

buting associated gas released from Bombay High oil wells through underground pipeline network to the citizen of Bombay is engaging the attention of the Maharashtra Government since March 1984. A steering group appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri S. S. Marathe recommended allocation of 0.7 million M³/day of natural gas for city, to Bombay Gas Company for gas supplies to 3,00,000 domestic and 0.7 million M³/day of natural gas for the suburbs. The report has been forwarded by the State Government to the Petroleum Ministry with their recommendation for release of natural gas for the project. Release of gas for city piped supply will substitute use of kerosene in the domestic sector and will give relief to many of the LPG cylinder users in Bombay. I urge upon the Petroleum Ministry to release this natural gas for distribution to Bombay citizen through the Bombay Gas Company.

- (v) Need to look into the grievances of jute growers and the workers engaged in jute mills in the country

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the august House to the strike of Jute mill workers and the Bandh of Rural Bengal.

A grave situation exists in West Bengal as Jute Corporation of India has failed to stop distress sale of raw jute, as a result of which actual jute growers of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa are not getting the support price of raw jute announced by the Government of India. Further, the jute industry of West Bengal is facing a severe crisis, because of closure and lock-outs, out-moded machineries and shrinkage of market. Liberal import of synthetic fibres has hard hit the industry, as demand for raw jute goods is declining sharply. Hence the workers of Jute Industries are observing a hartal on 7th August (today). The peasants of rural Bengal are also observing a Bandh demanding among other things—nationalisation of jute mills, modernisation of plants and machineries in jute industries and more purchase of raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India, etc.

I would request the Government to

accept these demands and make a statement on the Floor of the House.

- (vi) Need to start Navodaya Schools throughout the country at district level particularly in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Sir, I would like to put forward my opinion and an appeal on the idea to start Navodaya schools at the district level throughout India with a special mention of the situation in Andhra Pradesh. This is important in the context of the A.P. Government refusing to take up the proposal of Navodaya schools in A.P. The A.P. State Government despite the best efforts of the Centre to have these schools and despite the non-existence of language problem has not accepted this proposal. The language Hindi as is the focal point of the reasons given is not really the problem of significance. The major advantage of the proposal is the uniformity in education that would be brought about.

Keeping in view the strong interest of the Centre and the stand taken by certain State Governments we should continue our efforts. This can be done either by convincing the State Government or providing the same opportunity to certain private voluntary organisations or Government of India may set up such schools directly on the pattern of Central schools. It is my sincere suggestion that the Centre should consider these alternatives. I emphasise the importance of this as it would not only keep up the objective but also provide an opportunity to enterprising people who as heads of private institutions want to make their contribution in this regard.

- (vii) Need to entrust the work of assessing the crop losses under the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme to Gram Panchayats

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, comprehensive crop insurance scheme has been introduced by the Government in the country in the interest of agriculture and the agriculturist. Peasantry as a class has pinned great hopes in this scheme. But the way the scheme is being worked out most of the farmers who

should in all fairness get the benefits under the scheme are in fact denied such benefits. This results in despair and resentment among the farmers making the scheme quite unpopular.

For proper implementation of the scheme and to give reasonable relief to the farmers, Gram Panchayat should be the unit both during kharif and rabi seasons to assess the crop loss instead of block and district respectively during Kharif and Rabi crops as at present. Further the present yield should be the basis for the purpose of assessment of crop loss and not the yield as recorded in the old settlement records.

(viii) Need to start a 'Free Trade Zone' centre at Tirupati

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Sir, Rayalaseema is a backward area where Tirupati stands having its airport and other facilities. It is midpoint to Madras and Bangalore and also located in the central point of South India. Due to the importance of this place there is every need to start a 'free trade zone' centre at Tirupati apart from Vizag of Andhra Pradesh.

12.35 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Yesterday, we decided to extend the time by half an hour to accommodate a few Members. There are still six Members who want to participate. I will request the Members to cooperate and finish within five minutes. Thereafter the Minister will reply.

Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the

other day an hon. Member was speaking about shooting price of tractors in the country. I happened to go to the market a few days ago to purchase some steel and stainless steel material and I was simply stunned to see the prices. I asked the shopkeeper what the reason was. He started arguing and said that the Government was to be blamed for it. The production of steel is much less than the demand.

Steel industry is recognised as the largest sector of economy and evidently our country's industrial and economic health depends on the development of this important sector. To improve the production of steel in this country and to reduce the dependence on imports, a bigger outlay of Rs. 6420.13 crores has been provided in the 7th Plan as against an outlay of Rs. 4000 crores in the 6th Plan. In the year 1975-76, the total steel output was 6.21 million tonnes and in 1985-86, the total output is 10.07 million tonnes. Out of this, the output from ore-borne plants is 7.07 million tonnes, whereas 3 million tonnes is the output of the mini steel plants. The mini steel plants output is about 30 per cent of the total steel output.

What was the production of stainless steel in India and other countries in the year 1984 ? It was Japan—25.91 lakh metric tonnes, USA—16.08 lakh metric tonnes, Sweden—4.42 lakh metric tonnes, Spain—2.92 lakh metric tonnes, France—6.46 lakh metric tonnes and India—1.51 lakh metric tonnes.

The Planning Commission has estimated that shortage of finished steel of 1.5 million tonnes would continue to afflict the Indian economy throughout the 7th Plan and it would further worsen in the 8th Plan. What were the reasons ? The input is not of right quality and quantity.

The mini steel plants have played a very vital role in the development of different grades of alloy steels and stainless steel to meet the growing demand for defence, automobiles and industrial applications. The growth of domestic stainless steel production is particularly praiseworthy as the production increased from nearly 12,000 tonnes in 1977-78 to 150,000 tonnes last year. This is further likely to increase to