

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

कि यह प्रक्रिया ठीक नहीं है और यह आवश्यक है कि कैटेगरीज का निर्णय विधेयक के महत्व के मुताबिक किया जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me deal with this point. It is true that on the last occasion, when we took up Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill, Shri Bhogendra Jha's Bill was next in the queue. But, subsequently, the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions considered the matter and it was felt by the Committee that the Bill of Shri P. K. Deo was of such urgent importance as to be placed in Category A. That was the recommendation of the Committee. It was placed before the House and the House accepted the recommendation of the Committee. Once the House has accepted it, it means that the Bill of Shri P. K. Deo is placed in category A as a priority and the queue is broken. It is unfortunate. But Shri Jha should have raised this objection at the time when the Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions was placed before the House. I fully sympathise with him but, under the rules I do not know what can be done. Kindly take your chance on the next occasion. ;

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जब वह बैलट में आ गया, तो वह कैसे खत्म हो गया ? मेरे नाम का सवाल नहीं है । सविधान का वह हिस्सा केवल भ्रुंगार बना हुआ है और बेकार पड़ा हुआ है । इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए मैंने अपना यह विधेयक दिया था ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : एक दफ़ा आई-पेपर, कार्य-सूची, पर इन का विधेयक आ गया था और उस के बाद उस को हटा दिया गया, यह हम को अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है । बीच में एक दूसरा विधेयक ला कर उस को "ए" कटेगरी दे दी गई है । इस लिए वह विधेयक तो कभी भी खत्म नहीं होने वाला है । वह तो आयेंगा ही । उस को खुदा भी नहीं हटा सकता है । लेकिन कार्य-सूची में माननीय सदस्य का विधेयक आया

था, लेकिन फिर उस को खत्म कर दिया गया, यह अच्छा नहीं हुआ ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बैलट हुआ या नहीं, क्या कमेटी ने इस बारे में फैसला कर दिया; यदि बैलट हुआ तो पहले विधेयक को क्यों हटा दिया गया । आप को इस बारे में कोई मापदंड निश्चित करना होगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jha knows the rules. For Private Members' Bills there are two categories, Category A and Category B. Also, unless we change the rules, we have to follow the rules. Once a Bill is placed in Category A, it means that the queue is broken and it gets priority. That is why Shri P. K. Deo's Bill is placed before Shri Jha's Bill. It does not mean that Shri Jha's Bill has been removed. It is on the agenda; but priority is given to Shri Deo's Bill because it was placed in Category A by the House on a recommendation of the Committee. That is the procedure. Unless we change that procedure, I am afraid we have to follow that procedure. So, kindly understand and co-operate with me.

18.35½ hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

VISIT BY WEST GERMAN DELEGATION OF BUSINESSMEN AND FINANCIERS TO INDIA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this new export-oriented labour-intensive industry is a new song of the capitalists. It is a dragnet of plunder that is coming on us. The immediate gains that they expect to get out of this are at different stages—first, at the planning and design stages where they will have a limited life and as we have seen in Rourkela and other ventures importation of overvalued machinery and equipment and our cheap natural resources and labour for a song. That is all they are aiming at.

18.36 hrs.

[SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI in the Chair]

There is no real scope for increased employment because they will go in for as much modernisation and automation as possible. The other gain is inflated cost of production. The main item in the list is that they will grossly undersell the product through dummy subsidiaries abroad and repatriate a fraction of the real lost value.

This is a challenge to the Government, its leadership, executive, trade, commerce and industry. It will only bring us greater economic enslavement. The Government such as the one we have here has been surrendering to the unseen hands because we can see that they cannot give full-fledged diplomatic relations to GDR nor to Hanoi. They cannot establish trade relations with Cuba, Hanoi or GDR. That is why we see every day a fight between Pakistan and India.

The Indian Ambassador in Bonn, West Germany, had been acting as a good boy for the Germans. We must watch him carefully. In West Germany the United States has a lot of money as they have in Japan. Trade, aid and investment are the three weapons specially where the Government surrenders like the one we have here.

The hidden object behind the whole operation is penetration into the strategic sector of our economy. That is what the West Germans are aiming at the moment. The West Germans' investment in India in 1948 was only Rs. 2 lakhs; in 1967 it was Rs. 58.9 crores. In 1957 they had two collaborations and in 1968 they had 452 collaborations. The credit to India today is DM 7978.40 millions.

Before the Second World War the Germans had a total investment of Rs. 4,000 crores in capitalist countries, colonies and semi-colonies. They are now anxious to recover their old position. They must win the race for the expansion of their economic empire.

Their another headache is that their production out of plants abroad is low. For United States it is about four times as you will see from the following quotation.

"Germany's large export volume, says Mr. Abs,"—the war criminal who led this finance delegation—

"is disproportionately based on the output of domestic plants. Only about DM 12,000 million of the country's total exports of DM 90,000 million are produced in foreign-based plants, whereas the output of American foreign subsidiaries is nearly four times as much as exports from US-based plants. Germany, which exports around 20 per cent of its GNP, is thus far too dependent on international economic trends for its prosperity and the more German exports expand the greater this disequilibrium will become."

Their total private investment abroad is DM 4,600 million only, that is, about Rs. 920 crores, out of a total of DM 15,000 million, that is, about Rs. 3,000 crores.

The philosophy of the people who had visited us in the guise of well-wishing friends is clear from what Mr. Abs wrote in the German paper, *Suddeutsche Zeitung* dated the 14th June, 1968:—

"Development AID is a Para Military Operation." It is a very serious matter. Only those governments will be given the money who clearly rejected experiments who denounce the establishment of their own national economies in favour of West German monopolies. He also said on the lines of what Ludwig Erhard said:—

"We say in all clearness that the type, volume and place of our development aid are largely determined by political considerations.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

"We should influence the developing countries to erect economic systems which are in conformity with our political consumption. West Germany follows a policy with regard to developing States which has resulted in an excessive indebtedness of these countries."

Here, Abs once said:

"Come what may, I will always earn my money."

We, further, note and say that West Germany is already boasting that, next to USA, it is the largest exporter of capital at present West Germany finance desperately needs to export more and more capital with a view to get a firm grip on the economies of the countries in which investments are made and to exert political pressure on their Governments. If we allow the West German tycoons to double their capital which they intend to do, we shall be freely importing international monopoly houses to plunder us and in the same breath we shall have no right to talk about monopolies in India. This Octopus will plunder us and, at the same time, control the destiny of the millions and billions of the people of India. The type of socialism that the Congress Government is offering to the people of this country will have a big dose of "Abs/Bell (Bell Mission) Variety" of monopoly fuel.

In an article in West German newspaper "CHRIST UAD SEALT" meaning Christ and World, it has been said that the Abs is one of the ICC West German top tycoons that exist today.

The background of this gentleman Abs is that he is a war criminal convicted for 15 years imprisonment by Yugoslavia. He was and he is the famous Director of the I.G. Farben Industries, who are the famous producers of poison gas. It has taken lives of millions of Jews and millions of men, women and children of Vietnam. The I.G. Farben Industries are

still producing poison gas in South Africa and you are wanting them to come to establish industries in the country.

With Hitler's forcible occupation of Europe, he appropriated to himself 30 foreign factories, enterprises and finance institutions.

As a member of Russia Committee with S.S., those who have been responsible for all the atrocities in Russia, he turned millions of civilians into slave labour. He flourishes on violations always. He is the greatest believer in racialism. We have seen in Rourkela and in many other places. Today, they have a thriving trade with South Africa and Rhodesia. That is on the increase I am quoting the speech of Mr. Erhard, one of their Ministers and they have given 100 million dollars to South Africa, their ESCOM in Johannesburg engaged in nuclear operations in the racist war-game.

They are the main arms suppliers to Portuguese Army for fighting liberation forces in Africa. The nationalist Africa is in fumes. The racist Rhodesian currency is printed in West Germany and Rhodesia has assured full protection to West Germany investments there.

In conclusion, may I use, if I am not misunderstood, the English idiom—I hope it will be understood—that is, I hope I have not "thrown pearl before swines".

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thought the hon. Member had a very limited objective in raising this discussion because he had said that his main objection was that the industrial cooperation is neither good for our country nor in keeping with the general approach to trade or aid.

He has given a very wrong introductory speech which does not have relevance to the original point that he had made. The main contention is that West Germany, with military

background, now after the Second World War is trying to impose nance capital all over the world and is trying to establish some sort of a grip over the economy of the developing countries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: What a generosity!

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Let me point out to my hon. friend that in the modern world, whatever may be the ideological differences, the trade barriers cannot survive for long.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU. On what terms?

SHRI KHADILKAR: I am coming to that. For his benefit, I would like to point out to him that though East Germany, that is, the G.D.R. is not recognised by the Bonn Government of the Federal Republic, the trade—unrecognised but actually practised—has mutually benefited. He can verify it. The trade volume between the two is the highest, compared with GDR's trade with India and other countries. So to raise an objection on this ground that because of this delegation we are likely to be brought under indirect or direct control of export finance of West Germany or we are likely to follow their policy so far as they are helping South Africa, Portuguese colonial regime in South Africa or Southern Rhodesia is concerned, is wrong. It has nothing to do with that. In brief I would give the history of it.

If I mistake not, in May 1968 our Industries Minister happened to visit West Germany and he found that the West German trade people in particular and financiers were not fully acquainted with the Indian development, our climate for trade and industrial collaboration in this country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That is a pretension.

SHRI KHADILKAR: After his return it was thought wise and in our national interests to extend an invitation and, therefore, a German Delegation under the able leadership of Mr. Abs who is one of the financial leaders of West Germany visit-

ed our country. Really we had taken abundant precaution and so far as our information goes, he had no connection whatsoever with the Hitlerite regime.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have not said that. Was he not a criminal and convicted to 15 years imprisonment?

SHRI KHADILKAR: So far as our information goes, before extending an invitation, Government had taken, as I said, all precaution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You were forced by Washington.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): That is their internal affair.

SHRI KHADILKAR: We were informed by our embassy there that he had no connection whatsoever. This delegation visited India, met people from industry, trade, finance and government officials. They discussed matters mutually beneficial because trade depends upon mutual benefit. After all the terms of trade are determined by mutuality. But so far as the delegation is concerned, we have not offered them any special treatment or preferential treatment. Are we not following the same principle with other countries with whom we have some sort of connection. For instance, we have got occasional meetings—if you want I can give you all the details—with Japan. In 1965 another German Delegation visited our country and a USA delegation also visited our country. In the modern world which is fast developing and the technology advancing, I may point out to my hon. friend that even in the socialist countries they have come to realise that unless you keep in contact with the technological developments by some means, you cannot catch up with them and with the technological gap you cannot compete. Therefore, I don't think there should be...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We have heard a little bit about Krupp's Demag agreement. They imported fire bricks even.

SHRI KHADILKAR: We had an adverse balance of trade with West Germany though they were helping us through Aid Consortium. There are certain fields where we have been helped. Now, the question that he raised was whether our Government is not capable to protect our economic interest and economic freedom. That is the main question. Have we entered into collaboration in designing, in planning, in importing machinery which is abnormally or highly valued? Have the Government failed to take proper precautions in entering into such agreements? He asked all that. At the present juncture, I must say, it was a most opportune time to extend an invitation to West Germany to send a Delegation because we felt that if we start export oriented industries with German collaboration then not only we get the German market but there is a possibility of other markets being opened to us. Our trade is almost in traditional items, tea, cotton, jute, etc. My hon. friend should realise that on the one side we want to accelerate the growth rate and on the other we want to advance faster in industrial development. And, in such a position if we were to completely isolate ourselves, keeping in view the politics of a particular country, or the past politics of Germany, I think it would be wrong. It would not be in the interest of our own country nor shall we be serving our own country to attain these objectives.

Therefore, my only reply on this occasion will be, let the hon. Member first shed his prejudices. We should look at the world outside and we should not be carried away with ideological cleavage or division. When there is an attempt for greater collaboration and understanding in various fields, not only in fields of trade, but in the fields of scientific and technological development, I do not see any point in raising this objection. If he wants further information and if you permit me I will give all the information but then the time is very limited and Members may like to put a few questions and I have to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You are paying 42 per cent of your export earnings on paying interest and service charges on foreign loans. In all it comes to 42 per cent of the total export earnings. Your Government have no idea about economics. from head to foot economically a slave.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति जी, मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने यहाँ पर इस सवाल को उठाया। आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि जब हमारे देश में अधिक से अधिक औद्योगिकरण होना है तो उसके लिये आवश्यक है कि हम अपनी आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ायें। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय की तरफ से जो जवाब मिला है उससे मुझे संतोष नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 15 सालों से यह आजादी मिलने के बाद से पश्चिम जर्मनी का हिन्दुस्तान में इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है और साथ कितना व्याज ले गये हैं।

दूसरे आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में जितने फौलाद के कारखाने लगे उनमें सबसे पहला उड़ीसा में रूरकेला का कारखाना लगा तो उस कारखाने को लगाने में पश्चिम जर्मनी की सरकार का कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ, वे कितना व्याज ले गये और उसका क्या प्रतिशत था? इसी प्रकार से आप तुलनात्मक आंकड़े दीजिये कि भिलाई में रूस की मदद से जो फौलाद का कारखाना लगा उसमें रूस की सरकार ने कितना प्रतिशत का व्याज लिया और फिर दुर्गापुर में इंग्लिस्तान की सरकार ने जो कारखाना लगाया उन्होंने कितना प्रतिशत लिया?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम जर्मनी में विली ब्रान्ट के आने के बाद क्या आपने उनके साथ कोई इस प्रकार की वार्ता चलाई है कि हमारे देश में वेस्ट जर्मनी का रूरकेला में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट है उस पर व्याज के प्रतिशत को घटाया जाये? क्या इस प्रकार की वार्ता आपने उनके साथ चलाई है? अगर नहीं चलाई है तो क्यों? और क्या आगे इस वार्ता को उनके साथ चलायेंगे?

भाखिरी बात यह है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई जब उपप्रधान मन्त्री एवं ग्रयं मन्त्री थे तो वे अपना इस्तीफा देने के 8-10 दिन पहले शायद वहां गये थे तो क्या वहां पर अपनी सरकार के साथ मे पश्चिम जर्मनी का कोई करारनामा हुआ था कि हिन्दुस्तान के डेबलपमेन्ट के लिये उस देश की सरकार कुछ रूपया देगी ? और क्या यह भी सही है कि श्री मोरार जी देसाई के साथ यहां के एक उद्योगपति श्री विजयानन्द पटनायक भी गये थे और उनको इस तरह का कोई वचन दिया गया था कि मथुरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में फर्टिलाइजर की फैक्टरी लगाने के लिये उनको रूपया दिया जायेगा क्या इस तरह की कोई चीज हुई थी ? अगर हुई थी तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the answer to the original question was very vague. Also the reply that was given by the hon. Minister to the question of Shri Basu did not make the position clearer.

Therefore I want to know in which definite fields and trades there was talk of collaboration with the West German trade delegation. Let him at least give us principal trades of collaboration. I also want to know whether, after this talk with the Delegation the position of our balance of trade with West Germany was improved and also whether there was any talk whatsoever with this trade delegation about the products and developments of the Rourkela Steel Plant. As you know the U.S.S.R. is reported to be taking some of the products of the Bhilai Steel Plant.

So, was there any talk of our exporting some of the steel from the Rourkela Steel Plant and whether the agreements which took place with this delegation would result in the improvement of our foreign exchange position so far as the trade with West Germany is concerned?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभा-पति जी, मेरे विचार से रूस और अमरीका के बाद वेस्ट जर्मनी ही ऐसा देश है जिसका हमारे देश

में सबसे पहले पैसा लगा हुआ है। मैं और मेरी पार्टी यह नहीं चाहती कि किसी प्रकार से भी किसी शकल में हम विदेशी सहायता लें। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को वेस्ट जर्मनी का पैसा बुरा लगता है लेकिन ईस्ट जर्मनी का पैसा अच्छा लगता है या रूस और चीन का पैसा अच्छा लगता है मगर अमरीका का बुरा लगता है। लेकिन हमारे लिये तो चाहे वह पैसा वेस्ट जर्मनी का हो, अमरीका का हो या रूस का हो, वह खराब है। हर एक देश पहले अपने नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में सोचता है। वेस्ट जर्मनी हमको भी सहायता करता है और चाईना को भी सहायता करता है। इसी तरह से अमरीका भी यही करता है और रूस ने भी यही किया है और आज भी कर रहा है। रूस पाकिस्तान को भी मदद करता है और हमें भी करता है। तो मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि जब हर एक देश अपने नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में कोई बात करता है लेकिन आपकी विदेशी सहायता दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है—शून्य से लेकर आज दस हजार करोड़ हो गई है—तो आप इस विदेशी सहायता को कम करने के लिये क्या पग उठा रहे हैं ? मैं इसको पीसमिल नहीं चाहता कि आप वेस्ट जर्मनी का कम कर दीजिये और ईस्ट जर्मनी का बढ़ा दीजिए या ईस्ट जर्मनी का कम कर दीजिए और वेस्ट जर्मनी का बढ़ा दीजिए, बल्कि मैं चाहता हूं कि एज ए होल किस प्रकार से आप विदेशी सहायता कम कर रहे हैं ? इस बजट में भी साढ़े पांच सौ करोड़ की विदेशी सहायता है। तो क्या सरकार इस बात की गारन्टी देगी कि वह आगे से किसी प्रकार की भी विदेशी सहायता नहीं लेगी और जो भी ली जायेगी वह इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में ग्लोबल टेंडर्स इन्वाइटेड करके तय की जायेगी जैसे कि कोई इंडस्ट्री लगानी है कि जहां से भी फेवरेबिल टेंडर आ जाये उसी को कहें कि वह आ करके इन्डस्ट्री लगाये और एक निश्चित समय के बाद वह अपना बोरिया विस्तर बांध कर यहां से चले जायें। और क्या सरकार जो इस प्रकार की विदेशी कम्पनियां है उन को इंडियनाइज करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाई कर रही है ?

19 Hrs.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : ट्रेड दूसरे देशों से बढ़े यह एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन कोई हिस्टीरिया पैदा करना कि हम पर न छा जाय कोई मुल्क यह ठीक नहीं है। आखिर इस को तो हम खुद जज करते हैं, और हम को ध्यान भी रखना चाहिये, लेकिन ट्रेड ठीक रहे तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है।

एक बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जर्मन गुड्स का इम्पोर्ट हिन्दुस्तान में और हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट है वेस्ट जर्मनी में, उस का क्या परसेंटेज है? कुछ हम कम तो नहीं हैं? अगर कम हैं, तो क्यों कम हैं? उस को बढ़ायेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्वालिटी में जर्मन गुड्स मशहूर हैं। तो क्या हमारी भी क्वालिटी वैसी है, या कम है? अगर कम है तो उस को बढ़ाने की आप क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं?

तीसरी बात आती है मोनोपली की। चाहे जहाँ हो, मोनोपली किसी की नहीं होनी चाहिये—न बिड़ला की और न वैंल्स की। कहीं ऐसी मोनोपली नहीं होगी कि जर्मन बिड़ला और टाटा कब्जा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हों। वह मोनोपली दूसरी ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी की शकल में न खुल जाय उस को चँक करने के लिये आप कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं कि नहीं?

चौथी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि वेस्ट जर्मनी के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध ठीक हैं, लेकिन ईस्ट जर्मनी भी हमारा दोस्त है इसलिये दोनों में बैलेंस रखना है जो हमारे यहाँ दो बीबीयाँ होती हैं तो दोनों में बैलेंस कायम रखना पड़ता है तो जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई आप का बैलेंस है दोनों देशों के साथ ताकि देश उस से फायदा ट्रेड में उठाये। ट्रेड में एक के साथ हम डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं कर सकते। अगर कुछ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है तो आप मीट करेंगे।

SHRI KHADILKAR: Shri Rabi Ray asked some information regarding German investments. It is very

difficult for me to give it offhand. We will definitely give information later regarding the dividends and interest on German investments.

Then he wanted to have comparative figures of Rourkela and Bhilai...

SHRI RABI RAY: Durgapur also.

SHRI KHADILKAR: That also I cannot give offhand.

The third point concerned a political question. He quoted some news item. I do not know whether it was correct or whether it was later on followed up. I do not know whether Shri Morarji Desai while he was Finance Minister, and Shri Biju Patnaik had entered into some collaboration agreement regarding a fertiliser plant in UP out of German credit. So far as this item is concerned, we have seen it. But I have to check up whether a positive collaboration agreement has taken place. I cannot say offhand. But to my knowledge it has not materialised. That much I can say very safely.

Shri Supakar made some concrete suggestions.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): When we are sitting at this time, he should give as much information as possible.

SHRI KHADILKAR: In the field of collaboration, let me tell him, as I said in my introductory remarks, that this was a sort of exploratory venture.

They have gathered certain impressions, they have found out what procedures we follow regarding collaboration etc. There was no positive proposal. After returning to Germany and also when they met the press here, they have stated openly that they are impressed by our progress and that they find that there is a favourable climate in our country for worthwhile collaboration which will be mutually beneficial. There are certain fields of collaboration of special interest that I may mention, namely the petro-chemical industry, the fertilisers industry, pesticides, electronics and specialised machinery in which there is a good deal of advance in

West Germany. Beyond that I cannot say anything specifically because, as I said earlier, this was a mission or a delegation visiting India to acquaint themselves with conditions here after studying the various fields of our economy and meeting leaders of industry, trade and Government at various levels. Therefore, this is the impression they have given that there are possibilities of these fields being further explored.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta raised a certain question. First of all, he should realise that whatever foreign assistance we get is after all in the form of a loan which we pay back. Sometimes it is called aid, which is a wrong use of the word. Therefore, we are under no financial obligations so far as this aid is concerned. The only thing is that they have enough finance capital for export and they are in search of suitable markets or industries.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: His point was there should be open market financial negotiations, but you have adopted this mendicant mentality. You carry the name of a freedom fighter with you, but wherever you go, you go with a begging bowl.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I am very sorry that, my youthful friend Shri Sondhi is using the word 'mendicant'. Let him realise that in the modern world aid is channelised in a particular way, through world agencies, that under the aegis of the World Bank certain agencies are created. As I said, it is loan that we pay back.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस लोन में क्या पोलिटिक्स नहीं होती है। आप ने डिवैल्युएशन किया कि नहीं, ताशकन्द ऐग्रीमेंट किया कि नहीं ? न मालूम आप ने कितनी बातें प्रेशर में आ कर की हैं।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Without entering into controversial issues, I would like to disabuse his mind in particular because he was in the Foreign Service and he left a very promising career to come over here.

श्री रवि राय : सब नाटो पावर्स इस में हैं। क्या अमरीका के दबाव में आ कर आप ने डिवैल्युएशन नहीं किया है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: If hon. Members can point out a single instance where we have surrendered our social objective or political objective or succumbed to pressure on any policy, I am prepared to accept.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: You are not going in for nuclear development because of pressure from America and Russia. I make this change. You asked for an example and I am giving.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: So far as the atomic field is concerned, we have laid down that we shall not develop atomic energy for war purposes though we are capable of manufacturing weapons because we have a certain objective and ideal before us. It has nothing to do with surrendering ourselves to Western countries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have quoted what Ludwig Erhard has said. Their policy in giving money is always wedded to politics and penetrating into strategic sectors of the economy. May I point out that some of the Members of the Opposition are still suffering from a sense of inferiority complex and do not realise that we are one of the biggest four countries in the world in every point. Economically we may be weak now. That is why they say that we succumb to outside pressures and they are giving a wrong impression to this House.

A point was made about monopoly conditions, etc. We give approval after taking into consideration all the aspects and after seeing that they fit in our broad economic planning framework. Can they point out one instance where planning and national economic framework has been deviated even to a small extent?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The whole thing is a deviation; you have sold the country ...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री रवि राव : आल इंडिया रेडियो पर तर्क हो जाय । हम मंत्रा महोदय के साथ नेशनल डिबेट के लिय तैदार हैं ।

SHRI KHADILKAR: My friend has asked for figures of balance of trade. The average for the year 1950-51 was Rs. 10.3 crores for imports and Rs. 10.9 crores for exports; it was almost balancing. But the gap went on increasing. The annual average for the first plan was Rs. 37 crores imports and Rs. 12.7 crores exports; it was minus. The annual average for the Second Plan was Rs. 109.5 crores imports and Rs. 17.3 exports; that was minus trade balance. The annual average for the Third Plan was

Rs. 111.9 crores imports and Rs. 19.5 crores exports; that means Rs. 92.6 crores minus trade balance. In 1968-69 whereas the imports were Rs. 119.7 crores, the exports were Rs. 26.5 crores,*(Interruptions.)* We are exporting tea, jute manufactures, iron ore and concentrates, coir yarn etc. From them we get other things such as advanced machinery, if you want I can give details of those items. Naturally if we diversify by collaboration with them and diversify industries here with advanced technology from them, we shall export more to West Germany as well as to other countries. This is the purpose of the delegation and let us hope that partially at least it would be fulfilled.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday April 13, 1970/Chaitra 23, 1892 (Saka).