

वह मिले हुए थे और जिनके जरिये करोड़ों रुपया उन्होंने बनाया और वह यह सब एक घैनी डील है और क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की इनकवायरी करायेंगे कि उस समय ओपेन मार्केट में शीरे का क्या भाव था, आया गिल सरकार देश के दूसरे भागों में से उससे कम भाव पर खरीद सकती थी भ्रषवा नहीं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have to depend entirely on the information given by the Punjab Government. There has been no violation of the Central order or of the Punjab order. As regards why they went in for this purchase, I would submit that it is a matter for their judgment. I have to depend on the facts given by them and the facts given by them are that they did negotiate with a few other people but they found that the other people were either not prepared to offer the required quantity or the price differential was not much. It appears that three months after this deal they again went in for tenders for the balance and again the price was within a range of Rs. 10 this way or that way. In any case, these are matters entirely for the Punjab Government. I have to depend on them for the information. As to whether they have done something irregular and if so, what should be done etc., I would submit that as the hon. Member has mentioned if a memorandum has gone to the Home Ministry, it is a matter for the Home Ministry.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question has not been answered. I want to know whether Government have made any inquiries about the rate in the open market? It is a fact that the rate was much lower. Why did Government not invite tenders to find out the exact rate? What was the reaction of the Minister? He should have asked the Governor to make the necessary inquiries. Why should he shirk that responsibility?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is a division of functions between the Central and State Governments, which cannot be overlooked. So far as this Ministry is concerned, we are only concerned with the Act, and there has been no violation of that Act.

Foreign Aid Received by India & Pakistan

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*306. **SHRI P. K. DEO:**
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign aid received by India and Pakistan during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 upto June, 1968;

(b) how such aid works out on per capita basis; and

(c) the reaction of Government to such aid to Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Comparisons of per capita net receipts of official assistance by less developed countries from Development Assistance Committee member countries and multilateral Organisations have been made by the DAC of the OECD from time to time. According to such calculations per capita aid received by India worked out at approximately \$2.6, \$2.7 and \$2.5 during 1964, 1965 and 1966 respectively. Correspondingly per capita aid received by Pakistan was approximately \$5.1 each during 1964 and 1965 and \$3.7 during 1966.

(c) There are several countries which receive per capital more aid than India. Our interest is to see that we get aid to the extent necessary and in a manner suitable for our development programmes.

Statement

The following table indicates the economic assistance received (in terms of loan commitments) by India and Pakistan during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 (June ending) from foreign countries/institutions.

	\$ Million		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 (Upto Dec., 1967).
India	861	1221	322
Pakistan (Source—Pakistan Economic Survey 1967-68).	422	486	191

SHRI P. K. DEO: We find that most of our development programmes are being inhibited because of lack of foreign assistance, and this has led to the pruning of our plan and some of our much-needed projects have had to be postponed. In view of this, may I know whether this low rate of assistance to India in comparison with that to Pakistan is not due to our diplomatic failure and our continued indebtedness and the fact that even to pay interest on these foreign loans, we incur fresh loans? Or is it because we are bogged in the morass of indebtedness and are unable to pay back the interest that we incur fresh loans in order to pay interest?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member may draw whatever conclusions he likes. I cannot quarrel with them. But it would not be right to say that we have got less aid than Pakistan per capita because of a failure on our diplomatic front. That is not right. They have got more because theirs is a smaller country in the first instance, and secondly they are also allies, and that is also one of the reasons why they are getting more. We should have no quarrel with other countries getting more aid. All that we have got to do is to see that we get what we have to get properly and on proper terms; we do not accept any terms which are not

consistent with our self-respect. That also is one of the factors which does not allow us to take more loans.

It is not true that many of our programmes have been lagging behind because of less foreign exchange. They are also lagging behind because of our internal resources also not coming up. Until the internal resources can come up to the proper level, it will not be right to develop more of foreign resources. That is also a consideration which is there before Government. Our internal resources lag behind because of two very bad years that we had and also because of the two wars which were inflicted on us which we had to fight and incur expenditure on.

As regards the question of ourselves not being able to pay interest or instalments on loans except through the loans received, it is not a few feature for this country; all countries have passed through those phases. I do not think that it is a question which goes against us. That does not mean that we are not going to pay them. We have got to pay them and we shall be paying them through goods. It is the way how it can be done. We are now getting to have more and more exports and less and less of imports; it is better to do it that way than have more and more loans for the purpose.

SHRI P. K. DEO: While condemning the uncivilised and uncouth attitude of some of the people in Calcutta who were demonstrating at the time of the arrival of Mr. McNamara I would welcome his statement at the end of his press conference:

"If external assistance is required, we stand ready to help."

Taking advantage of this gesture of the World Bank president, may I know what concrete result has been achieved as a result of his talks with the Finance Minister lately?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that there is a short notice question on the same subject which will be coming up at the end of the Question Hour, and it will be more appropriate to ask this question at that time?

SHRI P. K. DEO: From the latest publication on external assistance, we find that a sum of as much as Rs. 25,516.6 million has remained unutilised out of the foreign exchange assistance received up to 1967. This must have increased by now. Or has there been a decrease? Has this amount been properly utilised? I want a categorical assurance on this.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is usually a misunderstanding in the matter of utilisation, which is current and which is not repelled, however many explanations one may give. I would, therefore, like my hon. friends to understand the position. If we receive foreign assistance either by way of loans or by way of grants, they are received for specific purposes, either for non-project aid, which is for imports or for project aid, which is meant for specific projects. When the aid is promised, the projects are just coming up at that time, and the projects take two or three or four years to fructify.

Therefore, loans are not immediately drawn. If we draw them, we will have to pay interest at the same time. So why do we want to draw before doing it. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why not earn interest?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You cannot earn interest like that. They understand Shri Pilo0 Mody more than we understand him. They will not give us like that. That also has to be seen. But it is in our own interest that we should not do that.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether we pay interest to the date we draw.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: On the date we draw, not earlier.

SHRI SHRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: It is reported that the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan is likely to be hampered on account of sufficient foreign aid not being available to this country. Is this report correct and shall we have sufficient foreign aid to complete our incomplete projects? Secondly, will adequate foreign exchange be available to have the same rate of progress which we had during the last three Plan period in order to have a better and more sizeable Fourth Plan with the help of these aids?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Incomplete projects will not remain incomplete because they are already provided for. So there is no question of their being hampered; they will be completed.

As regards new projects, if foreign aid comes, it is all to the good; if it does not, also it is all to the good, in my view, because then we will go on our own legs. When it is not required, it may perhaps be better that we may find out how best to do it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप मांग ही बन्द न करें ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मांग का सवाल ही नहीं है । आप समझते हैं कि हम मांगा करते हैं । उनका देने में भी कुछ फायदा है । ऐसी बात नहीं कि एकतरफा बात हो ।

श्री रा० की० शमीन : उन का देने में क्या फायदा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : क्या यह सब आपको बतलाने की आवश्यकता है ? आप सब से मैं क्या कहूंगा ? आप इस बात को नहीं समझते ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता ।

श्री रा० की० शमीन : देने वाले क्या समझते हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सारी बातें कही नहीं जानी हैं यह आप को समझना चाहिये । धरर आप मुझे से कहलाना चाहेंगे नो मैं आपकी बातों में नहीं आ जाऊंगा ।

We are trying to see whatever is necessary; we will certainly ask for that or we will try to negotiate. If we get that, we put it to use; if we do not, we will find out other methods.

SHRI HEM BARUA: After the conclusion of his recent visit to the USA, it transpired that the Finance Minister was not in a position to make any firm commitment on behalf of the countries he visited or of the World Bank and other organisations for monetary help to prosecute our Fourth Plan. Is he in a position to tell us anything about any firm commitment made by these organisation, the World Bank and others, or has he decided to go on his own, as he has just said without any foreign help?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I would be wrong if I said that I would go on my own all the while. I am not going to do that. But if I do not get aid, I am not going to be soory for it. That is all I can say. That does not mean that I shall not negotiate to get whatever I can honourably. That is all we have got to do.

It is not possible to say even yet what will be the position. Hon. Members know that there is a crisis in the international monetary world. I am going to make a statement about it today. Then I will say what it is.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is that crisis going to affect our position?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am going to make a statement today.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He should have told us a few things about that.

MR. SPEAKER: After the Question hour, he is going to make a statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He cannot steel his own thunder.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have no thunder.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: May I now which are the countries that have extended help to India and may I also now which are the countries have given the highest aid to India?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is of course obvious that it is the United States whose aid is the highest, but I think this sort of comparison would be wrong.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मालूम ऐसा होता है कि जहां तक विदेशी मदद का सवाल है, पैसे की मदद का सवाल है, बैस्टन पावरज की दिलचस्पी पाकिस्तान में बढ़ती जा रही है । यह हो सकता है कि उनकी नीति बदल गई हो और उसी को वे सही समझते हों । पाकिस्तान में उनकी दिलचस्पी बढ़ गई है । हम लोगों की पालिसी कुछ ऐसी है जैसे कभी कभी फकीर कहता है, जो दे उसका भी भला और जो न दे, उसका भी भला । जो तरीका उसके मांगने का होता है वह हमारा भी शायद हो गया है । क्या कभी हम लोगों ने सोचा है कि इसका क्या कारण है कि हमारे प्रति उनकी दिलचस्पी कम हो गई है ? क्या हमारी राजनीतिक स्थिति कुछ ऐसी है या हमारी तरस्थता की नीति कुछ ऐसी है जिसको वे पसन्द नहीं करते हैं और जिसकी वजह से ऐसा हो रहा है या कुछ हमारा भगने का तरीका गलत है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This country being very large, the amount given to this country appears to be large, though per capita it becomes smaller. That is also one of the factors. Then, more backward people get more money. I think there should be no objection to that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: One cleverness replied with another cleverness. They are all much too clever.

श्री बलराज मधोक : मंत्री महोदय ने धंधी जो फिगर्स दिये हैं उनमें बताया है कि पाकिस्तान को कुछ हमसे अधिक मिला है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हमें एड कम मिल रही है और हमारे इंटरनल रिजर्व्स भी कम हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जब हम आजाद हुए थे तब जो क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान के पास था वह हमारे क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा अधिक बैकवॉश था इंडस्ट्रियली तथा दूसरे मामलों में भी और हम लोग यह कहते रहे कि उनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद उनको जो एड मिली अधिक और दूसरी प्रकार की तथा उन्होंने जो नीति अपनाई उसके फलस्वरूप आज बीस साल के बाद पाकिस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति भारत से बहुत बेहतर है? क्या इसका कारण यह है कि एड के प्रतिरक्त उनकी आर्थिक नीतियाँ कुछ बेहतर हैं, हमारी अपेक्षा जिन के कारण उनका विकास अच्छा हो पाया है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान से हमें जो एड कम मिलती है उसका कारण कहीं यह तो नहीं है कि जिन काम के लिए हम एड लेते हैं उसका ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं करते हैं? जैसे आप देखें कि मंगला डैम और ब्यास डैम, दोनों एक ही समय पर शुरू हुए थे। पाकिस्तान ने मंगला डैम को खत्म भी कर दिया उसका सारा काम पूरा भी कर दिया और उसके पानी के इस्तेमाल से उत्पादन बढ़ाना भी शुरू कर दिया जब हमारा ब्यास डैम जो कि उसी वक्त खत्म होना चाहिये था जिस वक्त कि मंगला डैम खत्म हुआ, वह नहीं हुआ और उसको खत्म होने में धंधी चार साल और लगेंगे। चूँकि हम एड का ठीक उपयोग नहीं करते हैं इस बास्ते हमें और एड नहीं मिलती है और उस एड का जो उचित लाभ विकास के लिए होना चाहिए, उसको हम नहीं कर पाते हैं, क्या इस बास्ते हमें एड कम मिलती है ?

श्री भोरारजी बेसाई : यह सही नहीं है कि हमें जो लोन मिलता है उसका सही उपयोग हम नहीं कर पाते हैं तथा और लोग बेहतर कर पाते हैं। ऐसा किसी का भी ब्यास नहीं है सिवाय हमारे दोस्तों के जो हमें बुरा बनाना चाहते हैं

श्री बलराज मधोक : कनक्रीट बात बताइये। मंगला डैम और ब्यास डैम के बारे में मैंने बताया है, उसके बारे में बताइये।

श्री भोरारजी बेसाई : मंगला डैम पहले शुरू हुआ और ब्यास डैम पहले शुरू नहीं हुआ। ब्यास पर काम बाद में हुआ। आपको पता ही नहीं है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : तभी तो आप से पूछ रहे हैं। आपको ज्यादा पता है इसी बास्ते तो पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री भोरारजी बेसाई : बता तो रहा हूँ, आप सुनते ही कहाँ हैं।

दूसरे यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान ने हम से ज्यादा तरक्की एकान्तर की है। पिछले दो-तीन साल में उसकी तरक्की ज्यादा हुई है हमारे मुकामले में वह ठक है। लेकिन एकान्तर तरीके से हमारा तो वहाँ उनसे बेहतर है, इस में बिल्कुल कोई शक नहीं है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्यों हमारी कम हुई और उनकी ज्यादा हुई ?

श्री भोरारजी बेसाई : हमारे दो तीन साल खराब गुजरे और आपने उनको और भी खराब किया।

श्री बलराज मधोक : दो साल उनके भी खराब हुए। उनकी भी रैंज फेस हुई थी।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I need not labour the point that the alternative to foreign aid and loans is foreign investment and I need not labour the point that foreign investment does not commit us to repayment, on the

other hand it commits the other country to make a success of the investment. I would therefore like to know from the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to a statement of the U.S. Ambassador that in this country foreign investment is regarded as a monster. I would like to know particularly from him whether he supports this view; if he does not, why he has not protested or taken some action to correct this wrong impression of the American Ambassador.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We have not discouraged foreign investment wherever it is beneficial for us, and that has been our policy. But that we do not want indiscriminate foreign investment is also a fact. For what we can do ourselves, we do not require any foreign investment, because that will be crippling our country. For what we require and we do not have, we do have foreign investment. It is not discouraged in any way. Somebody says that foreign investment is a monster, that is, if the American Ambassador has that for somebody, that somebody is not on this side but on the other side.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This side of what? What is this side and that side?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have said we have not discouraged foreign investment but we want foreign investment on proper terms and conditions.

श्री शिब नारायण : देश में बड़ा बिनबाबा है इस बात पर कि हम बराबर बाहर से एड ले रहे हैं, कर्ज ले रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को हम कब तक दूर कर सकेंगे? कितने बरस के अन्दर सरकार इस योग्य हो जायेगी कि बाहर से वह मदद न ले?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : बिनबाबा तो कभी पूरा होगा ही नहीं। वह तो चलता

ही रहेगा - इससे बचराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। कितने साल में पूरा हो जायेगा, कितने साल में हम मदद लेनी बन्द कर देंगे, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री जार्ज करनेग्डीज : मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर देते हुए कहा है कि जितना ज्यादा पिछड़ा देश होता है उतनी ज्यादा उनको मदद मिलनी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय की राय में पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ देश है प्राथमिक मामलों में? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं जानते हैं कि जहाँ तक पर कैपिटल इनकम की बात है अथवा लोगों के पेट में रोटी जाने वाली बात है, दोनों ही मामलों में पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान से कुछ तो आगे है?

मैं एक दूसरी बात भी जानना चाहता हूँ। आपने आंकड़े दिये हैं, 1964, 1965 और 1966 के। पर कैपिटल यहाँ की आपने 2.6, 2.7 और 2.5 डालर बताई है। इसी तरह से आपने बताया है कि पाकिस्तान में यह 5.1 है, 5.1 है और 3.7 है। इस में पलटनी मदद भी क्या शामिल है, बन्दूक, टैंक तथा और जो इस तरह की चीजें पाकिस्तान को मिली हैं वे भी क्या इसमें सम्मिलित हैं या इसके अलावा जो उनके मदद मिली है वही इसमें शामिल है। जहाँ तक प्राथमिक मदद का सवाल है वह हिन्दुस्तान को भी मिली है और पाकिस्ता को भी मिली है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह इस में सम्मिलित नहीं है आभार। मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि यह इस में सम्मिलित है। यह बतलाना मुश्किल है। सारे आंकड़े हमारे पास नहीं हैं। जितने आंकड़े हैं उन में डाटस नहीं आनी है; जो उनको मिली हैं। जहाँ तक डिफेंस की बात है, 1962 के बाद हमें कुछ 137 मिलियन डालर डाट डिफेंस के लिये मिनी वा कुछ देनों से और 1965 तक के पहले के वर्ष में

पाकिस्तान को 1500 से 1700 मिलियन डालर या इससे भी ज्यादा की मिली थी। लेकिन फिर भी उनकी तरक्की ज्यादा है, यह सही नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सरकार के पास कुछ इस प्रकार के आंकड़े हैं कि सड़क और निज कार्यों के लिए जो विदेशों से ऋण लिये गये हैं उन पर कुल मिलाकर कितना सड़क साल में देना पड़ता है ? 1966 के अन्त में रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने कहा था कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी दुर्बल हो गई है कि सड़क देने के लिये भी हमको विदेशों से ऋण लेना पड़ता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि उनके इस वक्तव्य में कहाँ तक सत्यापन है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हमें कितना देना है वह तो जरूर मैं आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन अभी मेरे पास नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक सड़क का संबंध है शायद एक साल का 161 करोड़ बनता है। लेकिन हम जब कहते हैं कि हमारे लिये वह देना मुश्किल हो गया है इसके माने यह है कि आज जो हालत है उसमें हम दे दें, तो हमारी तरक्की कुछ कम होनी है। इसलिये कहा है कि इसको धागे बढ़ाया जाये या इंस्टालमेंट्स को बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : राइट प्राफ करवा लीजिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : राइट प्राफ करवाना हम नहीं चाहते हैं। वह आपका काम है कि ऋण लिया और उसको देना नहीं। चार्ज को आप मानते हैं। हमारा जहाँ तक संबंध है हम तो चाहते हैं कि जिस से लिया जाये उसको वापिस किया जाये, किसी भी हालत में उसको धँदा कर दिया जाये। जल्दी जितनी हो दे दें। वे कहें कि कल दे दो तो हम कल दे देंगे। हमने उनको यहाँ कहा है।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Is it not a fact that within a few years our debt serving charges will become so heavy that it will be equal to the quantum that we are getting as foreign aid and this is not a peculiar situation to India but it is more or less the situation for all the under-developed countries and, under that situation, what does the Government propose to do?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Under that situation, or rather, by the time that situation will come, we will have developed our exports to an extent where we will be paying through them and not through loans.

SHRI RANGA: My hon. friend, I thought, had said in reply to a question that what was given to Pakistan by way of foreign aid was up to 191 million dollars—I think it is the latest figure—and that is apart from, and excludes, the military aid that she was getting. May we know how much of military aid Government are trying to get to keep pace with the military aid that is being given from year to year to Pakistan freely from America and other countries, and to what extent that helps them to achieve not only parity with India, not in relation to population and merely as between one country and another, but also to far outstrip India in developing her military capability vis a vis India?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As far as my information goes, after 1965 US did not give us and not give them also. That is the present position. I do not know if it had been done in any other way, but so far as I know they have also said they are not giving. That is the present position.

SHRI RANGA: Soviet Russia as well as America—both.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Both but Soviet Russia does not give a grant in these matters. They are all sold. That is the position. It is also from

other people; that, I am not including in this. But, as I said, we will have about 137 million dollars with defence equipment from 1952 to 1964 or 1965.

SHRI RANGA: But that is included in the total foreign aid.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Yes, but here, in the 191 million dollars, I do not think there was any defence grant.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Recently, Shri Morarji Desai went out on his aid-hunting trip round the world and after that, he returned as a very disappointed man and he realised that we must raise our resources to meet our expenditure. During his trip, may, I ask him whether he also realised that the foreign aid is shrinking not only to India but to most of the developing countries because some of these countries feel that we are not properly utilising the aid that we are getting; secondly, that the world is becoming a little bit self-conceited, and thirdly, particularly about India, they feel that her foreign policy is neither non-aligned nor neutral?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In the first place, this adjective, "aid-hunting", I do not understand because, I have said so often—

SHRI PILOO MODY: Head-hunting.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, if the hon. Member does not have a head and wants to have a head, I am prepared to give him; not otherwise. (Interruption). There was no question of aid hunting. Aid has to be negotiated, not hunted. Now, I did not go for aid-hunting or aid-negotiating or anything like that. I went to attend the World Bank meeting, as I said, and made it very clear so often. I did not negotiate any aid while I was in Washington or while I was in England, because that had been done before that, and not by me going personally. It is done through official channels. Therefore it was not necessary to go for that purpose and therefore that is not a correct state-

ment when he said that there was aid-hunting from which follows many other things. As I said it is not correct so say that we have not utilised the aid properly. If there was any mistake committed anywhere that was a mistake committed by the human agency not only here but everywhere that is also recognised by people. But what gives a wrong picture is the type of expressions used by my hon. friend.

SHRI R. BARUA: From the statement it is apparent that the foreign aid is not coming in the way as the hon. Deputy Prime Minister wanted. Certainly the international monetary trouble in the European markets also leads to dwindling of foreign aid. Our internal resources for the fourth plan also are not coming up. These are the reasons because of which the fourth plan is not coming up. May I know whether the execution and implementation of the fourth plan would be further delayed because of these things?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It has been said very often that the fourth plan will be completed and will be made available at the end of January. How many times do my hon. friends want that to be repeated?

SHRI R. BARUA: What about the resources?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Whatever resources we have, we have got to go ahead with them.

श्री राम गोपाल शाल्वाले मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या भारत सरकार ने अमरीका की सरकार से कोई ऐसा करार किया है कि ऋण के रूप में जो धन अमरीका से उसे मिलता है, वह अमरीका के खाते में भारत के बैंकों में जमा हो और अमरीकन एम्बेसी को उसे खर्च करने का अधिकार हो ? क्या यह भी सही है कि अमरीकन एम्बेसी उस रुपये को भारत में काम करने वाले विदेशी मिसनरियों को देनी है, जिस से वहाँ

के नरीबों, हरिजनों और प्राविवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाता है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञायद यह पता नहीं है कि पी० एल० 480 के फंडज का रुपया यहां जमा होता है, और फंडज का नहीं। पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत हमारे यहां अनाज और दूसरी चीजें घानी हैं। उस के मातहत रुपया हमारे बैंक में जमा होता है और वह हमारे काम में भी आता है। एप्रोमेंट के हिसाब से उस में से बीस फीसदी उन को उन के खर्च के लिये देना होता है। मगर एम्बेसी को अगर ज्यादा खर्च करना हो तो वे हमारी सम्मति से ही कर सकते हैं, इस के बगैर नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस लिये यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि वे किसी और को रुपया देते हैं।

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The most important aspect of foreign aid is how our commitment by way of interest and repayment of debt compares with our export capacity. Will the hon. Finance Minister let us know, taking into account the coming five years, whether we will be in a position to meet from our exports the repayment of debt and interest? When he says foreign aid, does it include grant when he gave the figures? If not, what is the grant that we are receiving every year as compared to Pakistan and what portion of the foreign aid is being utilised for agricultural production as compared to Pakistan? When he says that Pakistan is a backward country and ours is a developing country

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I did not say that.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say that.

SHRI R. K. AMIN...how is it that in the last three years, the rate of growth in Pakistan is higher than

the rate of growth in our country? Is it because of foreign aid or not?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know why the hon. member is interested in getting difficulties between countries. I did not say that Pakistan is only a backward country. I only said that one of the criteria for giving more aid is that the countries may be more backward or less backward. On that basis also it is given. It may be more advanced or less advanced in certain industrial production. We are certainly more advanced in industrial production than Pakistan by any standard whatsoever.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Even in terms of rate of growth?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Whatever may be the rate of growth, it does not mean that even if the body becomes heavy, therefore the mind also becomes very heavy. That does not mean that. Therefore the rate of growth cannot be compared merely by this kind of thing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Despite these oblique reference and inspite of the fact that he has promised to give me a head, I cannot desist from asking a question. With the shrinkage of aid, which is now an inevitable fact, as far as we are concerned and with our debt service charges, which increase from year to year, a time has come when they a'most equal each other. Therefore, if the bad position vis a-vis aid continues for a few years, what is the Minister going to do in order to arrange for the repayment? He said a little while ago that debt repayment will have to come from increased export earnings. As far as our export earnings are concerned, I would like to ask of the Finance Minister, what percentage comes to us from the free world, that is foreign currency, sterling and hard currency and what part of it comes from the so-called rupee-payment countries.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot give the exact figures of the exports to each country but more comes from the free world. Exports are more to the free world than the other world, whatever you might call it. It is an obvious fact.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What is the other world?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Which you say is not free.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I was referring to the rupee payment world. To him it may be the other world.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. I do not understand what is free and what is not free in that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The resemblance is unmistakable. Anyhow, he has escaped my question.

पूर्वा उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की थोक एजन्सियां

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310. श्री प्रदल बिहारी राजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में थोक प्रसिकरणों की अप्रयुक्त संख्या के कारण मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं और वहाँ पर मिट्टी का तेल मिलना मुश्किल है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देहातियों की सुविधा के लिये प्रत्येक विकास खंड में थोक का एक प्रसिकरण खोलने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The number of wholesale agencies for kerosene oil in the eastern Uttar Pradesh is adequate. No specific complaint regarding the inadequacy of such agencies has been received either from the State Government or by the Indian Oil Corporation. The price of kerosene is fixed by the State Government under the U.P. Kerosene Control Order, 1962. Kerosene supplies to Uttar Pradesh have been in excess of the allocation fixed for the State and there have been no complaints of difficulties in getting the product.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The appointment of a wholesale agency is, *inter alia*, related to the quantum of kerosene consumed in an area. If any development block area provides an economically viable turnover for a wholesale agency, the oil company will examine the same on normal commercial considerations.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी राजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ताज्जुब है कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है। हम लोग खुद उसी इलाके से आते हैं। समाचार-पत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी की खबरे छपी हैं—मंत्री महोदय किस आधार पर कहते हैं कि कोई शिकायत नहीं है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—जो एजेंट्स हैं, उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रश्न क्या आपके विचार-धीन है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: In July 1968 the quota allotted to the State was 22,370 tonnes, and the despatches were over 23,274 tonnes.