was the Minister. We have to see how we can arrest this trend. As has been pointed out by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, an integrated approach will have to be made for increasing the production of oilseeds, because the problem of price level or the availability of oilseeds will not be solved by taking some control measures alone. It can only be solved by increasing the production of oilseeds, and the production can be increased by increasing the irrigated area. In that direction my Ministry is taking some steps.

In addition to that, credit and marketing are very important aspects as mentioned by him, because a large number of farmers are poor. I have the experience that sometimes even if we make good seeds available, poor farmers are not able to buy because they have no credit. So, we have to see that the farmers are provided with these facilities of credit, marketing and good seeds. Price fixation is also a very important matter. Therefore, though in the past the Agricultural Prices Commission advised us against the fixing of minimum prices, we have, on the demand of the Members of the House, again referred this matter to the Commission. I am expecting the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission to come in the near future and as soon as we receive the report my Ministry will see that it is examined and necessary steps are taken in the interest of the farmers. From my own experience I think that it would not be desirable to depend upon traditional oil seeds in the country ; we should resort to new types of oil seeds and soya bean is one such oil seed. Experience in other countries, particularly the United States, shows that originally the crop was confined to China, Japan, Korea and other areas. When it was introduced in the U. S. A. it could very well grow there. It is one of the important crops of oil seed and protein. In our country the Pant Agricultural University, Jabalpur University and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were asked to go into this matter and the seed was made available. Experiments show

that Indian soil and climate are favourable for growing soyabean and we propose to increase the acreage from 10,000 acres to 50,000—1,00,000 acres under soya bean cultivation.

Hon. Members raised sometime back the difficulties of marketing. The Food Corporation of India would be asked to purchase at the price of Rs.85 a quintal any quantity of soya bean produced in the country ; even though processing and other facilities are not there, Government would be prepared to take the risk, because we are interested in encouraging soya bean production.

On my initiative we have done one more positive thing. It is necessary to introduce sun flower in this country. In the olden days it was our indigenous plant but large-scale or commercial use of sun flower was not here as was prevalent in Eastern Europe or the U. S. S. R. I instructed the I. C. A. R. to procure some seed from the U. S. S. R. and some other countries and a few days ago I saw how it can fare in Indian conditions. It is coming up very well. So, I say that apart from taking measures to increase production of traditional oil seeds, we should take to new oil seeds in a large-scale. Soya bean and sun flower are two such oil seeds which can be usefully introduced here. Only by increasing production can we be able to solve the problem of shortage of edible oil. I have noticed that population is increasing and the consumption of edible oil is also increasing at the same time. This is causing some pressure on demand. Production is not satisfactory and we shall have to take a number of steps for increasing production. Apart from schemes falling in the State sector, we have some centrally sponsored schemes for encouraging traditional oil seeds, and, as I said, we shall have to popularise new oil seeds. That is the direction in which Government are making efforts. I am thankful to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh ; though he criticised us, as a Member of the House he is entitled to do so, he made a number of useful suggestions which we shall bear in mind and to the extent possible we shall try to see that oil seed production comes up to expectation in this country.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में भाग लेनेवालों के नामों का जो बैलेटिंग हुआ है, वह आज हुआ है या जिस दिन पहले यह रखा गया था, उसी दिन के नामों को रखा गया है, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ लिखा हुआ नहीं था? एक ही नीति अस्तित्व की जानी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : जो पहले हुआ था, उसी को रिटेन किया गया है।

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): The hon. Minister is a very experienced farmer and knows to his cost what it means to the farmer when there is a glut in the market. Much as he would like to assure us that the Food Corporation of India would lift all the produce, it does not always work out that way. Even this morning we saw how they had certain policies but their own State Governments, even their own Chief Ministers did not follow those policies. Groundnut has also become a political thing, just as sugar has become a political matter. So, first of all, I would like the Minister to find a way out of this difficulty.

19 hrs.

Then, having anticipated that there was a shortfall in the world market, having, I am sure, a pretty good idea of what the demand in the country was and what capacity the mills could carry, why the Government did not ensure the availability of the raw material out of which the factories could manufacture vegetable oils is difficult to understand.

Secondly, a very funny thing has been happening—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has brought this matter—and that is why I stress this political aspect of it. Formerly, the price used to be reviewed every one month and everyone was quite happy. Now, we hear from the newspapers that every fortnight the manufacturers are rushing up to Delhi. What is this change suddenly coming up, when every fortnight there is a confabulation between the Government and the manufacturers? Some mills closed down, and what went on between the representatives of the manufacturers and the Government, neither the Government nor

the manufacturers make known to the public. What measures is the Government going to take, first of all, to see that the production does not go down, because, despite your assurance, the farmer is not guaranteed the price and the farmer does not get his product lifted and therefore he converts it into some other thing.

Secondly, what went on between you and the manufacturers? Thirdly, why did you not take adequate measures to see that the raw material was available and that the consumer did not suffer in this way?

Your policy has been anti-farmer, it has been anti-consumer.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी रटडी ग्रुप की जो कॉन्फ़ेस लंदन में हुई थी उसमें कहा गया था कि बहुत से आन्स्टैटिकल्स हैं एडिबिलि आयल्स के एक्सपोर्ट्स में और उनमें सबसे बड़ी रकावट यह है कि जो डेवलपड कन्ट्रीज हैं वे सपोर्ट पालिसी अस्तित्व करते हैं प्रोडक्शन और एक्सपोर्ट में। यह बहुत बड़ा आन्स्टैटिकल है। अब इसको सामने रखकर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान कामनवेल्थ आफ़ नेशन्स में है और यह जो बड़ा आन्स्टैटिकल है कि ब्रिटेन सपोर्ट पालिसी अस्तित्व करता है प्रोडक्शन और एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में तो क्या ब्रिटेन की वह नीति हमारे एडिबिलि आयल्स के एक्सपोर्ट के मुतालिक भी है? और यदि यह आन्स्टैटिकल है तो उसको हटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोशिश की है?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या हम अमरीका में भी एडिबिलि आयल्स एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और उस तरह का जो आन्स्टैटिकल है इसके मुतालिक वहाँ कॉन्फ़ेस हुई थी, बहस हुई थी और उसमें लांग रेंज और शॉर्ट रेंज मशीनरी की बातें आई थीं लेकिन उसके मुतालिक यहाँ कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई? तो उसको हटाने के लिए आपने क्या सुझाव रखा और अमरीका ने क्या कहा, क्या अमरीका उस आन्स्टैटिकल को हटा रहा है या नहीं?

इसी तरह से क्या यू. एस. एस. आर. के बारे में भी आपके सामने आन्स्टैटिकल है? यदि नहीं है तो आपने कितना एक्सपोर्ट किया है यू. एस. एस. आर. को और कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने में है?

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

चौथा सवाल है कि यह जो एडिबिल आयल्स का जो इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट है क्या उसको आप नेशनलाइज कर लेंगे या नहीं ?

आखिरी बात यह है कि यह जो केश क्राप्स है ग्राउन्डनट और एडिबिल आयल सीड्स की क्या उनका असर फूड एक्सेज पर पड़ा है या नहीं ? आपने कहा कि इसका एक्सेज तो बढ़ा लेकिन प्रोडक्टिविटी नहीं बढ़ी है तो क्या उसका असर फूड एक्सेज पर नहीं पड़ा है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्रा (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में खाने के तेल की कीमत बराबर बढ़ती जा रही रही है।... (अध्यक्षान) ...अभी स्वयं माननीय मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि खाने के तेल की कीमत में 41 फीसदी से अधिक की वृद्धि पिछले वर्षों में हुई है। हमारे यहाँ बिहार, खास कर उत्तरी भारत में, सरसों का तेल ज्यादा चलता है। तो सबसे पहली बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तेल की कीमत में 41 फीसदी से ज्यादा जो वृद्धि हुई उसको देखते हुए तेल बनाने की चीजों में, तिलहन मूंगफली की कीमती में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ?

दूसरे हमारे देश में किसानों के शोषण का दोहरा रूप होता है यानी वह मंहगा खरीदता है और सस्ता बेचता है। तो, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अनुपात में तेल की कीमत बढ़ी है क्या उसी अनुपात में किसान के कच्चे माल की भी कीमत बढ़ी है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं बढ़ी है, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में आत्मनिर्भरता का नारा तो सभी देते हैं लेकिन इस मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर कैसे बनें क्या उसके लिए आपने कोई योजना बनाई है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं बनाई है तो निकट भविष्य में क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना बनाने का विचार रखते हैं या नहीं ?

चौथी बात यह है कि तेल के साथ साथ उसमें खली भी निकलती है जो कि जानवरों को खिलाने के काम में आती है। हमारे देश में जानवर बहुत हैं। खास तौर पर दूध देने वाले जानवरों को अगर खली नहीं दी जाती है तो उनका दूध कम हो जाता है। दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए खली देना बहुत जरूरी है लेकिन

खली बाहर भेजी जाती है। मूल प्रश्न के जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते, यह विदेश मन्त्री से पूछिए, वे बाहर भेजना बन्द कर सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आपने विदेश मन्त्री से इस बारे में सलाह मशवरा किया है कि बाहर खली भेजना बन्द किया जाये और उसकी खपत यहाँ पर ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाये ताकि इस देश में दूध की पैदावार ज्यादा हो सके ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde : Shrimati Sharada Mukerjee is a good friend of ours, but she sees politics in every thing now.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee : That is what you do unfortunately. You promise every thing, but you do not follow it in the States. Your price support does not work.

Shri Annasahib Shinde : My ministry is concerned with making the commodities available to consumers at a reasonable price. This is a matter of common interest and we should not try to bring an element of politics into that. But I appreciate her difficulty because it is very difficult to keep politics away also. She referred to the occasional revision of prices. The prices of raw oils fluctuate. Suppose vanaspati manufacturers have to purchase the raw oils at higher prices. If the end price is fixed statutorily by Government, naturally their production becomes uneconomic. Two months ago when Government changed the decision of revising prices every fortnight and made it once in two months, there was a lot of dissatisfaction. Some vanaspati factories stopped production and there was some shortage. Afterwards, the problem was solved and now most factories have started production. Therefore, it would be inevitable to link the price of vanaspati to the price of raw oils. Periodical revisions under the circumstances are inevitable, unless we have some arrangement of meeting all the requirements of the factories for 12 months. But, under the present circumstances, I do not see that possibility and, therefore, periodical revision of prices is inevitable. Since several hon. Members have referred to this question of its reflection in the prices, I would say that all of it is not reflected in the prices because we import oil. It is true that we are being criticised

for importing oil and I would very much like that imports should be stopped, but if we do that then immediately the prices will spurt, and if there is a price spurt the consumers' interest is affected. In order to keep the prices at reasonable level we think it necessary to import. By making the imported oil available to the vanaspati manufacturers we are trying to keep the prices at a lower level than would have been the case otherwise.

Regarding the extent of rise in prices I have already explained that while our oil prices went up by 42 to 47 per cent, the vanaspati price rose by 30 to 34 per cent. So, the rise here has not been to the same extent as in the case of edible oil prices.

Coming to price protection, I quite appreciate that unless some price protection is given to the producers it will not be possible for us to give the necessary incentives to the producers. That has been my Ministry's approach all along. Though we have not succeeded in the case of oilseeds, take the case of wheat or other foodgrains. I think we are making satisfactory progress there. The main idea is to give remunerative prices to the farmers. In regard to groundnut we are examining the position in consultation with the Agricultural Prices Commission.

The hon. Member referred to exports. We do not export edible oil either to U. S. A., U. K. or U. S. S. R. When we are short ourselves, when we are not in a position to meet our internal requirements, it is not our policy to export. This conference was of an academic type. This conference took place in London as a result of the U. N. C. T. A. D. Conference and it was intended to study the problem. It had very remote relevance so far as practical problems are concerned.

Then the hon. Member asked a very interesting question whether the increase in acreage of groundnut or oilseed is taking place at the cost of foodgrains. I think the very interesting phenomenon is that some of the crops are becoming very remunerative to the farmers. More and more land is being used for groundnut for some other reasons. I think this trend will have to be checked. Ultimately, the land in our country is limited and so we have to see that the development of all crops takes place

side by side and not at the expense of each other. Cotton, jute, groundnut, all of them are important and we have to develop our agricultural economy in such a manner that one crop does not increase at the expense of another.

Shri Ram Avatar Shastri asked about nationalisation. As far as the Government of India is concerned, it is not our view that the vanaspati industry should be nationalised. But if the State Governments want to go ahead with this particular policy, we would not come in the way.

A question has been asked whether the price increase for oils is reflected in the prices to the farmers. Unfortunately, most of the farmers sell their produce immediately after harvest because of poverty and so on; they have no holding power. And the oil prices usually go up in the off season period. But this year the groundnut producers did get some advantage because even in the post-harvest period the price level of groundnut was a little higher. But, by and large, I find that this rise is not reflected in what the farmer gets. The prices go up because of speculation. We have advised the Reserve Bank of India to take a number of measures for restricting credit so that speculation plays no part. We had also taken some steps a few years earlier as also now for prohibiting forward marketing in certain oilseeds etc.

The hon. Member referred to the export of oilcakes. I think, oilcake is a very important foreign exchange earner. This question was examined by a committee a few years earlier and it was found that in the interest of the country it was desirable to go on exporting them. There are a number of other materials for promoting the growth of the dairy industry and cattle in the country. Foreign exchange is also equally important for the development of our economy. I hope, the hon. Member will appreciate the difficulty of our country and Government.

19.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 14, 1970/24 Chaitra, 1892 (Saka).