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Orissa Folk Dance Troupe with Prime Minister at New Delhi

ORISSA REVIEW

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A Clay Model of the Yogini

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PROSPERITY THROUGH BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

"The experience of the past has been that balanced regional development has been the object of lip-service by Central leaders for winning political battles against their old rivals and now the new ones. It has been a social objective which is forgotten no sooner than it is professed, on economic necessity which is easily sacrificed for partisan gains under political pressure. If this approach and style for achieving 'people's socialism' continues, the people particularly those in the less-developed State, will continue to live in poverty and backwardness and history will not forgive us for the hypocrisy that characterises our approach to the problem of balanced regional development".

This was what the State Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo said in course of his address at the Seminar on "Prosperity through Balanced Industrial Development" held at New Delhi on February 5, 1970. The highlights of his address are reproduced here for our readers.

The problem of correction of regional imbalances in India has assumed urgent importance due to various socio-political developments in the country. Balanced regional development has been an important policy objective in India since the beginning of the Planning era and it finds a pride of place in the Industrial Policy.

Resolution of 1956 and in the Plan documents. But like many other objectives in the economic sphere, this has remained a pious declaration in the absence of any concrete measures to implement the policy. The result is that in spite of two decades of Planning, regional disparities have widened; the rich regions have become richer and the poor and backward States continue to be neglected. In fact, regional imbalances are getting accentuated. Coupled with the inequalities of income and wealth between different sections and classes of the people, these regional disparities lead to social tension and lop-sided growth. Such tension and such lop-sided growth are not conducive to development with stability in a federal structure, nor is it desirable in purely economic terms, as it might result in under-utilisation or even non-utilisation of rich natural and human resources, causing thereby wastage of a very high magnitude. The problem of imbalances in development between different States is highly complex, and is the result of a host of inter-related factors. Quite often, the reasons are historical which account for different levels of the growth of entrepreneurial skill, availability of capital and the level of public investments. Public attention on the question of balanced regional development is, therefore, concentrated on the policies for promoting industries in the less-developed regions of the country.

The Government of India and the Planning Commission have lately realised that unless the regional disparities are removed, stability with growth is an impossibility. This has now been accepted as an objective of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. As a result of the discussion in the

National Development Council, the Planning Commission set up two Working Groups in 1968—one for recommending the criteria for identification of the backward areas, and the other for recommending fiscal and financial incentives for starting industries in these backward areas. The Working Group, on the identification of the backward areas in its report, published in February, 1968, laid down for the first time certain criteria for identification of industrially backward areas and came to the conclusion that besides the States of Assam, Jammu Kashmir and Nagaland, six other States of the country including Orissa are industrially backward and deserve special treatment from the point of view of balanced regional growth. The Prime Minister in her speech in the National Development Council in April, 1969 recognised the existence of regional imbalances when she said:

“We must also initiate positive measures to reduce regional imbalances, as otherwise the tensions caused by such imbalances will inhibit the very process of development.”

In outlining measures for their correction, she had observed that:

“The normal operation of economic forces is so overwhelmingly weighted in favour of areas which are already developed, that a wider dispersal of industries can be secured only through the positive intervention of Central and State Governments. It will obviously not be possible to make up all the backlog of development

these backward areas within the span of one Plan. But we should make a bold beginning in the new Fourth Plan."

The draft Fourth Five-Year Plan, however, shows that there is hardly any concrete programme for achieving the objective of balanced regional development. Even the modest recommendation of the Working Group on identification of backward areas that special treatment by way of incentives for industrial development should be given only in certain selected backward districts in industrially backward States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, etc., was diluted and almost nullified by the subsequent decision to treat one district in each of the other States, not classified by the Working Group as backward, as also qualifying for special incentives and treatment for development. The Working Group itself had stated that "the grant of fiscal and financial incentives to areas in all the States might further accentuate the regional imbalance amongst different States". The decision to include one district in each of the advanced States for special treatment completely sets at naught the basic purpose for which the Group was set up. The industrially advanced States have relatively more financial resources which they can utilise for attracting industries into their areas. I do not, therefore, see how by extending the concessions, originally thought of for backward districts in industrially backward States, to the developed States as well, balanced regional development is sought to be promoted in the country.

I must invite your attention here to another serious drawback in the recommendation of the Working Group which

will act as a limiting factor on development. The Group has recommended a backward district only to be the unit for development where fiscal and financial incentives as well as developmental efforts are to be concentrated. Industry for its location and development requires a developed infrastructure. Centres which offer possibilities of becoming "growth points" for the development of a backward region are not necessarily identifiable with backward districts. Balanced regional development cannot obviously mean industrialisation of each and every backward district in the country. Industrial development in a backward or less-developed region must have to be located around potential growth points. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that the policy of concentrating efforts for industrial development in the backward States should be around potential growth centres and this alone will lead to regional development and national economic growth which are the twin objectives of planning for development.

As regards the techniques for promotion of industry in the industrially backward States, the present decision is that the Centre will give an outright grant or subsidy amounting to 10 per cent of the total capital investment in respect of units having a total fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each in the selected districts. Besides, the financing institutions will also extend financial assistance under liberal terms to the industries to be located. I may point out here that experience has shown that fiscal and financial incentives have not proved to be very effective in the development of new regions except when proper

infrastructure facilities have been provided. These financial incentives have only a marginal effect on the private entrepreneurs while taking locational decisions, as these are not able to offset the cost reductions offered by the existence of infrastructural facilities and external economies of concentration available in the developed regions. These concessions, however, serve a useful purpose in the sense that they enhance the attractiveness of an area which otherwise has the requisite facilities for industrial development. In order that the concessions have *decisive* influence on the private entrepreneurs, these should be *substantial*. I, therefore, feel that in addition to the outright grant for new industries, the Central Government should also extend other financial and fiscal concessions recommended by the Wanchoo Working Group. Besides, subsidy amounting to 7½ per cent should also be given to the unit with a fixed capital investment of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 lakhs and 5 per cent for units with a fixed capital of Rs. 1 to Rs 5 crores. Some of the backward States do have their special problems which should be solved by provision of suitable financial assistance by the Centre. For example, in Orissa, the rich mineral deposits offer possibilities for setting up a number of power-intensive industries like aluminium, ferro-alloys, nickel, etc. These industries require power at low rates to be competitive both in the home and international markets. It is not possible for the State Electricity Boards to supply power at lower rates without incurring losses. In such a situation the Central Government should provide subsidy to the State Electricity Boards of the backward States for supplying power at low rates to power-intensive industries in the interest of regional development.

The State Governments are also offering a number of financial and fiscal incentives to private entrepreneurs for setting up industries in their respective areas. In the matter of giving these incentives the industrially advanced States have an advantage over the backward States as they can give liberal concessions in view of their surplus financial resources and the advanced stage of their economy. The backward States are not so fortunately placed unless the pattern of Central financial assistance is so designed as to help them in the promotion of industries in their respective areas by grant of concessions and by the adoption of special measures for the development of various infrastructural facilities.

Earlier I have indicated about the importance of infrastructural facilities for the development of industries. Some of these infrastructural facilities are economic in nature like transportation, power, water, etc. There are also social facilities like education, health, housing and other urban amenities. The more important of the economic infrastructure facilities like the railways, the National Highways, ports which play a very crucial role in the development of a region, are in the sphere of Central Government. Since balanced regional growth is an important objective of planning, it is only to be expected that the Central Government will give special attention to the needs of the backward States for the development of the infrastructure which lies in their domain. The experience of the backward States, however, has been just the reverse. I shall illustrate this from the experience of Orissa. According to the report of the Pandey Committee, Orissa has 6 K.Ms. of surfaced road per 100 sq. K.Ms. of area which

works out to nearly 67 per cent of the national average. As regards the length of railway line, it has 9 K.Ms. per lakh of people and 11 K.Ms. of railway track per 100 sq. K.Ms. of area which works out to 5 per cent and 61 per cent of their respective national averages. The country's deepest sea port has come up at Paradeep, but it has no railway communication with its hinterland. After detailed examination of the viability of the proposed railway line connecting Cuttack with Paradeep, the Central Government decided to take up this Rs. 10 crore project. The then Railway Minister inaugurated the construction of the railway line when I was also present and we were told that the project will be completed by March, 1971. But after the inauguration, doubts were raised about the economic feasibility of the project and a number of arguments were put forth for delaying the construction of the railway line. As a result of protests from our side we were told that it would be completed by the end of 1971. Now we have been informed that the project would be completed by the end of 1972. Surely, this is not in consonance with the professions of concern to remove regional imbalances from an area where provision of basic facilities is involved. Similarly, there is the other case of the Talcher-Bimlagarh railway link which will connect the industrial areas of Rourkela, Ranchi and Bhilai with Cuttack and the Paradeep Port. This railway link when completed will open a rich mineral belt which remains undeveloped. Even some of the Central Government agencies like the Hindustan Steel Limited have favoured the construction of this link as this will connect the industrial areas in Orissa and Bihar with Paradeep and will facilitate exports through the Port. After

much persuasion the Union Government have initiated a techno-economic feasibility study for the project and one can only hope that this will be completed soon and the project undertaken. There is also another missing link in the National Highway No. 6 connecting Calcutta with Bombay which passes through the western part of Orissa. This link when constructed will open up an underdeveloped area which has rich mineral deposits. But the construction of this link is being delayed. Examples of similar nature can be multiplied from the experience of all the backward States to prove that for the Central Government, balanced regional development remains at best a convenient political slogan, an objective which is easily sacrificed for partisan and political considerations.

While discussing this subject, I may also state that the approach for examining the economic development projects, particularly, those relating to the development of infrastructure in backward regions, needs reorientation if the objective is to achieve balanced regional growth. In examining these projects, the main consideration should be national profitability rather than narrow commercial profitability. The decision to take up such projects, particularly in the backward States, should be taken not merely on the basis of the conventional feasibility studies but after taking into account the indirect economic costs and benefits of the project for the entire economy including the developmental effects of the project.

Proper infrastructure facilities are essential for attracting new industries whether in the public or private sector. Except

for the railways and major ports, other basic facilities like road communication, power and water-supply have to be provided by the State Government. Any concession to industries in the form of concessional supply of power, water, etc., have to be financed by the State Government. All these need resources; the only free facility available with the State Government being Government land. In addition, due to the distribution of powers in the Constitution, the development of social infrastructure like health, education and housing are completely under the purview of the State Government and we get only marginal assistance from the Centre. With the present constitutional pattern of powers of taxation, the scope for increasing the State revenues to finance these schemes is very limited. This is particularly so in a backward State like Orissa with 69 per cent of the population belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Therefore, unless the Central Government comes in a big way and provides financial resources for developing the socio-economic infrastructure, our aim of balanced regional development cannot be achieved. In providing such additional resources the Finance Commission as envisaged in the Constitution has a definite role to play. But I am sorry to say that the award of the recent Fifth Finance Commission has only made the position worse. Only in this background the Governor of Orissa, in his recent address to the budget session of the Orissa Legislative Assembly, suggested the appointment of a new Finance Commission to look into the problems of backward States in proper perspective and to suggest ways and means for reducing the regional disparities.

Another important technique which can promote industrial development in the backward States is the location of public sector plants in these areas. It has often been said that the location of large public sector projects in some of the backward States has not resulted in significant increase in the *per capita* income of its people. But at the same time, it cannot be denied that such large projects have laid the foundation for industrial development in the areas of their location which would not have been possible but for the establishment of these projects. Increase in the *per capita* income depends on a number of complementary factors and in case of the backward States, it is going to be quite a long process to achieve this objective. Some of the States like Orissa have rich mineral, agricultural, forest and marine resources. Due to accident of history, these States have remained backward although there is immense potential for development. At the present level of development private capital is shy towards these regions. It is, therefore, necessary that direct government investment is made in the regions so that the necessary climate for industrial development is created. In fact, in some of the western countries like Italy, there are legal provisions whereby Government Corporations are obliged to put specific percentage of their investment in the backward regions. In India also the Central Government should ensure that a large proportion, say 80 per cent of the investment in public sector projects is allocated specifically to the industrially backward States during the Fourth and subsequent Plan periods.

While discussing the question of balanced regional development, it is also

sary to refer to the negative instrument of industrial location control which is necessary for industrial development in backward States. As is well known, the normal operation of the economic forces is overwhelmingly weighted in favour of the developed regions in the matter of industrial development due to their developed infrastructure and economies of agglomerations. Therefore, unless a negative instrument of industrial control is also introduced side by side with the positive measures like development of infrastructure, financial and fiscal incentives, etc., the policy of regional dispersal of industries will fail. Besides, although concentration brings advantages of external economies to big urban centres, the cities, in attaining certain size develop diseconomies in the shape of congestion in traffic and delays, rise in the cost of land, housing and other problems in public utilities and thus tend to offset the economies of concentration. It is in view of this that the Working Group on fiscal and financial incentives had suggested that no concession should be given for new units in metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Bhi and Madras. As a matter of fact, the instrument of industrial location control is not entirely negative in character. Often private entrepreneurs are reluctant to invest in the areas of their operation due to a sense of uncertainty in new areas and also due to lack of acquaintance and prejudice against the less-developed regions. The instrument of location control can force them to have a look at the backward regions which otherwise have potential for growth. In fact the experience of the United Kingdom which has also adopted the policy of industrial location control for relieving congestion from the developed regions and steer-

ing industries into the less-developed regions has shown that more than any other technique, the instrument of location control has helped in the promotion of industries in the less-developed areas.

In India also it is one of the objectives of the industrial licensing system to bring about the regional dispersal of industries and thereby help in the balanced regional development of the country. That the licensing system has miserably failed in achieving this objective is now common knowledge. The Dutta Committee has explained this failure by the argument that no clear cut guidelines regarding regional growth of industries were given to the licensing authorities. Even if this is accepted, the responsibility for the failure must be put on somebody. In my view the Union Government and its agencies which were operating the licensing system must be made responsible for defeating the purpose for which the system itself was created and for failure in attaining the objective of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

It has often been said that the licensing system being negative in character can prevent development of industries in particular areas, but it cannot bring about development in specified backward areas. The Dutta Committee has itself pointed out that this view is not entirely correct. In the United Kingdom industrial location control is exercised through the requirement that industrialists erecting factory premises over 5,000 sq. ft. must first receive an Industrial Development Certificate (IDC) from the Board of Trade which is to be awarded only where the development corresponded "with proper distribution of industry". These certificates are

easier to get for the less-developed regions than for the developed ones. This policy has definitely prevented a good number of established firms from expanding in the non-assisted areas and has forced them as well as other entrepreneurs to move into the less-developed regions of the country. In India also, as the Dutta Committee has pointed out in some cases, particularly for industries, based on availability of certain raw materials, the licensing authorities have refused licence on the ground that there was no scope for the industry within a particular region. They have also advised the applicants that their applications would be favourably considered if locations were proposed in some States or regions as against others. But then attempts have been half-hearted and there has been no comprehensive approach for ensuring a fair regional distribution of industries which would have promoted balanced regional growth in the country. In fact there have been a number of instances where industrial licenses have been issued on partisan and parochial considerations to the detriment of regional dispersal of industries. It is common knowledge that the proportion of applications for location in backward States like Orissa has been very small compared to those for location in the developed regions. Therefore, the few applications that are received for location of industries in the States like Orissa should be given sympathetic consideration. Unless there are weighty reasons against it, licence should normally be issued to the parties for setting up industries in the backward States. The State Governments do not get such consideration from the Centre. In fact in one recent case where one of the parties which already has an industry in Orissa

wanted to produce a new article—sodium hydrosulphite—the consideration of application was deferred, while another applicant, also a so-called big industrial house, who had applied later for location near a metropolitan city was given clearance for the production of the article. There is another party who has applied for setting up an industrial unit for production of B. H. C. with Chlorine and Benzene which are available in Orissa. There has been some difficulty in getting this industrial licence by the party and it is not known whether ultimately licence will be issued for locating industry in Orissa. Instances can be multiplied to show that applicants for location of industries in the backward States are not given due consideration in spite of the fact that balanced regional development has been accepted as an objective of national policy. In fact, of the parties wishing to locate industries in backward States have been refused permission on the ground of excess capacity when other applicants have been allowed to pre-empt capacities by proposing locations in the developed regions of the country. This naturally leads to serious doubts in the minds of the people of a backward State whether the Centre is really interested in bringing about balanced regional growth in the country.

There is thus need for streamlining the instrument of industrial location control by industrial licensing for production of industries in the backward regions of India. As suggested by the Working Group, there should be a ban on further development of industries in metropolitan regions of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and the instrument

ensing should be utilised in a comprehensive manner for promoting industrial growth in the backward States. This can be done by indicating as a matter of policy that location in backward States for various categories of industries would be preferred to that in a developed State. It may also be necessary to prepare detailed development plans indicating the projected spatial distribution of different categories of industries in different regions of the country according to their growth potential. This will avoid unnecessary competition between the backward States for attracting investment and the instrument of licensing can also be utilised in conjunction with other positive measures for thinking about regional development in a comprehensive and planned manner.

Then there is the question of grant of industrial licence to big business houses. The recent sentiment expressed against monopolies seems to have created a climate in which applications for setting up new industries by the larger industrial houses are discouraged. While nobody would like to create conditions for oppressive monopolies, we should not confuse monopolies with largeness in size. In spite of all the talk on monopoly, as you all know, none of the Indian industrial houses occurs in the first-hundred industrial houses in size and profitability in the world. While I agree that licences should not be monopolised by a few industrial houses and this should be dispersed, refusal to grant licences for new industries in backward States on the ground that the applicants belong to large industrial houses, will be a serious obstacle in the industrialisation of backward States. The fact remains that only larger industrial houses have the resources and know-how to set up industries in backward areas,

which are poor in infrastructure though rich in resources. New entrepreneurs or smaller houses cannot afford to take the risk involved in such ventures. Therefore, whatever be the policy of the Central Government in granting licences to larger houses, they should not stand in the way of setting up new industries in backward States. The resources of the Central Government and State Governments are limited and it is not possible nor desirable for them to undertake industrialisation in the public sector beyond a point. Therefore, as far as backward States are concerned, licensing policy should be liberal, based only on the technical feasibility of the project and not on the size of the holdings of the applicants.

At this point, I consider it necessary to voice a widespread feeling that the present system of centralisation of licensing should give way to a more pragmatic policy designed to encourage and enable potential industrialists and entrepreneurs to set up new industries, especially in industrially backward regions where raw materials to feed such industries abound. Only recently the Minister for Law & Industries, Government of Tamilnadu, highlighted the acute hardship that this policy is now causing even to State Governments, let alone private business men and industrialists. But for the present policy Orissa would not have been an industrially neglected State that it has been in spite of its vast industrial potential. The delay and frustration that is caused in obtaining licences even when the State Governments sponsor the cases are a real source of concern for development of industrially backward States. I would, therefore, urge a new look at the present licensing system and suggest either relaxation in the grant of such licences to areas

industrially backward, or decentralisation, so as to help promote industrial growth within the broad frame-work of the industrial policy of the country.

I have outlined what I think to be a pragmatic and comprehensive policy for correction of regional imbalances in the country. I hope that the other speakers will examine some of these points and suggest practical measures for bringing about balanced regional development in India. But all these policies and measures, for their success, depend on one important question, that is, do the Union Government have the honesty, sincerity and political courage to implement various concrete measures necessary for correction of regional imbalances? The experience of the past has been that balanced regional development has been the object of lip-service by Central leaders for winning political battles against their old rivals and now the new ones. It has been a social objective which is forgotten no sooner than it is professed, an economic necessity which is easily sacrificed for partisan gains under political pressure. If this approach and style for achieving 'people's socialism' continues, the people particularly those in the less-developed State, will continue to live in poverty and backwardness and history will not forgive us for the hypocrisy that characterises our approach to the problem of balanced regional development.

I have so far stressed on the vital role the Central Government should play in enabling such balanced development. But the private sector has also to carry out its social responsibility towards the backward regions of this country. I am sure, in this Seminar you will discuss how best the private sector within the various existing

limitations can play a decisive role in industrialisation of backward areas thereby achieve real balanced regional growth. Institutions like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry cannot afford to lose sight of the high objective of overall national development which all areas of the country participate and progress simultaneously. The State Government have offered several incentives and concessions in regard to land, water power, raw materials, markets and adequate Government support in other ways. The State accounts for nearly a third of the Iron-ore reserves of the country. About a thousand million tonnes of non-coking coal is available in the Talcher Coal Field. Almost all the chromite ore is to be found in this State. The State leads in production of Manganese ore accounting for 27 per cent of the total production including Goa and is second in limestone production. Other minerals like quartz, fireclay, bauxite, graphite, galena and nickel occur. It has 25,000 square miles of forests covering 42 per cent of the geographical area of the State. It has a coast-line 250 miles long, the biggest natural lake in the country and artificial lakes created by the irrigation projects and exploitation of fishery. Yet with the rich minerals, forest and other potential resources and a comparatively favourable climate both from the labour law and order points of view, Orissa ranks 15th in India in industrial backwardness being better only than Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland. Here is, therefore, an opportunity for all of you to explore it and participate in its development and growth in the interest of national integration and growth of the national economy.

Indigenous Feedstock for Fertilizer Production

TRIGUNA SEN LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF COAL-BASED PLANT AT TALCHER

By constructing the Talcher coal-based fertilizer plant we are taking a significant step in implementing the Government's policy of maximum and better utilization of indigenous feedstocks which is intended to help the country to achieve self-sufficiency in fertilizer production," said Triguna Sen, Minister for Petroleum, Chemicals, Mines & Metals, while laying the foundation stone of the plant at Talcher February 3, 1970.

He said that this large-sized coal-based plant would be the fore-runner of other similar projects which were all scheduled to start their construction work this year in the Government's determined bid to accomplish the targetted capacity of Fourth Plan, thereby paving the way for doing away with fertilizer imports, which would cost the country an enormous amount of Rs. 1,043 crores in the coming four years.

Dr. Sen said, "For this the Government has to ensure this year itself that all the

new projects having a capacity of 1.5 million tons of nitrogen start their construction work. This alone will help to make a total of 3.7 million tons of nitrogen by 1973-74."

Explaining the rationale behind the decision to base fertilizer plants on coal instead of naphtha, he said that chemical industries could thus bring about an annual saving of over Rs. 300 crores in foreign exchange. Also, naphtha was to be in short supply from 1971 onwards. It was, therefore, essential, said Dr. Triguna Sen, to maximise the use of raw materials like natural gas, coke oven gas, refinery off-gases, etc., which were indigenously available after giving proper weightage to their technical feasibility in respect of adoption, ease of processing, availability and cost of production of the final product.

"While there could be limitation with regard to availability of other feedstocks, our country is fortunate enough," said Dr.

Sen, "to have abundant and almost unlimited resources of non-cooking coal and Talcher is one such location having such resources".

He admitted that it was easier to process a gaseous or liquid feedstock compared to a solid fuel like coal, but added, "When self-sufficiency was the primary aim and objective and we had to develop on our own with what we had and when the rapidly changing technology gave us the know-how and the way to do it, it was imperative on our part that we accepted the challenge."

"The way to self-sufficiency is not and cannot be an easy way; dedication and determination are required to face difficulties and overcome them with the required caution and competence," said Dr. Sen.

Referring to the necessity of assuring constant quality and characteristics of coal for the full life of the plant for the coming 15 to 20 years, he said it would be for both the suppliers, viz., N. C. D. C. and the consumer, i.e., the F. I. C., particularly the former, to have all steps taken to ensure that such uniform quality was maintained at all costs so that fertilizer production, upon which depended vital food production, would be maintained and sustained undisturbed. The N. C. D. C. would need an investment of Rs. 1.5 crores for raising the capacity of South Balanda and Jagannath Collieries, which were to supply coal to the Talcher plant.

Dr. Sen explained, in view of the assured availability of water, power and raw

material on the spot involving no transportation by rail, the higher investment on coal-based plant notwithstanding, the cost of production of urea at Talcher would be competitive. "In fact" he said "experts have calculated that cost of production for urea would be only Rs. 344 per ton in the case of coal-based plant as against Rs. 370 on naphtha-based plant or Rs. 419 per ton on LSHS based plant which has reassured the Government from making a higher investment. Further this location would go a long way towards distribution and consumption of fertilizer from coastal areas. Besides, the projected investment and production costs of the plant indicate that there will be an expected return on about 16 per cent of the capital employed and the investment will be paid back in about four years. The project, when implemented and commissioned in 1974, will effect an annual foreign exchange saving over Rs. 36 crores by reduction of import of fertilizers. Not only that; the increased food production would replace imported foodgrains valued over Rs. 12 crores per annum. This is why he deliberately called this significant programme earlier.

The Minister mentioned about the **operation** Fertilizer Corporation of India had been receiving in setting up the plant and hoped the co-operation would continue.

Referring to the indigenous design and engineering, developing by the F. I. C. and incorporated in the plant, Dr. Sen said "Self-sufficiency and self-reliance come only through dedicated and determined efforts on our own by our people. My hopes to achieve this lie in our youth."

artists, engineers and technologists have the capacity to absorb and by the changing techniques and developments for better and quicker results".

Earlier, speaking on the occasion, Shri Sh Chandra, Chairman and Managing Director of Fertilizer Corporation of India : "The Talcher Fertilizer Project is a watershed in the history of fertilizer production in this country. It will certainly be the first large-sized coal-based plant anywhere in the world, with a capacity of 1.94 million tons of urea per day."

Explaining the reasons for selecting coal as feedstock, he said, the Government had already invested crores of rupees in the development and exploitation of new coal fields. With greater dieselisation and electrification of railways, use of alternative fuels in various projects, and popularisation of liquid petroleum gas for domestic use in large urban areas, the available coal capacity of the country was lying under-utilised. This could be put to profitable use for the production of fertilizers. Accordingly, the Fertilizer Corporation of India decided to set up plants at Talcher Orissa, Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh

and Korba in Madhya Pradesh. The completion of these three projects would add about 680,000 tonnes to the installed capacity of the Fertilizer Corporation and bring it up to 1.94 million tonnes in terms of nitrogen.

He said that it was true that investment in these plants would be higher than in naphtha or natural gas or LSHS plants of this size. But there will be no recurring drain on our foreign exchange resources. And the cost of production of ammonia and urea will be comparable to that from other plants based on naphtha, natural gas or LSHS.

The Talcher plant is designed to produce annually nearly half a million tons of urea and a quarter million tons of ammonia. This will thus on its completion, be the world's largest coal-based fertilizer plant as indicated by the Chairman, Fertilizer Corporation of India. The Government of India would be required to invest Rs. 70.5 crores on this project with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 20 crores of capital outlay.

SHE IS A HAPPY

MOTHER

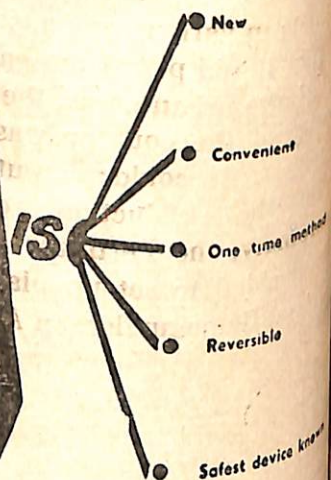
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You can be too.



USE **Loop** & **KEEP** Space

Loop IS



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Talcher Industrial Complex Raises new Hopes and Aspirations

The Talcher Industrial Complex Project Report was prepared by the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation in November, 1964 and submitted to the Government of India soon thereafter. This raised hopes among the people of Orissa of a large coal-based chemical and Industrial complex at Talcher. The Project has now been sanctioned by Government of India bringing the period of frustration to an end and raising new hopes and aspirations in the people of Orissa for economic advancement.

The following is a summary of the text of the address which the Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo, delivered at the Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony of the Coal-based Fertiliser Plant at Talcher on February 3, 1970.

The Talcher Industrial Complex, which has now resulted in the establishment of a Fertiliser Factory, has a long history extending over a period of 9 years from 1961. When good quality Talcher coal feed any industrial plant was discovered, tests were conducted in the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad and in the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. On the results of these tests, the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa proposed setting up

of the Talcher Industrial Complex and the Government of India granted a Letter of Intent subject to fulfilment of certain conditions on the Industrial Development Corporation's application for issue of a Licence. The Project Report was then prepared by the I. D. C. in 1964 with the assistance of M/s. Krupps of Essen, Mr. C. Otto of West Germany and the Fertiliser Corporation of India. This Report envisaged production of Pig Iron and Urea as the main products and Road-tar,

Ammonium sulphate, Benzol, Fuel oil, Toluol and Solvent Naphtha as bye-products. The Project Report was then considered in various inter-Ministrial meetings convened by the Planning Commission and the Government of India and it was held that purely from the point of view of production, the cost of Urea products at Talcher would compare quite favourably with that of the other projects like Durgapur and Cochin which were based on the Naphtha technology. The Project was also included among the Fourth Plan Fertiliser Projects. In June, 1966, after further consideration, it was approved in principle and recommended to be implemented in two stages. When clearance was not received and the State Government again took up the matter with the Government of India, the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister, the Central Government informed the State Government in June, 1968, that the proposal to establish the Industrial Complex at Talcher needed a good deal of re-examination as the technology proposed to be adopted for the production of Pig Iron out of coal had not been established beyond doubt.

Considering the delay that was taking place in the finalisation of the Talcher Industrial Complex Project, the State Government took up the independent proposal of having a Coal-based Fertiliser Plant and were going ahead with the preparation of its Project Report. In February, 1968, the State Government approached the Planning & Development Division of the Fertiliser Corporation of India for preparing a feasibility report for the establishment of a large fertiliser plant based on Talcher coal as an alter-

native to the Talcher Industrial Complex Project. Accordingly, the first feasibility report on a Coal-based Fertiliser Plant at Talcher was submitted by the Fertiliser Corporation of India to the State Government in July, 1968. Immediately, the State Government submitted this proposal to the Government of India to establish a large Coal-based Fertiliser Plant at Talcher during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The State Government also promised to provide facilities like land, water, electricity, etc., at a concessional rate as per the Industrial Development Policy Resolution of the State Government announced in February, 1968. The Government of India thereafter considered the report and wanted the Fertiliser Corporation of India to revise the same on the lines suggested for the feasibility reports in respect of the proposed fertiliser Plant at Korba, Madhya Pradesh and Ramagundam, Andhra Pradesh. I may mention that it is understood that these two reports were prepared earlier by the Fertiliser Corporation of India at the initiative of the Central Government. The State Government immediately got in touch with the Fertiliser Corporation of India and supplied all relevant informations in order to enable them to revise the report at an early date and the Fertiliser Corporation of India submitted the revised feasibility report in the early part of 1969.

The State Government, thereupon, submitted the revised feasibility report to the Government of India and requested them to implement the project in the Central Sector during the Fourth Five-Year period. The State Government pursued the matter vigorously at various levels and due to the blessings and co-operation

It concerned, and particularly of the
 n Minister for Petroleum & Chemicals
 Mines & Metals, Dr. Triguna Sen.
 Project has now been sanctioned.
 This Project is estimated to cost more
 Rs. 70 crores and will produce 4.95
 tonnes of Urea per annum. The
 t will also provide employment to
 it 1,800 people of various grades of
 m more than half will be technical
 including engineers. The Project
 utilise the immense coal resources of
 sa. It will provide employment to a
 number of people—technical and
 otherwise. It is hoped that a number of
 llary industries will come up around
 Fertiliser Plant. But the most
 ortant benefit from the Project will
 be the production of fertilisers, which
 ery badly needed for the agricultural
 progress of Orissa and the country at
 e. The foreign exchange now spent
 mport of fertilisers will be saved.

I may also mention here that as there
 already been much delay in taking
 sion, work should be accelerated to
 plete this Project early. Location of
 e other projects at Talcher are under
 sideration. In regard to the Pig Iron
 ect, a Project Report is being got
 ared jointly by the Central and the
 e Governments on the utility of the
 ed coke produced out of Talcher

coal, under the supervision of the Central
 Fuel Research Institute. In due course
 I hope that Talcher will be humming with
 industrial activities of all kinds and will
 promote the economic progress of this
 backward State. The Talcher Thermal
 Scheme constructed by the State Govern-
 ment was the first step in the industrial
 progress of the Talcher-area and the
 second significant step is the establish-
 ment of this Fertiliser Plant. With the
 completion of the Cuttack-Paradeep rail
 link, Talcher will be connected to the
 deep-sea port of Paradeep. The State
 Government is also pressing for the
 construction of the Talcher-Bimalagarh
 railway line for which survey is going on.
 The completion of that railway line will
 further enhance the economic importance
 of Talcher given scope for the establish-
 ment of new industries and opening up
 markets for the industries located here.

With the co-operation of all concerned,
 I am sure, the State Government and the
 people of Orissa will realise their dreams
 of industrial progress. The Fertiliser
 Plant itself is the result of the co-operation
 of many agencies of whom, I may mention
 here, the National Coal Development
 Corporation, the Central Fuel Research
 Institute, the Industrial Development
 Corporation of Orissa and the Planning &
 Development Division of the Fertiliser
 Corporation of India among others.

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REALISATION OF A DREAM

"The New Year has brought the message of hope for the people of Talcher and of Orissa and I am sure that the decade of seventies will see the full realisation of our dream," said Shri Harihar Patel, Orissa's Minister for Industries and Commerce, while speaking on the occasion of the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Talcher Fertilizer Plant at Talcher on February 3, 1970.

We reproduce below a summary of Shri Patel's speech on the occasion for our readers.

The 3rd of February 1970 will go down as a great day in the history of Orissa, for on this day a dream had come true.

Since 1961, when the authorities of the National Coal Development Corporation brought to the attention of the State Government that large deposits of good quality coal were available near Talcher, the State Government have been trying to set up a complex of industries based on this indigenous raw material. State Government have also been trying to

develop the infrastructure in the area by the establishment of the Thermal Plant and by improving the communications connecting Talcher with other growth points in the State. During the decade of nineteen sixties efforts were being made to obtain license for setting up an industrial complex to manufacture fertilizer, pig iron and a number of other chemical products based on Talcher coal. The New Year has brought the message of hope for the people of Talcher and of Orissa and I am sure that the decade of seventies will see the full realisation of our dream.

Talcher : Growth point of Industries

The Government of Orissa have identified Talcher to be an important growth point for the development of industries in the State. Geographically it is situated near the meeting point of the districts of Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Sambalpur which are rich in mineral resources like iron ore, manganese ore, quartz, limestone and coal, etc. The exploitation of these resources will bring prosperity to the people of this area and to the nation. With rich resources of minerals nearby and developed infra-structural facilities, Talcher will function as an important growth point in the development of this region. The National Council of Applied Economic Research which has conducted a techno-economic survey of Orissa and later on examined the possibilities of setting up industries in the State, have also recommended that a large number of chemical industries basing on coal can be established at Talcher. Now the establishment of the fertilizer plant by the Fertilizer Corporation of India will lay the base for further industrial growth at Talcher and in the surrounding areas. The State Government have also taken up with the Central Government for the establishment of a pig iron plant by using 'formed-coke' made out of Talcher coal. The feasibility report is under preparation and the State Government will continue their efforts to see that a pig iron plant and other chemical industries envisaged come at Talcher.

Boost to Small-Scale Industries

It has been our experience at Rourkela that the establishment of a large public sector plant leads to the development of a number of small-scale industries, ancillary

and subsidiary industries in the area. This Rs. 70 Crore-Project will lead to the development of a number of small-scale units in the area for meeting the requirements of the project both at the time of construction and later on when the plant is commissioned. It is the policy of the Central Government to see that the Central Public Sector Projects foster the growth of small-scale industries near them by supplying various store items required by the Mother Unit. The State Government have already initiated programmes for promoting the growth of small-scale units near Talcher which can meet the various requirements of the project at the time of construction as well as later when the plant goes into production. I am sure, we will get the necessary co-operation and assistance from the authorities of the fertilizer project in fostering the growth of small-scale industries here.

Industrialisation : The only solution

Not long ago, when industrialists were setting up industries in Orissa, they were complaining of the lack of trained personnel in the State. These are now things of the past. Today the State has the problem of unemployment amongst Engineers, Doctors and other technical personnel as well as many non-technical graduates and other educated youngmen. Industrialisation of the State which otherwise has rich potential is the only solution to the problem of educated unemployment. The Talcher Fertilizer Project will solve this problem to a considerable extent. It will provide employment to our educated youngmen, particularly the technical personnel. It will also lead to the development of activities in the small-scale sector.

well as in the tertiary sector like trade, commerce and provision of service facilities, etc. Thus, in the years to come Talcher will grow into a throbbing industrial centre and will bring prosperity to the people of this area.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my gratitude and thanks to the various organisations and persons who have helped us in the establishment of the fertilizer plant at Talcher. The Planning and Design Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India have all along helped us in our efforts to set up a fertilizer plant at Talcher. Our thanks are specially due to Mr. Satish Chandra, Chairman of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and

Dr. K. R. Chakravarty, who have spared no pains in formulating and processing the proposal for setting up a coal-based fertilizer plant at Talcher. I must also thank the authorities of the N. C. D. C., the Central Fuel Research Institute and of the Talcher Thermal Project who have helped us at various stages in our efforts to establish the fertilizer plant. The M. Ps. from Orissa deserve our thanks for pursuing the proposal in New Delhi. Lastly, on behalf of the State Government I must express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Triguna Sen and his Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, who have always treated our proposal for the fertilizer plant with adequate sympathy and consideration.

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TALCHER FERTILIZER PROJECT

The decision by the Government of India to establish two coal based fertilizer projects (Talcher and Ramagundam) to go along with, is a landmark for the Indian fertilizer Industry in general and for the Fertilizer Corporation of India in particular. This particularly, is a moment of satisfaction to the P & D Division of the Corporation who, through untiring and consistent efforts for a little less than a decade against fierce opposition in India and abroad established a case for coal, a long ignored raw material, for fertilizer production.

The saga of coal based fertilizer projects began in the year 1960 when the Planning Committee recommended establishment of projects in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa which would have utilised the coals available in the regions. But, for one reason or another, the projects did not see the light of the day. In the subsequent years, naphtha, riding the crest of apparently low cost fuel, had almost written the epitaph on coal. The nation was committed to naphtha in view of world trends. However, a

good cause cannot be suppressed for long. Suddenly to-day India finds that in the Fourth Plan period she will be very short of naphtha and that days of apparent low cost naphtha are over. Government of India, faced with this challenge, has taken a bold decision and have asked the Fertilizer Corporation of India to go ahead with two coal based fertilizer plants. Talcher is one of them.

The Talcher project particularly has a special meaning to the people of Orissa, and it raises new hopes of prosperity in them. We are sure their hopes will be fulfilled.

Talcher, the small mining town is already attuned to fulfil its role in promoting the "green revolution" by providing to the country much-wanted fertilizer. A 250 MW power station of the Orissa State Electricity Board and a well-developed coal mining centre owned by National Coal Development Corporation are already in existence in Talcher. Ere long a new life full of purposeful activity will spring forth in the shape of Talcher

Fertilizer Project: The Talcher project is conceived to produce 228,000 tonnes of Nitrogen yearly in the form of Urea by utilizing about a million tonnes of coal from the adjacent South Balanda Coal mines. This dark, neglected material will be transformed by the sacred water of River Brahmani and the invisible power from the thermal power station into a material—pure and white and above all Swadeshi, to rejuvenate the hungry soils of India. Every kilogram of nitrogen that goes into the land will raise ten kilograms of foodgrains and will thus pave the way to self-sufficiency. The project, in its trail, will also dam the foreign exchange drain to the tune of about Rs. 120 crores per year reckoned on the basis of imports

of foodgrains. It will create new vistas opportunities for ancillary industries help to realise Orissa's dream of creating a trunk industrial belt stretching from Rourkela to Paradeep.

But one must remember that these hopes and aspirations are not showered from above but have to be earned the hard way. The success will depend upon the continued co-operation among FCI, NCDC, the State Government and the local people.

Let us all therefore dedicate ourselves unreservedly to this task of national building in the spirit of partners in progress.

SALIENT FEATURES—TALCHER FERTILIZER PROJECT

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. Location | .. Talcher, Dt. Dhenkanal, Orissa State. | Power | .. About 42 Megawatts from the Talcher Power Station. |
| 2. Execution | .. By Fertilizer Corporation of India. | Water | .. About 12 million gallons per day from River Brahmani. |
| 3. Design and Engineering. | Planning and Development Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India. | 7. Area occupied by the projects including colony. | About 600 acres |
| 4. Capacity | .. 495,000 tonnes of Urea fertilizer per year. | 8. Skilled worker requirement. | About 1,200 |
| 5. Investment | .. Total Rs. 70 crores Foreign Exchange: Rs. 20 crores. | 9. Marketing Area. | Predominantly in the State of Orissa. |
| 6. Materials used—Coal. | About a million tonnes per year entirely from South Balanda Mines in Orissa. | 10. Time required to complete the project. | About 36 months |



What A Modern Port Means To Orissa

The laying of the foundation-stone of a Rs. 229 lakh cargo berth project at Paradēep Port by the Union Minister for Shipping and Transport, Shri Raghuramaiah, on January 23, 1970, marked a significant mile-stone in the march towards the growth of the Port and the prosperity of the State.

It seems worthwhile in this context to reproduce here what the State Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, had observed in course of his address on the occasion.

Paradeep Port which was taken over by Government of India with effect from 1st June 1965 and was declared as a Port from the 1st April 1966 had remained practically stagnant for these years except for the ore traffic since September 1966. The heavy investment on Port without the other necessary facilities for its full development was practically unremunerative and did little contributing to the economic and commercial development of both the State and

the Port. Since 1967, we were impressing on the Government of India the need to create the most necessary infrastructure like a rail link and a cargo berth for the development of the Port. I am happy to say today that the importance of both has been fully realised and while the construction work of the rail line is in progress, the foundation-stone of the cargo berth has been laid by the Union Minister for Shipping and Transport.

I should take this opportunity to say that Orissa expects substantial economic gains from this Port. A modern port can provide livelihood easily for half a crore of people. The boost to usual trade and commerce a major port can provide in a particular region is also likely to raise the standard of life of the community at large. Overseas contacts through the Port is expected to add to the movement of raw materials and finished products and this, in turn, can encourage industrial development in the hinterlands. A port is thus the key to the economic progress of a particular region and to the country's overall growth. Paradeep Port is expected to play an important role in the life of the community and to fulfil their hopes and aspirations.

I have mentioned earlier that the two most important items necessary for development of the infrastructure is a general cargo berth and a rail link. Without a general cargo berth, only limited activities could be undertaken by the Port, restricted almost entirely to iron-ore traffic. The hinterland of Paradeep Port comprises almost the entire State of Orissa and South Bihar, Eastern U. P. and M. P. Various programmes of industrial development in Orissa are under way and as more and more underdeveloped regions in the State become developed, they would feed the growing industrial centres like Paradeep. For instance, Orissa annually exports a sizeable quantity of rice to the deficit States in the country. A general cargo berth for the purpose of exporting this internal production of rice would come in handy from the point of view of convenience and economy. The Port would also be an entry point for feeding deficit areas of Bihar and Eastern U. P. Coastal movement of coal to South India has also

considerable potentialities. Coastal shipping would thus get a fillip and compare favourably to rail movement. There would, besides, be movement of salt and other miscellaneous commodities like cotton, sugar, kerosene oil, cement, timber, iron & steel, etc., which at present constitute inter-State traffic and could conveniently be handled by coastal shipping. Thus the need for a cargo berth with suitable facilities for handling such a traffic has been there for long, and it is a matter for gratification that this long-felt need was realised by the Government of India and has been fulfilled by your laying of the foundation-stone for construction of the berth.

In a competitive international market trade and commerce do not wait for the convenience of any one. If our country is to carve out its share of the international market, it has to be sensitive to its requirements, price level, etc., we have already lost too much in having to wait for the development of this Port which is capable of handling ships up to 60,000 DWT and provides for ultimate full development with 19 cargo berths, each 185 metres long, 3 oil berths and an oil dock equipped with two berths for 100,000 DWT oil tankers. From the national stand point, therefore, the construction of this cargo berth will only be a step towards the completion of the first stage development of the Port to enable general cargo up to 200,000 tons to be handled per annum.

For feeding the Port with goods and merchandise, a rail link to connect the Port with the main railway line is of imperative necessity. Although this has been fully realised and accordingly work on construction of the rail link with a view

completing it by 1971 at the latest was started, after the then Railway Minister, Sri Poonacha, inaugurated the work, unfortunately, subsequent developments slow down the construction work caused great disappointment to the Government and the people of the State. Any retardation in the progress of the construction of the rail link is bound to affect the overall development of the Port which is a national concern. The argument was advanced that mineral traffic in the absence of long-term contracts with foreign buyers would not justify a rail link to be in position by the end of 1971. Such an argument has no basis whatsoever for acceptance because export of ore traffic through the Port would gain momentum only after the rail link, which is an important factor in the cost structure of the ore from the point of view of foreign importers established. A minor difference of opinion between the Orissa Mining Corporation and the Railways in regard to the location of and payment for a railway siding at the starting point of this link, which could have been very well settled in discussions across the table between the Railway Ministry and the State Government, was held out to be another reason for slowing down the construction work. Happily, this brief interlude of working on wrong premises with a view to slowing down the work is now over with the settlement of the problem relating to the railway siding and the contracts for export of iron-ore with Rumania and Japan. We only hope that the Railway Ministry will now do its best to ensure the completion of the railway track from Cuttack to Paradeep before the end of 1971, as has been agreed to by the Ministry earlier.

Only a cargo berth and a rail link from Cuttack to Paradeep are not the only two

items of infrastructure that are required to be created for the development of a major port like Paradeep. Although these will help considerably in the growth of the Port, fuller growth will only be possible when the major mineral ore-bearing areas in the State and industrial centres like Rourkela find an outlet for their produce through the Port to markets, internal and external. Natural wealth in the State has not yet been put to effective industrial use, largely because of lack of resources and infrastructural needs. It is, therefore, as much the duty and responsibility of the Government of India as of the State Government to step in and provide the necessary stimulus to industrial growth. This will be possible only if the other missing rail links like the Talcher-Bimlagarh-Koira rail link to connect the Cuttack-Paradeep rail link with the industrial zones around Rourkela and Talcher and extension of the Cuttack-Paradeep rail link to the Badjamanda mining sector are undertaken. All this is necessary not merely for the development of the Port alone; an industrially backward State like Orissa, with 5.2 miles of rail line for every lakh of population as against 9.7 miles for the Indian Union as a whole, needs to be pulled up to a level of industrial advancement that can compare favourably with other States more fortunately placed in this respect. Only then will the regional disparities existing at present among the States, to the removal of which the Government of India and the Planning Commission stand committed, will disappear. On behalf of the people of the State and the Government, I would, therefore, plead that these matters should not be taken as being urged from a narrow parochial or partisan point of view, but on taking into account the overall perspective for development in the national interest.

I am sure that the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the Port Trust authorities will look into the internal problems the Port is facing currently. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have indicated that they expect a rise in the iron-ore traffic up to about 3 million tonnes a year. For this purpose, the Port should be in a position to handle 60,000 tonnes all the year round and is expected to have a draft of 42 feet. For increasing and maintaining the draft at 42 feet from 36 feet at present, extra dredgers are required. More ships should be permitted to call on the Port in a phased manner so that ore stacks built up on the Port site do not lead to congestion and inconvenience. The present mechanical unloading arrangements at the Port are not intended for the conventional trucks which will continue to handle some quantity of ore traffic even after the bottom-dumpers carry the Daitari iron-ore after some time. The Port should, therefore, devise a suitable and convenient method for the unloading of ore from conventional trucks and help the truck owners to get over the inconvenience and in quicker movement of the ore. The Port is also in need of workshop and dry-docking facilities.

A proposal to have a fishing harbour at Paradeep is under consideration. I hope

that the Ministry of Shipping and Transport will extend their co-operation and help in this direction and provide facilities for exploitation of this potential.

On their part, the State Government is trying to develop the Port area as quickly as possible. A decision has already been taken to transfer 5,914 acres of Government land to the Port Trust. Although about 6,000 acres of land are already in possession of the Port, steps are being taken to formalise this possession as quickly as possible. A master plan for the development of the Port township is, therefore, immediately necessary to prevent the growth of slums. It has already been decided by the State Government to develop an area adjacent to the area of the Port Trust for provision of infrastructure facilities to attract the port based industries. It has also been decided to set up a Statutory Development Authority to administer the State Government's area.

With such possibilities for development the laying of the foundation-stone of the cargo berth is distinctly a significant milestone in the march towards the growth of the Port and the prosperity of the State.

ORISSA'S BID TO REGAIN ITS MARITIME GLORY

"Emperor Asoka sent his son and daughter Mahendra and Sanghamitra over high seas from Orissa's coast to preach Budhism in far-off countries like Ceylon, Burma, Java, Borneo and Sumatra, where foreigners are even today known as Klings—which is a local sobriquet for *Kalinga*, the name by which ancient Orissa was known. In Ptolemy's account of the second century B. C., ancient Orissa is reported to have extensive overseas trade with those far-off places from the sea along her coast.

"The famous Sun Temple at Konarka speaks volumes in the stone carvings on its body about Orissa's pristine maritime glory. It also bears a profound testimony of Orissa's overseas contacts with the far and middle-east countries, especially with ancient Egypt."

It is with these words that Shri Harihar Patel, State's Minister for Industries and Commerce (Ports), introduced Orissa to the delegates to eighteenth meeting of the National Harbour Board which was held at Bhubaneswar on January 24, 1970. The introduction, however, provided only a flash-back to the present-day picture of Orissa's anxious bid to regain its glory and reputation as a rich maritime State. Here is a few words from Shri Patel's address on the occasion, which may be of interest to our readers.

The advent of the Steamship coincided with the bad days for the State and the glorious maritime activities of Orissa suffered a decline. Alien domination over

India's destiny dealt a severe blow to her overseas trade and the maritime activities of Orissa had to stagger on being limited to some restricted coastal shipping only meant to serve the needs of the riparian and the coastal community mainly.

Orissa became a separate province only in 1936 and it was only in the late forties that the State Government entered upon some brisk activities for reviving a few of the weathered harbours of Orissa. The first ever proposal formulated by them in this behalf has since been realised in the establishment of Paradeep Port which is, at present, the deepest harbour of the country.

The launching of the Paradeep Port Project kindled hopes and aspirations among the people of Orissa that it would generate abundant opportunities for the people to exploit vast resources potential and for increased commercial and trade activities, but delay in taking up development activities at Paradeep after the Project was transferred to the control of the Union Government and the closure of the port for some time shocked the people and caused disappointment. Since then, however, attention has been bestowed again and the Union Minister for Shipping and Transport has laid the foundation of a general cargo berth yesterday, which is a crying need for the port for its development. We are thankful to him for this and hope for its early completion. This is, however, only one of the many steps required to enable Paradeep Port to attain its full growth. The State Government will provide infrastructure facilities for the development of

Paradeep to the extent it is possible unless the Central Government comes forward in a big way, it not be possible to achieve much. The able Minister Shri V. K. R. V. Rao is good enough to announce about the construction of a general cargo berth during one of his visits to Paradeep in the past and since then many private entrepreneurs have started showing interest in establishing industries near Paradeep. With the starting of the construction of the cargo berth from yesterday more interest will be evinced by the State Government hope that suggestions from the private sector for the construction of industrial units at Paradeep will be sanctioned soon by the Central Government. We would also request the Central Government to consider earnestly and take steps to start a port-based industry at Paradeep. There is also scope for establishing a Coastal Steel Plant there.

I would urge upon the delegates to kindly devote their special attention to the problems of this nascent and the distending harbour with which have been entwined the major programmes of Orissa's economic regeneration. Of these problems, I would like to mention particularly the important ones which are (a) the need for quick completion of rail-link to the Port, (b) the taking up of the lower reach of the Expressway as part of the National Highway and (c) last but not the least, the proposal for immediate construction of the Talcher-Bimalagarh rail-link with extension to Kofira valley. This link is of great importance from the point of view of Paradeep Port as well as in view of

development of Orissa through exploitation of her rich mineral resources in the region this rail-link is proposed pass through.

Orissa Government propose to develop of its minor ports, viz., Gopalpur and Chandbali, although the Union Government will extend financial help in developing only one of them during the Fourth Plan period. A formal decision with regard to the port that will develop with Central financial assistance is awaiting the final recommendation of the Expert Committee set up to select one of the two sites suggested by the State Government. Port development at Gopalpur will depend much on the link required between the Port and its hinterland. There is a proposal for the Conference to consider connecting this port with its hinterland by means of a rail-link joining Gopalpur to the Sambalpur-Titilagrah line near Bargarh, traversing the most neglected

part of Western Orissa. This project may be considered as a part of the Port Project for Gopalpur. The rich hinterland consists of vast forest, agricultural and mineral resources which will fully justify a rail-link over and above the existing road connections. There is also the need for survey of other possible minor ports on the Orissa coast especially the ones which existed in the past. Sites near Puri, Konarka and Balasore are few among them that deserve mention.

Orissa, a rich maritime State in the past, is anxious to bring back its glory and reputation. It has got vast resources and potentials and it is with the exploitation of these potentials that the day of her deliverance from her present economic stagnation is expected to be reached soon. It requires the sympathy and co-operation of all. It is also necessary that the Central Government co-operates and gives constant attention.

PEOPLES' BANK

With a view to build up Small Savings Movement in this predominantly agricultural State of Orissa, emphasis has been laid on popularising Post Office Savings Bank popularly known as the "Peoples' Bank." During the last three financial years, 1,89,901 new Post Office Savings Accounts were opened. The year-wise break-up is furnished below:—

1966-67	...	45,495
1967-68	...	69,778
1968-69	...	74,628

Net collection in Post Office Savings Bank Scheme in this State has been to the extent of Rs. 1.36 crores during the period of the 1st April 1969 to the 30th September 1969 as against Rs. 1.15 crores during the corresponding period of the preceding financial year. Orissa's performance in regard to net collections in Post Office Savings Bank Scheme during the current financial year is better than that of States like Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab, Mysore, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. It stands 4th in India with Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal going ahead.

During the current Financial Year (From the 1st April 1969 to the 30th September 1969) total net collections in this State amounted to Rs. 2.09 crores. Orissa stands 6th in India in regard to total net collections with Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore leading.

The Small Savings transactions are mainly done in Post Offices vested with Savings Bank powers. The total number of Post Offices in Orissa is 4,926. Out of these, 3,093 Post Offices are vested with Savings Bank powers. Small Savings transactions are mainly done through these Post Offices working in different parts of the State.

Promises For A Prosperous Tomorrow

"Join the State and its people in their endeavour to promote the economic wellbeing of its citizens and also of the country through industrialisation." The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, thus called upon the industrialists of the country while addressing the Seminar on Industrial Development of Orissa organised by the Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Bhubaneswar on January 5, 1970. Some interesting observations made by the Chief Minister in his speech on the occasion are reproduced below for our readers.

The resources of Orissa are enormous. If you give an idea, I may point out that Orissa accounts for nearly a third of the non-ore resources of India. About a thousand million tonnes of non-coking coal are available in the Talcher coal-fields. Orissa leads in the production of manganese ore accounting for 26 to 27 per cent of the total production in the country including Goa and the probable reserves are 100 million tonnes. Almost all the chromite in India are found in Orissa. In lime-

stone production, Orissa is the leading producer of high-grade limestone and dolomite required for the steel industry. Even on total tonnage, the State ranks second after Madhya Pradesh in limestone production. Other minerals occurring in sizeable quantities are quartz, quartzites, fire-clay, china-clay, bauxite, graphite, kyanite, asbestos, galena and nickel. Orissa has 25,000 sq. miles of forest covering 42 per cent of the geographical area of the State and 8 per cent of the total forest area of

the country. The State has got a 250-mile long coast line, a large number of rivers and tanks, artificial lakes created by irrigation projects and the biggest natural lake in the country—the Chilka—giving scope for exploitation of fisheries. There is enough water available for diversion to agriculture or industry and for generation of power. In spite of these vast resources and in spite of the three Five-Year Plans, the economic condition of Orissa continues to be poor. According to the report of the Working Group headed by Shri B. D. Pande, Secretary, Planning Commission, constituted by the Committee of the National Development Council, Orissa ranks 15th in India in industrial backwardness being better than only Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.

Where a State lacks natural resources, industrial backwardness cannot be helped. But a State like Orissa with all its immense natural resources remaining backward is an anomaly and drastic steps are required to remedy the situation. Of course, there are the Central and State Plans with a large number of schemes for economic development. In regard to the State Plan, I may point out that the scope for having a sizeable plan on development has been restricted due to many factors. First of all, there is the back-log of a huge debt burden due to the development schemes of the earlier years and due to the expenditure incurred in meeting problems created by natural calamities. With a Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and other Backward Classes population of 69 per cent the economic condition of the people is so low that the scope for raising additional revenues by tax-measures is very much limited. We were hoping that the Fifth Finance

Commission would, in its award, make sufficient provision for poorer States like Orissa to wipe out their deficits and enable them to start on a clean slate. This hope has been belied and if I may put it in an extreme fashion, the poorer States have become poorer, and the richer States have become richer due to the award. In the meetings of the National Development Council and its Committee, I had argued that special consideration should be shown to the poorer States like Orissa in the distribution of Central assistance under the Plan providing sufficient amounts for completing the carry-over schemes and to counteract the loss incurred by the award of the Finance Commission. I am sorry to say that this has not had the desired effect so far and any consideration we have received for our backwardness in deciding the size of the Central assistance is only nominal. All these factors together have led us to a situation in which the State Plan may not reach the minimum figure of Rs. 265 crores assessed by the Programme Adviser of the Planning Commission, as the minimum requirement for Orissa in order that State may not slip backwards in the economic field.

As far as the Central sector is concerned, projects are selected for implementation by the Central Government on many considerations not all of them economic. Even then, I am glad to say that the Central Government has sanctioned the establishment of a coal-based Fertiliser Plant at Talcher at a cost of about Rs. 70 crores. The construction of a general cargo-berth at Paradeep has also been sanctioned. A Nickel Smelter Plant at Sukinda is likely to be taken up—in this case, of course, there being no other choice for

re in the matter as nickel in the same quantity does not occur elsewhere in the country. Our proposal to have a Cement plant at Sunki in Koraput district in the Central sector has been turned down by the Central Government on the ground that Orissa is surplus in cement and they have suggested that this may be taken up in the private sector. We are now trying our luck with a proposal to have in the Central sector a Paper Plant in Koraput district on the basis of a feasibility report prepared by a Canadian firm. I am mentioning all this to show that the extent of development activity possible in the Central sector is limited by many factors and considerations.

Therefore, I come to the main idea which I presented at the Seminar, namely that the private sector should come in, in a big way, with its resources and talent, if Orissa is to get out of the morass of poverty and backwardness.

I would like to understand that the book-let "Orissa—Investors' Paradise" has already been translated to you all. It spells out the way for establishment of new industries in various sectors. A copy of the Industrial Development Policy Resolution, which gives in detail the facilities offered by the State Government is also reproduced in that book-let. Since the issue of the Resolution, we have decided that instead of adopting the cumbersome procedure of collection and payment of sales-tax on raw materials in the case of new industries, exemption will be granted straight away. The rate of sales-tax on machinery and other items used in the manufacture or processing of goods for sale or in mining or for power is also proposed to be lowered. In implementation

of the policies laid down in the Resolution, many difficulties are encountered and inter-departmental problems crop up. To solve such problems on high priority basis, my Government has set up a High Power Committee under my Chairmanship to consider such problems and give decisions thereon.

The scope for setting up new industries has been indicated in the book-let "Investors' Paradise". But experienced industrialists, as you are, you may be able to spot out the scope for establishment of additional industries. I would welcome you to offer your suggestions in this regard after due consideration and also take up the question of preparation of feasibility studies and project reports, so that definitive action can be taken. The State Government would be prepared to give financial assistance under certain conditions for the preparation of such reports. I may also mention here, our proposal to set up a Planning & Design Cell in the Industrial Development Corporation, Orissa, to prepare feasibility studies and project reports and also to undertake appraisal of project reports to enable expeditious sanction of assistance by financing institutions and nationalised banks.

The National Development Council and its Committee have considered the question of special incentives to be given in backward areas and backward States for setting up of new industries. It has generally been decided that two districts in the backward States including Orissa will be eligible for Central assistance for setting up of new industries. Even though the effect of this concession has been watered down by the

decision to have one backward district in each advanced State also under the scheme; the special position of Orissa in regard to natural resources should provide sufficient attraction for new industries to come in. The present thinking is that the Government of India will subsidise new industries in such districts to the extent of 10 per cent for industries with a capital structure up to Rs. 50 lakhs. The State Government's view is that even for industries with a bigger capital structure, subsidy should be given on a sliding scale. The Central Financing Institutions also propose to give incentives for setting up of industries in backward areas in various States in the form of moratorium in repayment, lower rates of interest, etc. The criteria for selection of backward districts and backward areas are being finalised by the Planning Commission. But I can assure you that from the very nature of things, a large portion of our State will be covered by these incentive schemes.

To sum up, therefore, there is need for large scale private investment in Orissa. Any such investment will be fruitful, because of the enormous natural resources, which are waiting to be exploited. The climate for industrialisation is very favourable in the State, with the State Government ready to go all out to promote industries in the private sector. Financial incentives on a substantial scale are expected, both from the State and Central Governments and Central Financing Institutions. Infrastructure facilities, like power, road

communication and water, are available. I would like to make special mention of the position regarding power in which we are surplus. Starting with a negligible power production in 1950, the installed capacity has reached the figure of 560 MW by the end of 1968-69. Another block of installed power to the extent of 360 MW will be available from 1973-74. This is also proof of the special emphasis the State Government has been laying on provision of infrastructure facilities for development of industries. In the State's Fourth Plan this emphasis is being continued.

On the initiative of the State Government, the railway mileage is being increased, special mention being necessary in the case of Cuttack-Paradeep Rail-line which has been sanctioned. Paradeep Port is the deepest sea-port in India and there is plenty of scope for port-based industries to come up around this port.

I would, therefore, welcome you all to join the State and its people in their endeavour to promote the economic wellbeing of its citizens and also of the country through industrialisation. The State Government does appreciate that the factors controlling the establishment of new industries lie within the purview of the Central Government. Subject to its limitation, the State Government will go out to help you in establishing new industries. We will also use our good offices with the Central Government to get clearance wherever necessary.



NEW ERA OF FRUITFUL COLLABORATION

Orissa's progress requires large-scale industrialisation and natural resources are available in abundance for this purpose. The possibilities of Central and State Governments coming fully into the picture being restricted and, the potentials being vast private sector can flourish in a big way in Orissa.

In this background, the State's Industry and Commerce Minister, Shri Harihar Patel, called upon the leading industrialists of the country to take advantage of a fruitful collaboration beneficial to the State and to the entrepreneur.

We reproduce below some highlights of the speech delivered by Shri Patel at the Seminar on Industrial Development of Orissa held at Bhubaneswar on January 5, 1970. The Seminar was organised by the Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

oon after our Government assumed
ce, the Chief Minister and myself were
n to take steps for rapid industriali-
on of the State. We had discussions
n industrialists and businessmen in
cutta and Bombay and after carefully
mining various suggestions our Govern-
nt issued the Industrial Development

Policy Resolution of 1968 giving facilities and concessions for the establishment of new industries. We are fully aware that the issue of the resolution *per se* does not automatically lead to industrialisation. The prospects for industrialisation have to be publicised. The various clauses of the Industrial Development Policy Resolution

have to be implemented promptly by reducing procedural tangles. We have found that the response to the Industrial Development Policy Resolution has not been to the extent expected. One possible reason, it seems to me, is the fact that many other State Governments are giving similar concessions and in some cases perhaps a little bit more. Of course, we have been receiving proposals from industrial houses already established in Orissa for expansion and also for new plants. We are receiving some proposals also for small-scale industries. The response from other industrial houses not yet established in Orissa has been poor. We felt that enough publicity had not been given perhaps, about the enormous natural resources available in Orissa, which definitely tilts the balance in favour of our State notwithstanding the fact that other States have also offered attractive terms for new industrial projects. Industrialists and entrepreneurs appear to be not aware of the infrastructure facilities available in abundance in this State. The Chief Minister has already mentioned the special position regarding power which is abundantly available. Natural water resources are enormous and large tracts of waste land suitable for industrialisation are also available. Therefore, we found, the problem was one of what I may call the communication gap between the State Government and the leading industrial houses. In this background the State Government were examining the ways of having a dialogue with the leading industrial houses. The proposal for a Seminar with leading industrialists participating was mooted and the State Government readily accepted the suggestion.

THE BROAD PICTURE

The broad picture of resources available in Orissa, possible industrial projects and facilities extended by the State Government may all be found in the book "Orissa—The Investors' Paradise". The object of this Seminar is to find out how the ideas can be transformed into action. This Seminar has to be followed by meaningful dialogues in separate discussions between the State Government and the industrial houses.

The factors to be taken into consideration for the location of any industry are land, water, power, raw materials, market, supporting industrial base, financial institutions and adequate Government support. The comparative importance of each of these factors varying from case to case. I would like to indicate the position regarding each, which may be considered by the Seminar.

Land

Land suitable for location of industries is available in plenty in this State. The State Government are aware of the procedural difficulties regarding transfer of Government land and acquisition of private land. The question of private property is involved as also communal rights and these present difficulties. The problem can be simplified if the Industries Department acquires land by transfer of land acquisition proceedings and then transfers such land to industries. A beginning has been made in this direction by the Developed Area Scheme at Rourkela and a proposal to have a Developed Area in Pimpri, deep, and Talcher will also be taken up. But all the industries cannot be located

these industrial areas only. Certain big
 stries may have to be located near the
 ces of the raw materials and power
 may require large stretches of land.
 the procedure of transfer and acquisi-
 can be simplified may be a topic for
 ssion. The State Government feel
 ied about delay in transfer of land to
 stries and they hope to make a break-
 igh in the next two or three months.
 is regard your suggestions will be
 ome. The concessional rates for
 ng out lands are indicated in the Indus-
 Development Policy Resolution. Your
 ions to this are welcome.

ater-supply arrangements are proposed
 e made by the State Government in
 strial areas under the Developed Area
 me. Other sources, like rivers, and
 hs and underground water have to be
 ed in other areas. Any problems and
 estions in this regard may be high-
 ed.

he concessional rates of power admis-
 e are indicated in the Industrial
 elopment Policy Resolution. For large
 ks of power for power-intensive indus-
 s separate rates can be negotiated. The
 ver rates in Orissa compare favourably
 n those in other States. Actually, the
 ance Commission had indicated that our
 ver rates should be raised to have an
 omic return for the State. Electricity
 rd. Your reactions in this regard will
 helpful. The State Government are
 re and appreciate that apart from the
 s of power what the industry is really
 rested in is timely and uninterrupted

supply and adjustments to meet difficult
 situations that may arise from time to
 time.

Raw Materials

This will depend on the nature of the
 industry and its markets. Raw materials
 for a large number of industries are avail-
 able in this State. Others have to be
 imported into the State on the basis of the
 economies of the project. Exemption of
 raw materials from sales tax by the State
 Government for a period of five years
 should go a long way to encourage
 establishment of industries.

Markets

Orissa is a developing market for all
 types of goods. Establishment of new
 industries will lead to sales among the
 industries themselves and consumer goods
 will have a better market with rise in the
 standard of living. The State Govern-
 ment's Directorate of Export Promotion &
 Marketing will help in finding markets for
 goods produced within the State—both
 inside and outside the State.

Supporting Industrial Base

Large industries already located inside
 the State and the small scale and ancillary
 industries which have come up, though
 not numerous, provide a good base for the
 starting of new industries.

Financial Institutions

All the leading banks have got branches
 in Orissa and they have programme for
 opening new branches in rural areas. The
 major financing institutions like the I. F. C.,
 I. C. I. C. I. and the I. D. B. I. have already

supported many industries in Orissa and large areas of the State will come under the scheme for financial incentives to backward areas by the Central Financing Institutions. The Orissa State Financial Corporation will also extend financial aid. The State Government will support all good cases for financing by such institutions. In suitable cases the State Government itself will extend financial aid to new industries either directly or through the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa.

Transport and Communications

Orissa has a net-work of good all-weather roads. Railway communications are being enlarged. There is a deep-sea port at Paradeep, which will have a general cargo berth shortly. The proposal to have a minor port at Gopalpur is also under consideration. The State Government will consider improving the road communications in areas where new industries are to be located.

Adequate Government Support

The State Government will give necessary assistance to get applications for industrial licence cleared by the Government of India. The State Government have strongly recommended many cases to the Union Government for issue of licence and it is really deplorable that many out of those are still pending for disposal there. Even though the Union Government repeatedly profess to be very much concerned about balanced development and removal of regional imbalance, in practice, there is no proof of it. Its loud professions are only pleas for con-

centration of vast powers which are constantly abused and misused for other purposes. In spite of its loud professions it has not bothered and it does not bother for the backward States. Had it been true to its professions, Orissa would not have been neglected in the manner it has been. With all concentration of powers regarding licensing and other matters in the hands of the Central Government, Orissa has not been helped in the exploitation of its industrial potential at any time. The pace of industrialisation of the State is being obstructed and halted most arbitrarily. Even now a few applications for establishment of new industries in Orissa by certain industrial houses of the country are kept pending under consideration of the Central Government for inordinately long length of time. There is no communication, but it is learnt otherwise that applications are being disfavoured as much as are from big houses. Strangely enough while an application for locating a certain industry in Orissa by an industrial house has not yet been cleared, a bigger house has been favoured with a licence for the same industry in an advanced State even though their application was subsequently cleared. I do not grudge somebody-else getting a licence, but what I like to highlight is that the Central Government do not have the principle, nor do they have any normal consideration. Large industries cannot be started by small entrepreneurs. In certain circumstances, if applications for locating industries in Orissa are rejected, on the ground that the applicants are big industrial houses, the State can never march forward and the existing regional imbalance will only be perpetuated. Therefore, I am strongly of the view that the restriction only on big industrial houses should not apply.

ver they intend locating new indus-
backward States like Orissa. The
Government will take up this matter
the Government of India and in the
me, we would be happy to know
ctions of this Seminar.

mentally, I would like to say a few
regarding the bogey of monopoly.
now been a fashion to denounce
n down any proposal from a big
as smelling of monopoly. This
is wrong. It is only confusing
with monopoly—which is certainly
ke. Monopoly has always an attri-
exclusiveness or exclusion of others
only be brought about by Govern-
r persons invested with powers and
ty. So, if anybody or any house
ained a sort of monopolistic position
ng any industry the factors respon-
e firstly, unnecessary centralisation
sing powers, secondly, wrong use
e powers and thirdly the persons
ng those powers. There is need for
ing and reforms at those levels.
s to me that the situation could be
ed and improved, if, the Planning
ssion or the Union Government only
ed prospects and possibilities of
industries and left it to the various
Governments to select parties. Or
very painful to part with this power,
licence should be reduced to only
ality, involving no delay, as per
mendations of the various State
ments. In fact the way at present
nsing powers are being exercised
Central Government, it is becoming
of interference and encroachment
States' rights and functions. I
like to repeat that bigness is not

monopoly, and very often bigness facilitates
economic integration and is necessary for
sure achievements.

Preparation of Project Report and Feasibility Study.

All the factors in favour of starting of an
industry have to be studied and put to-
gether in the concrete form of a project
report. If necessary, feasibility studies
will have to be undertaken prior to this.
The State Government will contribute up
to 50 per cent of the cost of preparation of
a feasibility study or project report pro-
vided it is done through an agency approved
by them and under certain other conditions.
The I. D. C. of Orissa Ltd., is also setting
up a Planning and Design Cell to prepare
feasibility studies and projects reports.
These will be made available to intending
entrepreneurs. Technical guidance will
also be available from the Cell. The Cell
will also undertake appraisal of projects for
getting clearance of Financial Institutions
for assistance to set up industries.

Housing

The subsidised housing scheme is in
operation in the State, under which finan-
cial assistance is given to employers for
construction of labour tenements.

Peace in Industry

The State Government is very particular
about maintenance of peace in industry.
It enforces the observance of labour laws
in a constitutional manner. I may men-
tion here that this State Government was
the first in India to disapprove of "gherao"
and give instructions to the magistracy

and the police to take prompt action whenever this barbarous method was adopted by any group of misguided labour.

TO THE INDUSTRIALISTS

I would like to assure you all on behalf of the State Government that the entire machinery of Government will be at your disposal to assist you in your efforts to set up new industries. Officers of our Indus-

tries Directorate will be available not only to give you information, but if necessary also to accompany you to prospective sites and help you in collection of necessary data and processing of your applications and related matters. My personal intervention will always be available to an industrialist to settle any problem that may arise in the process due to procedural difficulties or want of inter-departmental co-ordination.

MEET THE CHALLENGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following is a summary of the text of the address delivered by the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, at the State-level Committee on Employment held at Bhubaneswar on February 9, 1970.

The rigours of recession in industry are now over. Employment avenues, both in the public and in the private sectors are, therefore, being explored in all sincerity. In a State like ours, without the active cooperation and participation of the private and public sector undertakings, the challenge that the problem offers cannot be successfully met.

In January last, a seminar was organised at Bhubaneswar with the help of Utkal

Chamber of Commerce and Industry at which eminent industrialists from different parts of the country were present and participated in the discussions. Valuable suggestions have been made at the seminar for the rapid industrialisation of the State and these are now being examined by the industries and other concerned Departments. The State Government acquainted the industrialists of the various incentives and concessions being offered for the setting up of new industries in the State

and I hope that, with the comparatively peaceful climate that is prevailing in the law and order and labour fronts in this State, which is an additional attraction for the location of new industries and the expansion of the existing ones, more industries will be attracted to the State. This, in turn, would generate additional employment opportunities for the local people.

Two significant steps were taken recently which will go a long way for relieving unemployment among various categories of the unemployed. These are the laying of the foundation stone of the world's biggest coal-based fertilizer plant at Talcher and the foundation stone of the first cargo berth of the Paradeep Port. The first would cost about Rs. 70 crores and the cargo berth, Rs. 2.29 crores. At the construction stage, temporary employment opportunities would be available to skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour and permanent opportunities for employment during the post-construction period to several others including engineers. In order to take full advantage of these prospects, we must have to train up our young men in the I. T. Is. and Engineering Schools and Colleges. Unless our people come up to the standard by necessary training, opportunities for their employment in these works would be lost.

A few other industrial projects like the fertilizer plant at Paradeep, the ferro-vanadium project in Mayurbhanj, a paper factory in Koraput, are expected to come up and if they materialise, more avenues would be available for our young unemployed men.

Schemes for enterprises in the small industries sector, agriculture and animal husbandry suitable for adoption by the

unemployed but technically qualified are under preparation by the State Government. But I do admit that unless our young men know the techniques of setting up and running successfully such enterprises, merely giving them a scheme or grant and them a loan will not be enough. I learned recently in the Seminar on Prospects through Balanced Industrial Development held in New Delhi that the Assam Government had sponsored a detailed study of small industrial units in the Punjab groups of promising young men in Assam. During the study tour the young men had opportunity to study in detail various aspects of setting up and running industries. With the experience and knowledge thus gained many of the young men were able to set up industries and them successfully on return to their States. I have asked the Industries Department to prepare a similar scheme for our State and may also in due course sponsor such study tours in Japan for small scale industrialists of some standing.

To make our unemployed young men dependent upon themselves self-employment schemes having an agro-industrial bias are proposed to be implemented in collaboration with the State Bank of India, the State Financial Corporation and the Commercial Banks. They will definitely go a long way in multiplication and diversification of industries in the rural areas and help build our rural economy. I hope that our educated and technically qualified unemployed persons will avail of these opportunities, which the commercial banks are now offering to establish themselves. Our employment organisation must continue its efforts to persuade all educated unemployed not to lose these offers opportunity.

POLICE CORNER

THREE ACHIEVEMENTS

uring the year 1969 remarkable achievements were made by the State Police organisation in different fields as guardian of law and order and of life and property of the common people. Besides detection of crime, corruption, juvenile delinquency, protection of the innocent and fire-prevention, etc., three outstanding achievements to the credit of the State Police organisation.

There was a communal frenzy in Cuttack in November, 1968. More than two hundred cases of looting, arson and assault took place. Police was able to tackle the situation with firm hand and succeeded in restoring law and order in no time. The communal conspiracy was being investigated underground. Police investigation revealed that they were conspiring to equip themselves with lethal weapons like arms, bombs, explosives, bows and

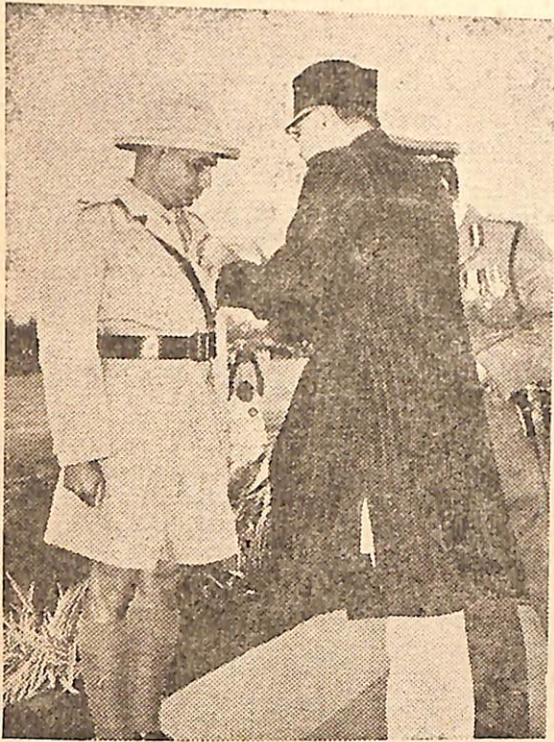
arrows, etc. Charge-sheet was placed against 41 persons.

"Nabakalebar" festival was celebrated at Puri town in July, 1969. This attracted about 5 to 7 lakhs of devotees from all over India and some foreign tourists. In spite of an unprecedented large congregation in a small town like Puri, no untoward incident or criminal activities could be noticed. Police arrangement and preventive measures earned the appreciation of all sections of the Public and the Press.

Naxalites became active in the southern border of Orissa. On account of systematic combing operation a number of leaders were arrested. Naxalite menace could be brought under control. One Constable, however, sacrificed his life in this operation. He was kidnapped by the Naxalites and hacked to death.

AWARD OF POLICE MEDALS

SHRI NATABAR BEHERA, OFFICIA-
TING INSPECTOR OF POLICE



In recognition of his meritorious service, he has been awarded the Police Medal for meritorious service on the occasion of the Independence Day, 1969.

SHRI GOPINATH PAIKRAY, OFFICIA-
TING SUBEDAR



Shri Natabar Behera was recruited into Police Force as a S-I. in the year 1950. He was promoted to the rank of Inspector of Police in the year 1965 and has been continuing as such. His work both as Sub-Inspector and Inspector of Police has been outstanding. During his 19 years' service as a Police Officer, he has earned 97 rewards including 10 Good Service Marks against no punishment. The service records of this officer show qualities of leadership, investigation and collection of Intelligence. Shri Behera has been found to be intelligent, reliable, sincere, hardworking, capable, honest, efficient, diligent and dependable by various officers who have assessed his work and conduct.

Shri Gopinath Paikray, entered Orissa Police as Constable in the year 1950. By dint of his merit he has risen to the rank of Subedar from the lowest rank of Constable. He has been known for his excellent instructional ability and leadership. He had the privilege of having mentored a number of Superior Officers during their initial inservice and the refresher training. He is always agile, sincere, and upto do his best and is scrupulously honest.

commands respect of the men under and is trusted by his superiors. He earned 83 rewards for his good work. Recognition of his meritorious service has been awarded Police Medal for meritorious service on the occasion of Independence Day, 1969.

SHRI CHOUDHURY PAPA RAO, A.S.I. OF
POLICE



Shri Choudhury Papa Rao joined the Orissa Police as Constable in the year 1943 and has risen to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police. He bears pleasant manners and does work entrusted to him ungrudgingly and to the satisfaction of his superiors. During his long 25 years of service in the Police Department, this officer has earned 64 rewards against no punishment. The Superior Officers under whom he has worked, have found him to be extremely sincere, hardworking, thorough, reliable, disciplined and honest.

In recognition of his meritorious service he has been awarded the Police Medal for meritorious service on the occasion of the Independence Day, 1969.

In a riot, there are no victors. The losers include everybody—the rioters, the victims, law enforcement, the community, the State and the nation.

J. Edgar Hoover

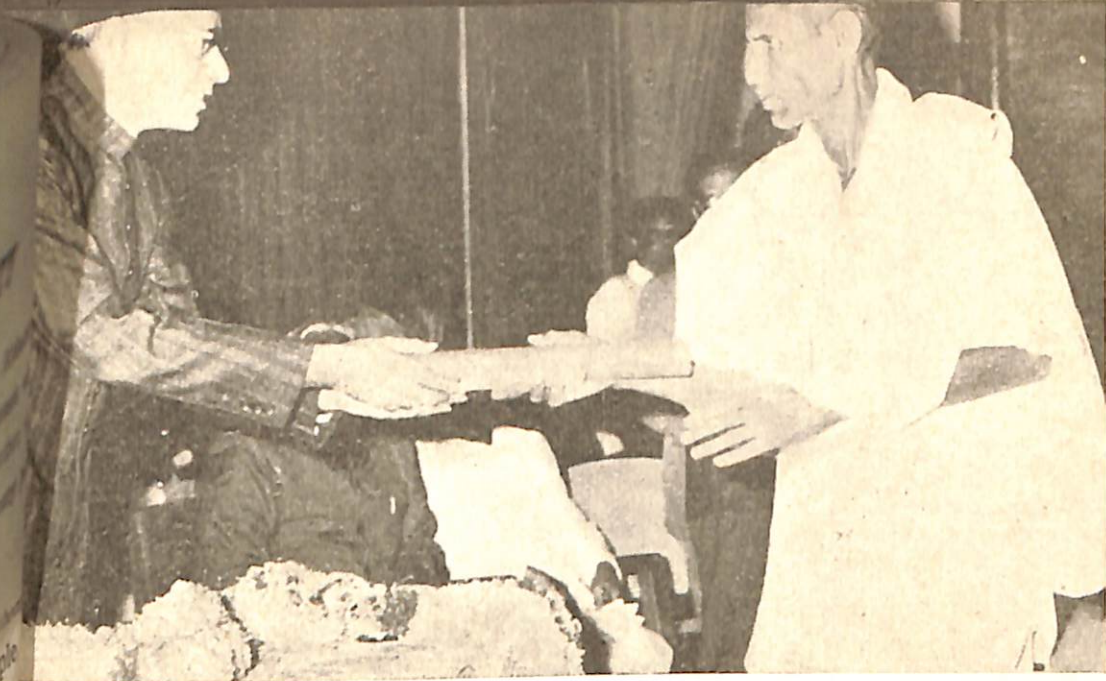
UNITY IN DIVERSITY

"We may call ourselves Christians, Hindus or Mohammedans. Whatever we may be, beneath that diversity there is a oneness which is unmistakable. As far as my experience goes, at one time or other, we the Mohammedans, Christians or Hindus discover that there are many points of contact and very few points of difference.

"I know that Christian girls and Christian boys, at least some of them, consider that they have nothing in common with the vast masses of people. That is mere ignorance. No good Christian now-a-days says that, and I am sure, no one here in charge of your education gives you that training and teaches you that you have nothing in common with the masses. No matter to what religion you belong, I say that you were born in India, take Indian food and pass your life in India. Your life would be incomplete in more senses than one unless you can identify yourselves with the masses. What is that bond between the masses and yourselves?"

MAHATMA GANDHI

(From a speech at Women's Christian College,
Madras, March 24, 1925)



Ansari, Governor of Orissa presenting State Award for Teachers at a
unction on January 26, 1970 at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar
(top and bottom)

**NEWS
IN
PICTURES**





The American Ambassador in India Mr. Kenneth B. Keating arrived at Bhubaneswar on February 7, 1970 on a three-day visit to Orissa

Picture shows Mr. Keating, Home Secretary Shri B. B. Rath, and Mr. H. Gordon, American Consul General in Calcutta (from Right to Left) at the Air-port

NEWS IN PICTURES

Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and Metals arrived at Bhubaneswar Air-port on February 3, 1970 morning on to lay the foundation stone of the World's biggest coal-based fertilizer at Talcher

Picture shows Dr. Sen, Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries and Relations, Orissa, Shri R. J. Rao, Union Minister of State and high officials State Government and Industrial Development Corporation, Orissa at Bhubaneswar Air-Port

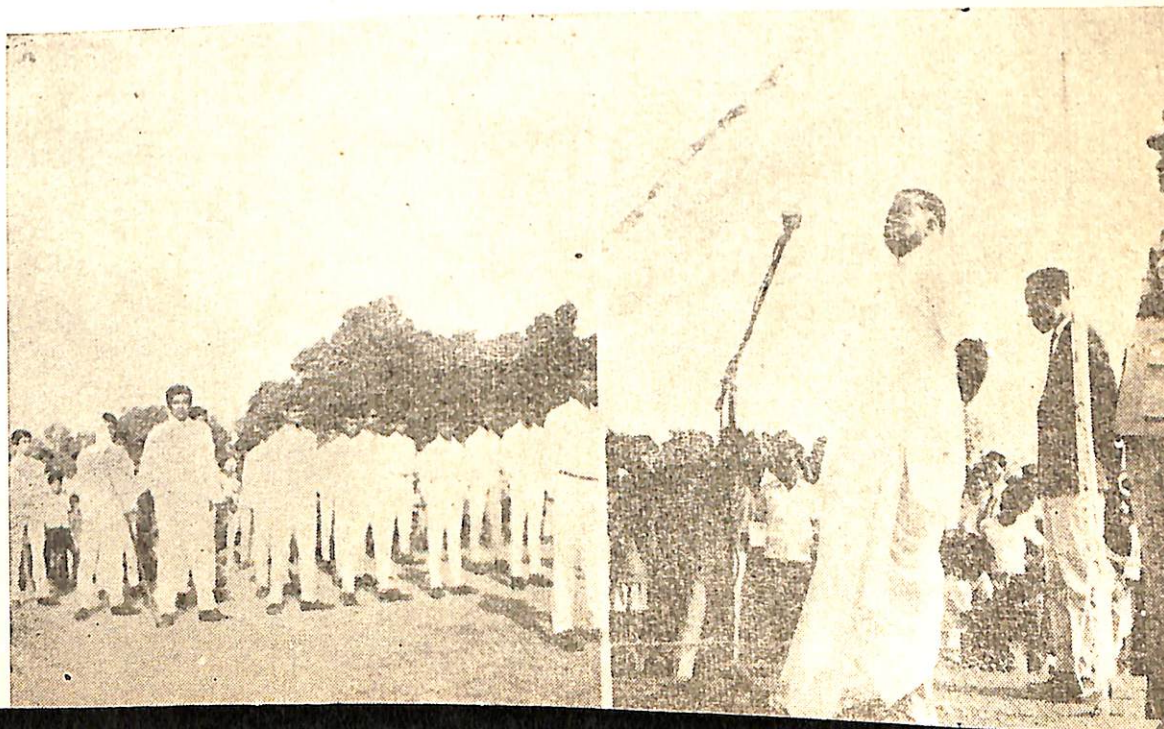




S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa inaugurating the Annual Exhibition of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department at Bhubaneswar on January 26, 1970. From Left are Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Begum Ansari, the Governor and the Minister for Tribal & Rural Welfare Shri Manmohan Tudu

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Surendranath Pattnaik, Revenue Minister addressing the audience during Republic Day parade at Dhenkanal on 26-1-1970





Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Orissa laid the foundation stone of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Kantabanji in Bolangir District on January 20, 1970

NEWS IN PICTURES

The foundation stone of the Utkal Sangeet Mahabidyalaya was laid in the morning of February 10, 1970 by Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, President of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, Orissa, at the site adjacent to the Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister was the Chief Guest in the function





Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa taking salute at the March past by the participants of the 24th National Games at Barabati Stadium, Cuttack on the 14th January 1970

NEWS IN PICTURES



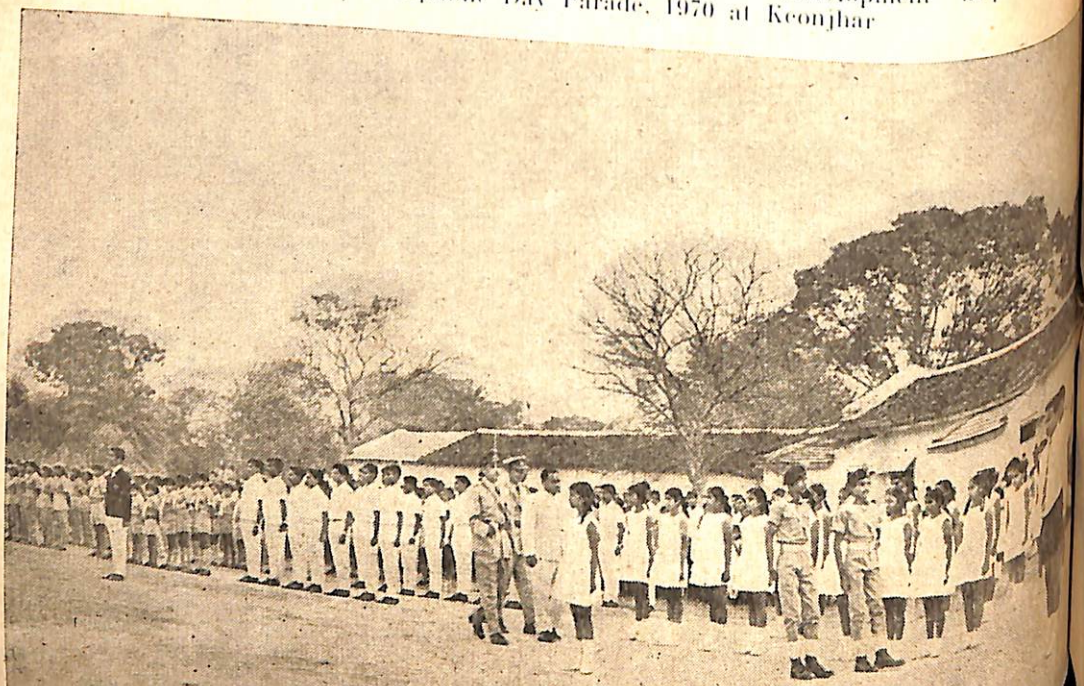
As a part of the closing ceremony the Chief Guest Shri Pankaj Gupta, the Chief Guest Shri Pankaj Gupta, Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association is seen congratulating Miss Alaka Mitra, leader of the Orissa team at Barabati Stadium on January 18, 1970



Shri Santanu Kumar Das, Minister for Excise and Capital Administration taking Salute at the Republic Day Parade at Chatrapur of Ganjam district

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Kartic Chandra Majhi, Minister, Urban Development inspecting Republic Day Parade, 1970 at Keonjhar



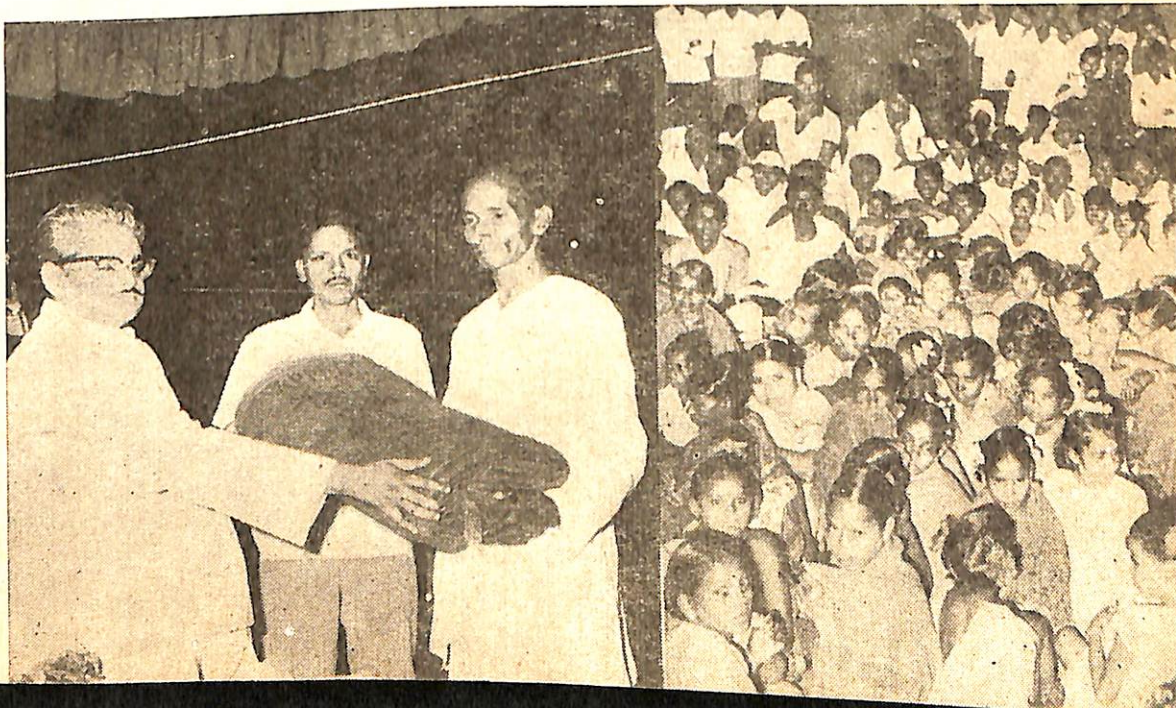


S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa inaugurated the State Flower and Vegetable organised by Orissa Krushak Samaj at Bhubaneswar on February 6, 1970. Shows Dr. Ansari and Shri R. B. Mishra, Minister for Agriculture going round the exhibition

NEWS IN PICTURES

The 11th anniversary of the Radio Rural Forum of village Khairapalli in Atabira Block of Sambalpur district was held on January 28, 1970

Picture shows Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries and Public Relations with was the chief guest at the function presenting a Durry to the President of the Forum considered to be the best in the district

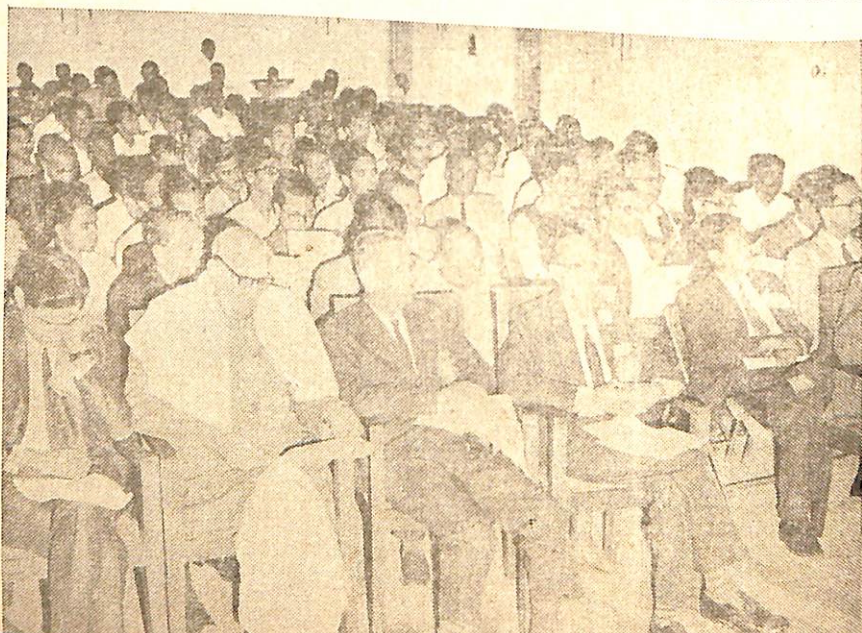




Dr. C. D. Deshmukh addressing the Orissa Regional Branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration at Bhubaneswar on January 16, 1970. Chairman of the Orissa Branch, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa is seated to his right

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo delivering the inaugural address at the "Seminar on problems of Small and Medium Sector Industries in India" organised at the College of Accountancy Management studies, Cuttack on January 10, 1970.



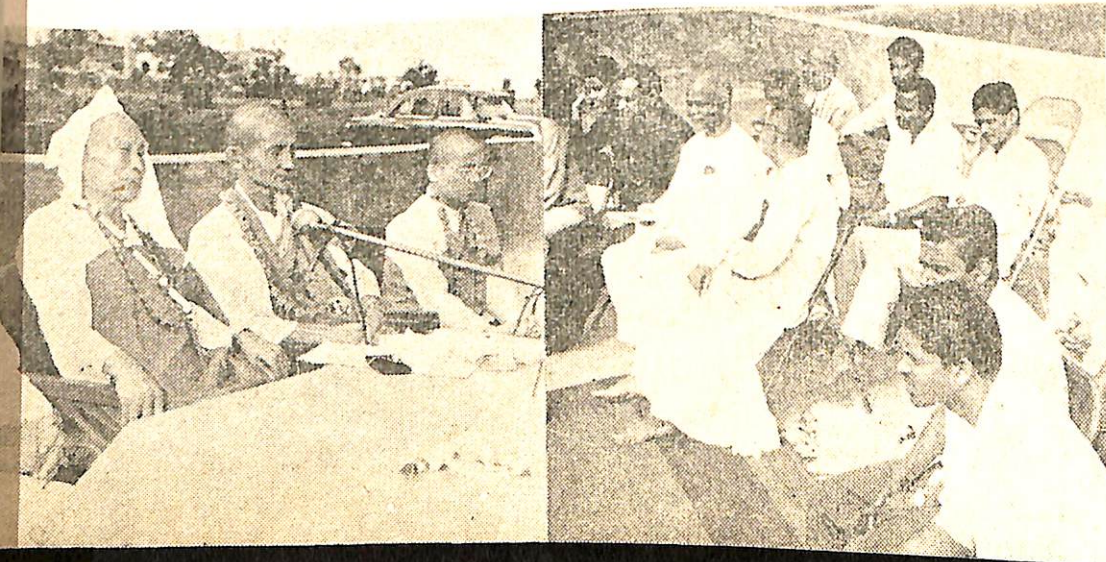


As a part of Gandhi Centenary Celebrations a statue of Gandhiji has been installed at Balikuda in Cuttack District

Picture Shows Shri Santanu Kumar Das, Minister of Capital Administration and Excise garlanding the statue on the occasion of the opening ceremony on January 30, 1970

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri N. Fujii, President of the Japan Buddha Sangha who was on a three-day visit to Orissa, is delivering an address in a public meeting held in the Buddha Temple at Bhubaneswar in the morning of February 10, 1970. Shri Murari Prasad Das, Minister for Health and Co-operation who presided over the meeting is seen sitting to his right

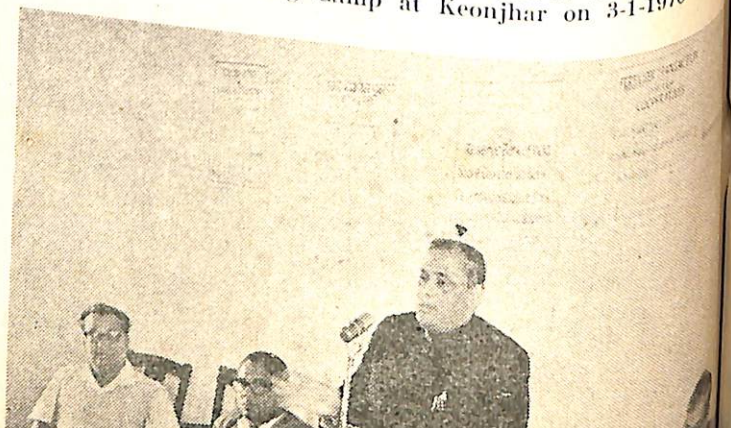


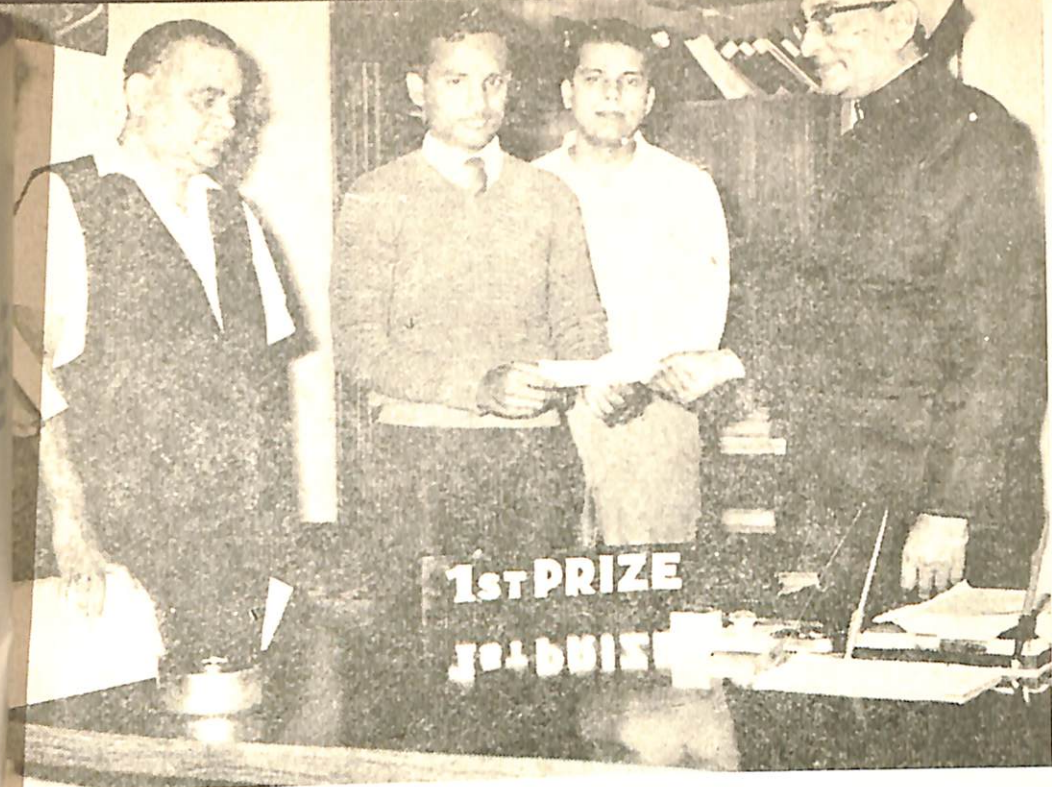


Shri Gangadhar Pradhan, Minister for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is awarding the Chief Minister's Runner's UP CUP to the Group Leader of Government Girls' High School, Bhawanipatna on the Republic Day Parade, 1970

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri R. B. Mishra, Minister, C. D. & P. R. addressing the B. D. Os., A. E. Os & V. L. Ws. in the Short Training Camp at Keonjhar on 3-1-1970



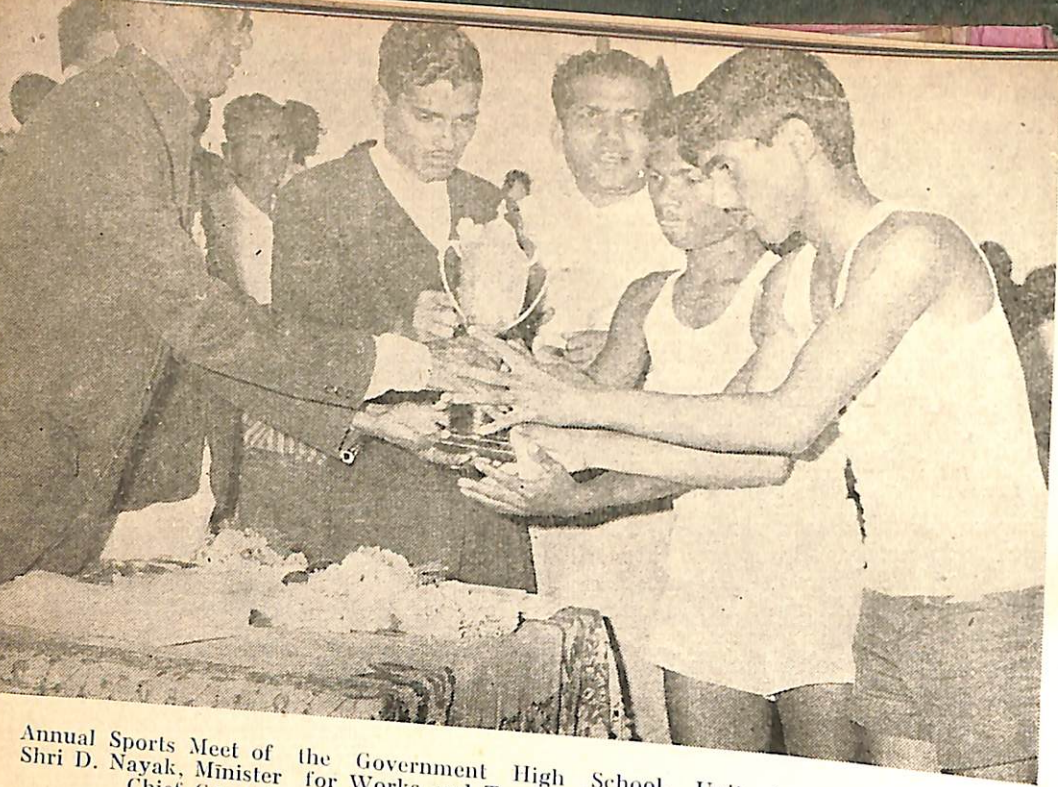


nsuklal Hari Das Shah, an employee of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay
g the bank draft towards the 1st Prize Re. 1.50 lakh) of the 1st draw of
State Lotteries from the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo at
Bhubaneswar on February 7, 1970

NEWS IN PICTURES

Chief Guest Shri S. Sundararajan, I. A. S., is seen distributing the Pass Books to the
villagers after declaring Kankibandha as an ideal Savings Village



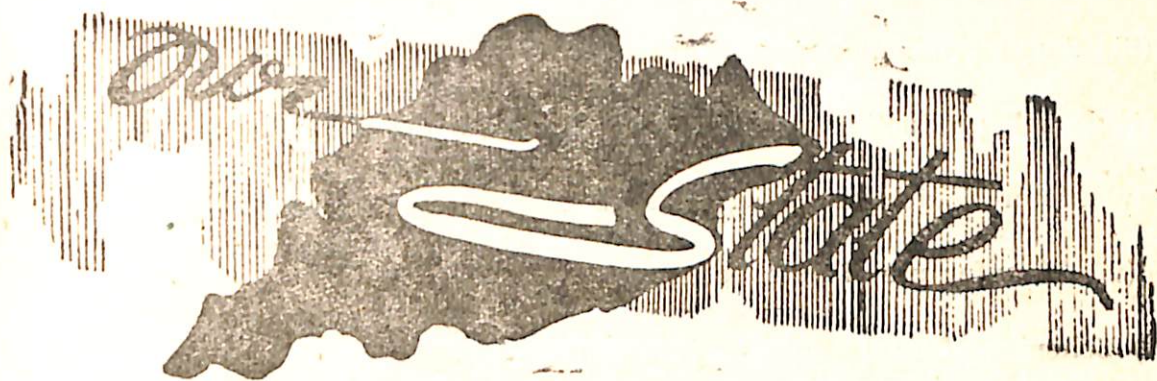


Annual Sports Meet of the Government High School, Unit 1, Bhubaneswar. Shri D. Nayak, Minister for Works and Transport who attended the function as Chief Guest is seen giving away shield to successful competitors

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Murari Prasad Misra, Minister, Health and Co-operation is addressing a meeting on January, 21, 1970 at Bhawanipatna on the occasion of laying foundation stone of the Blood Bank. Shri Dayanidhi Nayak, Minister, Transport presided over the meeting





SCHEMES FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Being alive to the problem of unemployment arising out of general economic recession, the State Government have been thinking for some time past to formulate schemes for self-employment of the unemployed persons especially the educated unemployed who instead of becoming assets come liabilities for no fault of theirs. This question was first raised by the representatives of this State Government at the 6th meeting of the Central Committee on Employment held in the month of July 1969 in which all the States are represented. The concept of self-employment as a measure to tide over the unemployment problem was highly appreciated by the Central Committee on Employment.

The problem of unemployment in this State has been discussed in the State Level

Committee on Employment of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman and in which representatives of the State Government, the legislature, the employers and workers are members. In its 2nd meeting held on 21st August 1969 the Chief Minister was pleased to announce that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs should be expended on practical self-employment schemes to reduce the problem of unemployment among the educated unemployed.

To rehabilitate the educated unemployed in smaller projects within the easy reach of the prospective beneficiaries the following schemes are proposed to be implemented. The details of the schemes are being published in form of a brochure on self-employment.

(a) Schemes for technical persons of the level of I. T. I. trained candidates.

Name of the Scheme—

- (i) Repairing and construction units (Electrician).
- (ii) Small production and maintenance units (Welder).
- (iii) Small production unit (Carpenter)
- (iv) Small production unit (Turner)
- (v) Motor Vehicle repairing Garrage
- (vi) Manufacture of nuts, bolts, etc.

(b) Schemes for technical personnel under Agriculture and Veterinary.

Name of the Scheme—

- (i) Poultry scheme for 500 layers
- (ii) Dairy scheme for ten cows
- (iii) Mixed farming scheme

(c) Farm Village Scheme

A model Farm Village at Lathikata in the district of Sundargarh with 20 farm houses meant for technically trained veterinary personnel and other educated persons is being set up for self-employment through poultry, dairy and mixed farming.

Under the above schemes financial assistance will be given for residential accommodation and workshop/sheds as the may be and working capital for purchase of tools, implements, etc., on loan basis.

Other Schemes

- (i) Small trades like fuel dep, grocery, small stationery shop etc.

Under this scheme a loan not exceeding Rs. 5,000 for working capital including cost of the shop will be given on loan basis and the scheme to start with will be executed at Bhubaneswar.

(ii) Taxi Services

Under this scheme a loan not exceeding Rs. 6,000 will be given for purchase of car under the Hire Purchase Scheme financed by the Commercial Banks to encourage the educated young men to own and run Taxis.

Educated young men who are interested to take to self-employment are to apply in the prescribed application form for self-employment which will be shown made available in the offices of D.A.O. O.V.O./D.I.O. and Employment Exchange. While applying for self-employment prospective beneficiary should furnish a scheme of his own which will be scrutinised by a High Level Committee and the beneficiaries will be selected on merit.

STATE AWARDS TO TEACHERS, 1970

primary School teachers and 16 Secondary School teachers have been given State awards for 1969-70. These awards were given at a special function on the Republic Day, January 26, 1970 at Rabindra Mandap. The value of each award to both the class

of teachers is Rs. 250.00. Along with the cash award a certificate of merit was also given to the Awardees. The teachers, selected districtwise, for the State awards are as follows :—

...
ore district

...

Shri Bhairab Chandra Mohanty, Jaya Durga U. P. School, Barabatia.

Shri Baikunthnath Panigrahi, Head Pandit, Bari Urdu L. P. School, Balasore.

Shri Baidhar Parhi, Headmaster, Satyananda High School, Soro, Balasore.

Shri Lalmohan Rana, Headmaster, Trilochaneswar M. E. School, Nampo.

...
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...

Shri Pravakar Rout, Headmaster, Kantabanji Boys' School, Titlagarh.

Shri Purandar Nanda, Assistant Teacher, Binka Government M. E. School.

...
ack district

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Shri Bhagirathi Pattanaik, Head Pandit, Karikol Central U. P. School, Athagarh.

Shri Padmanav Pani, Head Pandit, Palda U. P. School, Nahaypada, Cuttack.

Shri Banshidhar Mohanty, Rambhadeipur U. P. School, Jagatsinghpur.

Shri Baba Baidyanath Padhi, Headmaster, O. T. M. High School, Chowdwar, Cuttack.

Shri Kashinath Mishra, Assistant Teacher, Orissa Police High School, Tulasipur, Cuttack.

Dhenkanal district

... Shri Hrushikesh Mohapatra, Head
Pandit, Bhagirathipur U. P. School,
Dhenkanal.

Shri Pranabandhu Mishra, Assistant
Teacher, Angul High School.

Ganjam district

... Shri Prahallad Mohanty, Head Pandit
Khariaguda U. P. School, Ganjam.

Shri Antaryami Mohapatra, Model Junior
Basic School, Rangunibandho Street,
Berhampur.

Saheda Ahmed (Woman), Government
Girls' High School, Chikiti, Ganjam.

Shri Narasingh Pani, Assistant Teacher,
N. D. High School, Purusottampur,
Ganjam.

Keonjhar district

... Shri Bipracharan Huriya, Taruan U. P.
School, Keonjhar.

Shri Gangadhar Bisoi, Headmaster, B. N.
High School, Anandapur.

Koraput district

... Shri Simadri Tripathy, Boipariguda U. P.
School, Koraput.

Shri Sashi Bhusan Tripathy, Headmaster,
Government High School, Koraput.

Mayurbhanj district

... Shri Jaganath Tripathy, Head Pandit
Deula Sahi U. P. School, Baripada.

Shri Benudhar Behera, Headmaster,
Azad M. E. School, Mayurbhanj.

Puri district

... Shri Somanath Misra, Head Pandit
Sevak Sahi U. P. School, Sakhigopal.

Smt. Airabati Behera, Ranapur
Girls' U. P. School, Puri.

Shri Banabehari Patnaik, Headmaster,
K. B. Academy, Nirakarpur.

Shri Bhubaneswar Mishra, Assistant
Teacher, Narayan High School, Sarankul
Puri.

Shri Muralidhar Mishra, Head Pandit,
Gurupada U. P. School, Sambalpur.

Shri Narayan Debta, Head Pandit,
Khajurtikra U. P. School, Bargarh,
Sambalpur.

Shri Udayanath Samal, Headmaster,
Rajaborasambar High School, Sambal-
pur.

Shri Rajakishore Panda, Assistant
Teacher, K. D. M. E. School, Dharama-
garh.

Shri M. Jaganath Rao Patnaik, Head-
master, J. D. High School, Boudh,
Phulbani.

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TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN" MERCHANT NAVY OFFICERS PRE-SEA TRAINING COURSE

The Training Ship "Dufferin" will hold
written examination from 3rd to 6th
September 1970 at Ahmedabad, Bangalore,
Chennai, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Cuttack,
Delhi, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Jaipur,
Kolkata, Madras, Nagpur and Patna
subject to sufficient number of candidates
at each centre.

Age-Limits—Candidates must be within
ages 15½ to 18 years on 1st July 1970,
born between 2nd July 1952 and 1st

January 1955. Age-limits can in no case
be relaxed.

Minimum Educational Qualifications—
Matriculation or equivalent. Applications
from candidates who have appeared or
intend appearing at any such examination
will be accepted subject to production of
proof of having passed before 1st July
1970.

Selection—On the basis of the results of
the Entrance Examination, candidates

will be called for a Medical Examination by the Departmental Medical Officer and an interview before a Selection Board at Bombay during the third week in August 1970. The candidates will have to bear the travelling expenses and to arrange for their board and lodging at the centres of examination and interview.

Fees—Fees including boarding, lodging, tuition and uniform approximately Rs. 1,400 on entry, thereafter Rs. 540 per term. Total for two years course Rs. 2,980 approximately.

Scholarships—A large number of scholarships ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,500 per year are available for cadets under training. 15 per cent of seats are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. They

are also entitled to 33 1/3 per cent concession in fees amounting to a total of Rs. during the entire period of training.

Application—Application forms, syllabus and other information/instructions for guidance of candidates are available of cost from the captain Superintendent Training Ship "Dufferin". Off Mazgaon Pier, Bombay-10 on submitting an application in writing enclosing a self-addressed envelope 23 cms. x 10 cms. with 15 paise postal stamp affixed and the words "Book-Post" superscribed on it.

Closing date—Applications in the prescribed form from unmarried candidates, should reach the "Dufferin" on or before the 31st March 1970. No extension whatsoever will be accepted for late submission of applications.

REGISTRATION OF FERTILISER DEALERS Fertiliser Control Order Amendment

In order to promote the use of Chemical Fertilisers for agricultural production purposes in the State and facilitating the dealership in fertiliser trade, the Fertiliser Control Order, 1957 has since been amended by the Government of India to provide for a system of registration instead of licensing of dealers. Any person is now free to start business on fertiliser for agricultural use provided he applies for registration in the form prescribed in the Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1969 within 14 days of starting such business by Regd. Post to the Director of Agriculture and Food

Production, Orissa (Registering Authority) or his authorised officers. The licenses issued for carrying on the business of selling fertiliser on or before the 30th November 1969 shall be deemed to be valid until their expiry. The Certificate of Registration like the old licenses will expire on 31st March of every year. The dealers concerned will also be required to deposit the prescribed licensing fees at the rate of Rs. 5 for retail sale and at the rate of Rs. 25 for wholesale sale and for renewal at the rate of Rs. 2 for retail sale and at the rate of Rs. 5 for wholesales sale.

Government of India have further decided to release fertiliser stock from Central Fertiliser Pool to Private Distributors and Registered Traders so that fertiliser will be available adequately to all cultivators. The distributors or wholesale dealers who would like to purchase fertilisers may apply in writing to the Zonal Manager, Food Corporation of India, Bombay/Madras/Calcutta/Delhi stating the quantities and varieties of fertilisers required. After some time the Zonal Manager, State Warehousing Corporation may also handle the storage and sale of fertilisers on behalf of Government and this may further facilitate the purchase of fertilisers inside the State.

Payment for the fertilisers should be made by opening a letter of credit in

favour of the Zonal Manager, Food Corporation of India of the area. In the case of fertilisers to be supplied by the State Warehousing Corporation payment should be made through Treasury Challans which have to be produced, before stocks can be released, for the value of the fertilisers to be supplied.

The prices prevailing at present of the various categories of fertilisers available for sale and indicated below are per metric tonne gross f. o. r. despatching station freight prepaid up to the rail head destinations by the shortest and cheapest rail route and these are subject to change from time to time. The margin available to the dealers and the maximum price for sale to cultivators are also indicated. This of course excludes the local taxes/sales taxes prevailing in the State.

PRICE SCHEDULE

Kind of Fertilisers (1)	Price per metric tonne for purchase from the Pool (2)	Dealers' Margin (3)	Maximum price for cultivators (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ammonium Sulphate (100 Kg. packing) ..	474.00	55.00	529.00
Ammonium Sulphate (50 Kg. Packing) ..	485.00	55.00	540.00
Ammonium Sulphate (100 Kg. Packing) ..	424.00	55.00	479.00
	White		
	Crystalline		
	Coloured & Pwdery.		
Ammonium Sulphate (50 Kg. Packing) ..	435.00	55.00	490.00
	Variety		
Ammonium Nitrate (26%) ..	521.00	54.00	575.00
Ammonium Chloride ..	489.50	49.50	539.00
Potash of Potash (48% K. 20) ..	592.00	63.00	655.00
Potash of Potash (61% K. 20) ..	487.00	36.00	523.00
Potash of Potash (40% K. 20) ..	273.00	27.00	300.00
Ammonium Phosphate (2-20-20) ..	822.00	72.00	894.00
Ammonium Phosphate ..	1,131.50	85.50	1,217.00
K. (14: 14: 14) ..	762.50	67.50	830.00
K. (12: 24: 12) ..	838.50	76.50	915.00
K. (15: 15: 15) ..	840.00	72.00	912.00
K. (14: 28: 14) ..	1,056.00	81.00	1,137.00
Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate (20: 20) ..	808.00	72.00	880.00
	871.00	72.00	943.00

TRIBES ADVISORY COUNCIL RECONSTITUTED

The Government of Orissa have reconstituted the Tribes Advisory Council for the State with 20 members.

According to a recent notification issued by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department, the Chief Minister will be the Chairman of the Council while the Minister, T. & R. W. will be the Vice-Chairman. The following are the members of the reconstituted council :

(1) Shri Santanu Kumar Das, Minister, Excise, Revenue (Registration), Political & Services (Administration of New Capital and R. V. D.), (2) Shri Gangadhar Pradhan, Minister, Agriculture (Animal Husbandry and Fisheries), Home (Jails and Reformatories), (3) Shri Gobinda Munda, Deputy Minister, Agriculture (excluding Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Labour, Employment and Housing),

(4) Shri Debananda Amat, M.P., (5) Sakila Soren, M.L.A., (6) Shri Premchandra Bhagat, M.L.A., (7) Shri Lal Raj Singh, M.L.A., (8) Shri Naresh Prasad M.L.A., (9) Shri Biswanath Choudhary M.L.A., (10) Shri Anantaram Majhi, M.L.A., (11) Shri Sunaram Soren, M.L.A., Shri Tarini Sardar, M.L.A., (13) Shri Singh, M.L.A., (14) Shri Anchal M.L.A., (15) Shri Ramesh Chandra M.L.A., (16) Shrimati Malati Choudhary (Representing Nabajiban Mandal), Shri Harmohan Patnaik, (Representing Gandhi Smarak Nidhi), (18) Dr. Mohapatra, Member of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare, representing Orissa.

The Secretary to Government, Tribal & Rural Welfare Department will act as Secretary of the T. A. C.

HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CAPITAL

The Government of Orissa have constituted an eighteen-member High Level Capital Advisory Committee with the Minister, Capital Administration as Chairman to determine the policy for allotment of land in the New Capital as also to look to the general development of the Capital area. The members of the Committee are :—

Minister, Revenue; Minister, Education; Minister, Urban Development; Minister, Industries; Chief Secretary to

Government; Additional Chief Engineer R. & B.; Director of Health Services Orissa; Collector, Puri; Town Engineer Orissa; Dr. H. K. Mahtab, M. L. A.; Achyutananda Mohananda, M. L. A.; Nilamani Senapati, I. C. S. (Retd.); Madhusudan Patnaik (Retd.), ex-Deputy Secretary to Government; Shri Narayan Barishal, Advocate; Shri Upendranath Mohanty, ex-M. L. A.; and Shri P. Samantaray, Member, N. A. C., Bhulaxmi swar. The Director of Estates and Deputy Secretary to Government

al & Services Department will
on as member-Secretary of the
mittee.

Committee will meet as frequently
ossible and advise Government in the
ing matters :

Allotment of plots for residence,
ment of shop-cum-residential plots,
ment of shops and canteens in the
al, (ii) Co-ordination between various
rtments of Government regarding

their requirement of land in the Capital,
(iii) Consideration of the Master Plan for
New Capital and approval of changes in it
from time to time to meet the developing
needs of Capital, (iv) Determining policy
for allotment of land from time to time in
the Capital, (v) All matters relating to gene-
ral development of Capital and issue of
appropriate instructions to Government
Departments from time to time, (vi) It may
concern itself with advising Government
on matters of policy and Co-ordination on
Capital Administration.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED

ne Government of Orissa have consti-
d a nine-member Capital Construction
Maintenance Advisory Committee with
ctor of Estates as Chairman to look to
construction and maintenance of build-
s, roads, parks, market centres, etc., and
loval of encroachment on Government
ds in the New Capital area. The
mbers of the Committee are :—

Executive Engineer (R. & B.), Orissa;
Executive Engineer, P. H. D.; Executive

Engineer, Electricity; S. D. O., Bhubane-
swar; A. S. P., Bhubaneswar; Tahasildar,
Bhubaneswar and Executive Officer,
N. A. C. The Deputy Estate Officer and
ex officio Under-Secretary to Government,
Political & Services Department will
function as Member-Secretary of the
Committee.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION CONSTITUTED

In pursuance of the recommendation of
e All-India Jail Manual Committee, the
overnment of Orissa have constituted a
ate Level Advisory Board with the
inister, Home (Jails & Reformatories)
Chairman to review the working of

correctional measures like probation
service Welfare Service and After-care
Service under the Prison Administration.
Among other things, the 11-member Board
will suggest measures for rehabilitation of
offenders in the society as also to ensure

co-ordination among different agencies of Government in implementing the different Correctional Services.

The members of the Board are : Secretary, Home Department; Secretary, Law Department; Inspector-General of Prisons; Inspector-General of Police; Director of Industries; Director of Agriculture, Orissa;

Director, Public Instruction (Schools); Director of Health Services; Chairman, State Social Welfare Advisory Board; President, Orissa State Branch of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India, Cuttack.

The Deputy Secretary, Home Department will function as Convener and Secretary of the Board.

FIRST PRIZE OF ORISSA LOTTERY AWARDED Rs. 1.50 LAKHS GOES TO BOMBAY YOUNG MAN

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa presented a bank draft towards the first prize of the first draw of Orissa State Lottery amounting to Rs. 1.50 lakhs to Shri Mansuklal Haridas Shah of Bombay at an informal function held on the 7th February 1970.

Shri Shah is a fortunate young man of 25 years of age who has won the first prize having purchased ticket No. B 157463 in the First Lottery Draw of the Orissa State Lottery held on the 31st January 1970. He purchased the ticket from Maharashtra Lottery Bikri Kendra, Station Road, Bhandup, Bombay 78, N. B.

An under-graduate in Commerce, Shah hails from Gujrat State. He is working as a Coin and Note Examiner at the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. Being questioned as to what he would do with the prize money and what are his future plans, he said "I have not made up my mind".

After receiving the Bank Draft Shri Shah thanked the Chief Minister and said that he was grateful to the State administration for the prompt action taken and for the courteous behaviour shown by the officials of the Lottery Department.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS—JANUARY, 1970

- 1-1-1970 ... Orissa suffers from the influence of cold wave passing over the costal belt for the last one week. Orissa Preventive Detention Ordinance, 1969, comes into force. (Promulgated on the 31st December 1969).
- 3-1-1970 ... The Swatantra-led Orissa Government have decided to extend certain concessions to industrial units which would be set up this year in the State.
- 5-1-1970 ... The Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo, urged the Industrialists to join the State and its people in their endeavour to promote the economic well-being of its citizens and also of the conuntry through industrialisation. The Chief Minister inaugurated the Seminar on Industrial Development of Orissa, organised by Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry with the assistance of State Government.
- 7-1-1970 ... The Nepal Parliamentary delegation under the leadership of Shri Lalit Chand, Chairman of National Panchayat, Nepal, arrives in Orissa.
- 9-1-1970 ... Hon'ble Shri G. K. Misra, Chief Justice of Orissa High Court inaugurated the twentieth National Wrestling Championship competition.
- 10-1-1970 ... The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, inaugurates the Chartered and Cost Accountancy and Management studies at Cuttack.
- The Orissa Cabinet approved estimates envisaging a total outlay of Rs. 265 crores in the 4th Five-Year Plan for the State.
- 11-1-1970 ... National Cycle Championship stated
- 12-1-1970 ... The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, presided over the inaguration function of 21-day 3rd Regional Leprosy seminar of the W. H. O. at Berhampur.
- 13-1-1970 ... The Governor, Dr. S. S. Ansari, opened the 24th National Games at Barbati Stadium. Cuttack.

- 16-1-1970 ... Shri C. D. Desmukh visits Bhubaneswar.
- 18-1-1970 ... The 24th National Games concludes. Orissa bagged 12 gold, 11 silver and 9 bronze medals. Men Championship went to U. P. while Mysore stole away the Women Championship. Orissa boys under the age group of 18 and 14 topped the list.
- The Chief Minister of Orissa opened a bridge on Sapua river near Dhenkanal.
- 20-1-1970 ... Shri Anasuya Prasad Pathak, Sanchalaka Orissa Rastrabhasa Prachar Sabha dies. Shri Jay Prakash Narayan visits Rourkela.
- The Governor, Dr. S. S. Ansari, promulgated an ordinance of making sweeping changes in the Orissa Co-operative Societies Act, 1962 to "eliminate vested interests" in the co-operative institutions in the State, particularly in those societies assisted by the State or Central Government.
- 21-1-1970 ... Admiral A. K. Chatterjee arrives at Bhubaneswar.
- Shri Bhakta Darshan, Union Minister of State arrives at Bhubaneswar.
- 23-1-1970 ... Netaji Birth day observed in different places of Orissa
- 24-1-1970 ... The Budget Session of the Orissa Legislative Assembly inaugurated by the Governor, Dr. S. S. Ansari.
- 30-1-1970 ... As a result of enhanced Central allocation for Balimela Hydro-Electric Project, the State annual plan for 1969-70 will be Rs. 36.75 crores as against the original allocation of Rs. 32.20 crores. Central additional assistance is Rs. 2 crores for Balimela and Rs. 1.35 crores for Minor Irrigation Project.



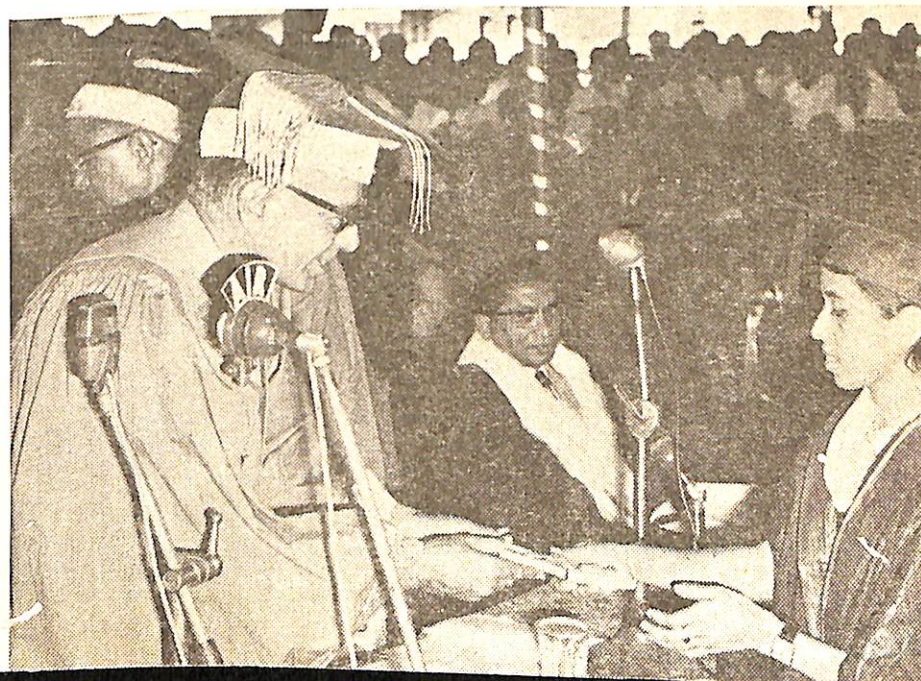
The third Annual Convocation of the Sambalpur University was held on January 22, 1970

As a part of the ceremony, Chief Guest Shri Nityananda Kanungo, Governor of Bihar being conducted to the dais in a procession

NEWS IN PICTURES

The 26th Annual Convocation of the Utkal University was held Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar on February 2, 1970

Picture shows Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa and Chancellor the University giving away medals and prizes to the students for their academic attainments





Republic Day Celebrations at State Headquarters, Bhubaneswar on January 26, 1970
S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa inspecting the Parade in a Jeep accompanied
by the Parade Commander

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Orissa taking salute at the Republic Day
Parade at Cuttack on January 26, 1970

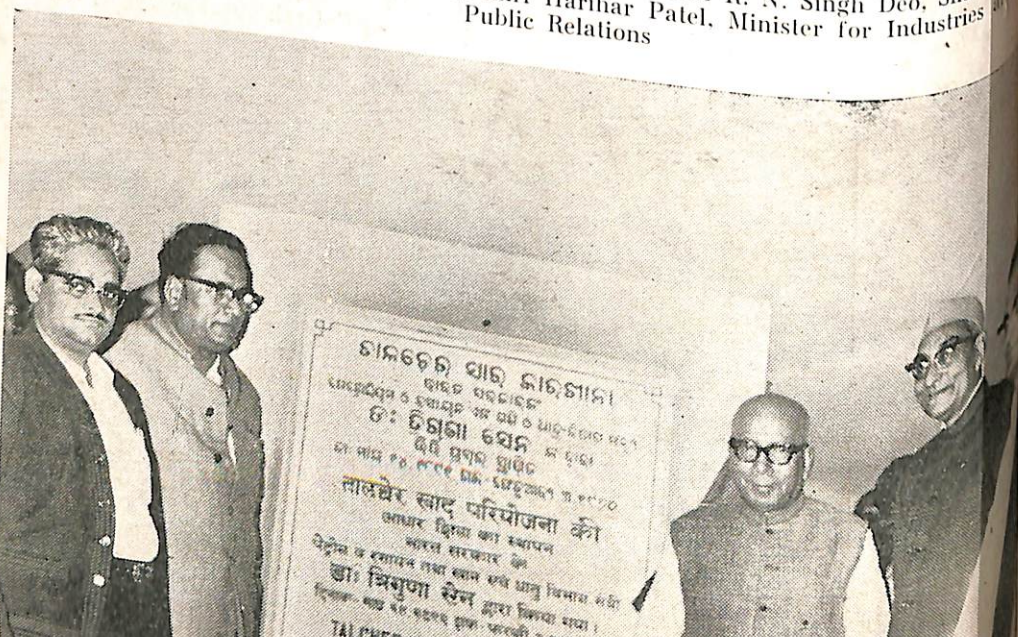




Shri K. Raghuramaiah, Union Minister for Shipping and Transport laid the foundation stone of Rs. 2-30 crores General Cargo Berth at Paradeep Port on January 23, 1970. Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri S. N. Dwivedi, M. P., Shri R. N. Mohanty, Chairman, Port Trust are also seen in the Picture

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Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and Metals laid the foundation stone of the World's biggest Coal-based fertiliser plant at Talcher February 3, 1970. Picture shows Dr. Sen, along with Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Shri R. N. Rao, Union Minister of State and Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries and Public Relations



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