

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 Cor-  
poration 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 Men-  
tion on the subject.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I under-  
take to convey the feeling with  
double vigour.

#### Continued closure of Andhra Coope- rative Spinning Mills Limited

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH (An-  
dhra 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 Cooperatives Spi-  
nning Mills owned by handloom co-  
operatives of the erstwhile Andhra  
State. They have been kept  
closed for over 26 months.  
I may incidently 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 star-  
ted begging in the streets of Gun-  
takal, Anantapur etc. The handloom  
weavers have been denied the opp-  
portunity of getting their require-  
ments of yarn produced, particu-  
larly 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 no-  
tified 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 hadlooms 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 work-  
ing of the mill in the interests of  
the mill workers, and the handloom  
weavers, who are the owners of the  
mills. The Andhra Pradesh Gov-  
ernment, 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 manage-  
ments 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 Pra-  
desh Government in the year 1992  
to hold elections to the manage-  
ment of the mills. Though the ear-  
lier Chief Minister, Shri N. Janar-  
dhana Reddy, passed orders to hold  
elections to our four weavers' co-  
operative spinning mills just before  
leaving his *gadi* the present autho-  
rities 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 Pragada 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, Marathwada, and Konkan Areas**

डा० बापू कालदाते : (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदया, आप भी बैठी हैं, श्रीमान साल्वे जी यहां पर हैं, जगेश 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 डेजर्स इन फार्मेशन आफ दी बोर्ड्स। यह इसके कारण

डेजर्स 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 गज 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 जवाल 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