

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:  
All my weight, I will throw. Now, Mr. Pragada Kotaiah please. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): Madam, this Corporation is not under my Ministry.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:  
Whoever is the Minister, I will throw all my weight.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu):  
Mr. Salman Khursheed was not concerned with the passport issue, but he responded to the Special Mention on the subject.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I undertake to convey the feeling with double vigour.

Continued closure of Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Deputy Chairman, a serious situation has developed at Guntakal, Andhra Pradesh, because of the unhelpful attitude of the State Government to reopen the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills owned by handloom co-operatives of the erstwhile Andhra State. They have been kept closed for over 26 months. I may incidentally mention that this mill is the first of its kind in the country. The foundation stone of the mill was laid in 1951 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and it was commissioned to work by Andhra Kesari Prakasam in 1954 when he was the Chief Minister of erstwhile Andhra State. This is a mill with 50,000 spindles.

More than two thousand workers have been forced to go unemployed with consequences of starvation; among many, while some have started begging in the streets of Guntakal, Anantapur etc. The handloom weavers have been denied the opportunity of getting their requirements of yarn produced, particularly at a time when the price of

yarn has been going high without any relation to its actual cost of production. [Though cotton yarn has been included in the list of notified essential commodities, no steps have been taken to undertake its sale at a regulated price through public distribution system. Cotton yarn is an essential commodity to more than 20 million self-employed people who are living upon the 40 lakh of handlooms despite the cruel competition from the mechanised sector of the textile industry.

All the cries of handloom weavers and also of the workers of the mills have fallen upon the deaf ears of the authorities, who are expected to take steps for the regular working of the mill in the interests of the mill workers, and the handloom weavers, who are the owners of the mills. The Andhra Pradesh Government, for reasons best known to it, has been running the mill during the last 18 years with its nominees denying the members of the mill to have their own elected managements to run the mill. This has resulted in mal and corrupt practices in running the mills, leading to heavy losses.

The Prime Minister was generous enough to instruct the Andhra Pradesh Government in the year 1992 to hold elections to the management of the mills. Though the late Her Chief Minister, Shri N. Janardhana Reddy, passed orders to hold elections to our four weavers' cooperative spinning mills just before leaving his *gadi* the present authorities did not move in the matter. On a further representation made by us, the Central Government was pleased to ask the Andhra Pradesh Government to implement the orders issued by the earlier Chief Minister, Shri N. Janardhana Reddy. When we met the present Chief Minister in a delegation in May last, he said that he would settle it by June, but till today there is no response.

[Shri Pnagada Kotaiah]

The Minister of State for Public Grievances has in a letter informed me three months back that the Government of Andhra Pradesh would hold elections to our mills, but nothing has happened in this respect.

I urge upon the Ministry of Textiles headed by a dynamic and dedicated Minister that funds be provided for weavers' cooperative spinning mills and also immediate steps should be taken to reopen the mills. Arrangements should be made to hold elections to the mills so that an elected management may run the mills to the advantage of the workers and weavers. This would avoid untoward incidents in the area and the workers and the weavers will feel happy when the mills work successfully.

**Need to set, up statutory development Boards to Develop Vidarbha, Marathwadaj, and Konkan Areas**

**डा० बापू कालवस्ते :** (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदया, आप भी बैठी हैं, श्रीमान साल्वे जी यहां पर हैं, जनेश भाई भी यहां पर हैं। बहुत सालों से जिस सवाल का जिक्र मैं इस सदन में करता आया हूं उसी सवाल के बारे में फिर से मुझे कहने की नौबत आ गई है। आप सब लोग जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में 1985 में महाराष्ट्र विधान मण्डल ने यह प्रस्ताव किया कि संविधान की धारा 371(2) के तहत महाराष्ट्र के जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं जैसे विदर्भ, मराठवाड़ा, इनके लिए एक वैधानिक मंडल की नियुक्ति की जाए। 1985 से लेकर मैंने बार बार इस बात को कहा है। एक सत्र ऐसा नहीं गया जिसमें मैंने इस बात का जिक्र न किया हो कि इसको जल्दी बनाना अति आवश्यक है।

मैं अगर आपको कहूं, 20 दिसम्बर, 1990 को टाइम्स आफ इंडिया ने एक आलेख लिखा था, जिसमें यह बात कही गई है कि जिले इज डेंजरस इन फार्मेशन आफ दो बोर्ड्स। यह इसके कारण

डेंजरस है, जैसा कि मैंने कहा था कि 1960 में तो संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र बन गया, लेकिन संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र से एक एकात्म महाराष्ट्र बनाने के लिए जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, जैसे विदर्भ है, मराठवाड़ा है, क्योंकि विदर्भ मध्य भारत से आया मराठवाड़ा हैदराबाद की रियासत से आया और यह समझ कर आया कि एक-भाषिक राज्य जब बनेगा, तब हमारा जो आर्थिक पिछड़ापन है, वह कम करने में हम जैसे सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से एक हो जायेंगे भाषा के आधार पर, वैसे ही हम आर्थिक एकदृष्टा हो जायेंगे अगर हमारी प्रगति की गति ज्यादा तीव्र होगी और ज्यादा सजगता से सरकार देखेगी।

यह भी बात उस समय के जो मुख्य मंत्री थे, श्री वाई0बी0 चव्हाण, उन्होंने कही थी कि मैं यह देख लूंगा कि भले ही मैं आपको गंज निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकूंगा, लेकिन इस बात को मान्य करता हूं कि यह पिछड़े हुए ऐसे उभर आये कि जिससे यह एकात्म महाराष्ट्र बन जाए। अब कितने साल तक हम इस बात को कहते रहें। यह जो अपनी केंद्रीय सरकार है, यह जो हम को जवाब देती है—हर समय जब मैं जवाब उठाता हूं, तो सरकार को उसका जवाब देना पड़ता है। मेरे पास इनके तीन जवाब रखे हैं, पर इसमें कोई फर्क ही नहीं पड़ता। अब मेरे पास एक जवाब है 19 मई, 1992 का, दूसरा जवाब है 9 दिसम्बर, 1992 का और तीसरा जवाब है 31 मार्च, 1993 का। तीनों वही जवाब—अगर आप पढ़ेंगे, तो सेम थिंग—

The various legal and constitutional, implications are being examined.

दूसरा है—

The matter is still under examination from legal, constitutional and political angles.

शब्द इधर का उधर हो जाता है, लेकिन मतलब वही रहता है। लेकिन लास्ट में उन्होंने जो एक बात लिखी है, वह मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रही है। आखिर में