श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : आपने घंटी नहीं बजाई, अच्छा किया लेकिन मैं एक चीज जरूर कहना चाहूंगी । वे आज यहां पहली बार बोल रहे हैं, कला के क्षेत्र में बहुत नाम है उनका और मैं तो समझती हूं कि उनकी अपनी फिल्मों में शायद ही हमने अश्लीलता नहीं देखी । तो मेरी अपनी रेक्सपैक्टेशन, अपनी अपेक्षा थी कि सारे तर्क देने के बाद कम से कम फिल्मों में फैल रही अश्लीलता की निन्दा जरूर करेंगे । मुझे समझ में नहीं आया कि इस समाज तर्कों को देकर वह कहना क्या चाहते हैं । यह फिल्मों में फैल रही अश्लीलता को बनाए रखने के पक्ष में हैं क्या ? राजनीति या समाज में अगर गंद फैल रहा है तो इसके लिए सिनेमा में . . . (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : सुषमा जी, आपका नाम स्पेशल मेंशन में नहीं है, इसलिए मैं आपको अनुमति नहीं दे रहा हूं ।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : आज फिल्मों में जो अश्लीलता फैल रही है, उसकी निंदा वह करते तो मुझे अच्छा लगता ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : अलग से निंदा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । उन्होंने संकेत कर दिया है और वह समझ लेना चाहिए । जगेश देसाई जी आप बोलिए ।

THE VICE-CHAKMAN (SHRI The film industry or any film reflects the state of the society and the conditions prevailing in the society.

Performance of, Public Sector Undertakings

SHR JAGESH DESAl (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. there is a perception in this country thatt the public sector is no: performing well and it is a drain on the resources of the country. Day in and day out the public sector is critfcised,

Sir, the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy has examined 212 public sector undertakings and 1,291 pri vate secor industries. And, 70 per cent of the gross sales of these companies are as follows. In the year 1992-93, the private sector growth was 6 per cent whereas he growth of public sector was 10 per cent. This is for the year 1992-93. As regards the working of the public sector in-dustries, they have given some facts and figures as compared to the private sector is far lagging behind the public sector. This is not a conclusion of Jagesh Desai but this is a conclusion of the study made by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy and this has appeared in the yesterday's Economic Times. As regards the net profit growth, in 1992-93, profit before tax of the public sector undertakings had gone up by 29 per cent whereas in the private sector, the growth was negative. It was 0.52; that means, the profit before tax was half per cent less than what it was during 1991-92 Similarly; the direct taxes paid by the public sector was more by 21 per cent as compared to earlier years whereas in the private sector it was minus 13 per cent. This is the picture which has been given by the study. What has happened to efficiency? I am now talking of three years and not one year because this type of denigration started during the last three years. During the years 1990-91 to 1992-93, the growth of sales of the private sector in all the three years was 16.74 per cent and the growth in the public sector was 14 per cent. In spite of less growth of sales, what are he results? The operating profit of the public sector has gone up by 20 per cent whereas, in the case of the private sector, it was 18 per cent. Is the sales are more, the profit would be more .But reverse is the case here. Similarly, regarding profit before depreciation, the growth in sector for the three years was 21 per cent whereas for private sector it was 2 per cent. As such, i hava all

ways stated it in this House but every time we were told that the public sector is earning only 3 per cent profit. The facts are that during the last three years, after enering into MOU and other things, the pub lic sector is performing far, far better than the private sector.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATHSH AGARWAL); You have made a very good point.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: But I want to stress one point and that is on social sector. For housing for education, for medicines, the public sector is spending about Rs. 1,200 crores every year while the private sector is not going that way. Similarly, for R and D, the public sector is spend ing 5 per cent to 6 Per cent whereas the private sector is spending only 1.5 per cent. In spite of that, what do they say? It is the oil sector that is giving profit to the public secor. I do agree with that. But, at the asme time, as many as 38 private sec tor industries were taken over by the public sector to give employment and there were huge losses in those companies. Those losses also were borne by the public sector. In spite of that, if the public sector is working properly then we should not denigrate it. We should encourage it. But I am very sorry to inform the House about what I have read in the newspaper today. The President of the Confe deration of Indian Industries, Mr.Subodh Bhargava, has criticised the Government for giving budgetary support to the public sector under takings. He has criticised it. The tine has come when both the public sector and the private sector worked together. Ours is a mixed economy and I would quote what our Prime Minister. Narasimha Raoji said in the Davos Conference, _______

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): He talked about the 'middle path'. Yes that is all,

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: He said, "Prime Muster Nehru adumerated the cocept of 'mixed economy'. He was criticised in every quarter, right and left, but the mixed economy concept has saved India. tine and again, from political submission and economic dependence." If that had not been done, what would have happened? There would have been political submission and economic dependence. Because of the establishment of the public sector undertakings by spending so many crores for so many years, the public sector is turiving. In. spite of that, the President of the Confe-should not give support to the public sector." I plead with the Govern-ment—I am happy that it has ncreas-ed the allocation this year—that it should go on increasing the allocation and whatever MoU conditions are there Government must fulfil those conditions, and I am sure, the public sector will definitely help the country. Sir, to remove this wrong impression, I have brought this Special Mention. Let the people of the coun-ry know that the public sector Is per-forming quite well and in the last three years it has done better than the private sector; that was my concem for raising such a Special Mention.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I wish to inform the hon. Members that there are 23 names of Members so far as the Special Mentions are concerned, and as I have informed earlier, we have to coclude the debate on the working of the Health and Family Welfare Ministry. So. I would request you all to be very brief. It was unusual on my part, and extraordinary also, that I gave ten minutes' time to Mr. Raj Babbar because his was a maiden speech through this Special Mention, and he spoke very

- [Shri Satish Agarwal]

well In Hindi also and he raised good points, but all others are requested to cooperate with the Chair In aking the least possible time so far as he Special Mentions are concerned because many of you have to leave today.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, इसके पहले कि हम आगे बढ़ें मैं भी देसाई जी के स्पेशल मेंशन के साथ अपना एसोशिएट करते हुए . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : आपका एसोशिएन लिख दिया जाएगा ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी कामना है कांग्रेस के अंदर ऐसे समझदार लोग . . .

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र) : कांग्रेस समझदारों की ही पार्टी है ।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : अगर कांग्रेस में इन जैसे समझदार लोग होंगे तो सरकार किस तरफ बढ़ रही है उनको रोका जा सकेगा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : सुरेश पचौरी जी आप बोलिए ।

Need to give more assistance to Jain Commission enquiring into Rajiv Gandhi assassination

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी की निर्मम हत्या के तथ्यों की साजिशों का पता लगाने के लिए 1991 में केंद्रीय सरकार ने एक जैन कमीशन का गठन किया था । आज तीन साल के करीब पूरे होने को जा रहे हैं लेकिन इस दौरान कई बैठकें हो चुकी हैं । जैन कमीशन ने काफी कुछ [illegible] मांग, डाकूमेंट मांगे थे वे उन्हें अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं कराए गए हैं । इसलिए इस बात पर गौर करना आवश्यक है क्या वजह है जैन कमीशन ने समय-समय पर गृह सचिव से, रक्षा सचिव से, तमिलनाडू सरकार से और इस सरकार से जो रिकार्ड और डाकूमेंटस उपलब्ध कराने के लिए मांग की वे उन्हें उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जा रहे हैं । बल्कि इसके विपरित यह कहा जा रहा है कि गोपनीयता का प्रश्न है, प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न है इसलिए ये उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जा सकते । दूसरे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जस्टिस जैन को जो सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए वे सुविधायें भी उनको उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही हैं । अभी तक उनको आफिस के लिए फर्नीचर भी नहीं दिया गया है । जो टेलीफोन कालें हैं उनके लिए भी पी.ए. से पूछा जाता है कि ये टेलीफोन काल कमीशन के लिए काम के लिए की हैं या नहीं । खस्ता गाड़ी दी गई । इससे महत्वपूर्ण जो चौंकाने वाली बात है उसका भी मैं जिक्र करना चाहूंगा । जो दस्तावेज राजीव गांधी जी की हत्या के संबंध में जैन कमीशन ने मांगे थे वे अभी तक नहीं दिए गए हैं । उनका भी जिक्र करना चाहूंगा । राजीव गांधी की डैथ परसेप्शन के संबंध में 83 से 21 मई, 91 तक जो विभिन्न केंद्रीं और गुप्तचर एजेंसियों की कापी अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई हैं । राजीव गांधी की सुरक्षा के लिए जो एस.जी.पी. इदासाल के संदर्भ में केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी की, दूसरे सेक्रेटरी की टिप्पणियां थी वह भी उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही हैं । तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री वी०पी० सिंह द्वारा, तत्कालीन तमिलनाडू डी०एम०के० सरकार की लिट्टे के संबंध में जो निदश 89 से 91 तक दिए गए थे वे विवरण भी अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जा सके हैं ।

तमिलनाडू में 1989 से 91 के मध्य में लिट्टे की गतिविधियों पर आई.बी. रा० , सी०बी०आई० व अन्य एजेंसियों व की जो रिपोर्ट है वह उपलब्ध नहीं कराई