

की जांच हुई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह जांच राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण खत्म हो गई और क्या सही मायने में उस घोटाले का दबा दिया गया ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Son-tosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: He has answered.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: So far as these *rudraksha* beads are concerned, besides the *sadhus* and *babas*, many other people are having interest in them now. But I would like to know only about the medicinal properties of those *rudrakshas*. Is the Government aware that besides the religious aspect, they have got any medicinal properties in them—because it has been reported, and also said by people who are selling them, that so far as heart diseases and blood pressure are concerned, it is helpful if one wears the *mala* of *rudraksha* beads? So, has Government made any research on these beads?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as research is concerned, I have no knowledge; but as the hon. Member is informed, I have also told that it has utility particularly to heart patients, and in controlling blood pressure. I am also using one.

सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा उपभोक्ता उद्योग में पूंजी निवेश

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\*929. श्री तारिक अमनवर :

श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी उपक्रम विभिन्न राज्यों में अपने लिए आरक्षित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की तुलना में उपभोक्ता उद्योग में अधिक पूंजी निवेश कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ता उद्योग के उन एककों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र (केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य दोनों) ने धन लगाया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए उद्योगों का चयन करने के लिए राज्यों को निदेश जारी करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) and (b). The thrust of public sector investment under Central Government has been towards basic and primary industries. The capital investment in the public enterprises engaged in production of consumer goods, including the investment in the textile units taken over by the Government, was less than 4 per cent of the total investment in all the public enterprises of the Central Government in manufacturing and service sector.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

श्री तारिक अमनवर : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग में कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और उनमें कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट अब तक हुआ है और इनमें से कंज्यूमर सेक्टर में कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है—यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है।

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The question is regarding investment and the number of public sector undertakings. As on 31-3-1980, the total investment equity plus loan in 186 enterprises is Rs. 18,226 crores. Out of 186 enterprises, 10 are under construction. The investment under these companies which are under construction is Rs. 1470 crores. The running enterprises are 176 companies. The investment in them is Rs.

16756 crores. There are 9 consumer goods companies plus 10 textile companies and 515 others and subsidiaries thereon. The total investment is Rs. 628 crores. The investment in consumer goods including textiles is Rs. 628 crores and the percentage, as I said earlier, is nearly 4 per cent.

**श्री तारिक अन्वर :** पब्लिक सेक्टर की लाभ हानि की क्या स्थिति है—और इसको सुधारने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई कारगर कदम उठाए गए हैं या नहीं उठाए गए हैं ?

**SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:** The question is a large and complicated one. Even then I will try to reply to it briefly. As I had stated just now, there are 166 companies. Out of them, 7 were insurance companies. All these showed surplus. Out of the remaining companies, 103 showed profit, 63 incurred losses. Of the consumer goods companies, 2 showed profit, that is, Modern Bakery and the Hindustan Photo Films. The following companies incurred losses:

- (1) Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Company.
- (2) Bharat Ophthalmic Glasses Company Ltd.
- (3) Hindustan Latex.
- (4) Mandia Paper Mill.
- (5) Rehabilitation Industry Ltd.
- (6) Tannery and Footwear Corporation Ltd.

Of the 10 textile mills, 4 showed profit, that is NTC holding company; NTC Andhra Pradesh, NTC Gujarat, NTC Tamil Nadu. The textile companies which showed losses are NTC Madhya Pradesh, NTC Maharashtra, NTC U.P., NTC West Bengal and NTC Delhi and so on.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** To reach the commanding heights of the economy, the public sector has to encourage the consumer industry, because, at present, the public sector is confined to the core industry which

is capital intensive of long gestation period and less profitability. To reach the commanding heights of the economy, the public sector has to go in a big way. Has the Government taken a serious view of the matter and tried to enter this sector of the industry which is open to the private sector?

**SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:** At present, the investment in the public sector organisations is guided by the Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Government of 1948, 1956, 1977 and 1980. These are the guiding spirit behind the Government's investment in the public sector. As far as the question of manufacture of consumer articles is concerned, this is a suggestion which can be taken note of.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** In the main reply, the Minister has said that more than 66 companies are sustaining losses in the public sector. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Government envisaged to spend Rs. 97,000 crores in the public sector. In view of that, is the Government going to remove cancerous cell which is at the helm of affairs in these public sector undertakings which is creating a trouble? In that context, I want to say that between the public sector and science and technology there is a greater link. Will the Government consider forming a separate planning cell consisting of scientists and technologists so that they can monitor the organisations in the future for the public sector?

**SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:** It is a suggestion for consideration.

**SHRI D. P. YADAV:** About the industries involved in textile manufacturing business, I should like to bring it to the notice of the House—Pranab Babu also is here—that these public undertakings which are employed in textile business are not only losing on the manufacturing side, but they are losing on the distribution side also and there is a group of gangsters at the top. I would like to know whether the Government is going to

streamline the administration of the industry as well as the Textile Corporation in the near future.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** Do you want to answer this?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** This is just a suggestion.

**SHRI D. P. YADAV:** There are definite losses. You must go into it.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** There are certain malpractices in the textile industry. But so far as the controlled cloth is concerned, which is the product of NTC mills, there is one mode of distribution. There is another mode of distribution for yarn. If you want to make any specific suggestion, we will examine it.

**श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां :** मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि सार्वजनिक उपकरणों में घाटा है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स जिनमें मुस्ताकिल घाटा होता रहा है, क्या उसके मैनेजमेंट की चरित्र पंजीकरण में ऐसी कोई एन्ट्री की जाती है कि उनकी देखरेख में यह पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग मुस्ताकिल घाटे में चलती रही? इसके अलावा यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस प्रकार की सूचना सरकार को है कि कुछ पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स में उसी तरह का व्यापार करने वाले प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कारखानों से मैनेजमेंट में डीपुटेशन पर व्यक्ति लिये गये और उनके पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग के मैनेजमेंट में रहते हुए खासतौर से उन उपकरणों को खास घाटा पहुंचा है। क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई गई है? यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही करायी गई है?

**श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया :** माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न बहुत व्यापक है, फिर भी जो इससे संबंधित उत्तर आवश्यक है, वह मैं सदन के सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

सर्वप्रथम तो माननीय सदस्य ने इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि जो पब्लिक सैक्टर या प्राइवेट सैक्टर ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स हैं उनमें प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था की क्या भूमिका है? मैं इस को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रखती है, पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग या प्राइवेट ग्रैंडरटेकिंग का लाभ-हानि या उसके लास पूरा करने में काफी सहायक होती है। शासन इस बारे में सजग है और प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में यदि कहीं त्रुटि है तो उस पर ध्यान रखा जाता है और इस बात का पूरा प्रबन्ध है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में क्या तुलना हो सकती है और कैसे अच्छाई लाई जा सकती है। इस बारे में शासन का ध्यान है, खुला हुमा विभाग है, इसमें कोई संकोच की बात नहीं है।

**श्री मोतीबाई आर० चौधरी :** मंत्री जी के जवाब से पता चलता है कि पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स में रुग्ण मिलों को लिया जाता है और खास तौर से गुजरात में जो रुग्ण मिल ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में ली गई हैं, वह मुनाफे में चलती हैं। गुजरात के भावनगर में न्यू जहांगीर मिल पिछले एक साल से बन्द है, उसको पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में नहीं लिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रुग्ण मिलों को ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में लेने के लिये क्या माप-दंड रखे हुए हैं?

**श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया, उसके दो हिस्से हैं। पहला तो कहा कि गुजरात में जो मिल मुनाफे में चल रहे हैं उनको पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में लिया गया है तो यह एन०टी०सी० गुजरात इस मामले को देखकर काम करती है। दूसरा कहना है कि कोई विशेष मिल बन्द पड़ी है, उसकी कोई जानकारी इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है, वह मैं नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

**श्री मोतीबाई आर० चौधरी :** आप उस मिल को भी ले सकते हैं, वह

एक साल से अधिक समय से बन्द पड़ी है।

**SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:** It is clear from the figures given by the hon. Minister that the public sector has suffered losses this year, i.e. 1979-80. The Sixth Five Year Plan expects a contribution of over Rs. 2,500 crores from the public sector. What steps does the hon. Minister propose to take to see that this contribution is made during the Sixth Five Year Plan by the public sector?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is a difference between profits according to Company Law and resources available for re-investment in Plan. The amount secured by way of depreciation are a plan resource and that is what has been taken into account in preparing the plan. When we review the figures with regard to losses, that is a different thing; that is, according to the Company Law after calculating the expenses, depreciation, interest charges and all that, whether there is profit or not. These are two different things. The resources available for the plan are ensured.

#### Rise in Prices after Presentation of Budget

\*930. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep rise in the price index after the presentation of Budget this year recently;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a rise; and

(c) what measures are being taken to check the price rise in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (c). The Wholesale price index (1970-71=100) moved up by 1.5

per cent between February 28, 1981 and April 4, 1981 (for which the latest Index is available). The bulk of the increase during the period is accounted for by the unusual increase in sugar, khandsari and gur prices. A number of anti-inflationary measure have been taken such as augmenting production, importing essential needs, strengthening Public Distribution System and curbing hoarding and profiteering etc.

**श्री चारु एन० राकेश :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी बजट-स्पीच में कहा था कि कीमतें कंट्रोल्ड रहेंगी, लेकिन इसके बावजूद कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि सरकार की कितने कमजोरियों के कारण कीमतें कंट्रोल नहीं हो पाई हैं ?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** After the presentation of the budget, for the five weeks, the increase in price is only 1.5 per cent. I suppose people go by the statistics which are published by the official Statistical Agencies. If you do not want to go by the statistics given by the Statistical Agencies your information also will be absolutely incorrect and I can simply say, "Your information is useless." Therefore, let us have some yardstick. The office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry, which has been publishing the figures during your regime as well as our regime is accepted as the Department which prepares the figures on a particular basis. It has not changed the basis. On this basis, again I repeat, the price rise in the Wholesale Price Index after the presentation of the budget on 28-2-81 upto 4th April, 1981, for which latest figures are available, is 1.5 per cent. For the benefit of hon. members, I can say that after the presentation of the budget by my predecessor, Mr. Charan Singh, it went up during the same period by 3.5 per cent for five weeks. If you want to know the figure after the presentation of last year's budget, in five weeks after I presented the budget on 18th