

अपहृत विमान के लिए राहत विमान बनारस भेजा जाना

1645. श्री उपसेन: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बनारस में हाल ही में अपहृत किये गये विमान के लिए जो राहत विमान भेजा गया था उस के साथ जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को न भेजे जाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार विमान अपहरण की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई कानून बना रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ऐसा कानून बना दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री युवराज लाल शर्मा): (क) हाल ही में बनारस से किसी विमान का अपहरण नहीं किया गया था। इंडियन एयरलाइंस के एक विमान का 20-12-78 को लखनऊ से उड़ान भरने के बाद अपहरण कर लिया गया था और उसे वाराणसी में उतारा गया था। एक जिम्मेदार अधिकारी को वाराणसी भेजे गए एक राहत विमान में भेजा गया था।

(ख) और (ग) विमान पर गैर-कानूनी तौर पर कब्जा करने का प्रति निवारण करने सम्बन्धी हेतु, अभिसमय के उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए संसद के पास अधिवेशन में एक अपहरण विधेयक लाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

Raid on Premises of Bengal Lamps

1646. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Central Excise conducted a raid on the premises of Bengal Lamps recently;

(b) if so, what are the details and findings thereof; and

(c) action taken, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) The officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence had conducted simultaneous searches on the 27th January,

1977 (and not "recently" as stated in the question) at the residential and business premises of Bengal Electric Lamp Works Limited at Calcutta and Bangalore, as also at Kanpur, Delhi and Hyderabad where the Company has branch offices and dealers. Incriminating documents revealing evasion of Central Excise duty on the goods manufactured by the Company were seized.

(c) The cases are under the process of adjudication by the jurisdictional Collectors of Central Excise, Calcutta and Bangalore. The Company has filed a writ petition on 25-9-78 in the Calcutta High Court and obtained an interim injunction restraining the Central Excise Department from taking any steps or proceedings pursuant to the show cause notice issued at Calcutta.

Profit made from World Bank Loans given for various Projects in States

1647. SHRI RUDOLPH PONDRI-GUES: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India, acting as a middle man, is making huge profits on World Bank loans given to various projects in the States by way of differential rates of interest and time periods involved; and

(b) if so, the amounts involved over the last year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and credits from the International Development Agency (IDA) are received by Government of India and not by the State Governments. They enter the Central pool of resources available for the entire economy.

The projects in the State sector assisted by the Bank Group from part

of the annual plans of the respective State Governments and budget provision for such projects is made by each State Government in its annual plans. With a view to encouraging the State Governments to come forward with suitable viable projects and to execute them expeditiously, the Government of India had decided to give for the year 1978-79, upto 70 per cent of the aid disbursed by the World Bank, as extra Central assistance for the State plans. This marks a substantial increase as compared to the extra Central assistance amounting to a minimum of 25 per cent which was payable earlier.

The rate of interest charged by the IBRD is determined quarterly. For the quarter beginning January 1, 1979 the interest rate is 7 per cent. Credits received from the IDA carry no interest but only a service charge of $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1% per annum. Terms and conditions of external assistance received from several bilateral and multilateral sources also differ very considerably. Interest rates on loans sanctioned by the Central Government are prescribed taking into account the overall cost of Central borrowings from various sources, including domestic borrowings. On most of the loans advanced to State Governments interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum is charged with a rebate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for timely repayment and this is a concessional rate. Further, as Plan assistance to State is partly by way of loans and partly by way of grants, the effective rate of interest will be less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent depending upon the grant component of the assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर

1648. श्री कल्याण प्रकाश शारदा : क्या उप-प्रश्न संज्ञी तथा रिजर्व बैंक यह बताने की मुद्रा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा 30 जनवरी, 1979, को भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर की उच्चतम मर्यादा सीमा को 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 5 प्रतिशत करने की घोषणा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और देश के निर्यात और आयात व्यापार पर उक्त मर्यादा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ख) भारतीय रुपये के मूल्य में स्थिरता बनाये रखने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उक्त सत्री (की सत्री कलकत्ता)

(क) और (ख) : हाल के गत वर्षों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मद्रा बाजार की कम बात यह रही है कि कई मुख्य मुद्राओं की विदेशी मुद्रा की दरों में बड़े पैमाने पर उतार-चढ़ाव हुए हैं। विनिमय दरों के ऐसे उतार-चढ़ाव वाले संसार में रुपये की विनिमय दर में कुछ बढ़ाव होना अनिवार्य है। भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर और हवाई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लेनदेनों तथा भारत के निर्यात-आयात व्यापार को कुछ हद तक स्थिरता प्रदान करने में रिजर्व बैंक की सहायता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार 30 जनवरी, 1979 से रुपये के मूल्य को भारत के व्यापार में मुख्य भागीदारों की मुद्राओं की विनिमय दर से भारत शारी (बास्केट) के प्रारूप पहले के 2.25 प्रतिशत के मार्जिन के मुकाबले दोनो ओर 5 प्रतिशत के व्यापक मार्जिन के भीतर रखने का निश्चय किया है।

Gap between Production and Consumption of Principal Oilseeds

1649. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the gap between production and consumption of principal oilseeds i.e. groundnut and mustard oilseeds for 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(b) whether any steps were taken to increase production of these oilseeds during 1977-78, and 1978-79 and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The estimated production of groundnut and mustard oilseeds during 1977-78 was 60.68 and 16.18 lakh tonnes respectively. Official estimates of production of oilseeds during 1978-79 have not so far been finalised; it is, however, expected that the production of these crops would be higher than in 1977-78. No precise study of the consumption levels of these two oilseeds has been made. Oilseeds are required mostly for production of edible oils. The estimated demand