

डा० बापू कालदाते : साल्वे जी, आप कहिए । आप जरूर कहिए । ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने एक बार नहीं, दो बार हमारे साथ सदन में बोला है । (व्यवधान) ... इस इश्यु के पक्ष में आपने दो बार यहां भाषण किया है । आप कहिए । ... (व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Salve Sahab should say where it is. His word will have some say... (Interruptions) He will say at the right place.

डा० बापू कालदाते : हम कहते हैं आपने कहा है । हमको याद है... (व्यवधान) ... खामोशी से सवाल नहीं हल हो रहा है । हम कहते हैं आपने कहा है । हमें याद है उन्होंने बहुत स्ट्रांगली कहा है । हम यह चाहते हैं कि... (व्यवधान)

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: He is doing his best.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): At the moment I am doing my roster duty, Madam.

उत्तरभाषति : साल्वे जी, आप जहां जरूरत है वहां आप कहिएगा । ... (व्यवधान)

I know. Wherever the Members want you to the your influence, use it at the right place.

Let us finish the special mentions now.

Shri Arangil.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Whatever Maharashtra wants, is gets, I know that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will cut down the time. Two minutes, yes.

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN (Kerala): I shall be very brief because I am feeling hungry.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So am I, I Will be very happy.

Closure of Aralam Agriculture farm owned by the State farms Corporation of India in Cannanor District in Kerala

SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN (Kerala): Madam, I want to make this special mention about the pathetic situation in the Aralam Agricultural Farm in the Cannanor District of Kerala. It is a unit of the Farms Corporation of India. This is one of the most prosperous farms where collective agriculture has succeeded. We have been experimenting with co-operative agriculture and collective agriculture. At several places the farms have failed, but this Farm has succeeded to a very considerable extent. The Farm came into existence in 1970 with a capital investment of Rs. 15 crores. By sincere dedication of the workers and the management, the capital was raised to the tune of Rs. 120 crores.

Now the Farm has been closed consequent on a strike by the workers. Their demands are very legitimate and very moderate. I shall enumerate them for the information of the Government. Their demand was for adoption of pay-scales of the State Government. This is a Central Government undertaking, and its employees are asking that they should get the pay being received by the employees of the State Government's Agricultural Corporation. I would like to point out that the scale of the workers in this farm which is a unit of the Government of India for the male workers is 65-3-80-400-510 plus DA and that for the female workers is 50-3-65-485-590 plus DA, while the State Government's scale of pay in force in July, 1989 in the Kerala Farms is 720-10-760-15-805-20-925-25-1000. It is a very lamentable situation that the Government of India undertaking is not able to give the pay-scales of the State Government. This is a very reasonable demand made by the workers.

Their second demand is to regularise the services of their daily workers and casual workers. The total strength of this Farm is 1,134 permanent workers and 300 casual workers. The casual workers are working there for the last 10, 15 years, since its inception, but they are still being treated as casual workers.

The management of the plantation is hostile to the demands of the workers. The workers have been knocking at the doors of the management on several occasions. Repeatedly year after year they went to the management saying at least they should be treated as employees in the same way as the State farm are treating their employees, but the management is not responding with the result a very prosperous undertaking is withering away. This is of national importance, because this is one farm where collective agriculture succeeded. So, through you I would request the Government, since the management by itself will not do anything, to solve this issue and since the strike is continuing since April 1993 and even then no attempt has been made to meet the workers and negotiate with them to settle their demands for the opening of the farms, the Government of India should depute a senior officer to go to the farms, meet the workers representatives and take some steps to resolve the crisis.

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL (Madhya Pradesh): It is a very serious problem. Last week, in fact, I had given a notice for a special mention on this. So, I associate myself fully with these sentiments.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala): This problem was brought to the notice of the Agriculture Minister two weeks back. Actually we are losing a very developing farm consisting of 6,000 acres, when all sorts of cultivations are going

on for the last ten years. This farm is a very profitable farm for the last six years. The entire thing is new in a difficult situation. We met hon. Minister and he promised us to send somebody to negotiate with the workers, but so far nothing has been done. Unless something is done quickly, we are going to lose the entire thing. So, I fully support the Special Mention made by my hon. friend, Shri Sreedharan.

Distressing conditions prevailing in N.T.C. Mills and other sick public sector units in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): I rise to make a Special Mention on the rapidly deteriorating and distressing industrial situation in both the Central and Andhra Pradesh State-owned sectors. In particular, I want to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the life and death question of the N.T.C. owned textile mills and the ailing Andhra Pradesh industrial scenario, which refute the repeated assertions of the Government that rapid industrialisation is round the corner. The nationalised textile industry is collapsing like a house of cards.

The new policies pursued by the Government have created a devastating crisis to the 109 nationalised textile mills and 15 Government managed mills. Fortynine of them are branded as sick and 14 of them are deemed to be almost closed. By March 31, 1993 the accumulated losses of all sick textile mills are estimated to be at Rs. 2,734 crores and the continuation at this situation would result in retrenching 80,000 so-called surplus workers. It was planned to modernise 30 units with