

The principal repayment of each loan is made in accordance with the amortisation schedule, applicable to it. According to such schedules, each loan is repayable over a period of years, which vary, some of them extending even up to 50 years, including in certain cases grace periods ranging from 1 to 10 years. In each year, the amount repayable in that year according to the amortisation schedule is repaid.

The amount of interest payable on a loan is calculated on the basis of the outstanding principal amount and the rate of interest applicable to the loans, as stipulated in the loan agreement. While the interest rate is fixed in relation to each loan, the actual amount necessarily depends upon the net amount outstanding and is, therefore based on total draws less total repayments, during the period to which the calculation pertains.

Thus, the amounts payable during a year towards repayment of principal and interest on foreign loans will vary from year to year. The amounts paid in 1969-70 and estimated as payable during the current year (1970-71) are indicated in the above table.

Copies of all loan agreements entered into by the Government of India, indicating the period of repayments and the rate of interest are placed in the Library of Parliament.

The funds needed by the Government during a year for the repayment of principal and payment of interest are provided for in the annual budget in terms of rupees. Where the payments are required to be made in foreign exchange or through export of goods the same is found from the foreign exchange earned through exports and through invisible earnings like travel, transportation, inward remittance etc.

(b) Loans received from the United States of America are in most cases repayable in foreign exchange. However, certain loans earlier received from the Development Loan Fund and similar programmes are repayable in rupees—Amount outstanding and principal and interest payments in rupees of these are as below:

Outstanding debt as on 31st March, 1970	(Rs. crores)			
	Debt paid during 1969-70		Estimated debt payments during 1970-71	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
304	32	15	26	12

Besides, under the PL-480 programme, rupee loans are received out of the rupees paid to the US Government for purchase of agricultural commodities. Amounts outstanding against these loans were Rs. 1,454 crores as on 31st March, 1970.

The loans received from Russia are repaid initially in Rupees into an account in India and is converted through export of Indian goods according to the trade and payments agreements in force. In the final analysis, the payments to Russia are through the export of Indian goods to that country.]

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

•746. SHRI S. KUMAR AN : SHRI
BALACHANDRA
MENON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration continues to receive financial aid from the Ford Foundation of America even now;

(b) if so, the amount of such aid received by the Institute since December, 1969; and

(c) whether a* y steps are being taken by Government to end the dependence of the Institute >n such American Aid ?

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHL KLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs. 5,84/00.

(c) The major share of the Institute's income is derived from Central Government grants and the Institute's own internal resources and the Ford Foundation's assistance has been used for supplementing the Institute's financial resources for specific projects. The Institute is then fore, not dependant on foreign aid for its general activities.

पेट्रोल उत्पादों का आयात

*747. श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोल तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-70 में किन-किन देशों से कितनी कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने-कितने मूल्य का पेट्रोल तथा कच्चा मिट्टी का तेल आयात किया गया ; इसी अवधि में विदेशों से कितना अपरिष्कृत तेल आयात किया गया ; इन आयातों में से कितना पेट्रोल तथा अन्य तेल परिष्कृत किया गया ;

(ख) भारत इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) इस समय देश में कितने टन उपरोक्त तेल की खपत होती है और उसमें से देश में कितना उपलब्ध है ?

IMPORT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

*747. SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS and MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity and the value of petro and raw kerosene oil imported from each of the various countries during the year 1969-70 together with the quantity of crude oil imported from foreign countries during the same period ; how much petrol and other oils have been processed out of these imports ;

(b) by what period India will be self-sufficient in the , respect; and

(c) what is the consumption in tonnes of these oils in the country of present

†[] English translation.

and how much thereof is available in the country itself ?]

पेट्रोल तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री श्री डी० आर० चव्वाण): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) पेट्रोल का आयात नहीं किया जाता है, और देश में इसका उत्पादन जरूरतों से ज्यादा है । बेशी मात्राओं का पेट्रोल या नेफथा के रूप में निर्यात किया जाता है । मिट्टी के तेल के आयात की संसाधन-वार मात्रा तथा मूल्य निम्न-प्रकार थे :—

	मात्रा '000 मीटरी टन	मूल्य रुपये करोड़
सऊदी अरब	18	0.35
ईरान	15	0.28
कुवैत	84	1.72
जापान	168	3.49
रूस	407	8.97

उसी अवधि के दौरान तेल का संसाधन-वार आयात निम्न प्रकार था :—

मिलियन मीटरी टन

ईरान	9.12
सऊदी अरब	1.93
कुल	11.05

1969-70 के दौरान आयातित कच्चे तेल की उपरोक्त मात्रा से, पुनर्विलोकित वर्ग में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की 104 मिलियन मीटरी टन की कुल मात्रा उत्पादित की गई थी ।

(ख) मुख्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में अधिकाधिक आत्म निर्भरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये देश की शोधन क्षमता में उत्तरोत्तर विस्तार किया जा रहा है । किन्तु कोई निश्चित लक्ष्य तारीख, जब तक कि इस बारे में पूर्ण रूप से आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त हो सकेगी, बताना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) 1969-70 के दौरान देश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कुल खपत और उसी वर्ष में कुल देशीय उत्पादन का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

('000 मीटरी टन)

1. पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कुल खपत	16,721
2. कुल देशीय उत्पादन	16,606