

[Shri Zainul Basher]

the difficulties being faced by the people belonging to this category, the Central Freedom Fighters Samman Pension Rules should be so amended as to make these people eligible for pension on the basis of the certificates of their having formed these organisations only.

[15.38 hrs]

[English]

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *In the Chair*]

(ii) Need to Provide Central Assistance to drought-affected farmers of Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, very serious situation is arising in the nine C.D. Blocks comprising 5 Assembly Constituencies of Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts in the State of Orissa, due to unprecedented draught condition. The only kharif crop grown in these areas is paddy. In the absence of rains till the middle of August, 1985 the paddy plants in the fields are almost dried up even though the plants could be grown by the farmers in more than four lakh hectares of paddy fields, comprising in these nine blocks, and this has disappointed millions of farmers who are mainly from small and marginal categories. There is no flow irrigation in these Blocks. Only very few Lift Irrigation points exist in some places and even those who are not operating as these poor, ill-fated farmers have no means to deposit the water tax in advance executing agreements with the Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd as per the existing procedure. Besides, drinking water scarcity in these areas which are mostly situated in saline belts is posing a great difficulty. What to speak of human beings even the cattle are not getting water to drink as almost all ponds, tanks, water channels and rivulets in these areas have mostly dried up due to very scanty rainfall till today. Even if there are adequate rains within a day or two, it will not serve any purpose, as the time for agricultural operation and transplantations of paddy crops is almost over. None of the farmers of these areas have insured their crops

due to various factors like ignorance, poverty and lack of initiative by the authorities resulting in the farmers sustaining very heavy losses.

In such chaotic and very pitiable situation prevailing in these areas, I would request the Agriculture Ministry to come to the rescue of these millions of poor farmers to provide them all sorts of help, subsidies and grants to grow other crops in their lands and to compensate them for the losses they have sustained due to such draught, as the State Government alone is not capable to compensate the losses, due to constraint of resources.

(iii) Steps needed for completing the proposed bye-pass for the National Highway in Quilon Town in Kerala during Seventh Plan

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Sir, the action to construct a bye-pass for the N.H. in Quilon Town in Kerala was initiated as early as in 1959. After considering four different alignments, the present alignment was finally approved by the Government of India in May, 1978.

The bye pass is to start from KM 488/972 of the National Highway at Kavarad near Sakthi Kalayara in the north and terminate at KM 502/804 near Thattamala at the south end. The entire land through which the bye-pass is aligned, except the portions where it crosses the backwater, is owned by private parties. Hence, land acquisition is a major hurdle in the construction of the bye-pass. The approximate cost of land acquisition as per present land value will be Rs. 350 lakhs and the cost of works will be approximately another Rs. 350 lakhs. Thus the total project estimate will be approximately Rs. 700 lakhs. Estimate for land acquisition has already been submitted to the Government of India, and the same is pending sanction with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. As the extent of land to be acquired is spread out over 13 and odd kms., the time required for acquiring the same will be considerable. Hence, if the sanction for the land acquisition estimate is accorded early, acquisition can be started and proceeded accord-

ing to the availability of funds.

The alignment was approved as early as in 1978, and the landowners are put to great difficulties as they can neither do any improvements on the land nor dispose of the same pending acquisition proceedings which have been delayed for a long time. The land acquisition has, therefore, to be taken up immediately and the compensation paid.

This is a long-cherished and pending project of the public of Quilon—and of Kerala. It is requested that the project be started in 1985-86 itself and completed in the VII Five Year plan period as a priority project.

(iv) **Development of Vir Surendra Sai Medical College Burla, Orissa into a Central Institute of Medical Learning and Treatment**

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, the Vir Surendra Sai Medical College, Burla, is one of the three Medical Colleges in Orissa and the first of its kind in backward western Orissa. Besides about one crore of people of the western districts of the State, a large number of people from Chhatisgarh region of the neighbouring State, Madhya Pradesh, depend on the hospital attached to this Medical College for their treatment. But, although this institution, on its completion of its 25 years of existence, has celebrated the Silver Jubilee this year, it is a matter of regret that it has not yet grown into a full-fledged modern college and hospital. The multifarious difficulties of the institution stand as obstacles to provide proper treatment to the suffering people of this area. Thus their hopes and aspirations are belied to a certain extent.

From the experience of its working for the last 25 years it is now the common feeling of the people of this area that, unless probably this institution is made autonomous with a separate cadre having attractive salary, staff quarters and other research facilities, together with sophisticated arrangements for treatment of different diseases, the noble purpose

underlying the establishment of this College may be somewhat defeated. Considering the backwardness of the area where the College is located, with heavy concentration of SC/ST population, and the inherent problems of the institution, it will be proper on the part of the Government of India to develop this institution as a Central Institute of medical learning and treatment as has been done in other regions.

(v) **Demand for a High Power Transmitter at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Sir, at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh there is only one Low Power Transmitter and it has a radiated power of only 100 Watts. With this power, the transmitter is able to cover not more than 15 kms.

This transmitter has been installed mainly for the benefit of the local people living around Kakinada in villages so that they also have the opportunity of coming in the national mainstream and knowing what developments are taking place all around them, not only in the country but also abroad. But, unfortunately, they are still not able to benefit from the installation of a transmitter at Kakinada due to its low power.

I, therefore, request the Government to provide a high power transmitter at Kakinada having at least one Kilo Watt power so that people in villages all around Kakinada can avail of this facility.

(vi) **Need to Entrust the Publication of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's unpublished Speeches to the Indian Council of Historical Research**

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, it is reported that the unpublished speeches and articles of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose have been rejected for publication by the Indian Council of Historical Research.

The rejected speeches and articles constitute one speech delivered in London in 1933 and the other at Tokyo Univer-