

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-

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

sity in 1944. The article was written in 1941 in Kabul after his escape from India.

The Netaji Research Bureau of which a nephew of Netaji is the Executive Director, had sent the above materials in 1983 to the ICHR to enable it to publish some rare articles of Netaji according to a plan formulated by the ICHR itself during the tenure of its erstwhile Chairman Late Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray.

In April that year the ICHR replied to the Bureau that it was not possible for them to publish those materials. Several protests against the presumptions refusal were sent to the ICHR by the Bureau. But no satisfactory reply was offered by the ICHR.

This is a very deplorable situation. Netaji Bose is one of the tallest leaders of the freedom movement. What he had written and said during his life time are a valuable treasure. People of this country have every right to have access to these materials. No one can censor Netaji. Hence it is warranted that Central Government take the matter with the ICHR and make the publication possible.

(vii) Central Assistance to Karnataka for Drought-Affected Areas

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Out of 19 districts 17 districts in Karnataka State have been affected by the drought.

Except two talukas in Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu, the drought has affected 17685 villages in 142 talukas. Even two taluks of Utter Kannada were also affected by the scarcity conditions.

The Kolar and Gulbarga Districts are worst affected due to less rain fall since 15 years.

There is very urgent need for making arrangements for drinking water supply and public health measures, supplementary nutrition, veterinary care and fodder supply.

I strongly urge upon the Prime Minister to direct the concerned authorities to send a study team to conduct an on the spot assessment of the extent of drought and also to release Rs. 50 crores as emergency means of advance immediately.

(viii) Steps Needed to Accelerate the Pace of Work on the Upper Prawra Project at Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon) : Sir, I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Irrigation Minister to the problem arising out of the very slow pace of work on the Upper Prawra Project in the district of Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. This is a major irrigation project which was taken in hand in 1976 as a measure of providing relief to the farmers of an area which remains chronically affected by drought. During all these years, the budget estimates were revised four times and each time the allocations had to be raised substantially.

The first estimate was for Rs. 7.5 crores, the second estimate was for Rs. 14.5 crores, the third estimate was for Rs. 70 crores and the fourth estimate which is the current one is for Rs. 102 crores and yet the project is nowhere near the take off stage. This has resulted in the aggravation of the problems of the agriculturists, and in particular the sugar industry. Their plight can well be understood by the fact that out of the last 20 years there was no production of foodgrains for 17 years—a fact which has been acknowledged by the Planning Commission. As a result, the people of the taluks of Rawri, Srirampur, Kopergaon, Sangner and Akola are badly hit.

Every year the Central Government has to spend on drought relief, heavy amount is spent on supply of drinking water through tankers and other relief works. There are no jobs for the poor people. The migration from the villages to the towns continues unabated. There does not seem to be any hope for the poor farmers of these areas unless the irrigation project is commissioned.