





7698
512198

ORISSA REVIEW

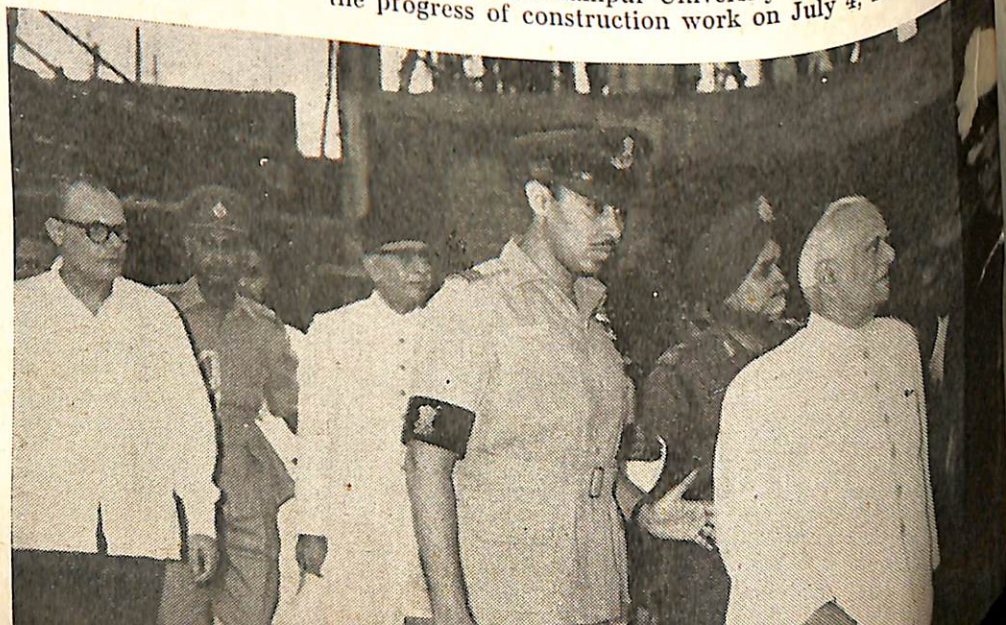
INDEPENDENCE DAY SPECIAL

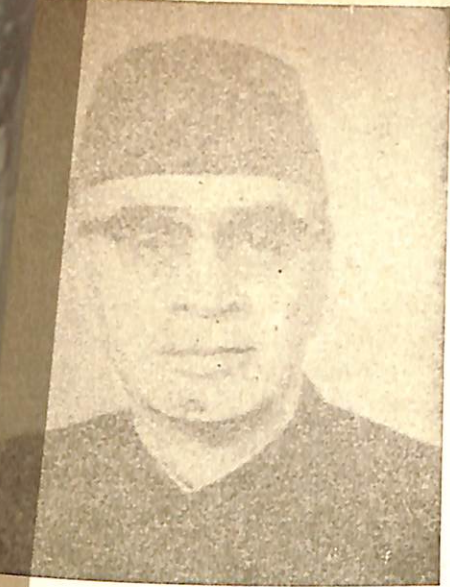
1970



Shri V. V. Giri, President of India, is inspecting the Guard of Honour on arrival at Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneswar, on July 3, 1970.

Shri V. V. Giri going round the Berhampur University campus at Rangepur
the progress of construction work on July 4, 1970





Independence Day Message from
Dr. S. S. Ansari
Governor of Orissa

I am glad once again to greet my fellow citizens on the anniversary of our Independence.

On this auspicious day let us remember those before us who went through sufferings and sacrifices for the freedom of our country. It is now our responsibility to consolidate this freedom in the economic and other spheres and to safeguard the national interests, to which we have to dedicate ourselves wholeheartedly.

We have made substantial progress during the last 23 years of our Independence, but we have yet to achieve self-sufficiency in many spheres.

We are faced today with complex and trying problems. This is a challenge to all of us. As one of the largest nations of the world and with a proud cultural heritage, it is now up to us to face the challenge and give a worthy account of ourselves. We must conquer our weaknesses by sincere co-operation, and everyone must put aside all thoughts of seeking individual or group advantages and work together in a spirit of dedication with the object of ushering in all-round prosperity.

We have only recently observed the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. We should always try to remember his ideals and sacrifices and translate them in our individual lives in order to achieve our goal of all-round progress.

Let us all rise above personal and sectarian interests and strive to build a better and prosperous Orissa.

JAI HIND



Independence Day Message from Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo Chief Minister of Orissa

One more year of our being an Independent Nation has passed by and today we step into the 24th year of Independence. On this historic occasion, I extend to the people of Orissa my warm greetings and good wishes.

Commemoration of national events of importance like the Independence Day provide us the occasion to look back into the past and look ahead into the future. For historic reasons, we in Orissa, had lagged behind some other States at the dawn of Independence and unless this disparity in development disappears, we would continue to be a backward State despite our rich natural and human resources. We have been persistently pleading with the Government of India for removal of this regional imbalance. Time will dictate the necessity for bringing about the even development, with particular attention to those which are now underdeveloped, of all parts of the country at no distant future. All that is required of us is to be conscious about it and not to slacken our efforts to secure this very desirable and necessary objective.

For the past few years, Cyclone, Drought and Floods have been constant companions to us. This year premature breaking-out of the Monsoon and consequent floods has brought about a set back to the normal agricultural operations. I extend my sincere sympathies to those who have suffered by this untimely devastation.

The prime need of the State is to have more industries, large and small, and to develop areas with the necessary infrastructure suitable for location of industries. Recently, the foundation stone of the Talcher Fertiliser Plant, the General Cargo Berth at Paradeep and the Sal-seed Extraction Plant have been laid. The Sal-seed Extraction Plant is one of the newest ventures taken up in the country. A few more industries like the Auto-Cycle Factory, expansion of the Ferro-Chrome Plant at Jajpur, a Sponge

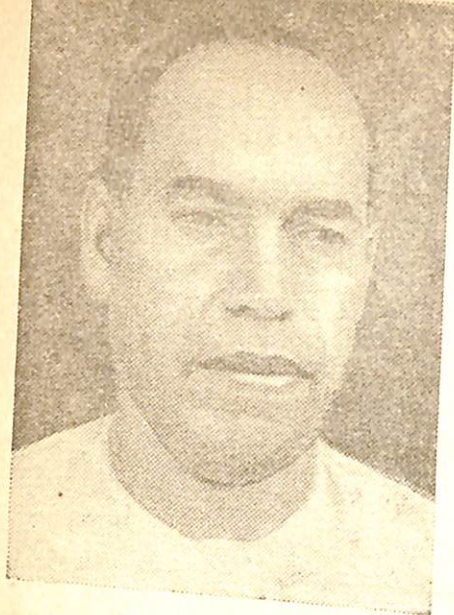
Iron Plant, a Paper Plant, an Aluminium Plant in the private Sector, a Sodium Hydro-sulphate Plant are also likely to come up shortly in addition to some others for which preparatory work is going on. I must here congratulate the people of the State for the admirably peaceful manner in which they have demonstrated on the 27th July, 1970 the solid and united expression of our demand for having a second Steel Plant in the State. A Fishing Harbour at Paradeep and a Minor Port at Gopalpur with fishing harbour facilities are also expected within this Plan period.

Improving the lot of the common man is one of the primary objectives of our Government. The time-honoured profession of agriculture, with which most of our people are occupied, is only at subsistence level. Apart from revolutionising agriculture with the scientific knowledge and inputs now available for higher production in those areas where irrigation facilities exist, we have also a number of schemes and programmes, which are being implemented, designed to improve the economic condition of the farmers in general. These schemes are employment oriented with a bias towards production.

We have also been consistently trying to mitigate the hardship of the educated unemployed. A number of nationalised and other Commercial Banks have offered loan facilities for self-employment and the lines on which the educated unemployed including Medical and Engineering Graduates can be assisted to take advantage of these facilities have been laid down.

The days ahead of us are difficult and would require the sustained co-operation, good-will, sacrifice, discipline, hard work and devotion to duty of all. Let us enter into the twenty-fourth year of Independence with these thoughts in mind, so that, united we may take the State forward.

JAI HIND



Independence Day Message from

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan

Deputy Chief Minister

As the nation goes to celebrate the twenty-fourth Independence Day, I send my sincerest greetings to the people of Orissa on the auspicious occasion.

The Independence Day is a reminder of the historic struggle and sacrifice of the Indian people to free themselves from the shackles of slavery. The days of excited agitation against foreign rule are, however, over since long and a new, more formidable agitation has already raised its head. Everywhere in the country, in every field, we are now passing through a ghastly agitation—the agitation to survive with the minimum needs of life assured to each one of us. It is time we should adopt a drastically practical attitude towards things that affect our survival, be it planning or actual work in the field. Perhaps it is not too late yet to learn from our experiences and to act accordingly. We may achieve our objective not by theoretical plans and agitations but by maintaining discipline, observing restraint and working hard with love for dignity of manual labour.

The destiny is in our hands. Let us, then, dedicate ourselves to the task of reshaping our destiny in a manner that would ensure all the peace, progress and prosperity that we aspired for on the day we achieved Independence twenty-three years ago.

JAI HIND

ORISSA REVIEW

AUGUST 1970

SRAVANA 1892

Vol. XXVII—No. 1

A REVIEW seeks to provide condensed record of the activities and official announcements of the Government of Orissa and other useful information. Many items appear in summarised form. Such items could not be treated as complete and authoritative versions.

Though published on behalf of the Government of Orissa, Home Department, the views and items expressed in the 'Orissa Review' are not necessarily those of the Government of Orissa.

Publisher :

Home Department
Government of Orissa

Subscription :

Annual Rs. 6-00
Per Copy : 50 paise

Date of Publication :

15th of each month

Editor :

H. N. Dasmohapatra, I.A.S.,
Director of Public Relations
& Tourism, Home Department,
Government of Orissa.

Assistant Editor :

Samar Bilas Patnaik

In This Issue.....

1. Orissa on the Threshold of Twenty-Fourth Year of Independence. ... 1
2. Our Case for a Steel Plant ... 9
3. Sal Seeds a new Source of Vegetable fat ... 13
4. Role of Journalists ... 17
5. Industrial Development in Orissa ... 19
6. Employment Opportunities in Orissa ... 25
7. Growth of Public Sector in Orissa ... 29
8. India's Fourth Five-Year Plan ... 34
9. The Talcher Thermal Station and Transmission Scheme. ... 48
10. Rural Electrification in Orissa ... 52
11. Reorientation and Expansion of Educational Facilities. ... 55
12. Care of the Backward ... 58
13. Towards better Health Services ... 61
14. Orissa's success in Family Planning ... 65
15. Our Progress in Fisheries ... 67
16. Police—Its Present Role and Tasks ... 70
17. Calendar of Events for June 1970 ... 75
18. Our State ... 79
19. Consolidated Contents of Orissa Review for the year 1969-70. ... 83

Our Contributors

Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries, Commerce & Public Relations, Orissa.

Shri B. B. Mishra, I. P., Inspector-General of Police, Orissa

Shri G. N. Das, I. A. S., Secretary to Government of Orissa, Labour, Employment & Housing Department.

Shri D. P. Das, I. A. S., Secretary to Government of Orissa, Tribal & Rural Welfare Department.

Shri J. P. Das, I. A. S., Director of Industries, Orissa

Dr. C. Mishra, Director, Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Orissa

Shri T. C. Mahapatra, Chief Engineer, Orissa State Electricity Board

Shri Harish Sethi, Deputy Director of Oil Seeds Development, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

Dr. N. Mohanty, Joint Director of Family Planning, Orissa

Shri B. N. Ray, Special Officer, Education Department, Government of Orissa.

Orissa on the Threshold of Twenty-fourth year of Independence

is common with the rest of India, Orissa enters the twenty-fourth year of independence on August 15, 1970. The past years have been a period of significant progress for Orissa in all spheres of development activities, when she has been making sustained efforts to catch up with the advance States of the union. In her effort to go ahead, despite handicaps she has not abandoned her zeal to leap forward by making up the lee-way. Significantly, the past 3 years have been a period of consolidation and the stage is now set for achieving all round progress.

A brief account of the activities of the Government in various fields of development during the past year is given in the foregoing paragraphs.

GREEN REVOLUTION THROUGH AGRICULTURE

Agriculture constitutes the most important sector of the state's economy as it contributes 60 per cent of income of the

State and provides employment to as much as 75 per cent of State's working population. Therefore, Government continues to lay emphasis on cultivation of high yielding varieties, development of commercial crops and provision of essential agriculture inputs like fertilizer, plant protection materials, irrigation facilities, etc.

High yielding varieties Programme— Under this programme 75 blocks could be covered during the year 1969-70 as against the target of 80 blocks. More than 1.70 lakh acres were covered by khariff crops against the target fixed at 2.29 lakh acres for 1969-70.

Intensive agricultural district programme— Under this programme Sambalpur district has been selected as one of the five innovative districts in India where exploratory studies in the new techniques of Agricultural Production will be made and evaluated for adoption in other areas. Out of a total cultivated area of 14.8 lakh acres in 3,426 villages in the district, the 23

I. A. D. P. blocks in Sambalpur district covered 12.1 lakh acres in 2,356 villages. The Hirakud canal system irrigates 2.65 lakh acres in 8 blocks or 32 per cent of the cultivated area in I. A. D. P. blocks. The use of pesticides during the last six years has gained popularity. During the year 1968-69 an area of 1,07,325 acres was sprayed and 2,012.3 tons of seeds were treated with different kinds of pesticides and fungicides.

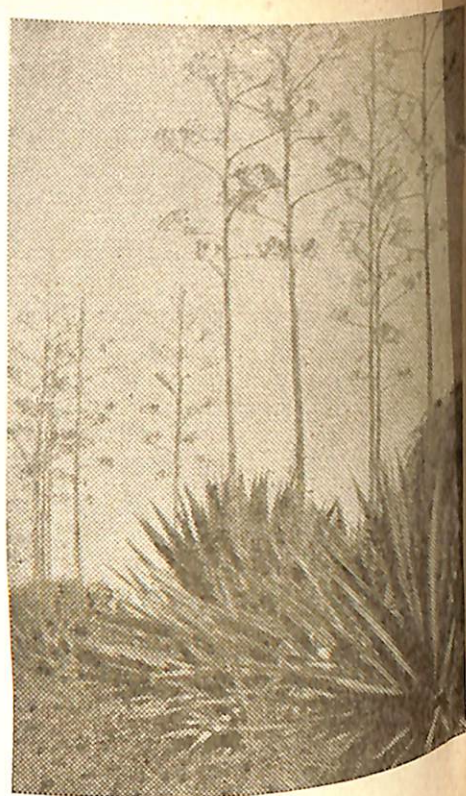
Intensive Agricultural Programme—The scheme envisages working out plans for individual cultivators and supply of input in time. During 1969 the total number of blocks covered under the scheme was 96.

Food-grains Production—The production of paddy which is the principal crop of the State is estimated to have been of the order of 39.7 lakh tons in 1969-70 as against 39.4 lakh tons in the preceding year. The harvest was not good due to unfavourable weather.

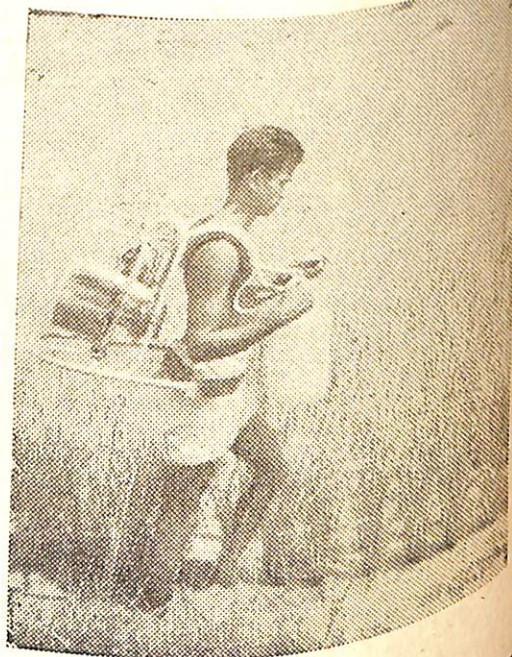
Commercial crops—Commercial crops like jute, groundnut and sugarcane have gained considerable importance. The acreage under jute and Mesta has increased by as much as 18,000 acres in the year 1968-69 and that under groundnut is reported to be of the order of 17,000 acres.

CATTLE WELFARE AND IMPROVEMENT

In the field of animal husbandry efforts are being made to accelerate the pace of development. By the end of 1968-69, 17 Key Village Blocks with 174 units had been established and two more blocks with 20 units were being established during the year 1969-70. One intensive cattle development block was established near the Milk Plant at Phulnakhara.



Soil Conservation Measures



Spraying of Insecticide

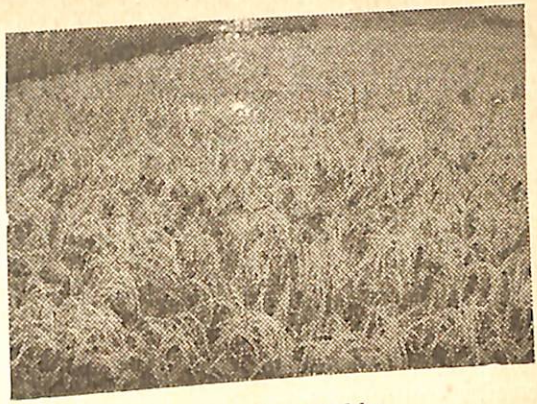
ATION FOR STEPPING UP FOOD PRODUCTION

Development of irrigation is essential for carrying forward programmes of agricultural production the State Government is taking all possible steps to speed up the execution of irrigation projects. The Mohanadi Project is reported to have provided irrigation to 3.61 lakh acres under Kharif and 2.23 lakh acres under Rabi in 1969-70. During 1969-70 out of 380,000 acres of the Commanded Area an area of 50,000 acres has been brought under irrigation.

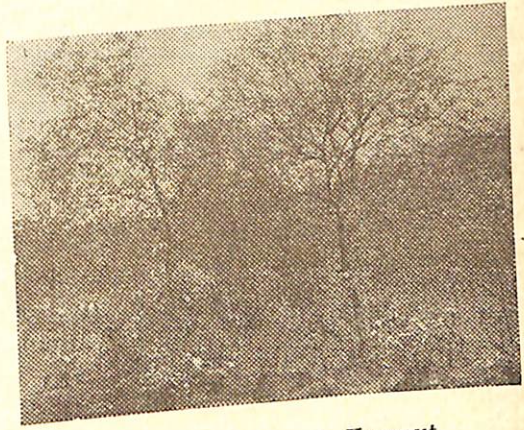
The Mohanadi Delta Irrigation Project is an important landmark in the irrigation development of the State. The revised estimates of the projects are of the order of Rs. 68.38 crores. This project will irrigate a gross area of 16.82 lakh acres. The project is not yet completed. It is now irrigating 5.89 lakh acres under Kharif in the district of Puri and Cuttack. The Mohanadi irrigation Project which will be completed in 1971 has provided irrigation to 1,00,000 acres in 1969-70. The various major and medium irrigation projects in the State have provided irrigation to an area of 13 lakh acres under Kharif and 4.4 lakh acres under Rabi by the end of 1968-69. The area under minor irrigation in 1968-69 is reported to be of the order of 6.15 lakh acres. In the case of lift irrigation 471 projects were taken up for construction of which 313 had been completed by the year 1968-69. Emphasis is now being laid on encouraging cultivators to have their own lift irrigation pumps.

POWER GENERATION

Development of power is vitally connected with programmes of agricultural



High Yielding Paddy



Sandal wood Forest, Koraput



Teak Plantation

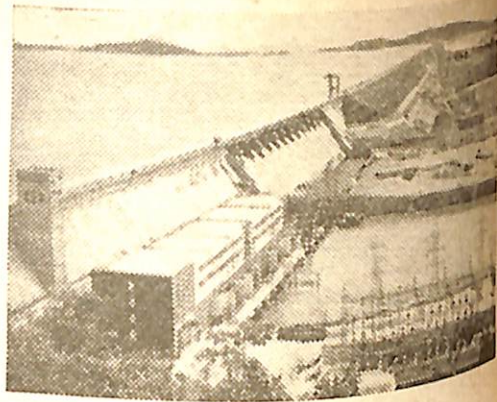
development and industrialisation. With the completion of the Talcher Thermal Scheme, the installed capacity of power generation in the State has now gone up to 560 M. W. This is expected to go up to 920 M. W. by the end of the Fourth Plan period with the completion of Balimela Project. A noticeable feature in generation and consumption of power in the State is the progressive increase in the figures of *per capita* generation and *per capita* consumption. In 1969-70 the *per capita* generation was 92 units and the *per capita* consumption was 84 units. Under Rural Electrification Programme, 883 villages and small towns were electrified and 271 Lift Irrigation Points had been energized by the end of 1968-69.

LAND TO THE LANDLESS

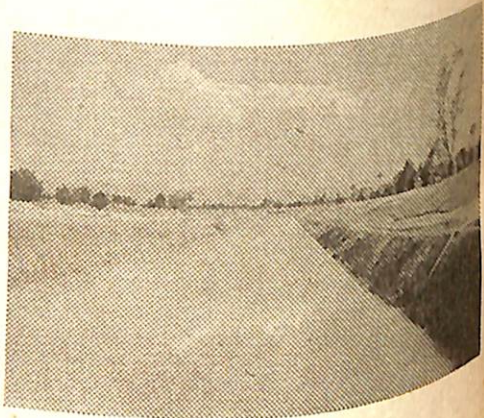
Government have been very much alive to the problems of landless persons including the Adivasis and Harijans of the State and in order to ameliorate the economic condition of this Weaker Section of the Community, all possible steps have been taken by Government for expeditious settlement of Government waste lands and unobjectionable encroachments.

On the occasion of the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations a special intensive drive was launched for disposal of the pending lease and encroachment cases to the maximum possible extent and from 1967 till the end of 1969 an extent of 1,08,363-183 acres of Government waste land have been settled with landless people including Harijans and Adivasis by the Collectors and Settlement Officers.

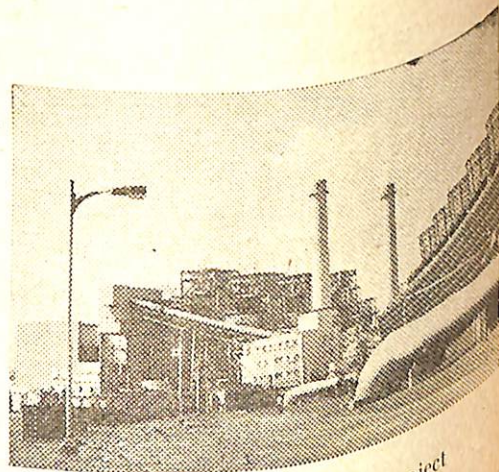
State Government have also taken all possible steps for quick implementation of the land reforms measures in the State.



Hirakud Dam Project



Bargarh Canal



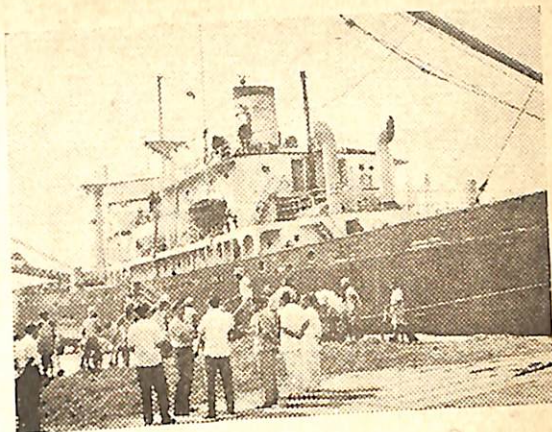
Talcher Thermal Power Project

Special drive was launched during the 75th Centenary year for disposal of land in various cases. Special staff have been appointed for this purpose. Out of 2,15,005 cases instituted till the end of February 1968, 1,94,487 cases were disposed of as a result of the special drive made for the purpose and only 21,418 cases were left.

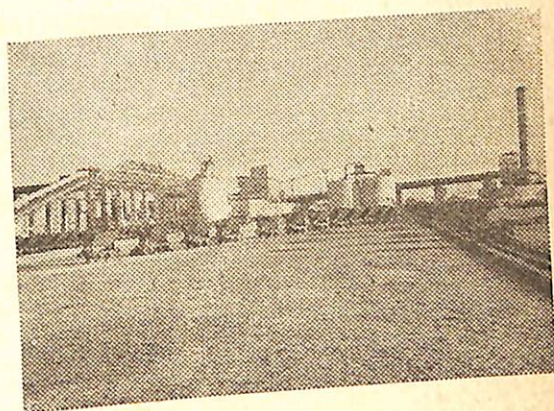
INDUSTRIES

The present Government announced its Industrial Policy in February 1968. This Policy is based on pragmatic approach and not on any doctrinaire considerations and aims at achieving rapid industrialisation of the State. The State Government's Industrial Policy resolution provided, "Establishment of industries devolved, in a large measure, on private entrepreneurs". The over-riding consideration of the State Government was to accelerate the pace of industrial growth and strengthen entrepreneurial activity. They accordingly decided to encourage private investment by extending certain concessions for establishment of major, medium and small-scale industrial units in the State. These included availability of land on long term lease at a concessional rate of premium and rent, 12½ per cent subsidy on power consumption, exemption of sales tax and octroi on raw materials and machinery for certain period and price preference in respect of Government purchases to small-scale industries. A condition was laid down that the industrial establishments should provide employment to the local people in their concerns.

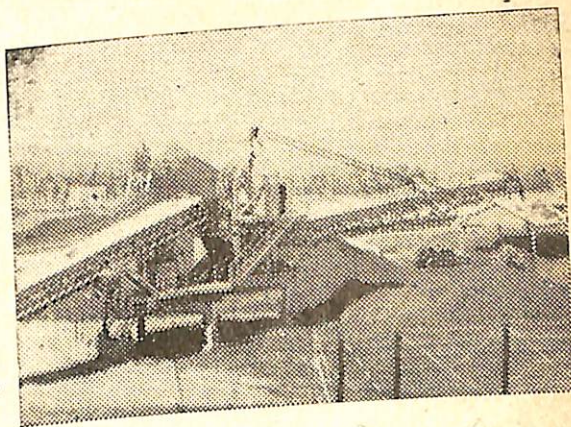
In pursuance of the State Government's new industrial policy, several proposals for setting up industrial units are now in various stages of implementation. The



Ore loading at Paradeep



Hira Cement, Bargarh



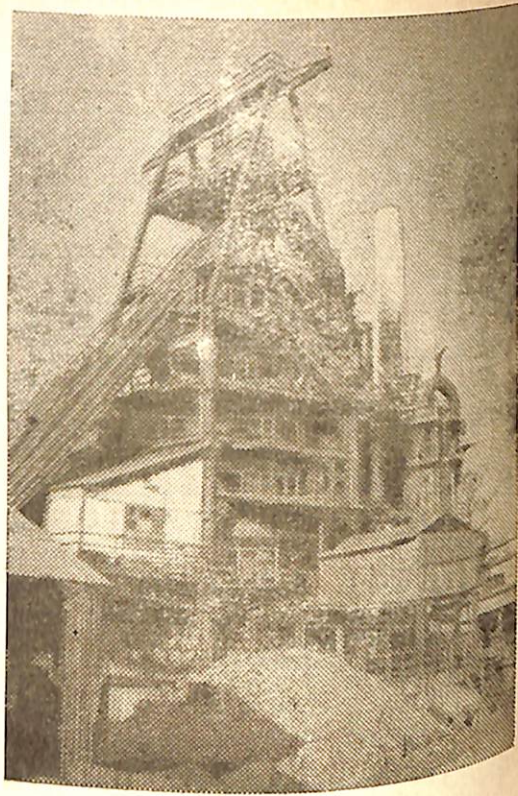
Barsuan Iron-Ore Project

Fertilizer Corporation of India has already started work to locate a Rs. 70 crores coal based Fertilizer Plant at Talcher, the foundation stone of which has been laid. Another plant to produce formed coke is also going to be set up there. The Fertilizer Plant which will provide direct employment to 1,800 people and has huge employment potential. There is a proposal to set up another Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep also. Rs. 10 crores Defence Oriented Ferro Vanadium Plant is proposed to be set up at Mayurbhanj.

The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, a State Government undertaking has got 8 industrial units in its direct control and management, viz.—(1) Kalinga Iron Works at Barbil in the Keonjhar district, (2) Ferro-Chrome Project at Jajpur Road in Cuttack district, (3) Hira Cement Works at Bargarh in Sambalpur district, (4) Hira Cable Works, (5) Re-rolling Mill, (6) Hirakud Industrial Works (all these three units in the district of Sambalpur), (7) Tile factory at Choudwar and (8) Salt Factory at Sumandi in the Ganjam district. Besides, the following industries have also gone into production as a result of the promotional and directional activities of the State :—

- (1) Ferro-silicon Plant at Teruveli
- (2) A Chemical Plant of Jayashree Chemicals at Ganjam.
- (3) Utkal Scientific Glass Equipment
- (4) Coca Cola and Paper Sack Plant.

All the incomplete projects of the Industrial Development Corporation are nearing completion. The Government have invested an additional amount of Rs. 10 crores in the Industrial Development Corporation for completion of its projects and for



Kaling Iron Works, Barbil

bringing them to the stage of production. All these units have started production.

Yet another landmark in the sphere of industrial development in the State is the decision to set up a Sal Seed Oil Extraction Plant in the private sector at Rairangpur in the Mayurbhanj district. The foundation stone of this project was laid by the Chief Minister on the 12th July 1970.

The State Government have pursued with vigour a number of applications for grant of industrial licence. As a result, the following parties got Industrial Licence and letters of intent for establishment of industries :—

- (1) Orissa Fertilizer and Chemicals. Rourkela (Fertilizers).

- (2) Handidhua Colliery, Talcher (Coal)
- (3) Dodsai Private Ltd., (Pipe specials)
- (4) Jamlaprasad Sikaria and Company, Cuttack (Wheat Products).
- (5) Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd., Choudwar (Caustic Soda Chlorine).
- (6) I. D. C. of Orissa, Hirakud (Acriatic Conductors).
- (7) Jayashri Chemicals Ltd., Calcutta (Expansion Hydro Chloride Acid Calcium Hypochlorite at Ganjam).
- (8) The East Coast Breweries and Distilleries Ltd., Cuttack.

ORISSA'S DEMAND FOR SECOND STEEL PLANT

Since the early sixties, the Government of Orissa have been pressing upon the Central Government to establish another steel plant in the public sector in Orissa which abounds in raw materials like iron-ore, lime stone and dolomite and quartzite, etc., and has other facilities for establishment of steel mills. In July 1964, the Government of Orissa had submitted a memorandum to the Government of India for setting up large integrated steel works at Bonai and Nayagarh. M/s. M. N. Dastur & Co. (P) Ltd., a reputed firm of Consulting Engineers who had prepared a feasibility report on Blast Furnace Complexes had come to the conclusion that the Bonai-Nayagarh area offered the best scope for establishment of large integrated steel works from the point of view of both production and distribution costs. The Central Government were quite aware of the techno-economic considerations favouring the establishment of a Steel Plant. But unfortunately they did not

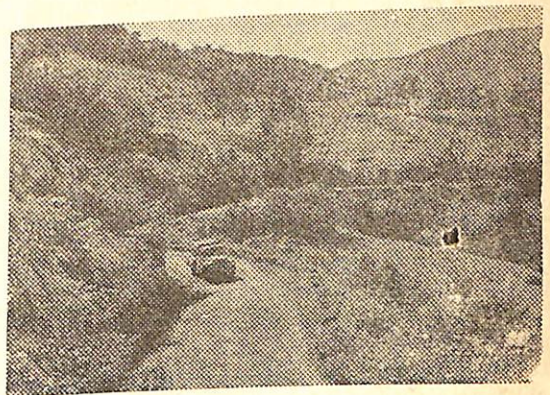
decide to set up the same in Orissa. The State Government are continuing their efforts to impress upon the Central Government to locate another Steel Plant in Orissa pending for disposal on the 1st March 1970. Attempts are being made for disposal of the pending cases as quickly as possible.

As a result of disposal of cases 58,137 persons have acquired raiyati status over an area of 38,389.44 acres of land.

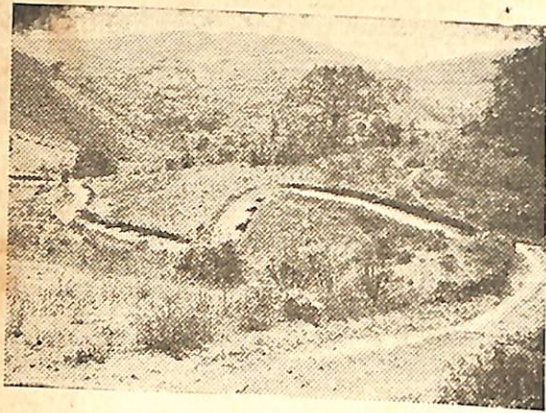
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Express Highway—The entire Expressway comprising 140 Kms. from Daitari Mines to Paradeep has been thrown open to ore traffic from February 1969. More than five hundred commercial vehicles are plying daily on this road carrying mainly iron-ore from Daitari Mines to Paradeep Port for export. The State is getting revenue by way of collection of tolls from Expressway. Within the period from March 1969 to November 1969 the amount so collected stood at Rs. 10,66,190.

The Joda—Bawberi road styled as Expressway No. 2 (13 Kms. in length) has been constructed at a considerable cost to



A view of Ghat Road



Koraput Ghat Road

facilitate transportation of iron-ore from Bawberri to Bansapani Railway Station. This has been opened to Ore traffic from June 1969.

Co-ordinated road transport service is being provided by the State Government through the Orissa Road Transport Company Ltd., and the departmentally run State Transport Service. The financial returns from these services compare favourably with other states, and Government is taking steps to improve the financial returns by intensifying productive routes and by giving up uneconomic ones.

The Cuttack-Paradeep rail link has been taken up to connect the hinterland with the Port. Survey work in Talcher-Bimalagarh line is in progress. Foundation stone has been laid for construction of a cargo berth at Paradeep.

CO-OPERATION

Development of co-operative movement is essential for strengthening rural economy and to ensure adequate supply of

agricultural inputs and credit to the farmers. During the co-operative year 1968-69, short term and medium term loans advanced to cultivators amounted to as much as Rs. 12.45 crores. In 1969-70 it is expressed to have gone up to Rs. 16 crores. Long term credit for development of land and for purchase of agricultural implements is being provided through Land Mortgage Banks. The programme for 1969-70 was to advance loans amounting to Rs. 3.40 crores.

In the sphere of marketing also, co-operative institutions have made considerable headway. There are 53 Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State.

SOCIAL SERVICES—EDUCATION

In the field of education there has been steady progress. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was sanctioned for payment of grant to non-Government, Primary schools. Provision was made for expansion of Primary Education by appointment of 1,000 more teachers. A sum of Rs. 1,23,81,600.00 was sanctioned during 1968-69 for payment of arrear D. A. to non-Government Primary School teachers. 142 full deficit taken over High Schools were converted to full fledged Government institutions with effect from the 1st March 1969. Six new Government High Schools were opened during 1969-70. Five Girls' M. E. Schools were upgraded to H. E. Schools.

Scholarships—During the years 1968-69 1,000 L. P. Merit Scholarships; 2,000 U. P. Merit Scholarships; 1580 M. E. Merit Scholarships; 825 Junior College Scholarships on the results of H. S. C. examination; 625 Junior College Scholarships on
(See page 77)

Our case for a Steel Plant

sa's case for the location of another plant in the public sector is based on techno-economic arguments; it is keeping with the twin objectives of al policy, namely balanced regional pment and rapid economic growth country.

l plays an important role in the nic development of a country. The pita consumption of steel is a simple of the economic strength of nation modern times and measured by this ard, India has to go a long way to itself on par with the advanced as of the world. The present capa- or production of steel in India is 9 million tonnes of ingots. The lan envisages to increase the capacity million tonnes of ingots by 1973-74 the capacity will be doubled (about illion tonnes of ingots) by 1978-79. It so necessary to plan for further expan- of steel capacity if India is to grow a modern industrial nation. This will n setting up of new steel plants in tion to the expansions of the existing

PRODUCTION AT LOW COST ESSENTIAL

The new steel plants that need to be set up in the country should be large, integrated mills employing modern technology and optimum-sized equipments for the production of steel. This will ensure economies of scale and will keep the cost of production of steel at an economic level. This aspect has to be ensured as steel price has an important bearing on the prices of other manufactured products and on exports. India has to produce steel at a low cost in order to compete with other nations of the world in the inter-national market. Therefore, we must set up steel mills at low cost locations without being guided by political considerations.

There are a number of techno economic factors which determine the location of an integrated steel plant. These are proximity to the sources of major raw materials like iron-ore, coal, availability of infra-structure facilities like transport links, land, power, water, etc., nearness to the consuming centres and the like. Among these the pull of the sources of major raw

materials like iron-ore and coal remains the dominant factor in the economics of steel plant location. This is because the raw material assembly cost is a major component in the production and distribution costs of steel and therefore, such large plants are best located in regions having minerals like iron-ore and coal.

TECHNO ECONOMIC FACTORS

The mineral endowments of Orissa amply justify the demand for more steel mills in this industrially backward State. Orissa's iron-ore reserves with iron content of 58% and more been estimated at 2,955 million tonnes distributed mainly in the districts of Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Cuttack. Some of these deposits are supplying iron-ore to the existing steel plants including the one at Rourkela. There are other rich deposits, viz. Khandadhar, Mankaranacha, Lusi-Rontha, Malangtoli, Sakradihi and Gandhamardan blocks in the Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts which can meet the requirements of large integrated steel plants at Bonai and Nayagarh. The ore deposits can also supply ore to the port-based plant proposed for Paradeep which can be oriented towards exports. Other raw-materials like limestone, dolomite, manganese, quartzite and bauxite are also available in Orissa for supplying to the proposed steel mills. The coking coal reserves in the country are confined to the Bengal-Bihar belt which is within reasonable distances from Bonai and Nayagarh. The Plant at Paradeep can be based on imported coal. It has been examined by the experts that the sites proposed in Orissa for locating new Steel mills are within reasonable distances from their respective raw-material sources. The cost of production of Steel

at these places are about the lowest in the country. Thus, techno-economic factors justify location of more Steel Plants in Orissa.

BONAI-NAYAGARH OFFER BEST LOCATION

All these 3 sites, viz., Bonai, Nayagarh and Paradeep have adequate infrastructure facilities like transport links, land, water, power, etc., for the establishment of steel industries.

There are reports from the expert organisations to indicate that the cost of production and delivery cost of pig iron and steel produced at Bonai and Nayagarh will be the lowest when compared with those to be produced at other proposed locations in different parts of the country. In June 1965 M/s. M.N. Dastur & Co. (P), Calcutta, submitted their "Report on Site Selection Study for Pig Iron Plants" to the Government of India. The report had examined 28 locations in different regions of the country and had come to the conclusion that the Bonai-Nayagarh areas offered the best scope in the country for the establishment of large integrated steel plants. The report has indicated the comparative costs of production and delivery of pig iron at various locations spread all over the country and has categorically stated that pig iron to be produced at Bonai-Nayagarh when delivered in the South would be cheaper than that produced in the regions itself. The report contains sufficient details about the economic feasibility of establishing steel plants at Bonai-Nayagarh and Paradeep and was intended to help the Government in selecting locations in order of priority and to enable them to undertake further detailed study of such locations.

PTS BY STATE GOVERNMENT

in view of this overwhelming economic evidence in favour of more steel plants in Orissa that the Government have been impressing the Central Government for locating steel mills in the State since the early

In 1964, the State Government sent a comprehensive memorandum to the Central Government for locating an integrated iron and steel works in the Nayagarh iron ore area. In reply the Central Government informed the State Government that they were getting a selection study for pig iron plants conducted and thereafter they would take a decision on the location of steel plants. Although this study was completed by M/s.

Dastur & Co. (P) Ltd. in 1965, no decision was taken by the Central Government.

They also did not give a copy of the report to the State Government. Since the State Government themselves have been trying to get a techno-economic feasibility report for a steel plant prepared through a reputed consulting firm. The consulting firm, however, could not take up this assignment as the Central Government had advised them not to prepare a feasibility report for the State Government. At the same time, the Central Government got such feasibility studies prepared at other locations in other States of the country at their own cost.

CENTRE DISREGARDS TECHNO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

In March, 1970 the State Government submitted another memorandum to the Central Government indicating the overwhelming techno-economic factors which favour location of new steel mills in Orissa.

Although an assurance was given that the sites in Orissa would be considered while taking a decision, the Central Government have now decided to locate all the 3 new steel mills in the South, at Vizag, Hospet and Salem, in complete disregard of techno-economic factors. This decision is primarily based on political considerations.

After the decision of the Central Government was known in April 1970, the State Government have been urging the Central Government to announce the establishment of another steel plant in Orissa during the 4th Plan period as the programme for expansion of steel capacity in the country would justify the setting up of at least one more steel plant in the country. An official delegation consisting of the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Industries have met the President of India and the Prime Minister of India and have explained the overwhelming techno-economic factors in favour of locating another steel mills in Orissa. They have also apprised them of the deep resentment that prevails amongst the various sections of the people of Orissa due to the decision of the Central Government to locate all the 3 steel mills in the South. Unfortunately, the arguments of the State Government have fallen on deaf ears so far.

MOTIVATED INTERPRETATION OF POLICY

It has been argued that it is the policy of the Central Government to disperse the establishment of large industries and to aim at balanced regional growth. It must be emphasised that balanced regional development does not mean distributing each industry in different States of the country. It means developing each region or State according to its potential. Orissa has been

identified as an industrially backward State by the Planning Commission and its *per capita* income is amongst the lowest in the country. Orissa does not have concentrated markets and big urban centres which would dictate location of market-oriented large industries. On the other hand, Orissa has vast reserves of minerals like iron-ore, limestone, bauxite, quartzite chromite, etc. Therefore, there is need for locating raw-materials based industries. This will reconcile the considerations of the national economic growth with that of balanced regional development. When considered from this angle the demand for a steel mill in Orissa does not militate

against the national policy of balanced regional development. It is only a motivated interpretation of the policy of regional growth which would deny another steel mill to Orissa.

Thus, Orissa's claims for another steel plant are based on sound techno-economic reasons. Establishment of a steel mill would lead to the industrial development of a backward region; it will also be in the national interest as the production and distribution of steel to be produced at the proposed locations in Orissa will be about the lowest compared with the other sites proposed in different regions of the country.

Sal Seeds :

A new Source of Vegetable fat

Sal tree is well-known in India as a source of one of the most important commercial timbers. But what has, till recently, not been so well and widely known is that the sal seed kernels are a singular source of a cocoa-butter like which could also be used for soap making. The kernels contain about 14 to 18 per cent of this fat. The total potential vegetable fat in India is very large. It is estimated that there are about 111,000 sq. miles of sal forests in India at a rough estimate the gross potential of sal fat would be of the order of 688,000 tonnes.

ORISSA TAKES LEAD

Although the properties of sal fat and the possibility of using it as a substitute for cocoa-butter, which is presently being produced in India only from the imported cocoa beans, has been known to scientists and others for many years, commercial collection of sal seeds could not, for various

reasons, be taken up in our country till 1968. It was in that year that the concerted and combined efforts of all concerned agencies resulted in the collection of about 2,000 tonnes of kernels for the first time in India in Orissa. In fact, this is a very good example of all concerned agencies, from the entrepreneur, who took up collection of sal seeds, to the industry and research departments joining hands in a co-ordinated manner to tackle all aspects of the problem. The Government of India's Oilseeds Development Directorate at Hyderabad provided the vital link between the various agencies. It is also a matter of great pride and satisfaction for the people of Orissa that it was their State which took the lead and it was the Orissa Forest Department which first allowed commercial collection of sal seeds. M/s. Utkal Contractors & Joinery Private Limited, Sambalpur, who first started the collection and M/s. Hindustan Lever, Limi-

ted, Bombay, who were the first buyers, deserve to be mentioned for their pioneering role.

A BREAKTHROUGH

Commercial collection of sal seeds marks a breakthrough in the exploitation of oilseeds of forest origin as hitherto, this seed was going waste except for the insignificant collections made in a few parts of Orissa for local domestic consumption. Sal fat is now attracting wide attention in India and abroad and I am sure that the sal tree, which is at present well-known for its excellent timber, will soon achieve equal renown for the fat from its seeds.

SEED COLLECTION

The sal fruits ripen in May-June and soon drop to the ground, from where they are collected mostly by women and children. In Orissa, the collection season usually starts about the middle of May and continue for about four weeks. The fruits have to be collected before the onset of monsoon for a number of reasons:

- (i) It is difficult to dry and decorticate the fruits collected during the rainy season,
- (ii) fair weather roads become impassable during the rains making it extremely difficult to remove the produce from interior areas, (iii) the Forest Department in Orissa does not permit collection of fruits after the onset of the monsoon in order to ensure that sufficient seeds remain available for natural regeneration of the tree.

The fruits are collected either by hand-picking (in areas where there is considerable undergrowth) or by sweeping (for example, along roadsides). Those who have not actually seen the local people collec-

ting sal fruits may feel that hand picking is very laborious and time-consuming process but this is not the case. Tribal women and children are particularly adept at such collection and actual experience has shown that the collection per person per day may be as much as 30 to 40 kg. of fruits, when the fruiting is good.

The collected fruits are brought by head-loads to a convenient central place and dried for a couple of days. The wings of the fruits are removed by beating with sticks. The dewinged fruits are decorticated by means of a small wooden plank or flat stone which is pressed down on the dewinged fruits and pushed forwards and backwards during which process the shell is broken. The kernels are then separated by winnowing. We have also succeeded in getting suitable mechanical decorticators devised.

On account of the short season of hardly four weeks, the collection of sal seeds is organised practically on a war-footing. It is a thrilling sight indeed to see vast numbers of people collecting sal seeds in forest areas and decortivating the fruits in forest openings, on roadsides and in courtyards. The lease holders are making all out efforts to organise day and night. Their staff are working day and night towards this end and are reaching out towards every corner of the sal forests, in jeeps, on cycles or so, and on foot. If this tempo is maintained during the next five years or so, I am sure Orissa will succeed in tapping a very substantial portion of its salseed wealth.

VAST POTENTIALITY

Orissa state with approximately 28,000 Sq. Km. of sal forests has an estimated

s potential of about 870,000 tonnes of kernels or about 109,000 tonnes in s of sal fat. The impact of exploiting this vast potential on the economy can ly be overemphasized. Even a est collection of 30,000 tonnes of els would mean the distribution of ething like 75 to 90 lakhs of rupees in rural and tribal areas of Orissa. And ve every reason to hope that this r of collection would be achieved in sa this year, as the fruiting of sal has a good in most of the districts. As the ramme for the collection and exploita- of salseeds gathers greater momentum, economic benefits generated for the munity would also multiply manifolds. more important sal districts of Orissa Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh. balpur, Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Phulbani jam, Kalahandi and Koraput.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

he collection of sal seeds being labour nsive, commercial collections would ide employment to millions of people Orissa, particularly in tribal areas re it is most needed. I had estimated the collection of even about 2,000 es of kernels in Orissa during 1969, ived employment to about 12,000 ons for three to four weeks. Thus, collection of 30,000 tonnes would ide direct employment to about 000 persons for about four weeks. rt from the employment potential ted in respect of actual collection of seeds, large-scale collections would efit such sectors as road transport and struction and improvement of roads.

FAT EXTRACTION PLANT

Another aspect in which Orissa is leading the country is the setting up of an industry for the extraction of fat from sal seeds. The first such plant is being set up at Rairangpur in Myurbhanj district. A couple of more plants would also come up.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad have conducted pilot scale experiments and have worked out the optimum conditions required for the solvent extraction of sal seed. Briefly, the processing consists of reducing the kernels to a coarse powder which is pre-conditioned by cooking with moisture followed by flaking. The flakes are then subjected to solvent extraction using food-grade hexane.

DE-OILED SEEDS FOR ANIMAL FEED

Since the fat content of sal kernels of is only 14 to 18 per cent, the economics of sal fat would depend upon the marketing of de-oiled sal meal. While some researches had been carried out on using sal kernels in poultry and animal feeds, further researches were required for using the de-oiled sal meal in these feeds, in order to properly establish this commodity in the market. We, therefore, referred this problem to different research departments. It is gratifying to note that the preliminary results available from the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana) indicate that de-oiled sal meal could be used to the extent of 50 per cent in cattle feeds though further researches are still in progress.

Researches conducted by M/s. Hindustan Lever, Limited, have also indicated that the

See page 18

With best Compliments of—

CALTEX (India) LIMITED



Regional Office

Post Box No. 50

Visakhapatnam-1

ROLE OF JOURNALISTS

The National Council of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists met at Bhubaneswar on July 11 & 12, 1970 to discuss some of the important problems facing their professions.

While inaugurating the deliberation, Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa stressed the importance of the role of the press and urged the journalists to make sincere efforts to educate and enlighten the masses about their rights and responsibilities.

The full text of the Governor's speech is reproduced below for our readers.

I am glad to be present at this meeting of the National Council of Indian Federation of working journalists. You propose to discuss at this conference the various problems confronting the working journalists all over India. I hope that this National Council will evolve concrete measures for the betterment of your working conditions.

Journalism has an important role to play in the community at large. As journalists, you have great responsibilities in society. In a great democracy such as ours, the outstanding need of the hour is sincere effort by the press to educate and enlighten the masses. Newspapers were in the front line of our struggle for freedom. It is,

therefore, natural that people have an emotional link with newspapers. Our Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press and the freedom of expression. This is to ensure that the press plays an effective role in educating the people and safeguarding their rights. You would be helping the country's progress by factually depicting the development and other activities of the Governments at the Centre and the States and by correctly presenting facts of the day to day events in the country and how the Government is functioning their purpose, their policies, etc. You are the guardians of the people and it is left to you to educate those who do not know what action is being taken by the Government.

I am glad that the present conference will discuss, among others, a general code of conduct for the journalists in times of crisis. This is of prime importance and will, I am sure, be strictly followed by all the journalists both for their own betterment and for the good of the country at large.

The problems confronting your Association, namely, implementation of wage awards, Press Commission's recommendations, etc, will, I hope, be looked into by the

Government before long. The Government's recent decision to allot suitable plots of land at Cuttack for the working journalists is proof of the Government's concern for improving their lot. We are confident the journalists will maintain a high standard of impartiality in disseminating news and views to the general public.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating your conference. It is my fervent hope that your discussions will be fruitful.

(From Page 15)

meal could be used to the extent of 5 per cent in poultry feeds.

Orissa has made a very promising start in exploiting sal seeds as a source of Confectionery fat and I wish all those who are

engaged in this challenging field should have more success in their efforts. Sal fat should soon become a household word not only in Orissa and India but in the world markets as well.

Industrial Development In Orissa

Orissa in India has the same combination of mineral wealth, forests, power, water availability and deep ports as Orissa has. It has extensive deposits of high-grade iron-ore, manganese, chromite, lime-stone, dolomite, etc. The forests cover 43 per cent of the geographical area of the State. In fact, it has the deepest port in the country providing sufficient draft to berth 60,000 tonnage carriers. It is, however, a sad fact that the State so endowed by nature, remains in the lower rungs of industrial development.

IMMENSE POTENTIALITY

The weak infrastructure in the field of road and railway communications and power generation and distribution and the lack of Government interest were in the past, primarily responsible for arresting the exploitation of the State's large mineral and forest resources. The districts of Koraput, Bargarh, Bolangir, Sundargarh and Keonjhar were till 1949-50 Princely States with inadequate resources and even more inadequate

enterprise, were largely inaccessible due to lack of proper road and rail communication. The power potential of the State was not tapped till 1950. Agriculture, which plays the main role in the State's economy, was not conducted on scientific lines resulting in poor yields, while lack of communication contributed to unremunerative prices. Devastation by flood was also a normal feature. To crown all these, nearly one-third of the population are tribals, and the social and economic condition of the areas they inhabit rendered industrialisation a far cry.

INFRASTRUCTURE

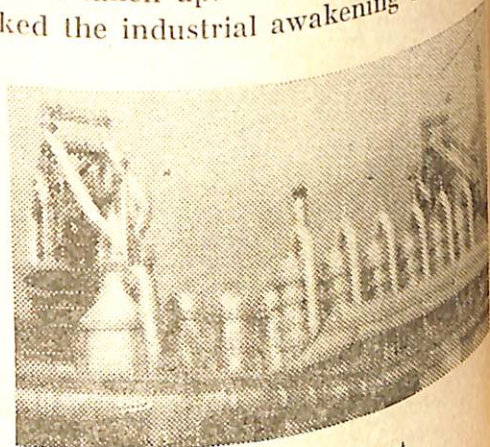
This position existed till the dawn of independence, when a Paper Mill, a Sugar Factory, a Glass Factory and a Textile Mill were all that Orissa had in the name of industry. The industrial scene was dominated mostly by non-factory, cottage type of production. Planned development in communication, power, irrigation, transport and education was ushered in the year 1951-52 when the First Five-Year Plan was

launched. Continued efforts in the second and third plan periods have achieved a well developed infrastructure essential to support a programme in large scale industrialisation. The mineral zones of the State are now linked by a satisfactory network of roads. The national highways, express-ways and major district roads connect the different areas of the State with all-weather communication. Road development continues to enjoy high priority in the State Plans. Improvement in railway communication has also been simultaneously carried out. The Calcutta-Madras main line running through the coastal districts of Orissa and the Calcutta-Bombay main line serving Rourkela, Rajgangpur and Jharsuguda are being doubled to meet the increasing pressure of transport. A new rail link from Sambalpur to Titilagarh has opened up an interior area of Orissa. A part of Dandakaranya in Koraput district, has been brought to the railway map of India. Land acquisition work for laying down the Paradeep railway line has already been taken in hand.

PLAN PROGRESS

While the necessary infrastructure was being developed by implementation of the Plans, the State encouraged setting up of industries, largely in the private sector, by making available to entrepreneurs such facilities as land, power, raw materials and financial assistance. During the First Plan Period, there was a total investment of Rs. 108.83 lakhs in medium, small and cottage industries. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 39.93 lakhs was advanced as loans under the State-aid to Industries Act and 60 Private Industries were established. Subsidy amounting to Rs. 0.79 lakhs were

also given under this Act to individual artisans to set up industries in which they were trained. A special type of Training cum-Production Centre was taken up at Cuttack to provide training in operation and maintenance of machineries required for small scale and cottage industries. During this Plan period, a Cement Factory at Rajgangpur, a Steel Tube Mill at Chouduar and a Refrigerator manufacturing unit at Cuttack were established. During this period also, a decision was taken to locate the first Steel Plant at Rourkela with a capacity of one million tons of steel in the private sector, a large number of large scale industries were licensed, the most notable among them being the Pig Iron Plant at Barbil, the Ferro-Manganese Plant at Joda and Rayagada, the Cement Factory at Rajgangpur and the Aluminium Plant at Hirakud. Most of the licences, however, materialised during the Second Plan period only. During the First Plan, the major hydel schemes of Hirakud and Machhikunda were taken up. The First Plan thus marked the industrial awakening of Orissa.



Rourkela Steel Plant

SECOND PLAN

During the Second Plan Period, more importance was given to the growth of

development of small scale industries in the State. The total outlay on industries during the Second Plan period was Rs. 678.30 lakhs, which marked a 600 per cent rise in outlay compared to the First Plan period. During this period, besides continuing the schemes already taken up during the First Plan, a number of new schemes were introduced for industrialisation of the State. Following the all-India pattern, the Orissa State Finance Corporation was set up in 1956 with an authorised share-capital of Rs. 2 Crores. In order to render assistance to small scale industries, a scheme for hire-purchase of machineries through the National Small Industries Corporation was introduced by the Government of India. The State Government set up 111 Training-cum-Production Centres to provide training facilities to the artisans of rural areas. Besides, with a view to providing service facilities to artisans, 10 Common Service Centres in tailoring, leather, carpentry, horn work, blacksmithy and wire-drawing were established. Three departmental Tile Factories were set up by Government for manufacturing Raniganj tiles. In order to provide built-up factory space with facilities of water, electricity, communication, etc., to the industrialists, six Industrial Estates were taken up. A number of institutions were established for development of technical training facilities during this period. Under the State-Aid to Industries Act, a sum of Rs. 15.36 lakhs was given as loan to 106 entrepreneurs. During this period, the State Government stood guarantee for a sum of Rs. 122 lakhs in favour of large scale undertakings in the State and also participated in share-capital of private undertakings to the extent of Rs. 15.48 lakhs.

A novel scheme taken up by the State Government during the Second Plan period was the attempt to exploit and build up local entrepreneurial talent by introducing the Pilot Project scheme. Under this scheme, the State Government floated several Companies with 90 per cent investment from Government, leaving balance 10 per cent to be invested by selected private entrepreneurs with sufficient experience and capability to run the industries. By the end of the Second Plan Period, 37 such Companies had been floated with an investment of about Rs. 45 lakhs. The units established under this scheme included such industries as battery manufacturing, carpentry, light engineering, fabrication workshop, foundry, etc. Though some of the units started under the programme did not prove successful, the scheme achieved to a great extent its objective of exploiting local entrepreneurial talent.

The part played by the State Government during the first two plan periods was confined to creating necessary conditions for the industries to flourish.

THIRD PLAN

During the Third Plan period, the State Government entered the industrial field in a big way. In view of the poor response from the Private Sector, the State Government decided to introduce the Panchayat Industries Scheme in which the Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats were to play the role of entrepreneurs in the field of rural industrialisation. The idea behind this programme was to promote an industrial climate in the rural areas for the better utilisation of local raw materials and for providing employment and better

returns to the local artisans and agriculturists. The Panchayat Industries Programme started with 48 Small Scale Industries in the Co-operative Sector. To popularise the scheme, the State Government initiated a scheme of prizes for the best Grama Panchayats in the different regions. The winning Panchayats were awarded prizes in the form of Small Scale Industries. These industries were to be financed mainly from the prize money given to the Panchayats. The Orissa Small Industries Corporation was given the responsibility of establishing and running the units. Under the Panchayat Industries Programme, 140 units have been sanctioned so far.

For promotion of intensive and integral development of different kinds of Small Scale Industries including Cottage and Village industries as a part of an all-round and well-oriented plan of regional development, two Rural Industries Projects, one at Barpalli and another at Jajpur, were taken up. Under these projects 14 industrial units have been sponsored through the organisational pattern of Panchayat Industries.

PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS

Besides establishing Small Scale Industries in rural areas, the State Government also started the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, a Government Company, to take up Large Scale Industries in the public sector. The Corporation has taken up the following projects :

(1) A Cement Factory in Bargarh in Sambalpur district, with a daily rated capacity of 1,200 tonnes.

(2) A Re-rolling Mill at Hirakud, with an annual capacity of 15,000 tonnes of M. S. rods, angles, squares, channels, wire bars, etc.

(3) A Cable Project at Hirakud, with a capacity of 3,000 tonnes of A. C. S. R. and A. A. R., 360 tonnes of Super enamelled winding wires and 300 tonnes of paper and cotton winding wires and strips per year.

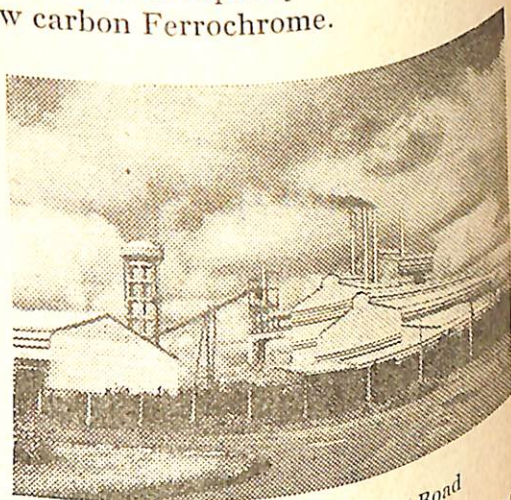
(4) A large scale Tile unit at Chowdwar with a capacity of 50 lakhs flooring, roofing and ceiling tiles per annum.

(5) A large scale Salt factory to produce 1,50,000 tonnes of industrial salt per annum.

(6) An industrial workshop at Hirakud capable of fabricating 15,000 tonnes of structurals per year.

(7) A Pig Iron Plant at Barbil with an ultimate capacity of 1,30,000 tonnes of Pig Iron, 36,000 tons C. I. Spun Pipes and 5,000 tonnes C. I. specials and castings.

(8) A Ferrochrome factory at Jajpur Road, with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes of low carbon Ferrochrome.



Ferrochrome Project, Jajpur Road

The Industrial Development Corporation has also done preliminary work in respect of the Talcher Industrial Complex which plans to manufacture 3 lakh tonnes coke, 18,300 tonnes pig iron and 1,38,600 tonnes urea with an investment of Rs. 45 crores.

CLIMATE FOR INDUSTRIALISATION

An analysis of the foregoing paragraphs will show that though sustained efforts have been made for the development of industries and large number of industries have come up, the achievement is negligible in consideration of the vast resources of the State which still remain to be exploited. The National Council of Applied Economic

Research has given a detailed report on the industrial programmes for the Fourth Five-Year Plan for Orissa, envisaging an investment of Rs. 371 crores during the period. The State Government is at present interested in consolidating the work done in the Public Sector and has decided not to take up any new industries in that sector. The new industries will, therefore, come up mainly in the Private Sector. The State Government has already announced various concessions for establishment of new industries, and these are expected to create the necessary climate for industrialisation during the Fourth Plan period.

BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISING
YOUR SALES MESSAGE

THE 'SAMAJ'

PREMIER NATIONALIST ORIYA DAILY AND WEEKLY

LARGEST CIRCULATION CERTIFIED by A. B. C.

Thorough Coverage of the State

MEMBERS—A. B. C. ; I & E.N.S. ; I.L.N.A. ; A.I.N.E.C.

Advt. Rates :—Casual—Rs. 2.00 per Col. Line; }
Rs. 5.50 per Col. C.M. } Plus 10% surcharge
Contract—Rs. 5.00 per Col. C.M.

Subscription Rates :—Rs. 50.00 P. A.

Editor—R. N. Rath, M.L.A., Member, Lok Sevak Mandal, New Delhi

General Manager—F. C. Das, Member, Lok Sevak Mandal

Advt. Comptroller—B. Mahapatra,

Printer-Publisher—U. N. Sarangi

REPRESENTATIVES

H. Mazoomdar, 30, Guitindal Lane, Panchanantola, Howrah ;

V. S. Mani, 4, Maheswari Bhuvan, Telang Cross Road,
Matunga (C. R.), Bombay-19 ;

V. K. Narasimhan, 4, Bangarmmal Street, Mylapore, Madras-4 ;

Rammurty Sharma, 7067, Tej Singh Street, Sadar Bazar, Delhi

H. O.—Gopabandhu Bhawan, Cuttack-1 (ORISSA)

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN ORISSA

the beginning of 1969, 140236 candidates were on the Live Register waiting for vacancies were notified to Employment Exchanges by both private and public sector but only 11058 were

placed in employment. The number of candidates waiting for employment at the end of December, 1969 was 122565.

The following was the categorywise analysis of job-seekers by the end of December, 1969.

Professional and Technical	..	6,547
Administrative, Executive and Managerial	..	121
Clerical and related workers	..	2,684
Sales Workers	..	22
Farmers, Fishermen etc.	..	420
Mining quarry workers and related workers	..	46
Transport and Communication and related workers	..	2,352
Craftsman, Production, Process workers	..	42,193
Service sports recreation		6,398

According to their levels of education the following categories of educated unemployed were waiting for jobs :—

Matriculates	..	24,787
Under graduates	..	2,557
Graduates (General)	..	3,275
Graduates (Engineering)	..	394
Graduates (Medical)	..	188
Graduates (Agriculture)	..	1
<i>Post Graduates—</i>		
Arts	..	
Science	..	97
Commerce	..	32

The total volume of employment in the public and private sectors as on 30-6-69 was 3,13,020 and 17,571 respectively.

In the Central Government public sector the H. S. L., Paradip Port and H. A. L. are the major establishments for employment. There is not much scope under the H. S. L. as they have no expansion programme to create additional opportunities. The H. A. L. under their expansion programme are currently recruiting about 400 craftsmen and to supply them right type of candidate the Director of Employment and the Director of Industries are trying to produce as many suitable candidates as possible at the recruitment Centres i.e. Rourkela, Hirakud and Cuttack which is visited by the H. A. L. Selection Team.

Expansion of the South Eastern Railway in Orissa, i.e. Cuttack-Paradip rail-link, work on which has started, and Talcher Bimalagarh rail-link, work on

which is still to start, will definitely open additional employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers and other technical personnel in particular. To give a large share of employment to local people the Chief Minister has discussed the matter with the General Manager who has agreed to make recruitment of skilled and unskilled workers including casual labour through local Employment Exchange.

The most important of the prospective industries in Central public sector is the Fertilizer Plant at Talcher under the Fertilizer Corporation of India which will employ about 1200 persons in different categories. To give a large share of employment to local people the State Government representatives have already discussed the matter with the F. C. I. representatives and steps are being taken to reorient our training programmes especially in the I. T. Is. to suit the requirement of F. C. I.

In the State Public Sector I. D. C. with its net work of establishment in the State is the major employer. The Ferrochrome plant at Jaipur Road is proposing to launch an expansion programme to increase its annual capacity of ferro-alloys production from 10,000 tons to 20,000 tons. This will create additional employment opportunities to the extent of about 200. The details are being worked out.

The prospective industries in the State public sector are the following and the manpower requirement are being assessed :—

1. Pig iron unit
2. Form coke

By-products-Gas under Talcher complex.

Ferro Vanadium at Baripada

Sponge iron factory

Plate factory

the private sector the major enterprises are the Straw Products, Rayagada, T. M., Chaudwar, the T. P. M., Hirdwar, the Indian Aluminium, Hirakud, the Utkal Machineries, Kansbahal. The T. P. M. and the Straw products are going to expand their activities and manpower requirements are being met. The following new industries are likely to come up in near future :—

1. Brewery at Paradip
2. Scooter Factory at Koraput
3. Chemical Industries at Rayagada

SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

The volume of additional employment opportunities being inadequate, the State Employment Committee on employment of which Chief Minister is the Chairman has emphasized on launching a programme of self-employment to absorb the unemployed. Accordingly different departments of Government proposed schemes and their merits were examined by the committee on self-employment headed by the Additional Development Commissioner. At this time the nationalised banks and commercial banks launched their self-employment schemes. The committee, therefore, advised the Government to take advantage of the existing schemes to co-ordinate our efforts to

implement the schemes. A Press Note has been issued to publicise the self-employment schemes of different Banks. The District Collectors have been requested to utilise the services of District Level Technical Officers to prepare feasible schemes for enthusiastic youngmen and to help them in arranging loan from banks. The banks in some cases need down payment and to help deserving cases steps are being taken to give Government guarantee for the purpose.

The prerequisites to self-employment are adequate training opportunities in the rural areas and financial assistance. Vocational guidance and training in the line are necessary. Besides giving guidance in the Employment Exchange, special discussions with educated unemployed, representatives of banks and district level officers are being organised to sort out problems of common interest. Steps are being taken for deputation of selected entrepreneur to Punjab for practical experience in starting industries. A suitable infrastructure has to be created in the rural areas by extensive irrigation and electricity facilities to encourage agrobased industries and this has drawn Government's attention. There is no difficulty for finance as the nationalised and other commercial banks have come up for giving loan assistance for self-employment in industry/trade/business/profession.

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

- (a) 1. Engineering graduates and Diploma holders may be registered as C. & D. Class contractors respectively without production of solvency certificate.

2. Such contractors are not to be required to deposit earnest money and 1% initial security deposit.

3. Preference of 5% will be given in tender rates.

4. Secured advance may be given in case of security materials.

(b) The contractors whose tender exceeds Rs. 2.5 lakhs may be required to appoint Graduate Engineers and Diploma holders as apprentices on payment of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 per month respectively.

(c) It has been decided to form Co-operative Societies for Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders.

The concession extended to these societies are as follow :—

1. No earnest money will be required or security deposit except that a performance deposit of 1% will be deducted from their running bills.

2. Advance payment not exceeding 25% of accepted tender value may be given.

3. They may be given work upto rupees one lakh if their tender is within 5% of the lowest tender.

4. They will be paid fortnightly bills of work done.

(d) Government have decided to stand guarantee to the extent of Rs. 500 to enable unemployed Agriculture Graduates to work as retail traders in fertilizer.

SELF-EMPLOYMENT BY INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

The Indian Oil Corporation are going to appoint 15 retail dealers (B site Station) in this State from out of deserving Engineering Graduates/Diploma holders/other graduates. Steps are being taken to reserve suitable land in consultation with the District Collectors for allotment to the prospective beneficiaries. The State Bank of India agreed to give loan assistance to deserving candidates for purchase of equipments, machineries etc. in this connection. This will definitely open up employment opportunities for the educated unemployed as ancillary staff required for carrying on the business.

Growth of Public Sector in Orissa

The strategy for India's economic development, public sector occupies a key position. Over the last decade, massive investments have been made by the Central Government in promoting the Public Sector industries. The Fourth Plan outlay for Public Sector industries in India is estimated at Rs. 3,338 crores out of a total outlay of Rs. 5,298 crores in the industry & mining sector. Thus, the share of investment in public sector in the total investment constitutes 63 per cent in the Fourth Plan as compared to 57 per cent in the Second Plan and 57 per cent in the Third Plan period. Of the total outlay of Rs. 3,338 crores in the Public Sector, the share of the Central Government is Rs. 3,151 crores, while the States and Union territories share only Rs. 187 crores. This shows that the Fourth Plan outlay for the State Government undertakings is only 5.6 per cent of the total outlay in the Public Sector. This naturally gives limited scope to the states for developing the Public Sector industries.

In Orissa, the plan allocation for Industries & Mining constituted between 4 to 6 per cent of the total outlay during the last three Five-Year Plan periods. However, within the limited resources available, a bold attempt was made for augmenting the share of Industries & Mining during the Third Plan period. The outlay in this sector during the Third Plan period was to the tune of Rs. 19 crores as against Rs. 4 crores during the Second Plan. It is during this period that the public sector industries in Orissa began to occupy an important position in the industrial map of the state. With the setting up of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa in the year 1962, substantial expansion of the Orissa Mining Corporation and coming up of new public sector undertakings, viz., Orissa Forest Corporation, Fishery Development Corporation & Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation, the Public Sector started playing a predominant role in our industrial economy.

SHARE OF STATE OWNED PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

The share of the investment of State Government undertakings in the organised sector has been estimated at 19.00 per cent during the year 1964, and 19.51 per cent during the year 1965, based on the data of the Annual Survey of Industries conducted by the C. S. O. and the Bureau of Statistics & Economics, Orissa. This compares very much unfavourably with the 60 per cent share of the public sector in the total investments in the central sector. Of the total productive capital of about Rs. 300 crores in the year 1964, the share of all public sector industries owned by the State Government was Rs. 58.3 crores, which as shown earlier, comprises about 19 per cent of the total. As regards gross value of output flowing from these state owned public sector industries, it is estimated that a little over Rs. 10 crores worth of goods & services were produced in the years 1964 and 1965 and this constituted about 8 per cent of the gross value of the industrial output in the entire organised sector in the state. So far as the net value of output is concerned, which is termed as 'Value added by manufacture', the

contribution of the state owned public sector industries works out at about Rs. 5.1 crores in the year 1964, which has marginally declined to Rs. 4.8 crores in the year 1965. This constituted 14.8 per cent of the total 'Value added' in the organised industries sector in the year 1964 and 11.1 per cent in the subsequent year. In the field of employment, the State owned public sector provided direct employment to about 13 thousand persons in the year 1965 which constituted about 18 per cent of the total employment in the Industrial Sector.

MEASUREMENT OF EFFICIENCY

In order to appreciate the relative efficiency of the State owned public sector undertakings vis-a-vis the performance of the entire organised sector, the private sector and the Central public sector we may adopt the following norms; viz. (i) Value added as percentage of capital employed, (ii) Value added per person employed, (iii) Capital per person employed. The following table based on the Annual Survey of Industries data indicates the position in the year 1965.

(1)	Value added as percentage of Capital employed (2)	Capital per person employed (3)	Value added per person employed (4)
1. Entire organised industries in the State.	11.90	Rs. 51,863	6,172
2. State owned public sector industries.	9.33		3,808
3. Central Government public sector industries.	15.50	56,920	12,502
4. Private sector industries.	8.11	80,650	2,286
		28,191	

above figures show that the advances in the Central Government sector industries have been most efficient and that these industries are mainly labour intensive. This is due to the dominant role of the Rourkela Steel plant in the Central Government public sector undertakings. Another revealing feature of the above table is that the State public sector undertakings function at a higher level of efficiency as compared to the private sector. This however should not be a cause of complacency in view of the fact that though the capital intensity of labour in the State owned public sector undertakings is almost double, this is not adequately reflected either in the efficiency of utilisation of capital. The Capital per worker employed in the State owned public sector industries was Rs. 56,920 as against Rs. 3,191 in the Private Sector, whereas the value added per person in the former industry was Rs. 3,808 as against Rs. 2,286 in the latter sector. However, it can be reasonably expected that the performances of State owned public sector industries will further improve in future years, the gestation period of certain industrial projects are over and production start in full.

WORKING OF MAJOR PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS

It is proposed to study the growth of the following few public sector undertakings which constitute the core of the public sector in Orissa—

- (1) Industrial Development Corporation.
- (2) Orissa Mining Corporation
- (3) State Electricity Board

(4) Orissa Road Transport Company & State Transport.

(5) Orissa Forest Corporation

The Industrial Development Corporation—The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa which was established in the year 1962 has helped in promoting execution of industrial projects and production of plants, machinery, tools, etc. According to the "Report of the Evaluation Committee on Public Sector undertakings in Orissa" by Professor P. S. Lokanathan, the total investment in this enterprise at the end of the financial year 1966-67 stood at Rs. 14.30 crores which according to the Balance sheet of 1968-69, has increased to Rs. 31.72 crores. The corporation earned Rs. 497 lakhs from the sale of its products in the year 1968-69, which shows significant increase from Rs. 5 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 121 lakhs in 1967-68. Out of the six manufacturing units which have by now gone into production under this corporation, the major contribution towards sales comes from Hira Cement Works which forms about 62 per cent of the total sales. The corporation spent Rs. 26.34 lakh as salaries & wages and other employees welfare expenses in the year 1968-69, starting from only Rs. 2.45 lakhs in the year 1962-63. This undertaking made small net profits up to the year 1965-66. Thereafter, the losses have more than wiped out all the profits earned in the previous years. In the year 1968-69, the net loss was to the extent of Rs. 2.82 lakhs. This net loss, however, is inclusive of Rs. 2.20 lakhs of general reserve and Rs. 25 lakhs of Development rebate reserve. The trend of gross profit before provisions for interest on loans, taxes and appropriation

to reserves, however, is not quite discouraging. The gross profit in the year 1968-69 was Rs. 31.83 lakhs compared to Rs. 1.12 lakhs in the year 1962-63. The percentage of gross profit to the total sales turnover in the year 1968-69 works out at 6.44 which is much lower than 22.40 per cent in the year 1962-63.

Orissa Mining Corporation—The Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., is the earliest undertaking in the public sector and was incorporated in the year 1956. The main objective of this enterprise is to raise, assemble and transport iron ore and other materials in the State. The paid up capital of this corporation has increased from Rs. 75 lakhs in the year 1961-62 to Rs. 385 lakhs in the year 1967-68. The total sales of this corporation has increased from Rs. 15 lakhs in the year 1961-62 to Rs. 120 lakhs in the year 1967-68. The Company spent Rs. 25.97 lakhs towards wages and salaries of its employees in the year 1967-68. Although this is more than five times the corresponding wage bill in the year 1961-62 it is still less than the total wages paid in the year 1966-67. The corporation made a gross profit of Rs. 5.44 lakhs in 1966-67 as against a loss of Rs. 2.28 lakhs in the year 1961-62. It has also made a net profit of Rs. 1.47 lakhs in the year 1966-67.

Orissa State Electricity Board—Electricity and Power have direct bearing on industrial growth of the country. The generation of electricity in the State has remarkably increased over the last decade. The generation of electricity which stood at 628 m.kwt. in the year 1961-62 increased to 1,430 million kwt in the year 1968-69. Simultaneously, there has been

more than two-fold increase in the consumption of electricity, which has increased from 886 million kwt in the year 1961-62 to 1,250 million kwt. in the year 1968-69. As regards *per capita* consumption of electricity, there has also been significant increase during this period 50 from about 32 kwt. to kwt.

There has been increasing emphasis on the expansion of rural electrification in the country in recent years. As regards rural electrification in Orissa, the total number of villages electrified increased from 25 in 1961-62 to 705 in the year 1968-69. The total number of domestic consumers in rural areas more than doubled during this period. The State at the end of the Third Plan was 834 and increased to 2,493 by the end of the year 1969. In spite of substantial progress in this sector, Orissa still has the lowest percentage of villages electrified in the country. Considering the level which Kerala with 71 per cent, Madras with 60 per cent or even M. P. with 33 per cent of electrified villages reached, Orissa has to make tremendous efforts to raise its present level from 1.6 per cent electrified villages to a higher level.

State Transport Services—State Transport Services which came to operate in the year 1948-49 with a capital of Rs. 10.33 lakhs has increased its capital 27 times in a span of 19 years and in the year 1967-68, it was working with a capital of Rs. 207 lakhs. The fleet strength has increased from 43 to 621 and consequently the operational kms. have increased from 9.5 lakhs to 180 lakhs. The number of passengers served during this period came

lakhs starting from only 4.5 lakhs year 1948-49. It is thus revealed here has been fourteen fold increase in the fleet strength, twenty-one fold increase in the operational kilometres and five fold increase in the passenger traffic. The per Km. profit has varied from 15 paise to 31 paise during this period. The per Km. profit during the year 1968 was only 17 paise as against 19 and 31 paise during the preceding two years.

There has been tremendous increase in capital investment, but this has not been reflected in the profit position, probably due to unusual increase in expenditure.

Orissa Road Transport Co. Ltd.—The Orissa Road Transport Co. Ltd., which came to operate in the year 1951 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1.19 lakhs worked with a paid-up capital of Rs. 30.00 lakhs in the year 1967-68. During this period the fleet strength of the Company increased from 55 to 231, operational Kms. increased from 30.1 to 112.6 lakhs and the number of passengers served went up to 127.4 lakhs as against 18.6 lakhs. This shows that there has been a little more than four fold increase in the fleet strength and three and a half fold increase in the operational kilometres, and seven fold increase in the passenger traffic. The per Km. profit of the Company has varied from 0.01 paise to 36 paise during this period. The per Km. profit in the year 1967-68 was 31 paise as against 29 paise in the preceding year.

Orissa Forest Corporation—The Orissa Forest Corporation was formed in the year 1962 with a view to undertaking commercial and scientific exploitation of the forest resources in the State. The invest-

ment in this organisation in the year 1966 was about Rs. 74 lakhs, as against Rs. 11 lakhs in the year 1963. The Corporation had incurred a substantial loss in the year 1965-66 which had more than wiped off the accumulated profits. The sales of the Company increased from Rs. 15.3 lakhs in the year 1962-63 to Rs. 178.7 lakhs in the year 1965-66. The Company spent Rs. 6.89 lakhs towards wages and salaries to its employees in the year 1965-66.

CONCLUSION

Notwithstanding the ups and downs, the performance trend of the public sector in Orissa leads us to put greater confidence in its capacity in not strengthening the capital base of our economy, but also as an institutional means at the command of the State in earning an operating surplus and thereby providing additional resources for development, provided managerial efficiency is adequately raised. The suggestion of the Lokanathan Committee to the effect that in order to create an effective managerial cadre, it will be necessary to prepare a job evaluation chart, has yet to be implemented. Similarly, the acceptance of the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission in regard to the administration of public sector undertakings by a specialist cadre in preference to generalists still remains undecided. Meanwhile, whether the encouraging performance of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa in the year 1968-69, when it earned a record gross profit, is correlated to the administrative changeover from the generalists to the specialists during that year is yet to be studied. Alongwith this, higher dose of investment in the public sector during the Fourth Plan is all the more necessary for attaining a higher growth rate.

India's Fourth Five-Year Plan— An Outline

After a good deal of exercise by the planners and three years of 'Plan Holiday'; the final document of the Fourth Plan envisaging a total outlay of Rs. 24,882 crores both in Public and Private sectors was presented to the Parliament on the 18th May 1970. The document provides Rs. 8,090 crores for Central Sector, Rs. 4,606 for the State Sector, Rs. 781 crores for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 425 crores for Union Territories. According to the document, while the annual rate of growth in Agriculture will be 5 per cent, the rate of growth in Industrial Sector will range from 8 to 12 per cent. The overall growth rate will however be 5.5 per cent in during 1969—74. Domestic Savings and investment will go up to 13.2 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively in 1964.

A total outlay of Rs. 24,882 crores is envisaged for the Fourth Plan (1969—74). Of the aggregate outlay Rs. 15,902 crores is for the public sector and Rs. 8,980 crores is for the private sector programmes. In the public sector Rs. 13,655 crores have been provided for investment and Rs. 2,247 crores for current outlay. The total investment for the creation of productive assets aggregates to Rs. 22,635 crores.

The total public sector outlay includes Rs. 8,090 crores for Central schemes, Rs. 781 crores for Centrally sponsored schemes,

Rs. 6,606 crores for State schemes and Rs. 425 crores for schemes in the Union Territories. The State Plan outlays will be supplemented by the outlay for Centrally sponsored schemes which are mainly under agriculture, health, family planning and welfare of backward classes. These figures are given in the final document of the Fourth Plan, presented to Parliament on May 18, 1970.

GROWTH OF NATIONAL PRODUCT

On the basis of the programme of investment proposed for the Fourth Plan

vel of outputs expected to be reached
ferent sectors by 1973-74, it is esti-
l that the overall rate of growth during
ourth Plan will be about five and a

half per cent a year. The detailed sectoral
estimates of net national product for 1968-
69 to 1973-74 (in rupees crores at 1968-69
prices) are :

Item	1968-69	1973-74
..	14,250	18,212
..	449	539
..	165	200
..	<u>14,864</u>	<u>18,951</u>
..	317	465
..	2,242	3,490
..	1,559	2,011
..	1,142	1,722
..	237	370
..	<u>5,497</u>	<u>8,058</u>
..	1,309	1,785
..	469	595
..	181	265
..	659	925
..	3,105	4,357
..	<u>4,414</u>	<u>6,142</u>
..	440	554
..	675	797
..	1,308	1,444
..	1,873	2,360
..	<u>4,296</u>	<u>5,155</u>
..	29,071	38,306
..	(-) 270	(-) 408
..	28,801 or	37,898 or
..	<u>28,800</u>	<u>37,900</u>

OTHER GROWTH RATES

The Plan document says that according to the estimates of the Registrar-General, population is expected to grow at the rate of 2.5 per cent per year during the five-year period. The increase in per capita income over the Plan period will be about 3 per cent per year. The increase in foodgrains output visualised in the Plan of 5 per cent per annum will enable the country to dispense with concessional food imports by 1971. The rate of growth in various sectors of industry is envisaged at 8 per cent to 12 per cent per year. Efforts will be made to limit the growth of non-food imports to

5.5 per cent per year while securing an annual increase of 7 per cent in exports. In order to realise the rates of growth postulated, it will be necessary to step up the rate of domestic savings from the level of 8.8 per cent in 1968-69 to 13.2 per cent and that of investment from 11.3 per cent to 14.5 per cent by the end of the Plan.

As a result, the requirements of foreign aid, net of debt repayment and interest payments, in the terminal year of the Plan will be brought down to about half the level in 1968-69. A few selected macro-economic projections for the Fourth Plan are given below :

Item	Unit	1968-69	1973-74
National Income ..	Rs. Crores at 1968-69 prices	28,800	37,900
Population (Mid year October 1).	Million	527	596
Per capita income ..	Rupees	546	636
Domestic savings as percentage of National Income.	Per cent	8.8	13.2
Net investment as percentage of National Income.	Per cent	11.3	14.5

ANALYSIS OF OUTLAYS

A comparison of the proposed public sector outlay in the Fourth Plan with the

expenditure in the Third Plan and Annual Plans (1966-69) under each head of development is given below :

Head of Development	Third Plan	1966-69 *	(Rs. in crores) Fourth Plan
Agriculture and Allied Sectors.	1,088.9	1,166.6	2,728.2
Irrigation and Flood Control.	664.7	457.1	1,086.6
Power ..	1,252.3	1,182.2	2,447.5
Village and Small Industries.	236.0	144.1	293.1
Industry and Minerals ..	1,726.3	1,575.0	3,337.7
Transport and Communications.	2,111.7	1,239.1	3,237.3
Education ..	588.7	322.4	822.7
Scientific Research ..	71.6	51.1	140.3
Health ..	225.9	140.1	435.0
Family Planning ..	24.9	75.2	315.0
Water Supply and Sanitation	105.7	100.6	405.8
Housing and Urban and Regional Development.	127.6	63.4	237.0
Welfare of Backward Classes.	100.4	68.5	142.4
Social Welfare ..	19.4	12.1	41.4
Labour Welfare & Craftsmen Training.	55.8	35.5	39.9
Other Programmes ..	173.1	123.5	192.3
Total ..	8,573.0	6,716.5	15,902.2

*Subject to final adjustments

Compared to the Third Plan, substantially increased provisions have been made in almost all sectors. The more noteworthy increases are in respect of agriculture and allied sectors, power, industry, scientific research, family planning and water-supply.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT OUTLAYS

The distribution of the public and private sector outlays by major heads of development is given below :

FOURTH PLAN OUTLAY AND INVESTMENT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Head of Development	Public Sector		Private investment	Public and Private Sector		Percentage distribution of Total Outlay (Col. 6)
	Current outlay	Investment		Total investment	Total outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture and Allied Sectors.	610	2,118	1,600	3,718	4,323	17.4
Irrigation and Flood Control.	14	1,073	..	1,073	1,087	4.4
Power ..	..	2,448	..	2,448	2,523	10.1
Village and Small Industries.	107	186	75	2,523	853	3.4
Industry and Minerals	40	3,298	560	746	5,338	21.4
Transport and Communications.	40	3,197	2,000	5,298	4,157	16.7
Education ..	545	278	920	4,117	873	3.5
Scientific Research ..	45	95	50	328	140	0.5
Health ..	303	132	..	95	435	1.7
Family Planning ..	262	53	..	132	315	1.3
Water Supply and Sanitation.	2	404	..	53	406	1.6
Housing, Urban and Regional Development.	2	235	..	404	2,412	9.7
Welfare of Backward Classes.	142	..	2,175	2,410	442	1.8
Social Welfare ..	41	..	..	..	41	0.2
Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training.	20	20	..	20	40	0.2
Other Programmes ..	74	118	..	118	192	0.8
Inventories ..	..	..	..	..	1,600	6.5
Total ..	2,247	13,655	8,980	22,635	24,882	101.0

he estimate of development outlays do include most of the expenditure by localities out of their own resources on development schemes. Expenditure on the maintenance of developmental services and institutions established during the earlier years as well as the Annual Plan years 1966—69) will be provided for in the normal budgets and does not form part of Plan outlay.

CRITERIA FOR CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

The plan document says that the principles of allocation and the pattern of Central assistance to the States have undergone change. Under a formula adopted by the Committee of Chief Ministers of the National Development Council it was decided that after providing for the requirements of the States of Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir, the Central assistance to the remaining States for the Fourth Plan be distributed to the extent of 60 per cent on the basis of their population, 10 per cent on their *per capita* income if below the national average, and 10 per cent on the basis of tax effort in relation to *per capita* income, and that another 10 per cent be allotted in proportion to the commitments in respect of major continuing irrigation and power projects.

The remaining 10 per cent, it was decided, should be distributed among the States so as to assist them in tackling certain special problems, like those relating to metropolitan areas, floods, chronically drought affected areas and tribal areas.

In order to simplify the procedure for Central assistance, to avoid adoption of standard schemes, unsuited to local condi-

tions and needs as well as to ensure equity among States in regard to the grant assistance for the Plan, it has been decided that in future there will be no schematic patterns of assistance.

Central assistance will not be related to any specific scheme or programme under the State Plans but would be given to the States through block grants and block loans. Each State will get a fixed proportion (30 per cent) of Central assistance in the form of grant and the balance (70 per cent) by way of loans. To ensure that the overall priorities of the Plan are adhered to, outlays under certain heads or sub-heads of developments and specified schemes will, however, be earmarked and will not be diverted to other heads of developments.

The plan document says that States will now have much greater initiative in the formation of schemes and programmes. Till now the State Plans had been formulated by and large in terms of standard schemes which had been approved by the Central Ministries and the Planning Commission and which carried with them a quantum of assistance in the shape of loans and grants. Central assistance being predetermined, the size of the States' Plans will now be dependent largely on the efforts of the individual State to marshal its own resources for Plan programmes.

REDUCTION IN CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

The plan document points out that ever since the First Plan, a variety of programmes had been launched through schemes in which a uniform pattern of staffing and administrative organisation

were laid down by the Centre. They usually carried with them substantial Central assistance during the Plan period. These were called Centrally sponsored schemes. The responsibility for financing the committed expenditure for these at the end of the Plan fell on the States.

The States felt that most of the programmes envisaged in these schemes could be more appropriately carried out by them through their own Plans. It has been decided that in future only those Centrally sponsored schemes will be taken up which fulfil the following criteria: that they relate to demonstrations, pilot projects, surveys and research; that they have a regional or inter-State character; that they require lump sum provisions to be made until they could be broken down territorially; and that they have an overall significance from the all-India angle.

The position was reviewed in the light of these considerations and a shorter list of

Centrally sponsored schemes was drawn up and approved by the Committee of the National Development Council in September, 1968. The list contained 52 schemes compared to 92 originally included. Subsequently, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation have decided that the seven schemes to be administered by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research may be classified as purely Central schemes with the result that in the Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969-74, the total number of Centrally sponsored schemes is 45. These schemes will hereafter be wholly financed by the Central Government.

DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAY

The distribution of outlay between the Centre, Centrally sponsored schemes, States and Union Territories under major Plan heads of development for the Fourth Plan (in rupees crores) is summarised below:—

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development (1)	Centre (2)	Centrally sponsored (3)	Union Territories (4)	States (5)	Total (6)
Agriculture and Allied Sectors.	1,104.26	126.83	71.58	1,425.51	2,728.18
Irrigation and Flood Control.	23.50	..	12.68	1,050.39	1,086.57
Power	..	..	..	..	2,447.51
Village and Small Industries.	424.72	22.00	81.78	1,919.07	2,447.57
	148.65	5.10	10.41	128.97	293.13

Head of Development	Centre	Centrally sponsored	Union Territories	States	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Industry and Minerals ..	3,150.86	..	3.79	183.06	3,337.71
Transport and Communication.	2,622.00	42.00	90.72	482.54	3,237.26
Education ...	241.00	30.00	51.77	499.89	822.66
Scientific Research ...	140.26	..	..	..	140.26
Health ..	53.50	176.50	19.28	185.75	435.03
Family Planning ..	..	315.00	..	..	315.00
Water-Supply and Sanitation.	3.80	2.00	43.33	356.66	405.79
Housing, Urban and Regional Development.	48.60	..	21.33	167.10	237.03
Welfare of Backward Classes.	0.50	59.50	4.95	77.43	142.38
Social Welfare ..	27.43	2.00	1.41	10.54	41.38
Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training.	10.00	..	2.88	27.02	39.90
Other Programmes ...	90.68	..	9.09	92.54	192.31
Total ..	8,089.76	780.93	425.00	6,606.47	1,59,02.16

Rs. 950 CRORE ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE

The Plan document points out that the outlay under agriculture does not fully reflect the anticipated step-up inasmuch as it does not take into account the substantial investment to be financed in this sector by some of the financial institutions, namely, Agro-Industries Corporations, Land Development Banks and Central Co-operative Banks.

The investment in agriculture to be financed by these institutions from resources other than Plan outlays would amount to Rs. 950 crores. The Rural Electrification Corporation will make a supporting investment of Rs. 150 crores. The relevant figures of investment (Rs. crores) in agriculture from different financial institutions are :

(Rs. crores)

Institution (1)	Investment Loans Advanced			1969-74		
	1966-67 (2)	1967-68 (3)	1968-69 (4)	Total Invest- ment loans to be finan- ced (5)	Plan out- lay (6)	Other resources to be raised (7)
Agricultural Refinance Corporation.	2.1	5.7	10.0	200.0	200.0	..
Agro-Industries Corporation.	..	..	..	100.0	50.0	50.0
Land Development Bank	60.0	78.0	100.0	700.0	200.0	500.0
Central Co-operative Banks.	15.0	15.0	15.0	150.0	..	150.0
Indian Dairy Corporation.	..	..	..	95.0	95.0	..
Commercial Banks ..	..	..	..	250.0	..	250.0
Total ..	77.1	98.7	125.0	1,495.0	545.0	950.0

DIMENSIONS OF STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES PLANS

Central assistance and State resources for the Fourth Plan shown in the plan document are given below :

The broad distribution of State outlays

(Rs. crores)

States	States' Resources	Central Assistance	Total Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	180.50	240.00	420.50
Assam	41.75	220.00	261.75
Bihar	193.28	338.00	531.28
Gujarat	297.00	158.00	455.00
Karnataka	146.50	78.50	225.00
Kerala	13.40	145.00	158.40
Jammu and Kashmir	83.40	175.00	258.40
Madhya Pradesh	121.00	262.00	383.00
Maharashtra	652.62	245.50	898.12
Mysore	177.00	173.00	350.00
Nagaland	5.00	35.00	40.00
Orissa	62.60	160.00	222.60
Punjab	192.56	101.00	293.56
Rajasthan	82.00	220.00	302.00
Tamil Nadu	317.36	202.00	519.36
Uttar Pradesh	439.00	526.00	965.00
West Bengal	101.50	221.00	322.50
Total	3,106.47	3,500.00	6,606.47

The outlays for Union Territories plans for the Fourth Plan are :

FOURTH PLAN OUTLAYS 1969-74—UNION TERRITORIES

Union Territories	(Rs. crores)
(1)	Revised Outlay (2)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	14.00
Chandigarh ..	7.75
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	2.30
Delhi ..	162.65
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	39.50
Himachal Pradesh ..	101.40
Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands.	2.00
Manipur ..	30.25
NEFA ..	17.99
Pondicherry ..	12.50
Tripura ..	34.66
Total	425.00

CENTRAL SCHEMES OF BENEFIT TO STATES

The plan document points out that the Central Plan also includes provision to the extent of Rs. 545 crores by way of support to the State programmes through institutions like Agricultural Refinancing Corporation, Land Development Bank, Rural Electrification Corporation, Indian Dairy Corporation. Provisions have also been made in the Central Plan for a few schemes which will directly benefit the States. Among them are the schemes for small farmers and agricultural labourers (Rs. 115 crores) dry farming (Rs. 20 crores) and area development (Rs. 15 crores). Thus a significant portion of the additional outlay in the Central sector plan is designed to support the development programmes included in the State Plans and the total Plan expenditure in States (excluding purely Central sector programmes, as for example railways, large industries, and ports) will be substantially larger than the outlays in State Plans. The State Plan outlays in major heads of development in rupees crores are :

Hheads of Development	Third Plan	Annual Plans 1966-69	Fourth Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture and allied sectors	..	779	1426
Irrigation and Flood Control	..	448	1050
	..	655	

Head of Development	Third Plan	Annual Plans 1966-69	Fourth Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Power	1139	970	1919
Industry and Minerals	203	146	312
Transport and Communications	294	210	483
Social Services	844	456	1324
Other Programmes	58	43	92
Total	4165	3052*	6606

*Actuals for 1966-67 and 1967-68 and anticipated for 1968-69

TARGETS AND RESULTS

The targets aimed at and the results anticipated in selected fields in 1973-74 along with actuals for 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69 (estimated) are indicated below:

Item	Unit	1960-61 actuals	1965-66 actuals	1968-69 estimated	1973-74 targets/ estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Agriculture and Allied Sectors—</i>					
Foodgrains production	.. mill. tonnes ..	82	72	98 (1)	129
Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	.. mill. tonnes ..	11.2	12.1	12 (1)	15
Oilseeds	.. mill. tonnes ..	7	6.3	8.5 (1)	10.5
Cotton	.. mill. bales ..	5.3	4.8	6 (1)	8
Jute	.. mill. bales ..	4.1	4.5	6.2 (1)	7.4
Tobacco	.. thou. tonnes..	307	298	350	450
High yielding varieties (area covered)	mill. hectares	..	..	9.2	25
<i>Consumption of Fertilisers—</i>					
Nitrogenous (N)	.. thou. tonnes..	210	550	1145	3200
Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	.. thou. tonnes..	70	130	391	1400
Potassic (K ₂ O)	.. thou. tonnes..	26	80	160	900
Plant protection (area covered)	.. mill. hectares	6.5	16.6	40	80
Short and medium term loans advanced by Primary Co-operative Credit Societies.	Rs. crores ..	202	342	450	750

Item	Unit	1960-61 actuals	1965-65 actuals	1968-69 estimated	1973-74 target estimated	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Membership of Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.	mill. Nos.	--	17	26	30	42
<i>Area irrigated (gross)—</i>						
Major and medium ..	mill. hectares	..	13.1	15.2	16.9	20.8
Minor ..	mill. hectares	..	14.8	17	19	22.2
Agricultural pump sets energised.	thou. Nos.	..	191.8	512.9	1087.6	2649
<i>Industry and minerals—</i>						
Steel ingots ..	mill. tonnes	..	3.42	6.53	6.5	9.8
Alloy and special steel	thou. tonnes	..	..	40	43	220
Aluminium ..	thou. tonnes	..	18.3	62.1	125.3	220
Machine tools ..	Rs. crores	..	7	29	20	65
Sulphuric acid ..	thou. tonnes	..	368	662	1038	2500
Caustic soda ..	thou. tonnes	..	101	218	304	500
Soda ash ..	thou. tonnes	..	152	331 (A)	405 (A)	550
Refinery products (in terms of crude).	mill. tonnes	..	56.8	9.4	15.4	26
Petroleum crude ..	mill. tonnes	..	0.41	3.02	6.06	8.5
Paper and paper board	thou. tonnes	..	350	558	647	850
Plastics ..	thou. tonnes	..	9.5	31.3	58.1	225
<i>Fertilisers production—</i>						
Nitrogenous (N) ..	thou. tonnes	..	101	232	541	2500
Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅) ..	thou. tonnes	..	53	123	210	900
Cement ..	mill. tonnes	..	8	10.8	12.2	18

Item	Unit	1960-61 actuals	1965-66 actuals	1968-69 estimated	1973-74 targets/ estimates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
made ..	mill. metres ..	4649	4401	4597	5100
-made fabrics ..	mill. metres ..	546	870	1090	1500
loom, Powerloom and Khadi.	mill, metres ..	2067	3.41	3596	4250
ils—					
ore ..	mill tonnes ..	11	24.5	28.7	51.4
l excluding lignite..	mill. tonnes ..	55.7	66.7	69.5	93.5
—					
alled capacity ..	mill. Kw. ..	5.65	10.17	14.29	22.07
port—					
ailway freight originating.	mill. tonnes ..	156	203	204	265
aced roads ..	thou. Kms. ..	236	287	325	385
mmercial vehicles on road.	thou. Nos. ..	225	333	386	585
ipping tonnage ..	thou. G. R. T. ..	857	1540	2140	3500
ation—					
eral Education					
udents in Schools ..	mill. Nos. ..	44.7	66.3	74.3	96.4
hnical Education—					
mission Capacity					
Degree ...	thou. Nos. ..	13.8	24.7	25	25
Diploma ..	thou. Nos. ..	25.8	48	48.6	48.6
alth—					
Hospital beds/Doctors	thou. Nos. ..	185.6	240.1	255.7	281.6
Practicing ..	thou. Nos. ..	70	86	102.5	137.9
amily Planning—					
Rural ..	numbers ..	1,100	3,676	4,326	5,225
Rural Sub-Centers ..	numbers ..	..	7,081	22,826	31,752
Urban Centres ..	numbers ..	549	1381	1797	1856

(1) Base level

The Talcher Thermal Station And Transmission Schem

7th February 1968 was an unforgettable day for Orissa, especially for its Electricity Department. On this day, the Prime Minister of India, Srimati Indira Gandhi, inaugurated the first of the four steam turbine generating units of the Talcher Thermal Station whose foundation stone had been laid on 5th January, 1964 by her illustrious father late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India. This Power Station was conceived to meet the increasing power demand of Orissa over and above the maximum capability of the Hirakud Power Stations. The construction of this Power Station was taken up by the Government of Orissa, Irrigation & Power Department (Power Branch) and completed in all respects by the end of 1969-70. The Power Station was handed over on 1-6-70 to the Orissa State Electricity Board, who are in charge of generation and distribution of electricity in the State. Prior to this, the Talcher Transmission System, also constructed and commissioned by the same agency had been handed over to the Orissa State Electricity Board on 1st February 1970. Thus these two Projects costing over 35 crores of rupees, after construction, testing and satisfactory operation for over two years were handed over to the Orissa State Electricity Board by the State Government during the year 1970, making it a memorable year in the history of engineering construction and achievement in Orissa.

A Thermal Power Station in Orissa was considered to be essential for meeting the additional requirements of power and safe-guard against uncertain power potential from Hirakud Hydro Stations due to vagaries of weather. Talcher has abundance of low grade coal suitable for Power generation and availability of water.

n the river Brahmani. Therefore a Thermal Power Stations, initially with 4 units, each 62.5 M.W. was decided to be constructed at Talcher, at a suitable place chosen near about the Railway Station. Sufficient land required for the Power Station, its Coalyard and Colony was acquired. A pumping station on the right bank of river Brahmani near Talcher was installed for water supply to the Power Station. Two Pre-stressed concrete pipe lines were laid upto the Power Station (about 8 K.M.) for carrying the water. Coal from the mines was arranged to be transported by laying a belt conveyor about 9 K. M. from the coal mines to the Power Station. Necessary transmission scheme was also taken up simultaneously for the utilisation of Talcher Power. This consisted of 92 miles of 20 K.V. line, 64 miles of 132 K.V. line, and 132 K.V. Sub-stations at Chainpal and Jipur Road and a large 220 K.V./132 K.V. sub-station at Joda.

The Scheme has been financed by the Government of Orissa under 101—Capital Outlay—on Electricity Schemes. The major part of Foreign Exchange requirement for the Project has been allocated by Government of India from A.I.D. Loan No. 190 for Talcher Thermal Scheme. The balance of the Foreign Exchange has been allocated from free resources. The Government of India have also obtained rupees 15 crores from P.L.-480.

The Project was initiated for construction in 1962, land acquired in 1963 foundation stone laid in January 1964 and completed in 1969. The progress of construction has been very satisfactory considering the various delays, bottle-necks and calamities during construction. Delays in preliminary works and land acquisition, arranging foreign exchange and import license or obtaining special wagons from the railways for transporting heavy packages are mainly of a procedural nature. But the worst set-backs were from unforeseen causes such as : Off-loading of vital equipments at Karachi during the Indo-Pakistan war in 1965 and extensive damage and pilferage in Calcutta Port, during unloading and transshipment. Valuable time at crucial periods was lost in obtaining replacements. In addition, there was the natural draw back to speedy execution in the isolated location of Talcher with complete absence of modern workshop and marketing facilities for engineering tools and materials.

However inspite of these hurdles the Project has been completed in all respects including minor improvements and alterations. Even the accounts are in the process of being finalised and scheduled to be closed with the target of March 1971.

The Talcher Power Station is a modern Thermal Station and was the

So long as the millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold everyman a traitor, who, having been educated at their expense, pays not the least heed to them

—Vivekananda

first-one of its kind to be built in Orissa. A group of Consulting Engineers, required by the U. S. A. I. D. were appointed to advise the Project authorities in the engineering, construction and commissioning of the equipments. Several Indian and American contractors were engaged in supply and erection of the equipments. Quite a sizeable portion of the work was executed by the Department itself. The present Electrical Projects Organisation of the State Irrigation & Power Department was in charge of this Project. Originally this Organisation was a smaller unit only for the handling of the Talcher construction. The entire field-work, dove-tailing the various engineering concepts and coordinating the work of several contractors was in its hand. Almost all the skilled and unskilled workmen were men of Orissa. It is a matter of pride for the engineers and people of Orissa to have been able to complete this work with the minimum help and advice from outsiders. The present engineering set up for operation and maintenance of the Power Station is completely from Orissa cadre and excepting a handful of highly skilled technicians, the rest of the staff for running the Power Station are sons of the soil. The man-power employment in Talcher was as high as 4,000 during the peak of construction. For operation and maintenance of the Power Station, and various facilities such as Colony, Water-supply,

Sanitation, Health, Education, etc. nearly 1,000 men are engaged. This number inclusive of more than 100 graduate and licentiate engineers of different ranks.

A small compact township for the employees was constructed near the Power Station with facilities such as electricity, water-supply, sanitation, health, education. Besides residential accommodation, market buildings, schools, recreation and welfare etc., have also been provided in the Thermal Colony.

The Power generation at Talcher Thermal Station could not have started at a more opportune moment than what it did. This is evident from the demand on this Station and utilisation of its power. The Talcher Thermal Station forms a part of the Hirakud grid supplying power to North-East Orissa. Prior to 1968 summer there had been drastic power cuts due to insufficient water in the Hirakud Reservoir and also power had to be purchased from Bihar at very high rates to meet committed requirements in this area of Orissa. Right from the moment the unit of Talcher Thermal Power Station was commissioned, it was required to contribute its generation to make up the shortfall in the Hirakud grid and the following statistics will indicate the contribution of energy from Talcher to the Hirakud system.

Units generated in Million Kwh.

1967-68 (from 12/67 to 3/68).
 1968-69 ..
 1969-70 ..

Talcher	Hirakud
52.00	801.00
384.00	837.00
420.00	810.00

Total
 857.00
 1,221.00
 1,230.00

his utilisation of Talcher Power was sible because of completion of the uired transmission lines and sub-ions taken up simultaneously along with Talcher Thermal Station. In spite of the ancial recession during the past two ars there has been increased demand for wer and it is anticipated to go on reasing at much higher rate during the Plan. A Fertiliser Plant at Talcher quiring about 40 MW, Electro-Metal-rgical Industries at Jajpur Road requir-g about 20 MW, increased demand from industan Steel Ltd., and a prospective econd Steel Plant in the North-Eastern art of the State will require large untam of power. In addition, Orissa as an ambitious programme for large cale rural electrification and lift irrigation projects in the 4th Plan. All these demands an be confidently met by the State Electricity Board because of Talcher Thermal Station. Above all, the uncertain-ies of power generation from Hirakud in

years of lean rainfall will no longer be a threat to the existing and future growth of industries in Orissa and irrigation potential of the Hirakud Reservoir will be uncurbed.

Orissa has a large potential for develop- ing Hydro Power. The Balimela Hydro Power Project is under construction and will start generation from 1972-73 onwards. New Hydroelectric Projects like Indravati, Kolab and Bhimkund are under active consideration. But in any power system a combination of Hydro Power and Thermal Power is essential to maintain the firm supply to the consumers. Therefore im- portance of a Thermal Station in spite of its higher cost of generation cannot be over emphasized: It will not be a very distant future when addition of more Thermal units or a larger Thermal Station at Talcher would be required to augment and strengthen the generation capacity of the all Orissa grid.

I do not believe in short-violent cuts to success.....However much I may sympathise with and admire worthy motives, I am uncompromising opponent of violent methods even to serve the noblest causes.

—Gandhi

Rural Electrification in Orissa

The total population of Orissa according to 1961 census is 17,548,846 out of which 16,439,196, i.e. 93 per cent are staying in 46,466 villages scattered throughout the State. So the development of the State depends fully on the development of the rural masses. The progress made in the field of rural electrification in the State prior to Third Plan was insignificant, only 176 of towns and villages having been electrified during this period. Needless to say this was due to the meagre allocation of funds for rural electrification scheme. More importance was given to this scheme in the 3rd plan as it was felt that without the benefits of electricity, the lot of the rural masses cannot be improved. During the 3rd plan, against the provision of Rs. 330.00 lakhs for rural electrification scheme and a programme for electrifying 400 villages a sum of Rs. 377.87 lakhs was spent resulting in electrification of 416 villages. In the three Annual Plan periods, that is from 1966-67 to 1968-69, 289 villages

have been electrified in the State at a total expenditure of Rs. 272.44 lakhs. During the year 1969-70, 146 villages have been electrified as against 100 villages programmed for electrification. Thus the total villages excluding 62 towns electrified in Orissa up to the end of March 1970 come to 967 as against 46,466 villages. So the performances of rural electrification in Orissa compares very poorly with all India standard, being only 2 per cent as compared to all India average of 10 per cent. The reason for the slow progress of the Scheme is non-provision of adequate funds. When other States are incurring expenditure on rural electrification Scheme at the rate of Rs. 7 to 8 crores per year, we have only spent Rs. 9.35 crores during the last 15 years.

PROGRESS OF LIFT IRRIGATION

Prior to the 2nd plan no pumps were energised in the State for lift irrigation.

ORISSA REVIEW—AUGUST, 1970

purposes. During the 2nd plan period 8 lift irrigation points were energised in his State and during the 3rd plan, power supply to 79 lift irrigation points was given. During the three annual plan periods, that is from 1966-67 to 1968-69, service connections to 184 lift irrigation points in the State were given for lift irrigation purposes in order to increase the food production in the State. During the year 1969-70, 49 lift irrigation points and 91 pump sets have been energised. So the total number of lift irrigation points and pump sets energised by the end of March 1970 comes to 320 and 568 respectively.

CURRENT PROGRAMMES

An amount of Rs. 6.05 crores have been approved by the Working Group under the normal plan for expenditure on rural electrification and lift irrigation schemes in Orissa during the 4th plan period to electrify 750 villages and 900 lift irrigation points. Recent trends indicate that a greater volume of funds will be available for the activities of the Electricity Board from (i) Open Market borrowings, (ii) Agricultural Financing Corporation, (iii) Rural Electrification Corporation. The exact quantum which may be expected is hard to estimate just now. However, it is quite evident that the Orissa State Electricity Board can anticipate a substantial increase in resources. Uptill now the Rural Electrification Corporation have accepted two schemes, i.e. supply of power to 139 dug well lift irrigation scheme and villages in Suktel Valley in Bolangir Block II and supply of power to 123 dug well lift irrigation points and villages in Nigra Valley under Banarpal Block I in Dhenkanal

district and they have sanctioned Rs. 19.00 lakhs and Rs. 17.00 lakhs respectively for these schemes for expenditure this year as against the total estimated cost of Rs. 54.83 and Rs. 46.917 lakhs. Further, 4 schemes one from each districts like Kalahandi, Dhenkanal, Bolangir and Cuttack at a total estimated amount of Rs. 95.50 lakhs have been submitted to Rural Electrification Corporation for sanction of loan this year. Another six Rural Electrification Schemes have also been submitted to Agricultural Finance Corporation for granting of loan to the Board, the receipt of the same is awaited. If sufficient loans are granted by these Corporations, the Board may be able to electrify about 400 villages and 6,000 pump sets each year during the 4th plan period. But the most important point and one which is most likely to be ignored is the fact that investment on rural electrification schemes would invariably necessitate investment in transmission & distribution scheme. It is not sufficient to find funds for rural electrification scheme only, unless from some source, necessary finances for transmission & distribution scheme can also be located. If sufficient thought is not devoted to this, inadequate transmission and distribution system can cripple the effectiveness of rural electrification schemes. For every scheme, the availability of adequate sub-station and line-capacity right from generating may have to be checked and where they are saturated suitable additional capacities planned and executed. Thus along with planning for rural electrification schemes, parallel planning for transmission and distribution is very vital.

POWER FOR AGRICULTURE

There is an increased emphasis on agriculture and provision of power for the same. The supply of power to the village for lighting and other purposes has been relegated to the second priority, though such village electrification is not completely denied. While directing that electricity should be made available for agricultural purposes, till recently the concrete suggestions were only about lift irrigation points. Now-a-days, the need for power for other agricultural needs such as rice hulling, oil milling, cold storage, etc. is also being gradually recognised. However, the earlier plan which was almost entirely dependent on population index needs suitable revision.

Lift irrigation is the best known use of power for agriculture at present. Lift irrigation could be from major rivers or perennial streams, or it could be from tube-wells. Sufficient information is available in respect of the major rivers and their minimum flow during the year. Information on perennial streams should also be collected. In that case, it would be quite easy to plan river pumping schemes based on such rivers and streams. But where a particular stream has flow only for a short period after the rainy season, the utilisation of river pumping points is bound to be very restricted and correspondingly the energy consumption will be very low. In these cases some preliminary investigation or availability of water is desirable before investment on electric lines is undertaken.

As regards lift irrigation schemes based on ground water, whether taken up by government or by private persons, initial boring is inevitable. The Board in this case would like to be sure of the likely use for a reasonable period every year before embarking on electrification schemes based on such lift irrigation points.

However, basing on the above points Master Plan for lift irrigation developed in the State is being drawn up by the Director of Lift Irrigation in consultation with the Electricity Board. This may be finalised early. One of the important steps now being taken by the Orissa State Electricity Board is to see how existing lines can be made fully economic by connecting more loads, if necessary with small extensions. For this purpose, the government have issued instructions to sponsor Block Development Officers to sponsor such schemes early in consultation with the Director of Lift Irrigation. The villages within 5 miles of existing lines could all be connected with minimum investment and maximum advantage. Demand for power could be channelised as far as possible to take electricity from existing lines with minimum extensions.

In order to remove the imbalance in power development, certain steps are being taken by the Orissa State Electricity Board. The norm fixed till now is that Rural Electrification lines should have a minimum return of 15 per cent by the year. However, for the scheme to be executed in underdeveloped districts, the Board have reduced the minimum return from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Reorientation and Expansion of Educational Facilities

"The destiny of India is now being shaped in her class rooms", says the report Education Commission. If education to play a vital role in the national development it must relate to life needs, aspirations of people, identify the problem of a rapidly changing society and tell the way to the solution of colossal problems of poverty and unemployment. But unfortunately with the best of efforts our schools and colleges have not been made instruments of social change and secondly the quality of education has not very much improved over what it was in pre-independence years. So there is urgent need for reorienting education in this country. Further with the backwardness of our economy it has not been possible to provide basic minimum facilities of education to every nook and corner of our State and even if the facilities are provided there are other difficulties that stand in the way

of students not turning up to the school in sufficient number. In a developed economy people run after education whereas in the developing stage of economy the position is just the reverse. But still efforts have to be continued and even accelerated for expanding educational facilities with the aim that every boy and girl in the school going age can be put in the school at a walkable distance from his residence and every student with a genuine thirst for learning may not be deprived of the privilege.

Below are highlighted certain developments that are taking place in different levels of education in our State.

QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT

As far as the primary stage of education is concerned, in all the three Plans our

emphasis was on the quantitative improvement but even then it has not been possible to achieve the desired goal in that direction due to paucity of funds. We have not been able to catch up with the advanced States like Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal, etc. When Kerala has put in 100 per cent of the school going children in the school our record is only 71 per cent. In the 4th plan our target has been fixed at 87 per cent. Because of difficulties which are well known, all our girls have not been brought to the school.

The problem of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students still remains formidable. Efforts are being made to provide adequate facilities to the six backward districts with predominantly tribal population. In the fourth plan provisions are being made for starting a primary school in every habitation with a population of 300 and above. In most of our primary schools which are being run with a single teacher, second teachers are being provided and similarly 2 teacher schools are being provided with a third teacher and so on. In the backward and border areas in order to attract the teachers to serve in such areas, residential quarters are being built for them. Quality of our primary schools in comparison to the schools all over India possibly would stand at the lowest. For improving the quality of such schools untrained teachers are gradually being replaced by the trained matriculates wherever possible and the E. T. Schools are being converted to C. T. Schools in gradual stages. In some primary schools trained graduates are being appointed. Science and agriculture have been introduced at the M. E. School stage and for that refresher courses are

being organised for the teachers in the State Institute of Education so that they may be properly equipped to teach the new subjects.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary Schools should occupy the most vital position in the whole structure of education. While the primary schools merely bring the pupil to the door of education, the secondary schools should help him prepare for life outside. In advanced countries there has been diversification at this stage. As for example in America almost all the schools have five stream such as agricultural, commercial, technical, engineering and college preparatory. But in our State except one demonstration multipurpose school and a few technical schools all the schools provide only one type of education. This is the greatest drawback in our system of education. However steps are being taken to vocationalise the secondary schools in gradual stages.

AGRICULTURE BIASED EDUCATION

Education Commission has given emphasis on this and have recommended that our students should participate in some productive work. Accordingly, as a first step, agriculture will be introduced as a subject in 100 schools this year. Boys must learn how to apply science to agriculture and thereby will be in a position to maximise agricultural production, if they want to take agriculture as their occupation in subsequent years. If this programme succeeds agricultural and other crafts can be started in more schools. Since almost all the Government high schools are understaffed or run with teachers who are not properly qualified. Government are expanding the

prize for college education with high school products. When nearly 10 per cent of the high graduates come for collegiate education nearly 56 per cent of school students join the college. There are many suitable avenues of employment here. Because of this crowded and ill-equipped colleges. Sometime back at the request of Education Minister, University Commission sent a team to study the state of college education in our country. Their report is awaited. As a result of their visit colleges are getting their usual grant for the purpose of buildings, hostels, library, laboratory, etc. Our three universities in their infancy have been able to get greater sustenance from the Government as a result of the visit of this team.

EXPANDING AVENUES

A language institute has been set up by the Government of India for

A REVIEW—AUGUST, 1970

ing slum, working roads agricultural embankments, etc. have been kept as the N. S. C. programmes. Work experience has not so far been an integral part of our education at any stage. However if these programmes succeed the gulf between the masses and the intelligentsias will be narrowed down to a great extent. The students by involving themselves in some kind of work for the common man will not only help mitigating his difficulties but will be infused with a greater sense of social responsibility. Sometime back a committee was set up to investigate into the causes of student indiscipline which has posed a very serious problem in the recent times. They have made for reaching recommendations in their report which is under the consideration of Government.

ADULT AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

Last but not the least is the programme of adult and social education. Though
(See Page 60)

CARE OF THE BACKWARD

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa constitute a sizeable portion of the population. Out of the total population of 1,75,48,846 the population of Scheduled Tribes is 42,23,757, that is 24.06% and that of Scheduled Castes 27,63,858, that is 15.74%. There are 62 and 93 communities of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively found all over the State. More than one third of the total area of the State is declared as Scheduled Areas which comprises the entire district of Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh, the district of Koraput excluding Kasipur, the agency area of Ganjam district excluding Pandakhola Mutha of Suruda Taluk and the district of Boudh Khandmal excluding Chokpad Khandam and Boudh Subdivision.

A short account of the activities in the direction of welfare of the backward is given below.

(i) *Educational Development*—The State Government have been taking special measures for the last two decades for spread of education in the tribal and

Scheduled Caste concentrated areas keeping in view the constitutional obligations embodied in Article 46 of the constitution. With the special measures adopted and concessions granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their education has made a good progress in the post-independence period. This is evident from the fact that the percentage of literacy which was only 1.5 and 3.3 among the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively before independence has now increased to 7.4 and 11.6 according to 1961 census. There is still a wide gap to bridge up and steps are being taken for further intensification of the educational programmes.

(ii) With the limited resources available the State Government by the end of the year 1969-70 opened 94 Ashram Schools (Residential M. E. Schools), out of which 22 are for girls, 13 Residential Sevashrams, 1,185 Sevashrams, 135 Chatsalis, 144 Ungraded Sevashrams, 3 Teachers Training Centres and 773 hostels. Besides, Ashram Schools including 3 for girls have been upgraded to High Schools by the end of 1969-70. The Ashram Schools and High

ls are residential institutions where boarding and lodging are provided for students. Along with general education up to M. E. standard in Ashram schools, training in Craft like Tailoring, Sewing, Carpentry, etc., are imparted to students. Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarships at varying rates are awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in M. E. and H. E. schools and Post-Matric institutions. Stationery and Writing materials, a pair of socks and shirt are supplied to each Seva student. During the last three years 42 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were admitted in the Tribal School at Bhubaneswar. In order to ensure admission in general technical courses of studies, seats have been reserved for them in varying percentages. Provision has been made at the Revenshaw College, Cuttack for providing Pre-Examination training facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, who intend to appear at the competitive examination for the State Civil Services. By the end of 1969-70, 27 Scheduled Tribe students have been admitted in the Tribal School.

(b) *Economic Uplift*—Under the economic programmes the most important achievement is the opening of 75 Tribal Development Blocks for all-round development of the tribal areas. Due to paucity of funds, no new Tribal Development Blocks have been opened after 1966-67. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are economically backward. They are exploited by anti-social and unscrupulous elements in the general population. In order to improve their economic condition, and to check exploitation, Purchase, Sale and Fair

Price Shops have been organised in the interior tribal areas to supply them commodities of their daily requirements at reasonable prices and to afford them marketing facilities so that they can get proper prices for their produces. So far 11 units of P. S. F. S. Schemes have been opened in the tribal concentrated areas of the State. In order to give paddy and ragi on loan to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes at a reasonable rate of interest, funds for opening of 985 Graingolas were sanctioned by the end of 1962-63. One Technical Training Institute and two Training-cum-Production Centres opened previously are continuing for imparting technical training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Minor Forest Produce Enquiry Committee, an Apex Forest Marketing Co-operative Society has been established at Bhubaneswar, which is continuing to function, to fully control the trade of Minor Forest Produce and render economic help to the tribals in the State. In order to fulfil the constitutional obligations, and to increase the representation of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the State Civil Services the State Government have reserved 24 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes and 16 per cent for Scheduled Castes in all these services of the State. Funds are being provided for construction of roads in the tribal areas at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per mile. Waste lands are allotted to people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes on a preferential basis if they be landless or possess lands less than 5 acres. They are also exempted from payment of Salami, if they are found to be poor on enquiry.

(c) Health, Housing and other Schemes—

In order to provide medical facilities to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department have established 19 six-bedded Hospitals, 11 Allopathic Dispensaries, 11 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 14 Mobile Health Units, of which 17 six-bedded Hospitals, all Alopahic and Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 13 Mobile Health Units are functioning. Besides funds are also provided for eradication of Yaws and treatment of V. D. For providing drinking water facilities to them, wells, tanks, tube-wells, etc., are sunk every year. For provision of good dwelling houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, subsidy @ Rs. 1,250 are given to each individual for construction of two-roomed hutments with fire proof roofing. Grants-in-aid are being given every year to non-official organisations for doing Socio-Economic Uplift work for them.

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) To study the problems of untouchability a Sub-Committee has been constituted at the State level with the Minister, T. & R. W. as the Chairman. This Sub-Committee is now touring in different areas with Scheduled Caste

concentration and examining how best the practice of untouchability can be removed. Another Committee known as Evaluation Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. B. Singh Bariha, M.L.A. to evaluate the progress of Welfare Schemes undertaken in the plan periods. The reports of both the Committees are awaited.

(b) A "Standing Committee" on employment under the Chairmanship of Minister T. & R. W. has been constituted to review the performances of Departments, Heads of Departments and Public undertakings in the matter of appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. The Committee has made a number of recommendations in its various sittings. The State Government are taking expeditious steps to implement these recommendations.

(c) A Sub-committee to enquire into the matter pertaining to lease of waste lands in favour of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister T. & R. W. The Sub-Committee has completed its enquiry in the Mayurbhanj district.

(From Page 57)

liquidation of illiteracy is a very vast and vital problem provision that has been made for the programme is not commensurate with its size. Government of India has set up an adult education board at the Centre and proposes that this problem

should be tackled on a war footing. This requires enormous effort and funds. Although a clear picture regarding the Central assistance is known the State Government will launch upon the scheme with greater vigour and vigour.

TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH SERVICES

Oissa has got special health problems due to use of law socio-economic conditions of people, mass illiteracy and communication problems. With the implementation of various health programmes in different periods, the mortality and morbidity has been reduced to a considerable extent. Shortage of technical man-power has been tackled successfully through medical education and training programmes. Due to the increased outlay in different Plans, the *per capita* expenditure on health services has been enhanced from Rs. 0.42 paise during the First Five-Year Plan to Rs. 4.80 paise during 1969-70.

The following activities are notable in the field of Health Services in the State during the year 1969-70.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

Three Medical Colleges are functioning in the State. At lot of improvement to these colleges and attached hospitals have

been made during the Plan periods by provision of teaching staff, equipments, augmentation of bed strength of the college hospitals, increase in annual admission capacity and construction of buildings as well as staff quarters. The present bed strength of S. C. B. Medical College Hospital is 1,138 and the annual admission capacity of the college is 150. The Headquarters Hospital, Sambalpur has been merged with V. S. S. Medical College, Burla in the interest of teaching and better service to the patients. The bed strength of this college hospital is 676 and the annual admission capacity of the college is 100 at present.

Various buildings of the M. K. C. G. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur which were started during 1961-62 including the Medical College building, hostels for Boys, Girls and House Surgeons, staff quarters and out patients department have been completed. The construction of the College Hospital build-

ing has been taken up during the last financial year. This college has since been recognised by the Indian Medical Council.

Post-Graduate medical education has been introduced in the S. C. B. Medical College Cuttack, as well as V. S. S. Medical College, Burla in order to provide teachers for the Medical Colleges and specialists for the District and Subdivisional Headquarters Hospitals.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CANCER INSTITUTE AT CUTTACK

It has been proposed to develop the existing cancer wing having 100 beds attached to the S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack to a cancer Institute having 200 beds during the Fourth Plan period. A cobalt-therapy unit is functioning in the existing cancer wing for treatment of this formidable disease. Equipments worth of Rs. 1-90 lakhs have been purchased during the last financial year for this purpose.

TRAINING OF PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL

Though the annual admission capacity of the four Nursing Training Centres functioning at Cuttack, Burla, Berhampur and Baripada is 200, the annual intake has been reduced to 100 in order to avoid unemployment problem for the Nurses.

The annual intake capacity of the two training centres for Pharmacists functioning at Cuttack & Burla was 128 but this has been reduced to 50 in order to avoid unemployment problem.

17 training centres for A. N. M. S. are functioning in the state with a total annual admission capacity of 325 candidates.

EXPANSION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES

The bed strength in rural areas has been augmented through the establishment of P. H. Cs which have got six indoor beds in each. The present bed population ratio in the state is 1:20,54. The total number of hospital in the state is 204 and the total number of dispensaries is 293 at present.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Most of the hospitals and dispensaries taken over from the ex-District Boards and ex-State Administrations are ill-equipped and have not got requisite permanent pucca buildings and staff quarters. Equipments worth of Rs. 1-00 lakh have been supplied to such rural medical institutions during the last year and provisions have been made during the Fourth Plan for construction of buildings and staff quarters for those institutions.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Specialist services have been provided to the District headquarters hospitals at Baripada, Koraput and Capital Hospital Bhubaneswar. Such services are to be extended to other District Headquarters in a phased manner.

CHILDREN HOSPITALS

Two children hospitals are functioning at present at Cuttack and at Bhawanipatna. Construction of buildings for the children hospital at Bhawanipatna, established in 1966-67, was in progress during the last year and will be completed during the current financial year.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE

With a view to render an integrated of curative and preventive services to the community, 310 P. H. Cs. have been established so far in the C. D. Blocks of the State. Construction of buildings & Quarters for 141 P. H. Cs. has since been completed and building for 115 P. H. Cs. are now under construction. 20 P. H. Cs. are receiving aid from UNICEF either fully or partially. 20 P. H. Cs. have been provided with facilities. 1,283 Sub-Centres are functioning under the existing P.H.Cs. for rendering maternity, child health and family planning services.



Modern hospital amenities



Care of the Child

MASS IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME

In order to protect children below 5 years of age from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus; mass-immunisation programme through the vaccine of triple antigen is in operation in some selected (Applied Nutrition Programme) Blocks.

IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICES AT THE DISTRICT AND STATE HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL

The laboratory services of eight District Headquarters hospitals have been upgraded for quick and efficient pathological examination.

STATE BRANCH OF HEALTH INTELLIGENCE-COLLECTION OF VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Sample registration of births and deaths is continuing in 150 Rural Units and 60 Urban Units. The Scheme of Model Registration is in operation in 20 Primary Health Centres of the state to find out the different causes of death.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Due to implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme in the State, the incidence Malaria has been reduced to a considerable extent. At present 6.35 Malaria Units are in attack phase, 6.26 in consolidation and 2.39 units in maintenance phase.

NATIONAL FILARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME

There are 5 National Filaria Control Programme Units functioning in the state which have been established at Cuttack, Puri, Khurda, Bhubaneswar and Chhatrapur. Antilarval measure through larvicidal Oil is being carried out by these Units for the control of Filariasis which has a high incidence in the coastal areas of the state.

T. B. is one of the most important communicable diseases. At present there are 13 District T. B. Control Centres functioning in 13 districts. There is one Anti-T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre at Cuttack and 3 T. B. Hospitals at Chandpur, Puri and Uditnarayanpur respectively.

LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME

Leprosy is a major public health problem in the State. There are eleven Leprosy Control Units, eleven Leprosy Pilot Projects and 74 Survey Education Treatment Centres functioning in the state for control of leprosy. Besides, the State Branch of Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangh is managing 13 rural Leprosy Clinics, 6 Domiciliary Treatment Centres and eleven Leprosy Colonies and one Leprosy Home-

cum Hospital. The Leprosy Hospital Cuttack has been merged with S. C. B. Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack to ensure better service through the specialists and for teaching facilities of students.

SMALL-POX ERADICATION PROGRAMME

All the districts of the State have been covered by Small-pox Eradication Programme by the end of 1965, which is now in its maintenance phase. It has been decided to take up primary vaccination among the age-group of 0 to 15 and as such the programme will continue throughout the 4th Plan period.

INTEGRATION OF MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

In accordance with the recommendations of the "Health Survey and Planning Committee" appointed by the Government of India, the Medical, Public Health and Family Planning Services of the state have been integrated with effect from the 1st May 1970 to form and unified cadre of Health Services to be designed as "Orissa Medical and Health Services". The previous compartmentalisation as Medical, Public Health & Family Planning Services had its inherent drawbacks. On the basis of experience gained during the previous administrative set-up of the three branches of health, so that better co-ordination of work at all levels would be possible. Civil Surgeon of each district has been redesignated as Chief District Medical Officer and expected to discharge the duties and functions of the Civil Surgeon.

(See Page 66)

Orissa's Success in Family Planning

The Family Planning Programme had a modest beginning in this State in the year 1966. In the beginning, the programme was confined only to some urban clinics where conventional contraceptives were supplied to the people with Family Planning in mind. The programme was actually launched with vigour in the year 1965, when the programme was extended to rural areas to embrace the bulk of our population. Since the extension approach was introduced in this Scheme, and modern methods of contraceptions such as sterilisation operation and I. U. C. D. insertions were used, the programme had a gradual rise in performance which resulted in achieving the best performance among all the States during the last financial year.

In sterilisation programme, Orissa has shown spectacular progress in the year 1969-70 by securing the first position and achieving 96.1 per cent success against the target. The Andhra Pradesh has stood second and Maharashtra has stood third by achieving 86.9 per cent and 79.9 per cent

success against the target respectively. Against target the over-all 106400, the achievement in male sterilisation was 99,852 and female sterilisation was 1,130 in our State during the year.

In I. U. C. D. Programme, our State stood third during the last financial year, by achieving 76.4 per cent success against the target of 48,900. In this field the Hariyana stood first by achieving 91.8 per cent and Kerala was second by achieving 81 per cent success against the target.

In distribution of conventional contraceptives, our State has also stood second in the country by achieving 56.6 per cent success against the target, while Maharashtra has stood first by achieving 58.1 per cent success in this field.

In overall performance for the year 1969-70 taking into consideration the sterilisation and I. U. C. D. Orissa has stood first in the whole country by securing 93.5 per cent success while Maharashtra

stood second with a performance of 84.4 per cent and the Andhra Pradesh third by securing 83.2 per cent. Out of the total eligible couples of the State, 19.9 per cent have so far been protected against child birth by accepting either sterilisation operation or I. U. C. D. insertion.

As these results indicate, we are in no way backward in comparison to any other State of the country in the field of Family Planning. Our people in the State irrespective of their religious faith and political beliefs have supported this programme. But we have to do a great deal yet. Though a general consciousness has been attained in this State in favour of the Family Planning programme, it is not yet

accepted by all the eligible couples. In our State nearly 2 crores people live in almost 50,000 villages. As number of towns and cities in the State is quite small, only 6 per cent people of the State live in urban areas.

Due to various reasons such as mass illiteracy, bad communication system, lack of suitable mass media and low standard of living of our people, it is difficult to contact all the eligible couples of the State and to educate them for practice of Family Planning methods. This being the position, greater success can only be achieved if the educated people come to our rescue and spread the message of Family Planning with a missionary zeal in rural areas.

(From Page 64)

District Health Officer and District Family Planning Medical Officer. He is now assisted by three officers designated as Assistant District Medical Officer, (Medical), Assistant District Medical Officer (P.H.) and Assistant District Medical Officer (Family Planning). The post of the Chief District Medical Officer is in Class I, corresponding to the previous

status of Civil Surgeon and those of the Assistant District Medical Officers in Class II, selection grade of the cadre.

By this integration the offices of the Civil Surgeon, District Health Officer and District Family Planning Medical Officer have been amalgamated into one office with three wings.

India's task for bringing about the union of all races has not been finished. It has commenced anew. It has a message to all the nations

—Desbandhu Chittaranjan Das

Our Progress in Fisheries

Orissa is one of the principal States in India in respect of pisciculture. The coastline of Orissa is 480 Kms. in length out of a total of 1,920 Kms. of eastern coast of our country. Fishery resources of the State, as available from survey, indicates that there are about 11,400 sq. Kms. of off-shore, inshore and estuarine fishing areas including Chilka lake.

There are also about 1,600 sq. Kms. of rivers, reservoirs including Hirakud reservoir for exploitation and development. Besides, 2,22,000 hectares of culturable water areas consisting of tanks, Jheels and swamps are available for development.

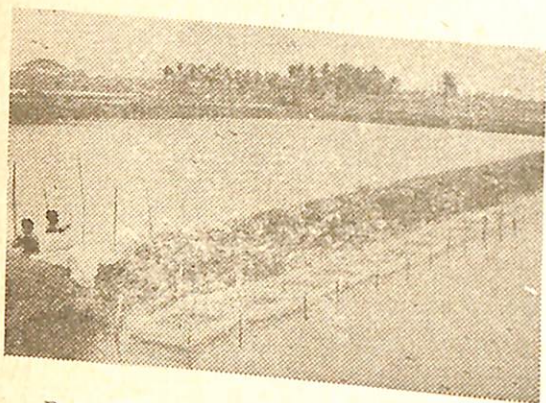


Pisciculture

Fisheries activities can broadly be classified in to two categories, i.e., Inland and Marine fisheries including estuarine fisheries. Under these broad divisions culture and capture of fisheries are being taken. Culture activities are carried out in inland waters for rearing fry and fingerlings after manuring the tanks for production of fish. Capture activities are widely practised in sea, estuarine areas and rivers and lakes and also in other water sources. Culture fishery is also being adopted in brackish water area in a limited scale.

Collection of spawn from natural sources plays a vital role in Inland Fisheries. Each year, spawn are being collected from the rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani and Subarnarekha in Orissa by establishing spawn collection centres. About 7,192 cups of riverine spawn were collected from 24 spawn collection centres during last year. In addition to this, 94.25 cups of pure fish seed were also produced by induced breeding method by injecting pituitary hormones to major carps. 199.75 cups of *Cyprinus Carpio* spawn were also produced by induced breeding methods.

Adequate arrangements have been made this year for collection of spawn departmentally.



Rearing of fingerlings at Kousalyagang

Most of the Grama Panchayats of the State depend on the fry supplied by the Fisheries Department. Steps are therefore being taken to make the pisciculture alluring in remote villages. During the year 242.08 lakhs of fry were distributed to different Grama Panchayats and private pisciculturists in the State.

The Fisheries Department is rendering all possible assistance to Grama Panchayats for extension of pisciculture in their areas. The Department has posted extension workers to provide guidance to the Grama Panchayats in taking up pisciculture in a scientific way. In fact, some of the Grama Panchayats in Ganjam and other districts have derived sufficient income from pisciculture. The indent of spawn and fry of Grama Panchayats are being met. The Grama Panchayat tanks are being netted by the village extension unit of this Department. 36.77 mts. of fish were netted from Grama Panchayat tanks through Village Extension Service Unit of the Fisheries Department during the last year.

Survey work of new fisheries resources is being taken up each year in order to expand the piscicultural activities in the State. About 326 acres of water areas were surveyed during the last year.

Stock of breeders in water areas offer a potential source for fish seed production. Most of these breeders are very often killed by farmers for the table purpose. Consequently, the production of fish seed falls. In order to overcome this, attempts were made during the past years to raise fish seeds from such sources by induced breeding method on experimental measure and the result was encouraging. A scheme for organising mobile fish breeding squads has been introduced to meet the requirement of seed of the fish farmers. The squad will move from place to place during the breeding season. The mobile Laboratory Van and necessary equipments, etc., for the execution of the scheme have already been purchased. Preliminary arrangements have been made to procure pituitary glands locally as well as from Calcutta market. The area of operation is proposed to be limited to Ganjam and Kalahandi districts which are far away from the natural sources of fry.

MARINE FISHERIES

The achievement in the field of marine fisheries has proved to be encouraging. But still then, much more remains to be done for exploiting the 480 Kms. of potentially rich fishing belt along the coast of Orissa. The Department of Fisheries are adopting all possible modern methods to exploit the coastal belt. Last year 723.58 tonnes of economic varieties of marine fish were caught departmentally.

the help of 65 mechanised boats
ting from Paradeep, Chandipur and
amani. Preliminary survey
undertaken to open a new power
ig base at Kirtania in Balasore dist-
5,114 can products such as
n in brine, fish curry, prawn curry,
were produced at the canning plant
ajhidiha during the period.

ie Fisheries Department maintains
ld storages (attached with Ice Plants)
lajhidiha, Chandbali, Balugaon and
misagar which mainly help in preven-
of fish spoilages. The departmental
Factory-cum-Cold Storage at Balugaon
proved very helpful to the local
ermen Co-operative Societies as well
the fish merchants. The total output
ce from these ice plants was 23,175
cks (75 kg. each block).

The Government freezing plant at Majbi-
a has been given on hire to a
vate enterpriser since the 27th July
59. During the year 1969-70, frozen
ducts totalling 3,104 kgs. were exported
America in two shipments.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

search and Investigation are also
sentially required for successful imple-

mentation of various schemes. Research
and investigation were in progress in
Government Technological and Biological
Laboratory at Balugaon.

Experiments on preparation of hydroly-
sed protein for fish muscles, dehydrated
prawns, prawn pickle, block freezing of
fish muscle were taken up. Protein granu-
les, protein biscuits and protein malts
were prepared from hydrolysed protein.
Protein concentrate were also prepared
from crude shark flesh from which hydro-
lysed and unhydrolysed tablets were
prepared. Canning of Hilsa, Pomfret,
prawn powder in brine and other fish of
economic and uneconomic varieties were
taken up with different recipes. Experi-
ments on prawn powder shell were taken
up in Laboratory scale. Tanning of shark
skin was also taken up which proved
successful.

Experiments on biological study of crab,
experiment on bull frog, experiment and
culture of mullet and study of growth of
major carps, mullets and chanos in brakish
water were also taken up at the Biological
Laboratory at Balugaon.

In an independent State everyone is his own ruler. He rules himself in such a manner
that he is never a hindrance to his neighbour

—Gandhi

... ..

POLICE—

ITS PRESENT ROLE AND TASKS

Questions have been asked as to whether the role of the police has changed or should change in the light of the present-day developments and against the background of a "socialistic pattern of society" and fast-changing Centre-State relations. The role of the police remains unchanged and the basic police tasks have remained the same over a long period of years, spanning generations, although readjustments have been evolved, particularly after the independence and reorientation in outlook and attitudes has been brought about.

PEOPLE'S POLICE

The compelling urge in recent years has been to make the police force a "People's Police" and to convert it from an instru-

ment of coercion into a service, dedicated to the society—a machinery for enforcing and protecting social 'cosmos' and to uphold the universally accepted values of social life i. e., the "social ethos". The police is seized of the "social demands" and the only way to gain popularity, to enlist public co-operation and to acquire dependent on public imagination and to acquire high standards of 'public morality' and professional 'ethics' which embrace 'musts' like job-efficiency, integrity and intellectual honesty, positive neutrality and strict impartiality. In short, the accent is on the strengthening of the ethical fibre and improving the moral hygiene of 'Police personality'.

True independence is not only a self-rule. There is a magnificent task before our country, the task of the formation of a good national life. It is imperative to devote each and every ounce of one's strength to this task gladly

—Zakir Husain

GUARDIAN OF LAW

Should the Police strive to be popular? It is necessary. Doing the job assigned correctly, truthfully and honestly, with courage and devotion, actuated by a spirit of purification and eradication of corruption, police and public life should go a long way, in achieving the objective. The duty of the police is to respect the sanctity of the Constitution and the Rule of Law founded on the three pillars of justice, equity and fair play.

ONEROUS JOB

In its effort to preserve and maintain public security and 'Public order', its basic objective is to wage a relentless war on the dangers of sabotage and subversion. It has, in recent years, shaken the moral edifice. Tendencies like religious fanaticism and intolerance, linguistic racial cleavages, communal rancour

and bickerings, labour and students' unrest, etc. have been disconcertingly manifest making the police job more onerous and hazardous.

SPRIT OF SERVICE

The new threats call for a sprit of challenge—should the police be found wanting? Traditionally the Indian Police has been acquitting itself creditably and with dignity. It should face the new challenges, threats and dangers with equanimity and sangfroid. The job is difficult—there are trials and tribulations, agonies and affections galore; but the duty is sacred and if performed with a real spirit of service and dedication, the pain of it all will be drowned in the ultimate abiding pleasure emanating and flowing from the symphony of love and compassion for the society. That should steel the determination for the present.

Only independence is not enough; Every Indian must feel himself an outpost of civilization, building a new road into the virgin forest of the unknown

—Bertrand Russell

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AT THE CENTRE

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Shrimati Indira Gandhi | .. Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Planning. |
| 2. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed | .. Minister of Food and Agriculture |
| 3. Shri B. R. Bhagat | .. Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering |
| 4. Shri Y. B. Chavan | .. Minister of Finance |
| 5. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya | .. Minister of Law & Social Welfare |
| 6. Shri G. L. Nanda | .. Minister of Railways |
| 7. Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah | .. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport. |
| 8. Shri Jagjivan Ram | .. Minister of Defence |
| 9. Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao | .. Minister of Education and Youth Services |
| 10. Shri D. Sanjivayya | .. Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation |
| 11. Dr. Triguna Sen | .. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals. |
| 12. Shri K. K. Shah | .. Minister of Health and Family Planning and Housing and Urban Development. |
| 13. Shri Dinesh Singh | .. Minister of Industrial Development & Internal Trade |
| 14. Dr. Karan Singh | .. Minister of Tourism & Civil Aviation |
| 15. Sardar Swaran Singh | .. Minister of External Affairs |
| 16. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha | .. Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications. |

MINISTERS OF STATE

- Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.
- Shri Bhakt Darshan .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.
- Shri D. R. Chavan .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines & Metals.
- Shri Parimal Ghosh .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.
- Shri I. K. Gujral .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications.
- Shri Jaganath Rao .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare.
- Shri R. K. Khadilkar .. Minister of Supply
- Shri L. N. Mishra .. Minister of Foreign Trade
- Shri B. S. Murthy .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development.
- Shri K. C. Pant .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
- Shri K. L. Rao .. Minister of Irrigation & Power
- Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy .. Minister of Company Affairs
- Shri P. C. Sethi .. Minister of State (Defence Production) in the Ministry of Defence.
- Shri A. P. Shinde .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.
- Shri V. C. Shukla .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
- Prof. Sher Singh .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications.
- Smt. Nandini Satpathy .. Minister of State
- Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
- Shri Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.
- Shri N. S. Mahida .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
- Shri Om Metha .. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

1. Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways
2. Shri Jagannath Pahadia .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.
3. Shri S. C. Jamir .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation.
4. Shri M. R. Krishna .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade.
5. Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.
6. Shri Mo ammed Shafi Qureshi .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.
7. Shri K. S. G. Ramaswamy .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade
8. Chowdhary Ram Sevak .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade
9. Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways
10. Shri Siddheswar Prasad .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power
11. Shri Bhanu Pradash Singh .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals.
12. Sardar Iqbal Singh .. Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport.
13. Shri Surendra Pal Singh .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs
14. Shri K. P. Ganesh .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance
15. Shri A. K. Kishu .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.
16. Shri Bishwanath Roy .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.
17. Shri P. Parthasarathy .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
18. Shri R. S. Panj hazari .. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
(ORISSA)

June—1970

- 20-6-1970 ... Union Minister of State for communications Prof. Sher Singh opened the new Head Post Office building at Bhubaneswar.
- 21-6-1970 ... Flood control room opened in Cuttack Collectorate which will work round the clock.
- 26-6-1970 ... Results of 1st year degree examination of Utkal University announced.
- 29-6-1970 ... The 14-member Orissa team for trekking expedition to the Himalayas returned to Bhubaneswar.
- 30-6-1970 ... Cyclonic storm lashed Paradeep area.

July-1970

- 1-7-1970 ... Entry fee of Rs. 0.05 paise for visiting the Lingaraj Temple. Bhubaneswar withdrawn.
- 2-7-1970 ... The first Arjya Gurukula Kanya Ashram in Eastern India was inaugurated at Tanarada village near Bhanjanagar in Ganjam district by Dr. A. N. Khosla, former Governor of Orissa.
- 3-7-1970 ... A fertilizer plant in public sector will be set up at Paradeep—Central Cabinet decision.
- The President Shri V. V. Giri arrived Bhubaneswar on a 4-day visit to Orissa.
- The President assured cent percent support to the Steel Plant in the State during the Fourth Plan period.
- 4-7-1970 ... The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo appealed for generous contribution to the Rs. 6-crore open market loan to be floated by the State Government.
- 5-7-1970 ... Car Festival of Lord Jagannath at Puri and at other places. President Shri V. V. Giri was accorded a reception by the Ganjam Chamber of Commerce at Berhampur.
- President Shri V. V. Giri laid the foundation stone of Bapuji Town Hall at Hinjilicut.

- 6-7-1970 ... President Shri V. V. Giri was given a warm reception at Rambha.
- 7-7-1970 ... President Shri V. V. Giri left Orissa after his 4-day visit
- 8-7-1970 ... Shri Birkishore Deo, M. L. A., the Gajapati Maharaja of Puri passed away.
- Rajamata Kanaklata Devi, Chairman Orissa Social Welfare Advisory Board inaugurated Kalyani Mahila Samiti Public School at Baripada.
- 10-7-1970 ... Shri H. H. Patel, Orissa's Public Relations Minister inaugurated the 22nd annual meeting of the Utkal Journalists Association at Bhubaneswar.
- Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Orissa's Chief Minister opened a Blood Bank at Keonjhar.
- Shri Kirtan Behari Mohanty, a former M. L. A. of Orissa died.
- 11-7-1970 ... Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa inaugurated the meeting of the National Council of the Indian Federation of working journalists held at Bhubaneswar.
- 12-7-1970 ... The Foundation Stone of India's first Sal Seed Oil Extraction plant at Rairangapur was laid by Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa.
- The National Council of the Indian Federation of working journalists concluded its session at Bhubaneswar.
- Dy. Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan inaugurated the new Electric Sub-Station in village Sanpakahan near Rairangapur in Mayurbhaj district.
- 13-7-1970 ... Return Car Festival at Puri
- The Orissa Sahitya Akademi honoured seventeen litterateur of Orissa.
- 15-7-1970 ... A new school based on the ideals of Shri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, called Institute of Integral Education was inaugurated at Bhubaneswar.
- An official delegation from Orissa under the leadership of the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo left for Delhi to meet the Prime Minister in connection with the demand for establishment of 2nd Steel Plant in Bonai in Sundargarh district.

(From page 8)

ts of P. U. examination; 180 college Scholarships on the results of the Degree Examination; and 75 Post-graduate Scholarships on the results of the examination were awarded.

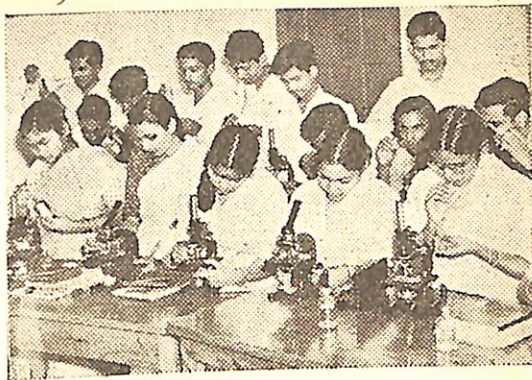
POSTER MEDICAL FACILITIES

With the implementation of various health programmes, the mortality and morbidity rate has been reduced to a considerable extent. Shortage of technical staff has been tackled through planning and training programme. The total expenditure on health has gone up to Rs. 4.80 P. during 1969-70.

Facilities for medical education and health have been improved in the three Medical Colleges. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack, Burla and Berhampur have been strengthened with additional teaching hospitals and equipments. Post-graduate medical education has been introduced in S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack and S. S. Medical College, Burla. A cobalt therapy unit is functioning in the existing wing of the S. C. B. Medical College for the treatment of the formidable disease.

FAMILY PLANNING

In the year 1969-70, this programme achieved a spectacular result by securing first place in achieving 96.1 per cent success in the field of sterilisation against a target of 106,400. In the field of I.C.D. programme this state stood third by securing 76.4 per cent success against a target of 47,900. In the field of distri-



Students in a Laboratory

distribution of conventional contraceptives, this State stood second by securing 56.6 per cent success against this target.

WELFARE BACKWARD CLASSES

The State has a very large population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes towards whom Government has special responsibility with special measures adopted and concessions granted to them, their education has made satisfactory progress. By the end of 1969-70 the State Government opened 94 Ashram Schools, 13 residential savashrams, 1185 sevashrams, 135 Chatsalis, 114 upgraded sevashrams, 3 Teachers Training centres and 773 hostels. Besides, 39 Ashrams Schools including 3 for girls have been upgraded to High Schools. Pre-matric and post-matric Scholarships at varying rates are given to Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe students. 13 students were admitted in the Sainik School, Bhubaneswar. Provision has been made in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack for imparting pre-examination coaching



S. S. Medical College, Burla

facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who intend to appear at the competitive examination for the State Civil Service. During 1969-70, 8 such students were admitted in the Centre.

For economic uplift of the tribals 75 Tribal Development Blocks have been opened. 11 units of Purchase, Sale and Fair Price shops have been opened in tribal concentrated areas of the State.

With a view to provide medical facilities to the people belonging to Scheduled

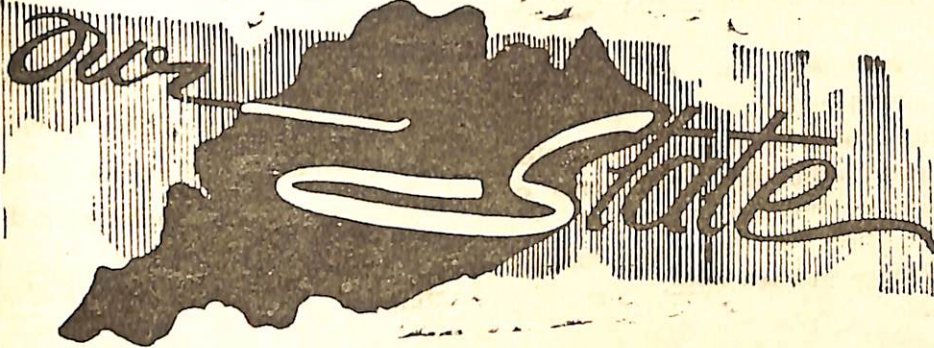
castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government have established 19 six bedded hospitals, 11 Allopathic dispensaries, 11 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 14 Mobile Health Units.

For providing drinking water facilities wells, tanks, tube wells, etc. are sunk every year. For provision of good dwelling houses, subsidy at the rates of Rs. 1,200 was given to each individual for construction of a two-roomed hutment with fire proof roofing.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A State Level Committee, and District Level Committees on employment have been set up to ensure that opportunities for employment are not denied to the people of the State. Besides, Government have undertaken various schemes for providing self-employment to enterprising young men.

The State Government have thus, in co-operation with the people are doing their best to push the State towards the goal of prosperity.



ABOLITION OF JAGIRS

indol Subdivision of the district
enkanal, the following seven types
girs, viz., Kamar, Bhandari, Dhoba,
Dama, Kandabindha and Kumbhar
er) were granted for rendering ser-
o the village Community.

the changed set up these Jagir holders
not rendering the services for which
agirs were granted and they have
red their utility.

has, therefore, been decided that
Jagirs should be abolished and the
lands should be settled with the
ers thereof and others in actual
ession as on the 1st April 1970, with
ti status on fair and equitable rent.

No salami should be charged for such
settlement and the Jagirs holders need no
more perform the services for which the
Jagirs were originally granted. No patta
fee will be levied and no reservation will
be made for the Gramasabhas.

The Jagir holders and others in actual
possession (as on the 1st April 1970) who
are desirous of availing themselves of the
opportunity of acquiring rayati rights by
surrender of their rights and interests in
the Jagir lands should apply to the Collec-
tor, Dhenkanal or any other revenue
officer authorised in this behalf within
three months from the date of publication
of this Press Note in the *Orissa Gazette*.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS TO BE NAMED AFTER DONORS

Of late, offers are being received by Government from the generous public to donate funds for Medical institutions like Dispensaries, Primary Health Centres and Medical-Aid Centres on condition that such institutions should be named after the name of the doner or a name suggested by him. Sometimes the amount of donation is just a fraction of the estimated requirement and it becomes difficult for the Government to accept such requests. Government however as a mark of recognition would hence-forward affix marble plaques indicating the names of the doners in acknowledgement of the generous donation if the amount be Rs. 5,000 or more in each case.

Government have also decided to name a particular ward in any of the Dispensaries, P. H. Cs or even Subdivisional District Headquarters Hospitals after the name of an individual, or after the name he suggests, if the party donates the entire cost of the concerned building. In case of a dispensary, P. H. C., a Subdivisional Hospital or even a District headquarters Hospital, if the donation would be to the entire extent of the requirement, such institution may also be named after the doner or any one whom he would nominate.

CLASSIFICATION OF PADDY

In partial modification of the Press Notes, dated the 27th October 1969, the 5th November 1969 and the 28th February 1970 of the Supply Department classifying different varieties of paddy into Common, Medium, Fine and Superfine for the Kharif year 1969-70, Government have been pleased to classify the following varieties of paddy as Common, Medium, Fine as indicated against each.

cated against each.

Name of paddy

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Dhansiri | .. |
| 2. Dhabachutra or Khetrabasi (Red). | .. |
| 3. Champei Sali (Red) | .. |
| 4. Bangi (Red) | .. |
| 5. Sukra Kaya (White) | .. |
| 6. Dhala Bhutia (Red) | .. |

Classification made
Fine
Medium
Medium
Common
Common

EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES TO ENGINEERING GRADUATES AND DIPLOMA-HOLDERS

question of providing more employment to the unemployed diploma-holders graduate engineers was being considered by the State Government and the measures to be taken on this score and the sessions to be extended to the Engineering Co-operative Societies to be organised in the State for the purpose of providing employment opportunities, were discussed by issue of a Press Note on the May 1970.

Due to certain practical difficulties in organising the Engineering Co-operative Societies at district level, Government have further pleased to decide that such

Engineering Co-operative Societies may be organised in each subdivision of a district in addition to the District Engineering Co-operative Society if any organised, as per the earlier Press Note issued. The area of operation of the Subdivisional Engineering Co-operative Society will be confined to the district in which the societies are formed.

It has also been decided that separate societies may be organised for the engineering graduates and for the diploma-holders in order to avoid any unpleasantness among the members.

EVALUATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED

Government of Orissa have constituted an 11-Member Committee under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner to advise Government on various matters connected with the evaluation of projects and schemes undertaken by State Government. Hitherto the State Planning Board was providing necessary guide-lines to the State Evaluation Organisation but owing to the infrequent meetings of the board, it has not been possible for it to give suitable direction for carrying the evaluation studies.

In order to accelerate the evaluation work, the State Government have constituted this Advisory Committee the function of which will be to select the subjects for evaluation studies as also to review the progress of work and implementation of the recommendations of the studies.

The composition of the Committee is as follows :

Additional Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Planning & Co-ordination Department, Chairman and Secretary, Agriculture Department, Secretary C. D. & P. R. Department; Secretary, Industry Department; Secretary, I. & P. Department; Secretary, L. E. & H. Department; Secretary, Finance Department; Additional Secretary, P. & S. Department; Director, B. S. E., Orissa and Director, Evaluation, Planning & Co-ordination Department are the Members.

It may be mentioned that the State Evaluation Organisation functioning under the administrative control of the Planning & Co-ordination Department undertakes evaluation studies, survey and research on various development Schemes and projects of the State Government.

SCHEME FOR FINANCING OF TRANSPORT OPERATORS

In continuation of the Press Note issued by the Labour and Employment Department regarding self-employment of educated unemployed, salient features of the

Scheme for financial assistance of Transport Operators of the State Bank of India are published in the statement below.

1. Name of Bank	.. State Bank of India
2. Scheme	.. Financing of Road Transport Operators including operators of Taxis and Auto-Rickshaws.
3. Scope	.. Scheme would cover persons engaged/to be engaged in transport of passengers/goods by water or road. Operators of taxis to possess driving licence with P. S. V. endorsement and allotment of taxi from the relevant authority. Operator of other transports to possess valid permits/licences where necessary.
4. Quantum of assistance	.. 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the invoice price/quotations from reliable suppliers/dealers. Relaxations in margin may be made in suitable cases.
5. Repayment	.. Repayable in 18/36 months
6. Security	.. (a) Primary security—Hypothecation of vehicle vessel. .. (b) Collateral security— (i) Suitable third party guarantee and/or (ii) Deposit of title deed with agreement mortgage and power-of-attorney,
7. Finance charge	.. 9½ per cent p. a.

CONSOLIDATED CONTENTS OF ORISSA REVIEW FOR THE YEAR 1969-70

	PAGES
... Taste of Independence—Shri Harihar Patel	1
... Orissa in the Twenty-second Year of Independence	3
... Orissa State Gandhi Centenary Committee	11
... Man on the Moon	15
... New Era of Industrialisation in Orissa	17
... The Kharias —Shri H. C. Das	21
... Export Promotion in Orissa	27
... Independence Day—An Acrostic—Shri S. Mohanty	31
... Reformation of Criminals in Orissa—Shri K. C. Tripathy	33
... The 132 KV Gird Sub-station of Khurda—Shri B. Mishra	37
... A Survey of Mineral Development Prospects in Orissa— Shri B. K. Mohanty	41
... Public Health Engineering in Orissa	45
... Fisheries : Some latest Facts	47
... Tribal & Rural Welfare in Orissa	53
... On the Co-operative Front	57
... Land Reforms in Orissa	61
... Service to Humanity—Shri Abhin Chandra Rao	62
... Daitari Iron-Ore Project	65
	83

19. Role of Public Relations :
An Assessment

20. Our State

September, 1969

1. March-Forward with Courage and
Determination—Indira Gandhi
2. Industrial Development in Orissa
3. Approach to the Fourth Five-year
Plan : Education.
4. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in Orissa
5. Labour and Labour Welfare for Industrial Peace
6. The Calamity on Population Explosion
7. Housing, Labour & Employment Schemes in Orissa
8. Forests of Orissa
9. Our State

October, 1969

1. Voice of Bapu :
Fearlessness Hindu-Muslim Unity
2. Social Change and Non-violence—Dr. R. R. Diwakar
3. Mahatma Gandhi : Harbinger of Industrial peace—
Dr. Surya Kanta Das.
4. Gandhi's Revolutionary Significance—Humayan Kabir
5. Gandhiji and Leprosy—Dr. S. L. Das
6. A Day with Mahatma Gandhi—Shri Bhagaban Behera
7. Gandhiji's Approach to Socialism—Dr. Baidyanath Misra
8. Gandhiji on Women—Padmalaya Das

	Pages
Recollections—Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	47
Violence in the Heart—Dr. C. Rajagopalachari	51
The Magic Spell of Sewagram—Shri S. Govind	55
The Road to Holiness—Shri K. G. Saiyidain	57
Gandhiji and the Radio—Shri G. N. Pandey	59
Chronology of Leading Events of Gandhiji's Life	63
November, 1969	
1969 : A Year Faith and Hope	1
Impressions Over Orissa—Shri R. Taton	3
Guru Nanak	5
1. Successful Expedition to "Ushakote" Hill— Shri S. M. Sahukar.	9
2. The Seeds of the Future—Shri F. Cyril James	13
3. Educational schemes in Orissa	17
7. Rajdhani Express : Darling of the Elite	25
8. Law and Legislations in Orissa	27
9. Promising Nickel Ore Deposits in Orissa	29
10. A Scheme for the Tribals	31
11. Training the Farmer Through Television	33
12. Our State	35
December, 1969	
1. Orissa Revisited—Prof. Jean Filliozat	1
2. Prof Jean Filliozat—Shri Nityananda Mahapatra	3
	85
ORISSA REVIEW—AUGUST, 1970	

	Pages
3. Temple Dance of Orissa—Shri Usha Chettur	7
4. Non-Violence in Politics—Shri W. Heisenberg	11
5. Brahmani Bain : A Potential Base for Industrial Development—Dr. H. P. Misra.	13
6. A Conversation—Shri Mulk Raj Anda	17
7. A Dream Comes True	19
8. Our State	23
January, 1970	
1. Badshah Khan :	1
An Uncompromising Exponent of Orissa	3
2. Tritha, Temple and Tourism—Shri Harihar Patel	7
3. Industrialisation of Orissa—Shri Samar Bilas Patnaik	11
4. Progress of Land Reforms in Orissa—Shri J. N. Naik	19
5. A visit to Kundesvar—Shri Prasant Kumar Ray	21
6. Turn of the Wheel—Shri H. R. Das	25
7. Why Must Tourists Visit Orissa—Shri Girija Sankar Das	29
8. Higher Education in Orissa—Shri Ragendra Kumar Sahu	35
9. Express Highway in Orissa	37
10. Our Fisheries Resources	41
11. IDCOL : A Symbol of Prosperity—Dr. H. P. Misra	47
12. The Unexploited Mineral Resources—Shri B. K. Mohanty	49
13. Programmes for the Backward Population—	53
14. Towards a Healthier and Happier life	...

	Pages
Aftercare Services in Orissa	57
Forest-based Industries in Mayurbhanj—Shri S. S. Das	59
On the Educational Front	65
Orissa Government Press : A Decade of Development	71
Latest about Judiciary	77
Our State	79
February, 1970	
Prosperity Through Balanced Regional Development	1
Indigenous Feedstock for Fertilizer Production	11
Talcher Industrial Complex Raises New Hopes and Aspiration.	15
Realisation of a Dream	19
Talcher Fertilizer Project	23
What a Modern Port Means to Orissa	25
Oriss's Bid to Regain its Maritime Glory	29
3. Promises for a Prosperous To-morrow	33
9. A New Era of Fruitful Collaboration	37
0. To Meet the Challenge of Unemployment	43
1. Police Corner	45
12. Our State	49
March and April 1970	
1. Break through the Various Circle of Poverty and Backwardness—Chief Ministers Call to the People.	1
2. Keep the Communication Channels Free—Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao.	27
ORISSA REVIEW—AUGUST, 1970	87

	Pages
3. Tourist Complexes of Orissa—Prof. G. K. Brahma	31
4. Orissa Pavillion at the International Tourist and Entertainment Fair—Shri G. P. Mohapatra.	39
5. Emotional Integration through Book Movement	41
6. Police at Service	45
7. A Word from the Inspector-general	47
8. Orissa Construction Corporation Completes Seventh Year	49
9. Rational Attitude towards Regional Disparities needed	51
10. Evil Stains of Pan—Shri F. J. Tomiche	57
11. Our State	61

May, 1970

1. Orissa's Bid to Forge Ahead	1
2. Gandhi and Nehru	11
3. I. D. C. and Its Role in Industrialisation	15
4. Planned Development of Industrial Belts Dr. H. P. Misra	17
5. Housing Problems in Orissa—Shri Dinabandhu Padhi	23
6. Self-reliance in Defence	27
7. Meghalaya—A State within a State	31
8. Irrigation and Power Potential	33
9. Technical Education and Employment Opportunities— Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao.	37
10. Our State	43

June, 1970

1. Strive Hard and Lead the Country to Prosperity— Dr. Ansari.	1
2. Land Raforms in Orissa	5

3. A visit Nrusinhanath—Prof. G. K. Brahma	...	9
4. Strengthen Idea of Nationhood—Dr. P. Parija	...	11
5. The Green Revolution in Sambalpur	...	11
6. Pigeon—The Police messenger	...	2
7. Advent of Nuclear Power Era	...	23
8. Performances of Central Government Undertakings	...	23
9. Earnings from Tourism	...	3
10. Expansion of Post and Telegraph Facilities	...	3
11. Our State	...	39

July, 1970

1. The Car Festival—Shri Harihar Patel	...	3
2. Message of Indian Culture—Shri P. N. Mohanty	...	3
3. The Temple and Cult of Jagannath—Shri Suniti Kumar Chatterji.	...	11
4. Jagannath Temple : Bid to Restore Age-old Reputation— Shri Paramananda Tripathy.	...	1
5. The Cult of Jagannath—Late Pandit Nilakantha Das	...	2
6. Development of Puri for Tourists—Prof. G. K. Brahma	...	3
7. The Missing Bhairava Image of the Jagannath Temple— Shri P. Mukherjee.	...	3
8. National integration and Shri Jagannath—Shri S. M. Gani	...	3
9. Ceremonial Dresses of the Lords in Puri Temple	...	3
10. Tourist Attraction in Orissa—Shri H. N. Das Mohapatra	...	4
11. The Primitive religion and Jagannath— Shri D. N. Das Mohapatra.	...	4
12. Jagannath : A Great Symbol of Universalism— Shri Brajamohan Pattnaik.	...	5
13. Our State		

It pays to advertise

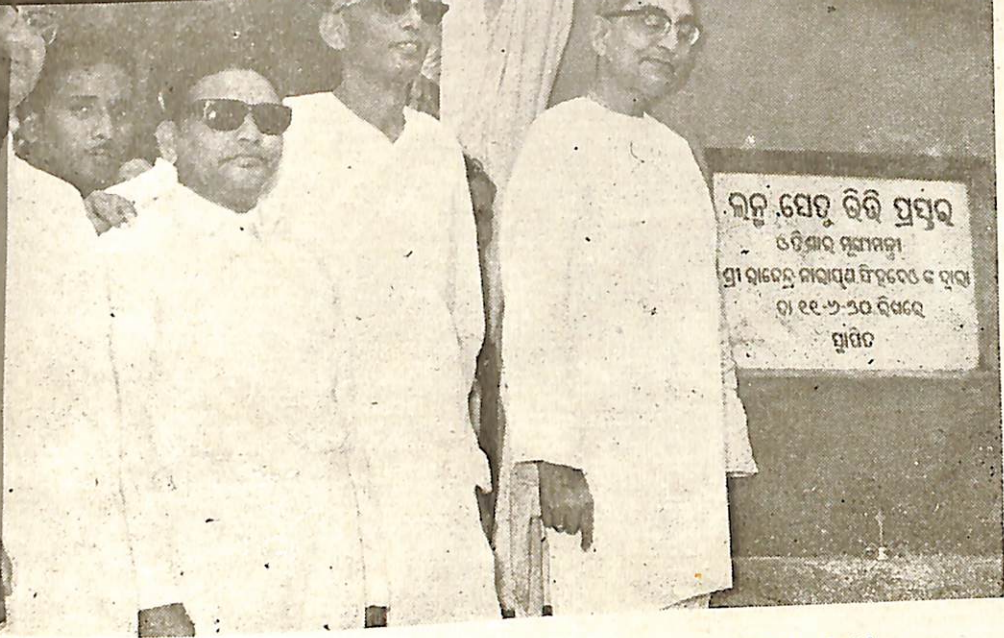
IN

UTKAL PRASANG AND ORISSA REVIEW

For Advertisement Tariff please contact

MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, GOVERNMENT
OF ORISSA

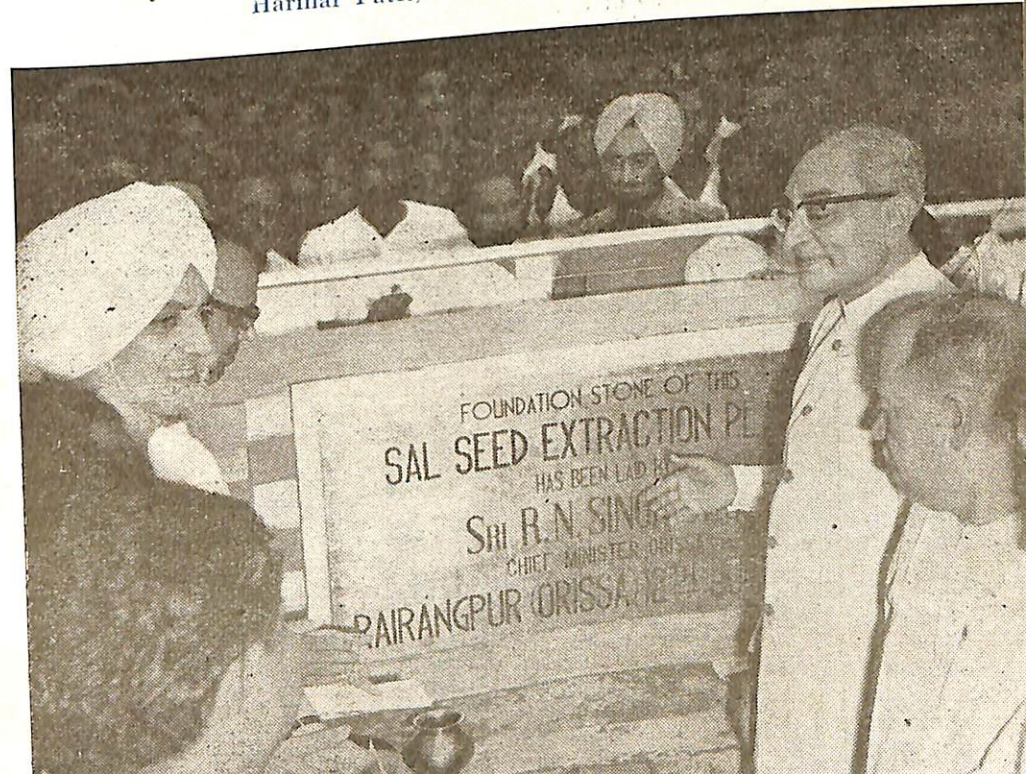
HOME DEPARTMENT, BHUBANESWAR



The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, laid the foundation stone of the bridge over river Lanth on Bolangir-Bhawanipatna Road on June 11, 1970. The works Minister, Shri Dayanidhi Naik, is also seen in the picture.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa, laid the foundation stone of Sal Seed Oil Extraction Plant at Rairangpur, Mayurbhanj district, July 12, 1970. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister and Harihar Patel, Minister, Industries, are also seen with him.





Shri Birakishore Dev, the Gajapati Maharaja of Puri and a sitting member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly passed away at Phubaneswar on July 8, 1970.

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, and Dr. H. K. Mahtab are seen by the bed-side of Shri Birakishore Dev, Gajapati Maharaja of Puri and a sitting member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, who passed away on July 8, 1970.



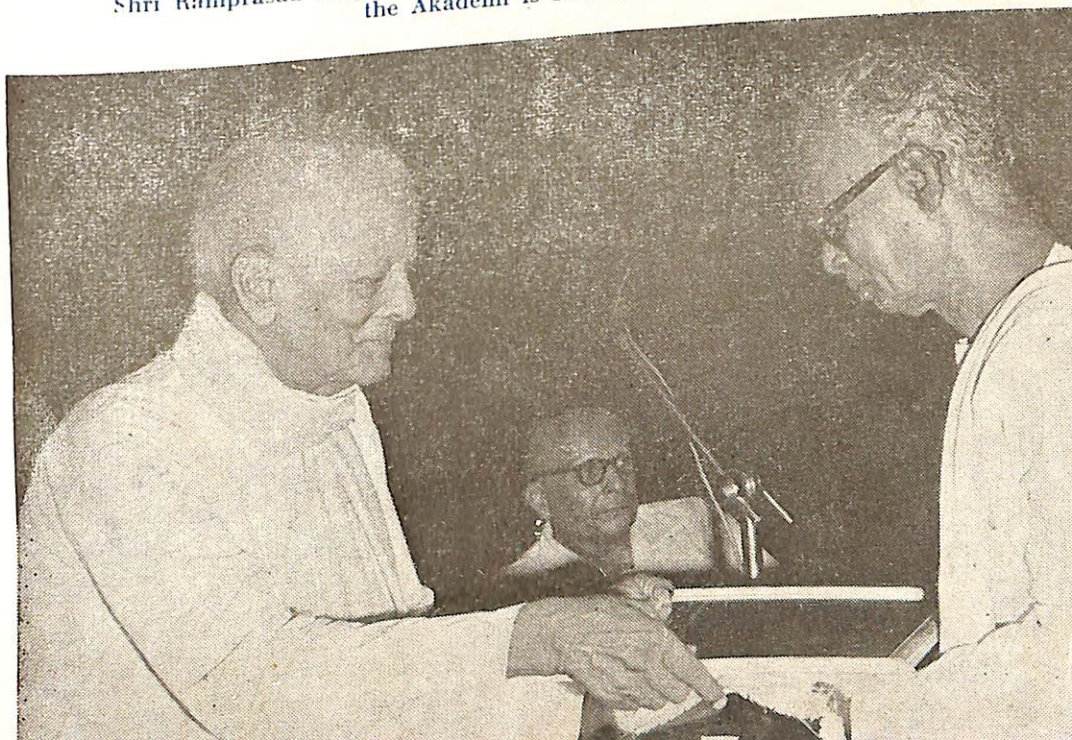


Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries and Public Relations, giving away prizes at a function organised by Akhil Bharatiya Bidyarthi Parishad to felicitate "The class first" students. The function was organised at Kasturba Nari Mahal, Bhubaneswar, on July 2, 1970

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Orissa Sahitya Akademi organised a function at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar on 13th July 1970, to felicitate writers for their outstanding contribution to Oriya literature

Photo taken on the Occasion shows Dr. P. Parija giving the presentation to Shri Ramprasad Singh, an eminent Oriya writer. Dr. H. K. Mahtab, President of the Akademi is seen in the back ground.

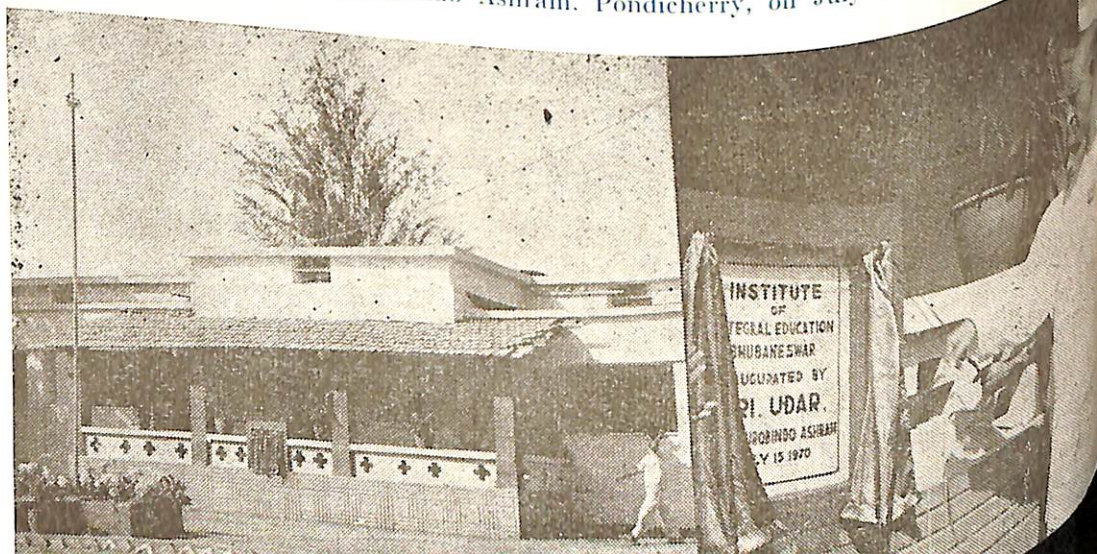




Harihar Patel, Minister for Public Relations, addressing the 22nd annual conference of the Utkal Journalists' Association at Kalamandap, Bhubaneswar, on July 10, 1970.

NEWS IN PICTURES

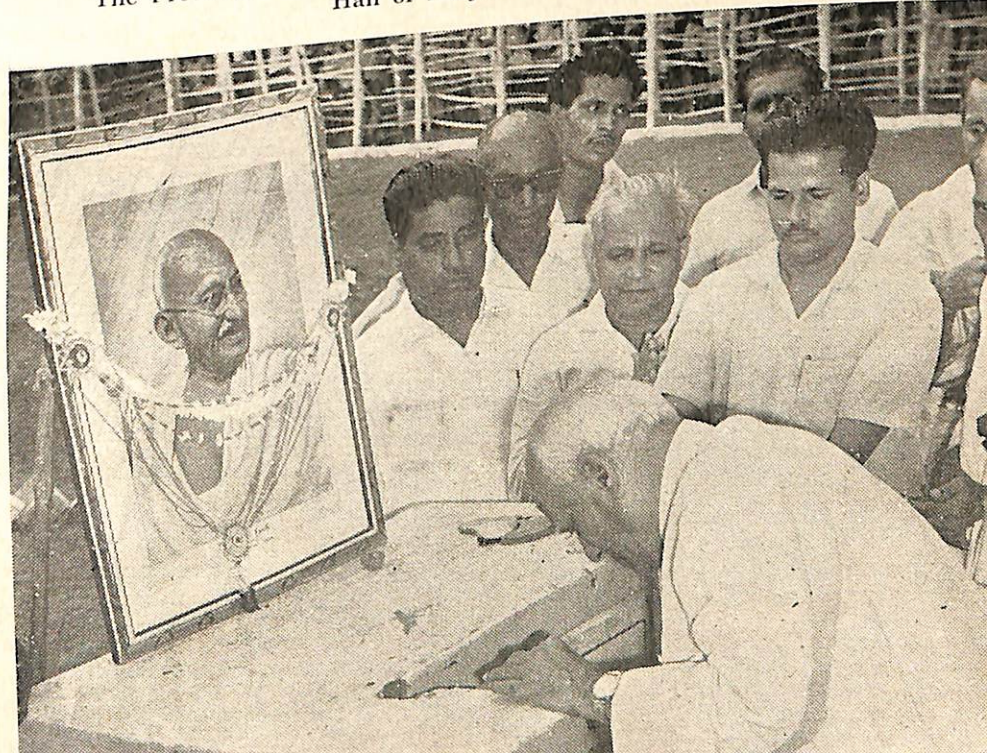
The Institute of Integral Education (The new School) set up by Shri Aurobindo Sanskriti Sansad at Bhubaneswar is being inaugurated by Shri Udhar of Shri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, on July 15, 1970.





Berhampur Municipality accorded a civic reception to Shri Giri on July 6, 1970. Photo shows Shri Giri delivering the address on the occasion. Shri Biswanath Das, former Governor of Uttar Pradesh Shri Brundaban Nayak, Chairman of Berhampur Municipality, are seen with the President'

The President Shri V. V. Giri, laying the foundation stone of the Bapujee Hall of Hinjlicut (Ganjam) on July 5, 1970





Shri V. V. Giri, President of India, addressing the students of the Berhampur Medical College on July 6, 1970

Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food & Agriculture, is seen addressing the 11th Annual, conference of Orissa Depressed Classes League at Bhubaneswar on June 6, 1970. Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa inaugurated the conference.

