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Pattjoshi sisters—  
Two budding odissi dancers



Chandan Jatra at Puri

# SSA REVIEW

## JUNE 1970

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## Chief Minister's Appeal to help Drought Affected People of Rajasthan

The State of Rajasthan has been affected by severe drought conditions for the last four to five years because of failure of monsoon. It is again in the grip of a serious famine. About 10,000 villages with a population of about 70-50 lakhs have developed scarcity conditions. This has seriously affected the economic conditions of a sizeable section of the population in the State. The cattle population is also in serious danger due to acute scarcity of fodder and drinking water.

The severity of distress in Rajasthan has attracted the sympathies of people from all over the country and also from abroad. The Government of Rajasthan alone will not be in a position to cope with distressed conditions of such serious magnitude and over such a large number of villages. Government of India are taking all possible steps to help the Government of Rajasthan, to provide relief to the famine-stricken people. Such a situation can be effectively met and the difficulties of the famine-affected people appreciably lessened only with the sympathies and active co-operation of the public and philanthropic Organisations throughout the country. I appeal to the public and Organisations to come forward to help the distressed people of Rajasthan at this hour of their trial and need.

### CAR FESTIVAL SPECIAL ISSUE

Our next issue of Utkal Prasanga and Orissa Review will be a special issue on car festival. Among other things, this issue will be enriched by special articles on Orissan culture, cult of Lord Jagannatha and the car festival.

The price per copy of this special issue will however remain unchanged.

## STRIVE HARD AND LEAD THE COUNTRY TO PROSPERITY

In his address at the 3rd annual convocation of Berhampur University on May 17, 1970 ; Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa stressed the importance of discipline, integrity and character and advised the student community to strive hard and lead the country to prosperity.

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

is customary for the university to have a high dignitary or a renowned educationist to deliver the convocation address. We were very happy that the President of India had so kindly consented to address this convocation. But unfortunately we have been deprived of that privilege owing to the sudden cancellation of the President's visit to Orissa due to circumstances beyond his control. However, we sincerely hope that we will have the privilege of having the President in the midst at his earliest convenience. In

order to fulfil the statutory obligation to hold at least one convocation in a year, which ends on the 31st of May, we have had to stick to this original date fixed earlier for the convocation and, in view of the shortness of time, the burden of addressing the convocation has fallen on me.

The Berhampur University was established by an Act of the State Legislature on the 1st of January 1967. It has completed three years of its existence and is still in

the formative stage. In the beginning it started with 12 colleges and the number has now gone up to 15. The university has already started Post-graduate teaching and now has 7 Post-graduate Departments including 3 new Departments of Physics, Botany and Zoology which were opened during the current session. There is at present shortage of accommodation and lack of quarters. When the university's own buildings come up in its new campus at Rangailunda, it is hoped these difficulties will be overcome. I am sure the University Grants Commission will appreciate the urgency of allotting more funds for the annated colleges and help in expediting construction of the first phase of the university buildings in the new campus.

It is gratifying to note that 45 Universities in India have already communicated their reciprocal recognition to the Degrees and Examinations of this university, and that final recognition for the M. B., B. S. Degree of the University has already been received from the Indian Medical Council.

I congratulate the recipients of degrees, diplomas and prizes at this convocation and especially the first batch of the M. B., B. S. and Post-graduate Degree holders in Labour and Social Welfare, who have received their degrees a little while ago.

The university has the special honour of conferring the Degree of Doctor of Laws 'Honoris Causa' on the President of India in *absentia* during this convocation. Dr. V. V. Giri has endeared himself to the people of India, especially the working class. He has served the nation in various

capacities throughout his career. We are proud of having the privilege of conferring this degree on this eminent son of India who was born in this town, was an alumnus of the Khallikote College, which is a premier educational institution in the area, and is a life member of our society. Though Dr. Giri himself is not present in our midst today to receive this degree person, we offer him our sincerest felicitations.

The functions of a modern university are mainly to seek and cultivate new knowledge; to interpret old knowledge in the light of new needs and conditions; to provide the right kind of leadership in all walks of life; to identify gifted youth and help them develop their potential to the full; to provide society with competent men and women; to promote them in all branches of arts, literature, science and technology; to promote equality and social justice, and to foster in teachers and the students and through them in society in general, the attitudes and values needed for developing the life in individuals and in society. I believe that this young university will strive to fulfil these objectives. The jurisdiction of this university covers vast areas of tribal population of our state. As such, a great responsibility devolves on it for the upliftment of the tribal population by imparting the necessary minimum education to them and raising their standard of order to bring them on par with the other advanced communities of the state.

Paradoxically, though our state is rich in natural resources it happens to be less developed than the other regions of

This is mainly due to continued these parts. Even now the cry of the State is that they are as of regional imbalance. The financial resources are in a difficult as a result of which it has not possible to fully finance all the present projects in hand. If there were, our people could achieve greater releasing the potential will-power in them. For the rapid development of our State, we need the united efforts of all sections of the educated class. Young graduates, who are now entering the portals of this university, are expected to strive hard and lead the way to prosperity. I am sure you will have the confidence to face the challenge that lies ahead of you. In this connection, it is essential that the student community should avoid wasting their time and energy in destructive activities. There has been a hue and cry everywhere about the social unrest. Perhaps the trouble is more biological than otherwise and is the consequence of the fast changing nature of our society. All this requires a great deal of mutual understanding vis-a-vis teachers and the students and the

leaders and elders and the student community in general. On you lies the heavy duty of trying your best to keep up in your lives the ideals of your Alma Mater and to practise in latter life strict discipline, integrity and character.

The whole world seems to be in turmoil. Almost everywhere we hear about internal riots and disturbances. Along with the spectacular scientific achievements and advancements in all directions, several countries have also developed destructive weapons. The Gandhian philosophy of truth and non-violence is the only panacea for the present day ills of the world. It is left to us to try our utmost to put into practice the noble ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. Character should be the determining factor of life, virtue should take precedence over wealth, and the spirit of service should inspire all of us.

I wish all of you prosperity and hope that the achievements of each one of you will bring credit to yourself and your Alma Mater.



## REVISED POSTAL AND TELEPHONE TARIFF

The revised postal and telephone tariff came into force from May 15, 1970.

Under the new tariff the postage on book, pattern and sample packets (excluding book packets containing books or periodicals only) up to 50 grams have been increased from 15 paise to 20 paise. For each subsequent 25 grams, the charges continue to be 10 paise.

The postage on parcels for every 400 grams or part has been revised from 80 paise to 90 paise. Posting fee on value payable articles for amounts not exceeding Rs. 10 has been fixed at 10 paise and for amounts exceeding Rs. 10, the fee will be 25 paise.

### MONEY ORDERS

Money order commission has been fixed at 20 paise for every Rs. 10 or part up to Rs. 100 and thereafter 40 paise for every Rs. 20 or fraction thereof. Telegraphic money order supplementary fee will be charged 50 paise per T. M. O.

The registration fee on inland postal articles, postal articles to Nepal and Pakistan and postal articles other than parcels to Ceylon, have been increased from 75 paise to 95 paise.

### TELEGRAPH RATES

The charges for the first eight words of ordinary inland greeting telegrams have been revised from Rs. 1.20 to 1.40. The express rates will be double the ordinary rates as usual. The charges for each additional word remain unaltered. Phonogram fee per inland or foreign telegram booked on telephone has been increased from 20 paise to 40 paise.

### TELEPHONES

The charges for local calls in measured rate exchanges beyond 750 calls per quarter has been increased from 15 paise per call to 20 paise per call. These rates are also applicable to STD (subscriber trunk dialling) calls.

# LAND REFORMS IN ORISSA

provisions of the Orissa Land Act, 1960 excepting Chapter IV had come into force earlier in the year 1955. During the last 3 years considerable efforts have been made for systematic and expeditious disposal of cases relating to devolution of occupancy rights, determination of tenure and determination of surplus lands of tenants. The 2nd order, 1969 synchronizing with the Centenary Day was made the target for disposal of such cases, and ninety per cent of such cases were completed up by the target date. It has been roughly estimated that as a consequence of the implementation of the act about one lakh cases have passed over to 8,010 sharecroppers involving an area of 6,500 acres.

Besides them, nearly 30,000 sub-tenants and temporary leasees have acquired permanent raiyati right over 14,500 acres of land. Due to pendency of some cases in the Supreme Court, the ceiling provisions of the act to determine the surplus lands available for settlement are yet to be implemented. Preliminary steps are now afoot for enactment of a separate legislation on consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation. This will be another firm step towards implementation of land reforms measures for stepping up agricultural production towards "Green Revolution". Besides, kind rent has been commuted to cash rent in 12,780 cases involving an area of 11,995.00 acres.

## LAND REFORMS MEASURES

Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1965 came into force in the latter part of the year 1965 and there was institution of cases immediately after the introduction of the act. About one lakh cases were instituted till the end of 1966

and out of the same 9,055 cases were disposed of till the end of the year 1966. There was gradual rise in the rate of institution and disposal of cases during

the subsequent years. The cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1967 and till the end of November 1969 in the State will appear from the following—

Total number of cases instituted till the end of—

Total number of cases disposed of till the end of—

Total number of cases instituted till the end of—			Total number of cases disposed of till the end of—		
1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
155,711	179,917	207,221	35,367	100,252	185,878

As a result of drive, out of 142,240 cases instituted under the time-bound sections, i.e., under section 4(2), 4(5), 26(1), 26(2), and 35 conferring raiyati status on tenants and bhagchasis, 138,339 cases were disposed of within the Gandhi Centenary year till the end of September 1969.

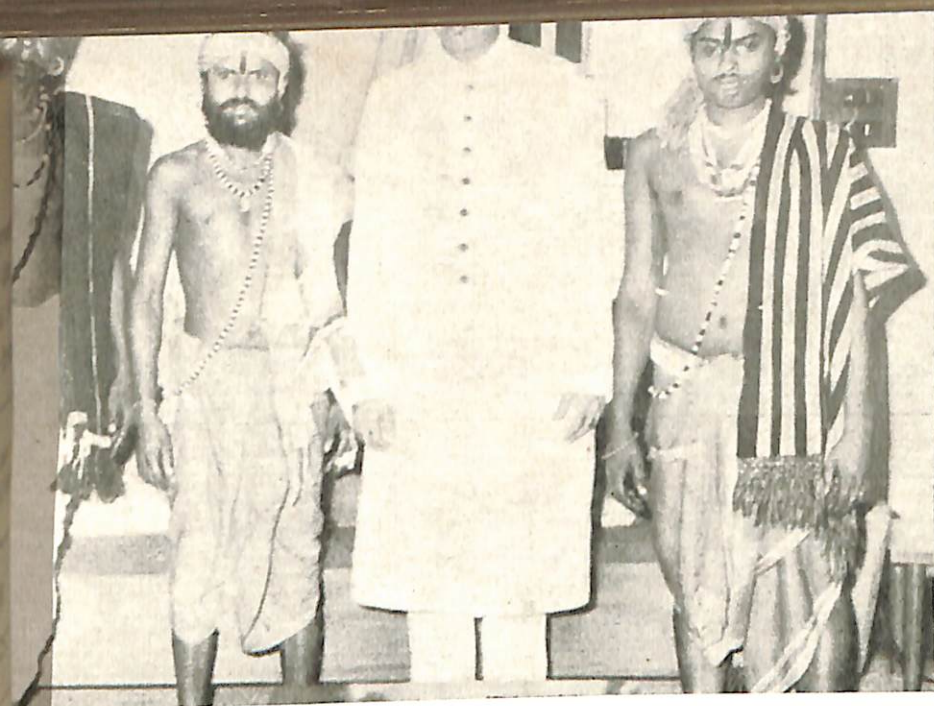
After expiry of the term of the Commission constituted in 1966 the Commission has been reconstituted in the year 1969.

The new Commission had its first preliminary meeting on 19th December 1969 and reviewed the overall progress of land reform in the state.

A Land Commission as provided under section 53 of the O. L. R. Act, 1960 was constituted during the year 1966 with three official members and four non-official members to review the progress of land reforms from time to time and to advise the Government in all matters relating to land reforms.

The provision of Chapter IV of the Orissa Land Reforms Act dealing with fixation of ceiling and disposal of surplus lands have not yet been enforced in the State as the entire Chapter was declared *ultra-vires* of the constitution by the High Court, Orissa. The State Government went in appeal before the Supreme Court against the orders of the High Court and in the meantime 25 cases have been disposed of and the decision of the Supreme Court has gone in favour of the State Government. There are still 7 cases pending before the Supreme Court for decision. Chapter IV will be implemented immediately after receipt of the Supreme Court decision in the remaining 7 cases and in the meantime preliminary steps for implementation of the provision of Chapter IV of the O. L. R. Act have been initiated.

The term of the commission was three years and the same expired on 12-9-1969. During the term of the Commission there were 6 sittings and many important decisions were taken and the Government were duly advised. For effective implementation of the Act and to overcome the impediments, the Government were advised to amend a few provisions of the Act and the same are still under consideration of the Government.



Chief of Bastar, Madhya Pradesh with the Governor Dr. S. S. Ansari, they called on him at Raj Bhaban, Bhubaneswar on April 29, 1970

## NEWS IN PICTURES

The Annual Prize distribution ceremony of the school for Blind, Deaf and Bhubaneswar was held on May 15, 1970 under the Presidentship of Shri B. Patnaik, Education Minister

Picture shows Shrimati Patnaik giving away a prize to a blind girl





Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister delivering the inaugural address at the "Boudha Sammilani" organised by Puspagiri Samskrutik Sansad at Lalitagiri on April 25, 1970

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Deputy Chief Minister Shri P. M. Pradhan going round the museum at Ratnagiri



CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

connected with the enforcement of the provision is consolidation of holdings. This is essentially necessary for the purpose of reduction of fragmentation of holdings and to increase production.

A committee of officers consisting of the Land Revenue Commissioner, Orissa and Secretaries to Government, Revenue Department Punjab, Hariyana and Uttar Pradesh is to study the scheme, which had been implemented there with success. The scheme is likely to be enforced in Orissa during the year 1970-71.

i) Total No. of estates in the State	..	421,556
ii) Total No. of estates abolished	..	418,227
iii) Balance to be abolished	..	3,329
iv) Amount of compensation paid so far—		
(a) Compensation	..	Rs. 553 lakhs
(b) Interest	..	Rs. 6 lakhs
v) Total area of home-farm lands settled with cultivating tenants.		4.25 lakhs acres (approx.).
vi) No. of beneficiaries	..	457,850
vii) No. of service jagirs enfranchised	..	19,991

ABOLITION OF JAGIRS

The total number of jagirs in the State was 5,882 and till the year 1966, 49,220 acres were abolished. The jagir lands held by the jagirdars have been settled

ABOLITION OF SUBSISTING INTERMEDIARIES

During this period no pains have been spared for completing the process of abolition of the intermediaries. There is already a proposal for abolition of the debottar and the pirottar estates. The idea of abolishing the antiquated "Mutta Head System" in the agency area has been given concrete shape during this period and the Bill already passed in the Assembly in this connection is now awaiting assent of the President. Endeavour is being made to eliminate all sorts of intermediaries by the end of 1970 as decided in the Chief Ministers' Conference on "Land Reforms" held in last week of November 1969. The following statistics regarding abolition of intermediaries and benefits to tenants arising therefrom will be significant:—

with the jagir holders on fair and equitable rents. From the year 1967 till the end of 1969, 457 jagirs were abolished and the lands enjoyed by the jagirdars have been settled with them on fair and equitable rents.

ABOLITION OF VILLAGE OFFICERS  
UNDER THE O. M. T. (V. O. A.)  
ACT, 1963

Till the end of the year 1966 the O. M. T. (V. O. A.) Act had been introduced in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Phulbani. During this period 4,948 cases were instituted in these districts out of which only 472 cases were disposed of leaving 4,476 cases at the beginning of the year 1967. As a result of disposal of cases, 92,315 acres of Bhogra and other types of land were settled with the village officers. During the financial year 1966-67, an amount of Rs. 8,98,772 was paid towards solatium.

The O. M. T. (V. O. A.) Act was introduced in the district of Keonjhar with effect from 1-4-1967. Since the introduction of the Act in 8 districts till the end of November 1969, 7,881 cases were instituted out of which 3,806 cases were disposed of leaving 4,075 cases for disposal in subsequent months. As a result of disposal of cases 25,673.35 acres of land were

settled with the village officers Rs. 28,54,918 was paid towards solatium land-less village officers during the period.

SCHEME FOR RESETTLEMENT  
LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL  
LABOURERS

Till the end of 1966-67, the scheme of resettlement of landless agricultural labourers was being worked out by Agriculture (Soil Conservation) Department and during the year 1967-68 the scheme was entrusted to the Board of Revenue. During the year 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 1,22,518 under grant and Rs. 40,000 under loan was spent for resettlement of 218 families. During the year 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 33,600 under grant and Rs. 16,400 under loan was allotted to the districts of Cuttack and Sambalpur for resettlement of 60 families as well as to complete the spill over work of the previous year.

N. B.—Latest figures on the disposal of land and creation of rights are not seen under 'Our State'.

## A Visit To Nrusinhanatha

north-western boarder of the Sambalpur stands the famous Nrusinhanatha. It is a beauty well as a centre of pilgrimage. that the temple is located at the he Gandhamardan hill with a perennial fountain flowing by its is additional charm to the whole ere. The long hill raising its head the skies, the dense forest with adjoining the area, the sweet the silvery waters flowing in the of the temple, the strange shape eity worshipped in the temple for s past and the linguistic-cum-significance of an inscription that on the body of the temple—these eral other things of cultural interest loquently of Nrusinhanatha as a f pilgrimage and tourism.

### APPROACH

the town of Sambalpur (195 miles from Bhubaneswar, Orissa's new

Capital), Bargarh is about 40 miles. Again, from Bargarh, the temple of Nrusinhanatha via Padmapur and Paikamal is 70 miles. The road (all-weather) is in good condition and taxies ply from Bargarh to the temple area all through the year. Paikamal, which is only two miles from the temple is connected by service bus also. But then, a visitor has to cover a distance of two miles from Paikmal either on foot or by a taxi, if available there.

### ACCOMMODATION

Very close to the temple, there are some rest-sheds under the management of the temple authorities. The Manager or the Trustee, Nrusinhanatha temple, P. O. Paikmal, district Sambalpur is to be contacted earlier for ensuring accommodation.

On payment of normal charges, the 'Prasad' offered to the deities is provided. Foreign tourists may have to carry packed food from Sambalpur with them as otherwise this aspect of



the question may constitute a problem for them. The art and architecture of the temple of Nrusinhanatha may not be a great attraction for them as is the case with all similar religious monuments in the country. But the charming scenery of the temple area and the calm and sequestered atmosphere all around with only the melodious murmur of the streamlet will certainly be highly enjoyed and appreciated by all lovers of natural beauty.

If a visitor arrives there without previous intimation, he may take rest in a spacious varandah in case a rest-shed is not available.

#### LOCATION : THE GANDHAMARDAN HILL

The temple stands at the foot of the Gandhamardan hill, where a perennial stream flowing from the higher regions of the hill touches the ground level and passes quietly towards the nearby low lands. This hill of Gandhamardan is like a candle, both the ends of which burn bright with attractiveness as it were to provide better illumination. One portion of the hill is in the Sambalpur district and the other portion is in the Bolangir district. At its termination in the Sambalpur district, we have the temple of Nrusinhanatha partly surrounded by a perennial stream, originating from some place at the top of the hill. Similarly, at the other end in Bolangir district, we have the celebrated beauty-spot, 'Hari Sankar' replete with natural scenery, including a lovely streamlet which has originated probably from the same place as the other one described earlier.

A tourist may start from Nrusinhanatha on foot, ascend the hill, proceed towards its other extremity and arrive at Hari Sankar within about eight hours time. As he goes, he will be struck dumb with surprise to see at the summit of the hill a vast plain, presenting the semblance of a number of foot-ball grounds put together. His guide will tell him how the Pandava (of the Mahabharata) spent some time at the top of the hill during their exile. How Bhima, the strongest of the Pandava brothers caused the undulations to be converted into an extensive playground by his superhuman capabilities. How he ran, jump and play during leisure hours. The accidental appearance of wild beasts may create thrilling experiences and the guide will also tell the visitor that due to the benign influence of the deity of Nrusinhanatha and Harisankar, nobody is known to have been hurt or injured by the wild beasts while undertaking his journeys in the hill area.

The narrow hilly path connecting the two beauty-spots may, at places, cause inconvenience due to the wild growth of plants and sudden ups and downs which may be well-imagined. This difficulty may gradually be overcome as the number of visitors increases demanding greater attention to be paid to tourist's facilities by competent persons and organisations.

#### THE TEMPLE

The temple of Nrusinhanatha is about 40 feet in height. It has a Jagamoh (sanctum Sanctorum) and a Jagamoh (Audience Hall). The former is for the deity and the latter provides space to

to have a darsan (Vision) of the is the case with almost all the of Orissa, generally speaking.

neither a Natamandir nor a andap in continuation of the e of the Jagamohan as we have mples of Lingaraj at Bhubaneswar gannatha at Puri. In all proba- ie temple was built in the first of the 15th century. It was built la Deva I and an inscription in at is found on its body is highly at from the stand-points of the of the Oriya script and the Oriya . The text of the inscription is and a half lines of about 36 inches

space inside the Vimana is very d one cannot get into it without his head to avoid clash of his

with the upper part of the door The Jagamohan has three s including the one that connects

the Vimana. The monolithic n the Jagamohan as well as the ame of the entrance into the sanc- anctorum are ful of beautiful tural designs. As a person stands Jagamohan with his eyes fixed on ty, he has to his left the images of ath, Balabhadra and Subhadra. ight have been installed there long the construction of the temple. ing this side of the Jagamohan,

there are entrances on the other three walls as stated earlier.

### PERENNIAL STREAM

Really, when a visitor sees the brook encircling partially the temple-structures, he is reminded at once of the famous lines of 'The Brook': 'Men may come and men may go, But I go on for ever'.

The temple of Nrusinhanath without the stream is almost inconceivable as a beauty-spot. Like a girl who has come down to the midst of the common man to serve the cause of the commonality despite her birth in an aristocratic family, this streamlet has come down to the low-lying fields from the top of the hill, singing the song of eternal inspiration that Mother Earth infuses into her children. One may venture to trace the origin of the brook, overcoming all obstructions but it is very risky, if not impossible, for him to follow its course and earn the credit of having walked along the bed of the stream from the place of its origin even up to the temple area. Dangerous precipices and steep ridges would constitute the bulk of the impediments. But all the same, a lover of natural beauty would not refrain from tasting the pleasures of pain and to come forward to experiment it. There are more mysteries in human life than are known to humanity.

### POETIC MOOD RECALLED

Quite higher up the hill, the stream has given rise to some waterfalls. As we approach the biggest of these, we are reminded of Radhanath Ray and his charming description of a waterfall in the course of a river in his celebrated poem 'THE CHILIKA' which runs thus :—

ଭୈରବ ଆରବେ ରେବା ଦେଇ ଲମ୍ପଂ  
ଜନମାଏ ଜନମାନସେ ପ୍ରକମ୍ପ  
ଶୀକର-ଜଳଦେ ବିଭବସୁକର  
ସୂଜେ ପହୁଁ ଶବ୍ଦ ଗୁପ୍ତ ମନୋହର ।  
ଶୁଣିଲି ଶ୍ରବଣେ ସେ ଭୈରବ ରବ  
ଉଇଁ ଦେଖିଲି ସେ ଜଳର ଭାଣ୍ଡକ ।

(The Narmada jumps with terrific noise and creates a thrill in the spectator's mind. In the clouds that are formed due to the dew drops, beautiful rainbows are seen on account of the reflection of the rays of the bright sun. I heard the noise of the waters and looked at their uproarious movement.)

It is particularly in the rainy season that the description of Radhanath can be fully enjoyed at Nrusinhanath. At that time, the stream swells beyond imagination. It roars and jumps as it were like a lion with terrific noise arising out of the numerous, though small, waterfalls in the course of its downward march. Radhanath's description of the Godavari in the same poem adds to our pleasant experience when we stroll by its side after a heavy shower and the following lines are enjoyed better than by mere imagination :—

“ତୀକ୍ଷଣ କନ୍ଦରା ମଧ୍ୟେ ବସି ତହିଁ  
ଗଦଗଦ ଶବ୍ଦେ ଗୋଦାବରୀ  
କୁହରେ ପଡୁଛି ଭୁଗୁ ଦେହୁଖରି

“Well, my beloved Chilika ; Did I remember you, when I sat in one of the fearful caves on the banks of the Godavari and saw how the waters fell down the high precipices and flowed across the terraced ridges, giving rise to the most terrific noise.”

As a matter of fact, it is seen happily blended in the minds of those who enjoy such scenes either as sight-seers or as holidaygoers.

### COW KILLING GHAT

The temple is surrounded by the stream in a somewhat semi-circular manner. At the foot of the temple, a portion of the stream is earmarked for a holy dip by those who have committed the sin of Cow-Killing. Some Scholars hold the view that the name 'Godavari' of the famous south Indian river has a similar explanation. The word 'Godavari' is explained in the following manner. 'Go' means 'the Cow'; Da means 'to cut'; 'Vari' means that which is cordially received. Hence Godavari is the name given to that river the holy waters of which are cordially received (or rather wanted) by those who have killed cows (and are therefore socially degraded according to the religious belief of the people). Even to this day, people come there to purge themselves of the sin of cow-killing.

## RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

ple is a celebrated centre of  
ge for people of Western Orissa  
al centuries past. According to  
was the venue of the now-for-  
Buddhist Vihar of Parimalagiri.  
issa witnessed the emergence of  
ia and Sahajayana under the able  
p of Indrabhooti and Lakshmin-  
o hailed from those regions of  
t is quite likely that at one time  
n distant past, Buddhistic centres of  
ight have flourished in those parts.  
own from the history of religious  
nts in Orissa that Hinduism and  
m had tried to dominate over each  
th an inedible mark of their vic-  
er the religious shrines and monu-  
In some cases and at some places  
uddhism was defeated. Buddhistic  
were remodelled to look like  
monuments and vice versa. It  
that the present temple of  
ghanath had some such history.  
ghanatha has developed into a place  
gious importance not only for the  
rs of Nrusingha or Bishnu but also  
worshippers of Shakti and Siva.  
ue to this is to be found in the  
ls that are celebrated in honour the  
Thus, the auspicious days fixed in  
lendar for the festivals of Bishnu,  
nd Shakti are also duly celebrated  
similar rites and rituals. About one  
important festivals are held at  
ghanath and they attract huge  
s of pilgrims, who come from very  
t places also. Thus, Nrusinghanatha  
iness within itself elements of attrac-  
nverting religious-minded people, sight-  
and tourists.

## THE CAT AND THE MOUSE

The Nrusingha of South India on the top of the Simachalam hill is well known in India. But at Nrusinghanath the story associated with the origin of the temple appears very strange. It is said that in olden days a demon, 'Mushika Daitya' (Mushika—Mouse, Daitya—Demon) caused a great anxiety to the people of that area by perpetrating atrocities. Lord Vishnu, the sustainer of the Indian Trinity appeared there in the shape of a cat to kill the mouse (in which shape the demon appeared).

To save his life the mouse immediately got into a fissure on the body of the mountain, where now stands the temple of Nrusinghanath. The cat which chased him could not therefore pounce upon the demon to kill it. Just as a cat sits quietly at the entrance of an opening, awaiting a chance to catch hold of a mouse when it comes out, likewise Lord Vishnu awaits a chance of killing the Mushika Daitya, when it comes out of the hole. Vishnu in the form of a cat (Vidala) is seen in the sanctum sanctorum of the temple surrounded by a number of other divinities who might have been later additions.

It is surmised that Nrusinghanath was originally a tribal deity. There might have been terrible damage caused by mice to the crops grown by the tribal people. Consequently, a tribal god in the present form might have been propitiated to get rid of the danger. Later still, Hindu customs and practices, rites and rituals might have been super-imposed due to the attempts of some Hindu Kings. It appears,

therefore, that much remains to be studied and discovered from the religious and cultural point of view to present a correct picture of Nrusinghanath.

### THE TEMPLE PRIEST

Another interesting thing about Nrusinghanath is the practice of having unmarried people as the chief priest of the deity in the temple. It is not known why celibacy is considered indispensable for the Panda (the temple priest) who is also selected from a particular section of the Brahmins. In the appointment of Pandas, people from particular groups or classes are known to be selected for particular temples located in the different parts of India. Thus, the Panda of the Badrinath temple on the Himalayas is selected from among the Nambudri Brahmins of Kerala even to this day. This might be due to the fact that Shankaracharya, founder of the Badrinath temple as one of the four important religious centres of India belonged to the Nambudri group of Brahmins of Kerala. But it is not known why and how celibacy was considered to be a prerequisite to be a Panda in the Nrusinghanath temple.

### SPECIAL CHARM

I have seen many other places in Orissa which can be compared with Nrusinghanath as a beauty-spot and as a place of attractive natural scenery. Chandikhol and Jalauka in Cuttack district, Barunai and Ugratara in Puri district, Nirmaljhar and Taratarini in Ganjam district may be mentioned in this connection. All these places are either located by the side of the Railway lines or by the side of the main roads or in the vicinity of villages. On account of this, a visitor does not feel

to be in the lap of Mother Nature, completely segregated from the rest of the world both physically and intellectually. He feels as if he is in neighbourhood of mountain habitations, having no spacious rooms, inculcating a profound feeling of isolation. The pleasure that solitude gives something that is inexpressible. Nrusinghanath with its limited facilities accommodating visitors deserves, therefore, to be seen and enjoyed by all for whose charms of Mother Nature are a matter of abiding interest.

### DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED

Nrusinghanath may attract and draw people of distant places and of diverse creeds if only a few more facilities are provided to the visitors. An express train from Sambalpur and another from Bolangir may ply at convenient intervals so that people may reach Nrusinghanath temple direct before 9 A. M. and return therefrom at 6 P.M. or so, so as to reach Sambalpur and Bolangir before 10 P.M. with only one stoppage at Bargarh to avoid irritation and discomfort to passengers. A few more huts may be put up in the temple area along with below with catering arrangements at intervals so that even during summer-noon visitors may move about the beautiful groves and trees and develop a desire not only to visit the place on subsequent occasions but also induce their friends to follow them and to participate in the reception of the natural bounties in the form of peace and spiritual bliss.

At present, it is more suitable for foreign tourists. Foreign tourists may also be attracted only after developing the place with provision of facilities.



function of Bhubaneswar Club was held on April 29, 1970 at Bhubaneswar

Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo giving away a prize to one of the club members

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa inspecting the Annual Training Camp of the Eastern Zone Sainik Schools which was held recently at Puri





The Third Annual Convocation of Berhampur University was held on May 17, 1970. Shri R. P. Padhi, Vice-Chancellor of Berhampur University is seen reading out the printed address of the Chancellor, Dr. S. S. Ansari who could not be present due to illness.

## NEWS IN PICTURES

A series of Radio Rural Forum seminars are being organised during the year at different places to enthuse people's interest in developmental activities. Picture shows—Shri Haraprasad Mahapatra, Minister for Law and Panchayats, inaugurating the first seminar at Sirapur in Soro Panchayat Samiti of Berhampur District on May 18, 1970.



## Strengthen Idea of Nationhood

Dr. P. K. Parija, the eminent scientist and educationist while delivering convocation address at the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology called upon students to fight the evils of communal, linguistic and caste prejudices and help in strengthening the glorious conception of Indian nationhood which appears tarnished by such fissiparous tendencies

We reproduced below the full text of Dr. Parija's address for our readers.

I am grateful to the Chancellor for the honor and privilege given to me to meet you at this convocation and address the men who have received their undergraduate and post-graduate diplomas. They have completed one phase of education which has got two aspects. One was to acquire as much knowledge as possible and to develop a mental attitude to continue their knowledge throughout life, as it is not possible during the few years they spent in the university to acquaint themselves with all the knowledge stored by

man through ages. A young man may choose any branch of knowledge and pursue his study even when he leaves the university. Unless such selection is made in the university it will be very difficult when young men enter the world and face other problems.

The Second aspect is dominated by emotion, and reason takes a secondary place. Hence one notices conflicts between different groups of students and between students and teachers.



For the rational development of both these aspects of the emotion-dominated phase of life, the guidance of the teacher with his wider experience and deeper knowledge is necessary. Sometimes this guidance is misunderstood by the emotional youth and conflict results. It is axiomatic that without proper co-operation between teachers and students, acquisition of knowledge or rational mental development cannot be easily accomplished.

For those who have completed the University course this phase of life is over. They have now to go out of the protected environment of the university campus and face the world with its multifarious problems.

The country depends for its future on its youth, especially those who have received university education. Our youth should remember this and whatever position they may occupy in the society they should perform their duties to the society they belong to and to the motherland. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had said, "If all simply insist on rights and no duties, there will be utter confusion and chaos. If instead of insisting on rights every one does his duty there will immediately be the rule of order established among mankind" (Harijan, July 6, 1947).

Our country, like many other countries in the world, is troubled with many problems. The glorious conception of the Nationhood of India appears to be tarnished with various fissiparous tendencies. Linguistic groups are fighting over the possession of small areas, and majority language groups are neglecting the linguistic and other minorities, communal conflicts and group rivalries are creating situations

unimaginable. Even in the same language for freedom. Even in the same language groups regional feelings leading to demand of division of the area is becoming common. Unity in Diversity was a principle peached by Mahatma Gandhi. The concurrent events tend to change the motto to "Diversity over Unit". Such a situation, if continued unabated, may lead to a bleak prospect for our country. The country builds its hope on the activities of its youth, especially the educated youth. Everyone of us should try his best to counteract such fissiparous tendencies and help in the strengthening of the idea of Nationhood and in the suppression of communal, linguistic and group prejudices. Only formation of commissions and committees on National Integration can eradicate the evil. Everyone who believes in Indian Nationhood should actively participate in fighting the evil.

Apart from this, the country is facing a major difficulty namely insufficient supply of food and fodder. Various factors have contributed to the creation of this situation. Vagaries of weather causing flood and drought, increase of population and immigration of refugees from the neighbouring countries and the archaic methods of cultivation seem to be the principal causes which have created the present problem. Another factor worth mentioning is the encroachment of agricultural land by growth of cities. One cannot fail to notice such encroachment when one travels by road from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar.

To solve this problem, emphasis is being laid on agriculture in the broadest sense and the slogan of Green Revolution has been conceived. The country looks upon the young technologists in Agronomy and

Husbandry to come to its aid and make the Green Revolution a success. It is the best thing that this university will be the centre of research in Agronomy and Husbandry so that our young technologists will be familiar with the results of research and carry the information to the farmer.

Well-known agricultural principles for ensuring success in the Green Revolution.

High yielding seeds

Irrigation facilities by storing and utilising rain water.

Correct and adequate fertilisers.

Mixed farming for utilisation of waste and surplus materials and production of manures and protein food.

v) Proper use of pesticides both during growth and storage.

vi) Proper method of storage

Young technologists will meet many difficulties in all these aspects of agricultural development. They have to utilise all their knowledge and talent to overcome these difficulties as much as possible. Sir Eric Ashby points out that they must remember that unlike their counterpart, the pure scientist, the technologist is up to the neck in human problems. The pure scientist tries to eliminate personal elements in order to arrive at truth while the technologist concerns himself in the application of science to the needs of man and society. I quote Sir Eric Ashby "A student who cannot weave his technology into the fabric of society can claim to have a liberal education; a student who cannot weave his technology into fabric of society cannot claim even to be a good technologist."

This means that a good technologist has to study the various factors in his environment surrounding including the human element and utilise his technology as the cement between science and humanism. This may appear difficult but if we are to achieve any lasting result, it is essential that an attempt should be made in this direction.

At this point one would like to point out the difficulties our young technologists will meet in their field of work. Lack of irrigation facilities is standing in the way of double cropping and the utilisation of high land for profitable agriculture. One cannot expect canal irrigation everywhere. There must be other means. The owner of a small holding cannot be expected to dig a tank or even a well. Here co-operation among the cultivators is necessary. The cultivator who gives up his land for a tank or a well must be compensated. Co-operative farming is indicated so that the man who allows a tank or well to be dug in his land is compensated by a share of the produce of the co-operative cultivation.

Smallness of holdings and scattered holdings are other difficulties in the improvement of agriculture. It is impossible for the owner of a small holding to introduce improved cultivation. He may be tempted to plant high-yielding varieties and apply fertiliser but if he continuously does so the land will deteriorate in quality. It is not an imagination. Cases have been reported to this effect.

Even in the case of the owner of a big holding the pieces of land are scattered over a large area, sometimes a mile apart. In such a case mechanised cultivation becomes costly. Even the proposed land reform is likely to tend to increase the number of

small and scattered holdings. Such disadvantages can only be overcome by co-operative farming. One knows from personal experience that people are suspicious of any co-operative attempt for cultivation as they fear that they may lose their right to the land. It is for our technologists to create public opinion for co-operative farming.

The next and the most important obstacle to the introduction of improved agriculture is the conservatism of the average farmer. There is reason behind his conservatism. He is not eager to try any new method unless he is convinced by demonstration that it will give him benefit, because in case the new method fails he loses his crop for one year or at least for one season. Once he is convinced that the new method is successful and profitable he is not only willing to adopt it but even go to excess. Mention has already been made to a case of applying excessive fertilisers to the detriment of the quality of the soil.

Farmers need proper advice in such matters. If high yielding varieties are tried they must be given balanced fertilisers, otherwise they cannot give high yields and the soil quality will be affected.

The technologists in animal husbandry will meet similar difficulties. The owner of small holding cannot afford to set apart any land for fodder cultivation. The villager is inclined to maintain useful cattle due to traditional conservatism. The animals suffer for want of fodder and grazing ground. A small farmer cannot set apart land for green fodder. Hence again co-operation among the farmers is necessary.

There are difficulties but Green Revolution is an idea worth pursuing. With confidence in ourselves and faith in the future of motherland we are sure to achieve commendable success.

### ALL INDIA CROP COMPETITION

An All India Crop Competition for paddy, maize, jowar, ragi, bajra and potato during Kharif 1970-71 has been announced by the Directorate of Extension in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Three prizes are instituted for each crop, the first prize amounting to Rs. 3,000, second prize Rs. 1,200 and third prize Rs. 800. The first prize winner for each crop will also be awarded the title of 'Krishi Pandit'.

The first six winners of State level competition in a particular crop in 1969-70 are eligible to compete. Those who had withdrawn from the All India Competition in Kharif 1969-70 are also allowed to compete with permission.

Full details regarding the competition can be had from the District Agriculture Officers of each State.

Entries may be sent to the Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India, through the respective State Directors of Agriculture.

## THE GREEN REVOLUTION IN SAMBALPUR

The breakthrough in agriculture which the country has been witnessing is the result of well-planned, concerted and sustained measures to raise the productivity of land, such as the package approach, use of high yielding varieties of seeds, multiple-cropping, etc. Their success, however, depends to a small measure on the initiative and response of individual farmers. Reproduced below is the success story of some farmers in Sambalpur district.

Mananidhi Pradhan, Sarpanch and progressive farmer of Khairpali village in the P area of Sambalpur district in the district proudly declares that there has been a revolution on the farm front in his area in the last three years. The village, where agriculture was a humdrum and the occupation of the villagers, growing only one rice crop in a year, is now pulsing with new life, thanks to the irrigation facilities made available by the Hirakud system and the technical guidance and assistance provided by the IADP project.

Shri Pradhan feels that the most outstanding achievement of the village is the construction of all field channels for more than 800 hectares of land by the villagers themselves. Out of this, about 485 hectares have been brought under the high-yielding varieties including TN-1, IR-8, Padma and Jaya.

Shri Pradhan says that after introduction of double cropping and high yielding varieties, average per hectare yield during the last five years has gone up three times. According to him, many agriculturists, are

reluctant to disclose their actual yields for fear of the tax authorities.

Shri Pradhan owns 11.3 hectares. Of this, 6.5 hectares are under high yielding varieties. On an average he gets a yield of 45 quintals of Padma and 63 quintals of TN-1 per hectare. Shri Pradhan has renovated his house which is now a respectable pucca building of brick and mortar. His living standard has visibly improved and, as he declares he is very happy with his farm.

Shri Muralidhar Panigrahi of Gartiapalli village, about 32 Km. from Sambalpur is another progressive farmer owning about 6½ hectares, irrigated by the Hirakud canal system. He grew the high yielding varieties in 1.6 hectares of his land during the rabi season and got an average yield of 57 quintals per hectare.

Any one owing 4 hectares of wet land in these areas can easily make an annual income of about Rs. 10,000 by adopting improved farming practices. This has

created a great demand for land, the price of which has shot up eight to ten times. No wonder that many educated persons, including engineers, graduates, and government officers have progressively turned to agriculture.

The drowsy village that Gopalpalli was eight years ago, in spite of its proximity to Sambalpur, has now a modern look, due to the prosperity that improved agricultural practices has brought about. The village, which mainly used to send labour to the city of Sambalpur now has the scarcity of labour. The village has about 485 hectares of land, had 360 hectares under the high yielding varieties during the last rabi season.

Shri Laksman Bhoi, a progressive farmer, got a yield of 102 quintals per hectare from his land by double cropping. Shri Bhoi got a telephone installed at his residence. He is a modest but well-informed agriculturist who feels the real joy of agricultural prosperity.

# PIGEON

## The Police Messenger

Police Pigeon Service remind us of the ancient tradition of India of sending per- messages and love letters through birds. When modern communication ser- vices were not invented. Birds, mostly pigeons, were trained and engaged in this service. Indian epics and legends depict the role of pigeons in a tone of reverence for these loving and useful messengers. To day, Orissa Police pigeons, who have rendered us their past traditional services are being used to the best advantage in the inaccessible regions of the state where communication by other means of communication is either not possible or not readily available. When modern communication system fails due to mechanical breakdown, pigeon services help in establishing a missing link. The boomerang pigeon service is of immense help to the police in the remote areas of the state specially during flood, cyclone, election and law and order situations.

The pigeon service of the State police is under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police, Signals. There are at present 35 pigeon lofts in the state in which 1,375, 1,459 and 1,688 pigeons were brought up, during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively.

Total number of messages sent through the pigeons to the remote and inaccessible places were 12,178, 13,238 and 12,386 during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 respectively.

The Inspector in charge of the pigeon lofts of State Headquarters at Cuttack supervises the work of S.-Is. in charge of pigeon lofts at other centres and imparts training to S.-Is, Sergeants, A. S.-Is. and constables as also others deputed from other states and from Indian Army for training in this State.

Orissa is the only State in India which has the largest pigeon force for messenger service.

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS—ORISSA, MAY 1970

- 1-5-1970 ... Integration of Medical and Public Health Services in Orissa. Posts of Civil Surgeons replaced by the Chief District Medical Officers.
- 2-5-1970 ... The foundation stone of the Blood Bank building at Angul was laid by Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister.
- 4-5-1970 ... Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, declared at Rourkela that the forcible occupation of land would not be allowed in the State.
- 11-5-1970 ... The foundation stone of the Rs. 2-crore Marine Drive Project which will provide a direct motorable link between Konarka and Puri was laid at Konarka by Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Tourism.
- 15-5-1970 ... Lok Sabha was informed of the discovery of heavy deposit of high-grade lead-sulphite in Sarjipal area of Sundargarh district.
- 17-5-1970 ... Rates of Sales Tax on certain luxury goods revised.
- 20-5-1970 ... Annual Convocation of Berhampur University.
- 21-5-1970 ... A conference of leaders of political parties convened by the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, was held at Bhubaneswar to discuss about the matters connected with the location of a steel plant in Orissa.
- 23-5-1970 ... Orissa Government outlined a number of measures for providing employment and self-employment facilities to unemployed engineers in construction works.
- 24-5-1970 ... A two-day conference of Principals of Colleges held at Bhubaneswar.
- 25-5-1970 ... Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, laid the foundation stone of Kuanria Bridge near Kantilo in Puri district.
- 26-5-1970 ... Annual Convocation of the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology. Dr. P. Parija delivered convocation address.
- 26-5-1970 ... 'Jagannath', a new high-yielding variety of paddy developed.
- 27-5-1970 ... Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, discussed about various political and economic issues at a Press Conference at Bhubaneswar.
- 27-5-1970 ... Mr. Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries, laid the foundation stone of two major bridges on the new all-weather road leading to Himagiri area of Sundargarh district.
- 28-5-1970 ... Minimum wage for industrial workers in Engineering Industries fixed by the State Government.

# Advent of Nuclear Power Era

Quarter century of the atomic energy India marks the commencement of nuclear power. The 380 MW Atomic Power Station—first nuclear station in the country and the operating nuclear power plant in the country—was dedicated to the Nation by the Minister on January 19 this year. The commissioning of Tarapur, Maharashtra, nuclear power station, which commenced its role as a source of electricity in the country. The station began trial generation of power on April 1, 1969, and became fully operational on October 2, 1969. From April 1, 1969, till March 31, 1970, it had generated over 1,300 million units of power for the two States of Gujarat and Maharashtra which share its output.

The annual report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1969-70 which has been published recently says that the Tarapur Atomic Power Station will be joined by other atomic power stations now under construction—the 400 MW Canada-aided station at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan and the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station

in Tamil Nadu. The first unit of the Rajasthan Station is expected to be completed by the middle of 1971 while the second would be ready in the latter half of 1973. The Kalpakkam Station will mark another milestone in India's technological development as it will be wholly Indian-built with almost 80 per cent indigenous content.

## SATELLITE T. V. EXPERIMENT PROJECT

An important development in the space programme is the NASA-DAE Satellite TV Experiment Project which entails the beaming of India-prepared programmes from NASA Satellite for about one year in 1972-73, to 5,000 television sets located in rural areas of some selected regions. A special group has been set up in the Indian Space Research Organisation to look after the planning, organisation and management of this experiment.

Meanwhile, the Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station is engaged



in building the Arvi Commercial Satellite Communication Earth Station, a task that is being undertaken by an Indian team for the first time. The station is also engaged in conducting its regular training courses for personnel from India and other developing countries.

### HUB OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH WORK

At the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, the hub of nuclear research work in the country, activities have increased and diversified to meet the demands of the expanding nuclear programme. Besides, conducting basic research and development work for peaceful applications of atomic energy the Centre is engaged in programmes connected with the various atomic and space projects that are coming up.

Among the important activities of the Centre is the preparation of radioisotopes and labelled compounds which it also exports. During the year, the value of radioisotopes, equipment and services sold totalled Rs. 28.21 lakhs, including Rs. 3.87 lakhs in exports. In all, 24 countries including advanced ones such as France, Sweden, Hungary, Denmark and Austria bought Trombay-produced isotope products and equipment in this period. Among the equipment sold, mention may be made of the export of two irradiation units—Gamma Chamber 900—containing powerful sources of cobalt-60 to Burma and Kenya for use in agricultural and industrial research.

The Centre has developed several new radiopharmaceuticals including radioiodinated human serum albumin in unit-dose syringes and radioiodinated insulin.

Besides working on new compounds and their uses, it carries out radiotracer investigations for studying silt movement in harbours, leakage of water, oil in pipelines, etc. During the year radiotracer investigations with bromine-82 radiotracers were carried out at the Ankleswar Field for the study of the pattern of leakage of water in the oil wells. Mention may also be made of a technique developed for inspection of boeing 707 jet engines. Using an indigenously developed remote controlled radiography camera, it is possible to detect bow in the vanes of jets. This investigation has been done in the country for the first time. It has engaged in plant breeding programmes among other investigations. It has developed six groundnut mutants which are being tested at several centres through the India Oilseeds Research Project.

Research programmes on basic and applied aspects of cellular metabolism, the development of food irradiation procedures are being conducted by the Centre. During the year, it continued experimental programmes on the development of minimising radiation preservation processes for perishable foods.

### MEDICAL USES OF RADIOISOTOPES

Development work on medical uses of radioisotopes—For diagnosis, treatment and for understanding disease processes is also being done. An essential part of the activity relates to training of medical doctors and technicians in the use of radioisotopes in their practice. Research in certain selected areas is also being carried on for understanding the various processes leading to radiation damage. It is also doing intensive development work

and non-nuclear electronic  
ation and equipment.

Centre is producing nuclear pure  
metal for the CIRUS research  
and ceramic grade uranium oxide  
for the first half charge for the

Atomic Power Project reactors.  
Contributing to the setting up of a  
reactor upgrading unit at the Raja-  
mangalakudi Atomic Power Project and also assist-  
ing Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in  
the extraction of thorium nitrate by the solvent  
process. In addition, it is  
conducting training personnel for the  
Nuclear Fuel Complex that is being built  
at Madras. It is also involved in the  
programme; it was responsible for  
the design of the Rocket Propellant Plant at  
Madras for manufacturing solid propel-  
lants for Centaure rockets.

Central Workshops of the Research  
Centre cater to a variety of jobs demand-  
ed by the various nuclear and space pro-  
jects. It is engaged in fabricating com-  
ponents and equipments for the Rajasthan  
Atomic Power Project, the Nuclear Fuel  
Complex, Centaure rockets, besides meeting  
the needs of BARC laboratories.

## RESEARCH REACTORS

The Research Centre has three research  
reactors: 1 MW *Apsara*, the 40 MW *Cirus*,  
and the zero energy reactor *Zerlina*.  
During the year, work on improving *Apsara*  
has been taken up and is still continuing.  
*Zerlina* was operated throughout the year.  
The <sup>137</sup>Cs source for the irradiation of antimony-124  
for the Tarapur Atomic Power Project was completed. The sources,  
in the form of 32 pencils, were processed

and supplied to the Project. Meanwhile,  
production of radioisotopes was continued.  
In *ZERLINA*, design modifications to the  
core support were incorporated for the  
joint India-Australia experiments on initial  
conversion ratio measurements in UO<sub>2</sub>  
clusters. The experiments are in progress.

During the year, the countrywide radia-  
tion safety programme conducted by the  
Directorate of Radiation Protection expan-  
ded considerably. The film badge service  
run by the Directorate now covers some  
16,000 radiation workers from about 1,250  
institutions all over the country.

This diverse research and development  
programme is being supplemented by the  
training programme of BARC through  
which annually about 150 scientists and  
engineers pass out to man the various  
atomic and space projects in the country.

## TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDA- MENTAL RESEARCH

At the Tata Institute of Fundamental  
Research, Bombay, the on-line data pro-  
cessor (OLDAP) built in the institute has  
been installed and fully checked out; it  
should soon be available as an on-line  
facility for analysis of bubble chamber  
film. The development of a scanner-digitizer  
to convert pictorial data for computer  
processing is making progress. An experi-  
mental 24 bit, 64-word thin film memory  
system with a cycle time of 200 nano-  
seconds is nearing completion. A modern  
facility is being set up to package semi-  
conductor devices and integrated circuit  
modules into sub-systems.

Balloon flights from Hyderabad are  
being continued on a regular basis for the

ADVENT OF...  
study of Cosmic Radiation. A new mechanised polyethylene sealing technique has been adopted for the manufacture of large balloons. A new balloon launching facility has been set up at the Maula Ali site, Hyderabad.

The 530-metre long cylindrical radio telescope at Ootacamund for studies in Radio Astronomy has been completed. It is a major facility for research in this area in the country, and is one of the largest steerable radio telescopes in the world. Suitable for a systematic survey of weak extra-galactic radio sources by the method of lunar occultation, it exploits fully the position of India near the geographic equator. The telescope in its mechanical and electronic aspect has been entirely designed and engineered in the country

### UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT WORK

The Atomic Minerals Division has intensified its underground development work at the Narwapahar and Bhatin mining prospects in Bihar. It has also located traces of uranium and other atomic minerals in Rajasthan and the Himalayan regions. The Uranium Mine at Jaduguda which the Division developed, and the Mill alongside it are being operated by the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Government of India undertaking. During the year, the Corporation produced concentrates of the value of approx. Rs. 335 lakhs as against Rs. 181 lakhs in 1968-69.

Also dealing with minerals, in this case rare earths minerals, is the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., another Government concern. The company commercially exploits the

monazite sands in the beaches of Tamil Nadu and Kerala States, operating plants at Allways, Manavalakurichi and Chidambaram. It is also operating the thorium plant at Trombay. During the year, IRE was able to enter into a two-year contract with the United States for the sale of substantial quantities of rare earths. The products of IRE, namely, rare earth chloride and ilmenite have been commencing to be sold for sale.

### COMPLEX OF PLANTS

In recent years a complex of plants has been programmed to support the expanding role of nuclear energy in the country. Among these areas the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad which will produce nuclear grade uranium oxide and clad material for the country's nuclear power plants, a Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant at Tarapur and Heavy Water Plant at Rajasthan and at Baroda. The Heavy Water Plant at Rajasthan Atomic Power Project will have a capacity of 67.2 tonnes a year. The plant at Baroda is being built by a consortium of firms. Its capacity will be 67.2 tonnes a year.

As a first step in the programme of developing fast reactors, the Atomic Energy Commission is planning to construct a Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) with French collaboration, an agreement which was concluded early in the year. A team consisting of engineers, metallurgists, scientists and supporting staff is working on the detailed design drawings of the FBTR.

Work on the detailed report on an atomic industrial complex is nearing completion.

rt, as did the preliminary report, vo locales for the Complex--one n U. P. and another in Saurajarat.

## E RESEARCH PROGRAMME

dian National Committee for search (INCOSPAR) has been ited and the programme of Space and its utilisation for peaceful is being managed by the Indian search Organization (ISRO).

irst India-built Centaure two- set fabricated under licence from lion of France was launched on 27, 1969, and its performance d good. The Centaures are being the Bhabha Atomic Research Trombay. Collaborative experi- rith Japan, U. S. S. R., Britain nd West Germy are continuing umber. Besides research work, as been engaged in develop- ork on material and equipment overall space programme. Under Rohini, development of a series of starting from a 75 mm diameter o a satellite launching vehicle with ameter booster has been under- A Rohini 100 rocket was flown ully. Development of Rohini 300, m diameter rocket is in progress. pected to be flight-tested this year. ility and optimization study has mpleted to finalise specifications- design and development of a satel- ch vehicle having a capability of 30 Kg. payload into 400 mm near orbit.

dition to development of rockets, ing facilities like a Rocket Propel- ant (R. F. P.) for the manufacture

of Centaure solid propellant grains has been set up. The R. P. P. was commis- sioned in February, 1969. A Rocket Fabrication Facility (R. F. F.) is also being built at Thumba for undertaking fabri- cation of vehicles and accessories for the Rohini vehicles now under development at the Space Science and Technology Centre. This facility is expected to be commis- sioned by the middle of 1970.

A rocket range is being established at Shriharikota in Andhra Pradesh. This facility, which is expected to be ready in six months time, will be used as a sounding rocket launching facility and for flight testing new rockets being developed at the Space Science and Technology Centre at Thumba. Later facilities would be added for satellite launching.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Department continued to partici- pate in all important activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency. For the thirteenth time in succession since the inception of the International Atomic Energy Agency, India was designated a member of its Board of Governors as the country most advanced in atomic energy in South Asia.

Under the auspices of the Department of Atomic Energy and the International Atomic Energy Agency, a two-week programme of lecturers, practical demon- strations and group discussions in food irradiation was held at the Food Irradia- tion and Processing Laboratory of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay.

# Performances of Central Government Undertakings

## PERFORMANCES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

Of the 85 Public Sector Undertakings in the Central Sector with an investment of Rs. 39.02 crores some of the undertakings like the Hindustan Steel Ltd., showed some improvement both in production and despatches of their products, which 31 incurred a net loss of Rs. 93.9 crores during the year 1968-69.

The summary of annual report on the performances of Central Government Undertakings for the year 1968-69 is reproduced below for our readers.

During 1968-69 the public sector enterprises have shown a steady increase in production, according to the annual report on the performance of public undertakings for 1968-69 presented to Parliament during the last session. In the case of HSL, the production and despatches in all the steel plants of HSL, with a production capacity of 5.9 million tonnes, showed an improvement over the previous year.

In steel ingots production, there was a rise of 7.8 per cent from 3.45 million tonnes

in 1967-68 to 3.72 million tonnes. Steel production increased from 2.42 million tonnes to 2.62 million tonnes—an increase of 8.3 per cent.

The total steel despatches in 1968-69 were 2.81 million tonnes. It was 2.42 million tonnes in the preceding year. The output of alloy steel plant was of the order of 23,641 tonnes and despatches totalled 16,370 tonnes. In the previous year, the plant produced 6,576 tonnes and despatched 3,903 tonnes.

Ammonium Nitrate production at the fertilizer plant went up 500 tonnes in 1967-68 to 2,35,900

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

undertakings were under construction in 1968-69. Excluding these and Insurance Corporation, the performance of the remaining 73 enterprises improved during the year. Of these, 47 made a profit of Rs. 66.23 crores as against a profit of Rs. 48.95 crores made by 47 undertakings in the preceding year. A net loss of Rs. 93.90 crores was incurred by 26 undertakings, whereas in 1967-68, 27 enterprises incurred a net loss of Rs. 44.04 crores. The overall position improved during the year with a reduction of Rs. 10.22 crores in net loss, from Rs. 37.89 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 27.67 crores during the year under review.

The net loss of Rs. 27.67 crores has been arrived at after allowing Rs. 149 crores for depreciation and amortisation, Rs. 149 crores for interest payments and Rs. 149 crores for taxation. The gross profit, however, amounted to Rs. 234 crores as against Rs. 179 crores in the previous year. These figures have been arrived at after allowing for the township maintenance costs and other social overheads, which amount to about Rs. 25 crores.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND SAVINGS

Earnings from exports by public sector undertakings in 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 70 crores as against 50 crores in the previous year. In addition to this, Air and Shipbuilding Corporations, through their services,

brought in Rs. 72 crores in foreign exchange.

A 28 per cent rise in the export of iron and steel products enabled the Hindustan Steel, Ltd., to earn Rs. 41.55 crores in foreign exchange as against Rs. 30.96 crores in 1967-68. Iron-ore exports through the National Mineral Development Corporation netted Rs. 22.26 crores. Petroleum products by Indian Oil Corporation, telephone exchange equipment by ITI, machine tools and wrist watches by HMT were the other major items of export by public enterprises.

Besides earning foreign exchange, production in these enterprises resulted in cut down of imports and hence saving of foreign exchange.

## INVESTMENT

The year also saw an increase of Rs. 569 crores in public sector investment. Total investment in 85 undertakings stood at Rs. 3,902 crores as on March 31, 1969.

## PERFORMANCE OF H. S. L.

The turn over of Hindustan Steel, Ltd., increased from Rs. 251.8 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 320.4 crores in 1968-69. The enterprises made a gross profit of Rs. 47.48 crores which was Rs. 9.50 crores higher than the previous year. However after allowing for depreciation (Rs. 59.44 crores), interest (Rs. 27.46 crores) HSL showed a net loss of Rs. 39.42 crores.

The main reasons for the losses were as a result of completion of expansion work of three steel plants and

commissioning of new facilities in 1967-68 (without corresponding rise in production) the depreciation charges rose from Rs. 44.36 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 59.44 crores in 1968-69—a rise of Rs. 15.08 crores. Interest on loans increased from Rs. 21.51 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 27.46 crore in 1968-69. Thus, the net increase on account of depreciation and interest charges over 1966-67 to Rs. 27.46 crore in 1968-69. on raw materials like coal, iron ore, limestone and others as well as on salaries and wages increased during the year. Loss of production as a result of disturbed industrial relations at Durgapur Steel Plant was a feature of operation for the major part of the year.

**PERFORMANCE OF 60 RUNNING CONCERNS OTHER THAN HSL**

Excluding the HSL, there were 60 running concerns in the public sector during the year. Of these, 42 were engaged in industrial and manufacturing activities and the other 18 were engaged in trading, aviation, shipping, hotels and other miscellaneous activities. The turnover of these 60 enterprises registered an increase of Rs. 469 crores, that is, Rs. 2,057 crores in 1968-69 as against Rs. 1,588 crores in the preceding year.

35 of these made net profit of Rs. 65.36 crores and 25 undertakings incurred a loss of Rs. 52.81 crores. The overall net profit after depreciation, interest and taxes amounted to Rs. 12.55 crores as against Rs. 1.84 crores in the previous year. The annual depreciation charges rose from Rs. 66 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 80 crores and interest charges from Rs. 46 crores to Rs. 66 crores during the year.

Indian Oil Corporation, ONGC, Fertiliser Corporation, Cochin Refineries, STC, Bharat Electronics and Hindustan Aeronautics substantially improved their profits. Indian Airlines and National Coal Development Corporation, which had incurred losses in 1967-68, earned profits in 1968-69.

A major portion of the losses came from undertakings engaged in the manufacture of technological equipments such as Bharat Engineering Corporation (Rs. 14.12 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (Rs. 6.39 crores), Heavy Electricals (Rs. 5.87 crores) and Bharat Electricals (Rs. 3.37 crores). All these undertakings are initial years of production and are engaged in the manufacture of technological equipment. Generally it takes many years before production of such plants are started and they are able to break even. Neyveli Lignite Corporation, which reduced its losses from Rs. 6.11 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 2.39 crores.

**PERFORMANCE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION & PROMOTIONAL UNDERTAKINGS**

The Film Finance Corporation of India and Export Credit & Insurance Corporation, the two financial institutions, made a net profit of Rs. 30 lakhs.

10 undertakings set up with the objective of promoting and developing specific activities, such as National Scale Industries Corporation incurred a net loss of Rs. 1.1 crores. Five of these are Central Warehousing Corporation, Tourism Development Corporation, Motion Pictures Export Corporation.

( See page 33 )

# EARNINGS FROM TOURISM

earned from tourism Rs. 33.11 crore in foreign exchange as against 2 crores in 1968.

average expenditure of tourists was Rs. 7.81 and their average stay 22.3 days. The highest spenders were tourists from U.S.A., their average expenditure Rs. 1,714.06, according to a sample survey conducted for the Department of Tourism by the Indian Institute of Public Administration.

Interesting facts relating to expenditure, composition and characteristics, and reasons for visits to environs and facilities on the part of foreign tourists are brought out in the survey conducted during the period November, 1968 to October, 1969.

## 93 PER CENT ENJOYED STAY

All the tourists visiting India, ninety-three per cent enjoyed their visit, according to the survey.

Asked about the factors which helped them to enjoy their visit to India, for 60 per cent tourists it was 'warm and friendly people' while for fifty-four per cent it was the 'beautiful creations of man, buildings, temples and churches; for forty-eight per cent it was 'beautiful and natural scenery' for the rest it was good shopping facilities and reasonable prices. For a small percentage it was the 'attractive customs and ways of life', exotic environment and 'outstanding food'.

This favourable trend coupled with the efforts being made to strengthen the infrastructure and reduce formalities for tourists is expected to increase the influx of tourists into this country in the coming years.

Of the 2,45,000 foreign tourists visiting India in 1969, representing a 30 per cent increase on 1968 figure, the largest number came from U.S.A. followed by U. K. Other West European countries like France and



Germany also had a sizable share in the tourist traffic to India. 83.9 per cent tourists left by air, 11.1 per cent by sea and 5.0 per cent by land.

### DESTINATIONAL TRAFFIC

The survey indicated an increase in destinational traffic. For fifty-two per cent of tourists, India was the destination point in 1968-69 as compared to forty-three per cent in 1965-66.

The average stay of tourists interviewed has been estimated at 23.3 days per tourists.

Of all the tourists interviewed 53.4 per cent declared their purpose of visit as 'tourism as holiday' in 1965-66 the percentage of such tourists was 51.4 per cent. As against this the proportion of those coming to see friends and relatives had declined from 15.7 per cent to 12.6 per cent.

### HIPPIES

There has been an increase in the traffic of those who do not fall into any category. According to the survey this could possibly be due to increase in flow of non-conformist tourists who have come to be known as 'hippies'.

Air travel continues to be the most popular means of transport among nationals from all countries.

Travel by overland routes is becoming popular probably as a result of the opening of Asian highway and the London—Sydney Marathon Car rally of 1968. It found more favour with those coming Western

Europe. The details of mode of departure also suggest that the tourist traffic by land will, over the years become increasingly important.

### DELHI MOST POPULAR

Delhi was most popular with tourists. The majority of tourists who left by air preferred it as their disembarkation point. Bombay was the next most popular point of departure. The other places visited by most of tourists are: Agra 18.5 per cent, Calcutta 21.2 per cent, Madras 21.5 per cent, Varanasi 11.8 per cent and Jaipur 10.2 per cent.

Among the factors which influenced the foreign tourists their visiting India were for 30.6 per cent recommendations of friends and relatives and for 20.7 per cent previous experience of their own. For others advice of people at air line offices, Indian tourist offices abroad, newspaper articles or advertisements influenced their travel to India.

Asked about their complaints of tourists facilities etc. 54.3 per cent of the tourists had no complaints. At customs, difficulties were experienced by 3.9 per cent of the tourists, 5.7 per cent complained of facilities being poor and unsatisfactory in India and 5.2 per cent about rail and bus facilities being poor.

The survey also indicates that among the specific complaints recorded by tourists, 6.7 per cent complained of nuisance of begging, 5.2 per cent of insatisfactory conditions, 6.7 per cent about dishonesty and unfriendliness among people in India. For others the miscellaneous

its they made related to irksome, poor tourist arrangements, food and accommodation.

Tourists were interviewed for the according to a rigorous sampling the time of their leaving India at ports at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Amritsar and Tiruchirapalli, the stops at Bombay, Madras and Warangal and land check-posts at Jalandhar and Haridaspur.

Of the total expenditure, 42.1 per cent was spent on boarding, lodging, restaurants and entertainment, 26.3 per cent on internal travel, 28.2 per cent on shopping and 3.4 per cent during the survey period. The tourists indicated a general preference for silk and handloom products and for handicrafts. These items accounted for 73 per cent of the total expenditure on shopping which is a very encouraging feature for the handloom and handicraft industry in the country.

( From page 30 )

Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation and Rehabilitation Housing Corporation earned a modest profit of Rs. 57

The other five, which incurred a loss of Rs. 1.67 crores were—National Scale Industries Corporation, Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, National Corporation, National Textile Corporation and National Research Development Corporation.

#### DIVIDENDS

Dividends amounting to Rs. 11.65 crores were declared by 23 undertakings during

the year. The rate of dividend varied between 3 and 21 per cent.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Public Sector undertakings, during the year, had 5.98 lakh employees or an increase of 44,000 employees or 8 per cent over that of 1967-68. They spent Rs. 255 crores on salaries, wages and other benefits to employees. The average annual pay per employee was Rs. 4,264 a rise of 11 per cent (per employee) over the previous year's figure.

# Expansion of Post and Telegraph Facilities

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has taken steps to expand and improve post and telegraph facilities in rural areas. Extra-departmental post offices and extra-departmental sub-post offices have been upgraded with a view to ensuring improved mail delivery arrangements, decentralization of accounts work and improved financing of rural post offices. During the period from April to December last, 292 branch and extra-departmental sub-offices were upgraded and 603 offices were to be upgraded before the end of March, 1970.

This is stated in the report on activities of the P. & T. Department for the year 1969-70.

## DELIVERY OF MAILS

At the close of 1969, the total number of villages receiving delivery of mails every day was 337,655 as against 320,311 at the end of 1968. The number of villages receiving delivery of mails at an interval of one

week has been brought down from 49,800 to 48,994. The Department has plans to increase the frequency of delivery of mails in more than 7,700 villages which receive mails at an interval of more than a week.

## 103,410 POST OFFICES

The number of post offices at the close of December last was 103,410. During the remaining part of the financial year under review, it was proposed to add about 1,700 new post offices. Most of these were to be located in rural areas. A post office, at present, serves on an average an area of 11.46 square miles and a population of 4,270 as compared to 57 square miles and a population of 16,134 in 1947. Efforts are being made to provide post offices in gram panchayat villages.

## EXPEDITIOUS MODES OF CONVEYANCE OF MAIL

During the financial year ending March 1969, a total distance of 23,028 kilometres covering 1,030 runners' lines was replaced

er modes of conveyance including motor service, bicycles, horse drawn and other means.

mobile post offices are now opening in the country covering all class cities. During 1969, orders opening of 19 night post offices were out of which 16 night post offices had been functioning by December.

### SAVINGS BANK FACILITIES

number of post offices doing savings business increased to 82,529 on March 30, 1969 as against 73,382 on March 30, 1968. It was proposed to vest 6,000 small post offices with savings bank facilities during 1969-70.

the savings bank account opened in the name of a minor could be operated by the father of a minor. The Department decided that a mother can also open such an account.

### POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

proposals relating to 22,169 policies for Rs. 70,500 were accepted during the period from April to December, 1969 as against 19,064 policies for Rs. 6,85,17,800 during the corresponding period in the previous year.

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

number of telephone sets had risen to 1,19,457 on March 31, 1969 to about 1,40,000 on December 31, 1969. A further increase was likely during the last three months of the financial year 1969-70 bringing the total to over 12,19,000.

However, the number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections

had risen from 427,630, on March 31, 1969 to about 450,000 in December, 1969. To meet the ever increasing demand for telephones, new telephone exchanges have been installed and the existing ones have been expanded. The number of telephone exchanges which stood at 3,432 on March 31, 1969 rose to 3,564 at the end of December, 1969, the exchange capacity having risen from 10,32,421 to 10,80,000 during the same period.

### MEASURED RATE SYSTEM

Measured rate system was introduced in 1963. 33 new exchanges during the period January 1, 1969 to January 1, 1970. The system of charging measured rate for local telephone calls has now been introduced in 293 exchanges in the country.

### 'OWN YOUR TELEPHONE' SCHEME

Originally introduced in December, 1949, at 12 stations, the OYT scheme has been extended to 94 stations. The total number of connections given under this scheme was 1,45,477 on November 15, last and the revenue collected amounted to Rs. 36,75,82,252. More than 6,000 telephone connections under the scheme were proposed to be given by March last bringing additional revenue of over Rs. 2 crores.

### TRUNK TELEPHONE SERVICES

Twenty-one new trunk exchanges were opened by the end of December, 1969. Trunk installations are in progress at 88 stations and it was expected that about 300 additional switch-boards might be commissioned during the remaining part of the financial year. Action has been in progress for the introduction of national subscriber-dialling which would permit subscribers in any station to dial their trunk

calls to subscribers in any other station in the country. Agra, Chandigarh and Jullunder have been connected to Delhi TAX. Patna and Varanasi are proposed to be connected to Kanpur TAX during 1970-71. The facility of point-to-point subscriber trunk dialling has been introduced on Madras-Trichy, Bombay Ahmedabad and Delhi-Hapur routes also.

### TELEPRINTERS

The total number of teleprinters in use on December 31, 1969, was 12, 011, including 600 teleprinters with Devnagari key-board. During the year, 88 telegraph circuits were leased to press, industrial concerns etc., bringing the total number of leased circuits to 1,242 on December 31, 1969.

### PHONOGRAM SERVICE

During the year under review, phonogram service was introduced at 16 new stations bringing the total number of such stations to 1,887. The service is becoming increasingly popular and over 6.2 million messages were booked on telephone and more than 1.36 million were conveyed phone to the addressees.

### TELEX EXCHANGES

During the year, the number of Telex exchanges increased from 25 to 27 and the installed telex capacity increased from 5,960 lines to 6,560 lines. With the completion of Rajkot and Vasco-de-Gama telex exchanges, the telex capacity will rise to 6,680.

### LONG-DISTANCE PCOs.

The number of long-distance public call offices opened from April 1 to December

15, 1969 was 270. It was proposed to open 80 more such offices by the close of financial year.

### WIRELESS INSTALLATIONS

A number of wireless links were proposed to meet the demands for communication channels in various parts of the country where land-line facilities were inadequate or not feasible due to the difficult nature of the terrain. Important among these are Delhi-Leh, Nyoma-Leh, Siliguri-Gangtok and Dibrugarh-Khonsa. Twelve more wireless links were leased during the year under review.

### CO-AXIAL CABLE PROJECTS

During the year, progress has been made on a number of co-axial cable and microwave radio relay schemes.

Jullundur-Amritsar co-axial project, extension of the Delhi-Jullundur route, has been commissioned. Ambala-Patiala project is in an advanced stage of execution and is expected to be commissioned soon. Beawar-Jodhpur project is nearly completed and is expected to be commissioned soon. Similarly, Coimbatore-Ernakulam project is also expected to be commissioned soon.

Among other projects, work is in progress on Ernakulam-Trivandrum, Jodhpur-Bikaner, Bombay-Nagpur, Delhi-Bombay, Lucknow and Vijayawada-Secunderabad.

### MICROWAVE RADIO RELAY SYSTEMS

On microwave schemes, work has been completed on Delhi-Jaipur, Asansol-Bombay, Bad-Ranchi, Belgaum-Panjim, Coimbatore-Ooty-Kozhikode and Dehra Dun-Muzaffarnagar links.

has also been taken up on Patna-  
pur, Asansol-Singharsi, Bareilly-  
Vijiyawada-Guntur, Cuttack-  
swar and Hyderabad-Warangal

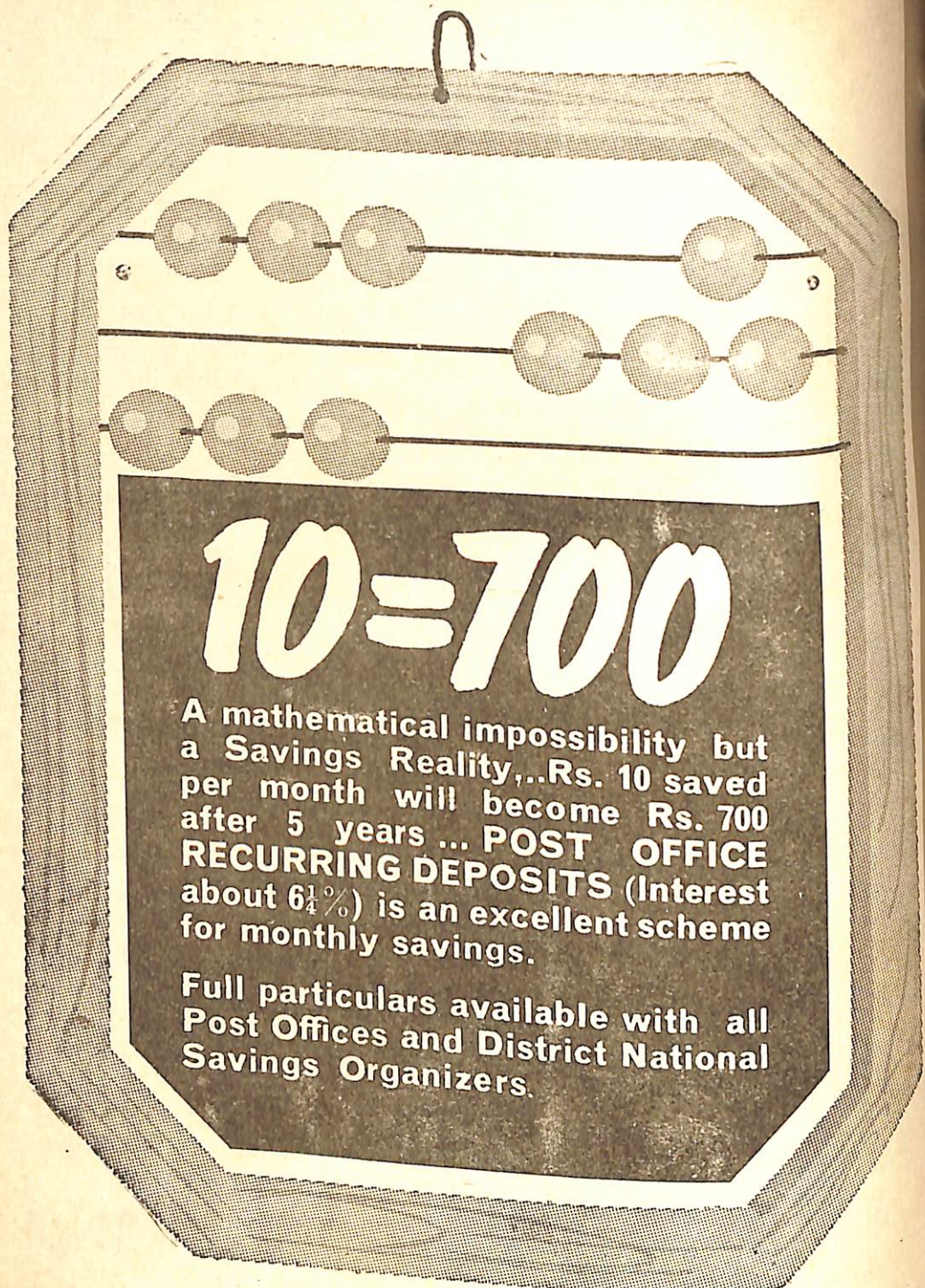
### STRESS ON EFFICIENCY

In a view to achieving speedier imple-  
ment of development plans and  
improving efficiency in administration at  
all levels, the P. & T. Department has  
decided to attach internal Financial  
Officers to assist Heads of Circles. Simul-

taneously, the question of enhancing the  
financial powers of the Heads of Circles is  
under consideration.

The Efficiency Bureau has submitted its  
report on measures to control medical re-  
imbursement expenditure. Some of the  
recommendations are being taken up with  
the concerned Ministries. The report on  
measures for ensuring adequate supply and  
stocking of spare parts in telephone ex-  
changes for their proper maintenance, has  
also been submitted.

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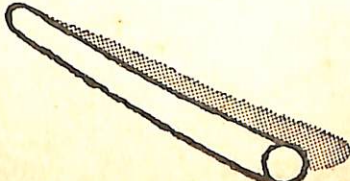


# 10=700

A mathematical impossibility but a Savings Reality...Rs. 10 saved per month will become Rs. 700 after 5 years ... **POST OFFICE RECURRING DEPOSITS** (Interest about  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ ) is an excellent scheme for monthly savings.

Full particulars available with all Post Offices and District National Savings Organizers.

**NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANISATION**





Shri Patnaik, Education Minister of Orissa inaugurated the Sixth All India Men's Art and Craft Exhibition organised by the Juba Kalakar Sangha, Bhubaneswar on May 23, 1970 at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar

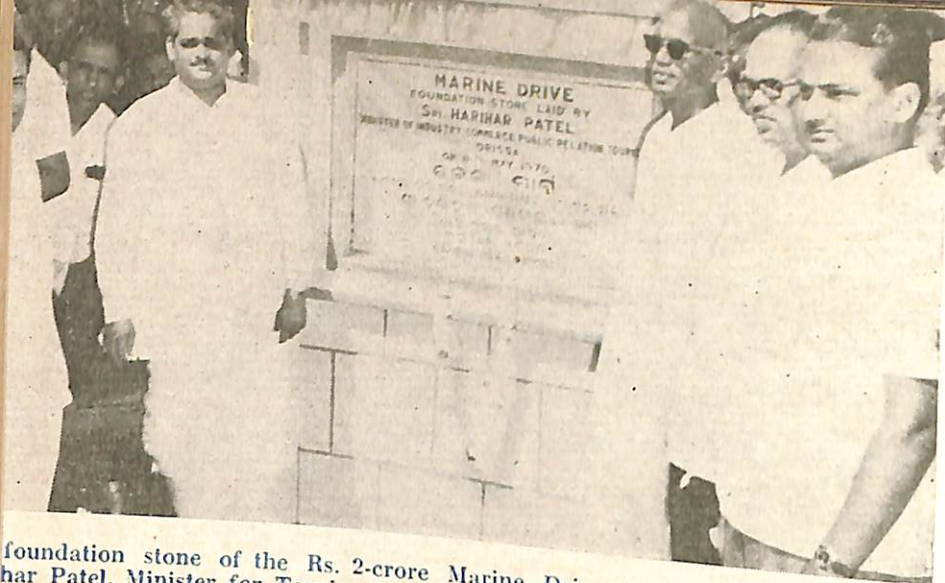
—Shri Patnaik going round the exhibition along with Shri S. Mumtaz Ali, President of the Sangha

## NEWS IN PICTURES

'Hotel Milani' attached to the Tourist Bungalow at Chandipur was opened by the Minister for Industries, Public Relations and Tourism Shri Harihar on May 8, 1970.





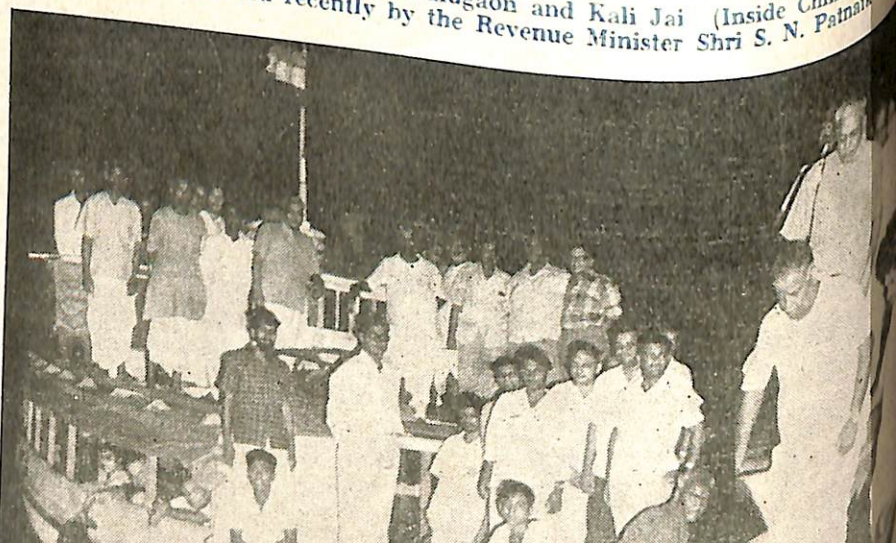


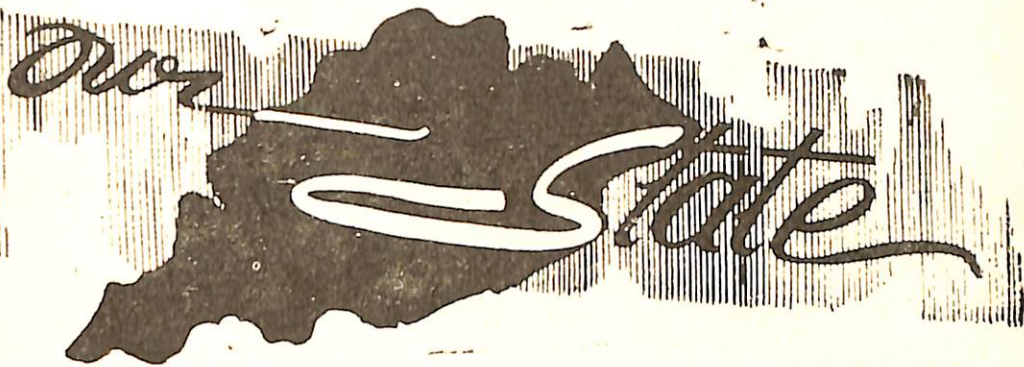
Foundation stone of the Rs. 2-crore Marine Drive Project was laid by Shri Har Patel, Minister for Tourism at Konarka sea-beach on May 11, 1970. Shri Anidhi Naik, Minister for Works and Transport presided over the function held on this occasion

Marine Drive will provide the much needed link between Konarka and Puri along sea coast and foster the development of tourism

## NEWS IN PICTURES

A new Launch Service between Balugaon and Kali Jai (Inside Chilka Lake) inaugurated recently by the Revenue Minister Shri S. N. Pattnaik





## PROGRESS OF DISPOSAL OF LAND AND CREATION OF RIGHTS THEREON IN ORISSA

Government have been very much alive to the problems of the landless persons including the Adivasis and the Harijans of the State and in order to ameliorate the economic condition of the above mentioned section of the community, all possible steps have been taken by Government for expeditious settlement of Government waste lands and un-objectionable encroachments.

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

Apart from this, Government have also observed that there is inordinate delay in the disposal of pending lease and encroachment cases by the Settlement staff due to time lag between Khanapuri and Attestation stage as in the areas where Settlement Operation is in progress, the Tahasildars cease to exercise this power. In order to overcome this delay, Government have decided that, throughout the State, all cases of lease and un-objectionable encroachments transferred to the Settlement Organisation should be withdrawn from the Settlement Officers by 1st July, 1970 and disposed of by the Tahasildars.

Government wish to make it clear that in this State there were some severe limiting factors such as, large areas of unsurveyed lands not covered by survey and

traverse operations as well as those for which these operations including preparation of maps etc. were very much outdated. In other words, there were some areas in which the survey records including maps were so old that reservation of waste lands for the community, developmental purpose etc. could not be taken up with the consequence that leases could not be granted though the lands were under encroachment by people.

State Government have also taken all possible steps for quick implementation of land reforms measures in the State. A special drive was launched during the Gandhi Centenary year for disposal of land reforms cases. Special staff have been appointed for this purpose. Out of 2,15,905 cases instituted till the end of February, 1970, 194,487 cases were disposed of as a result of the special drive made for the purpose and only 21,418 cases were left pending for disposal on 1st March 1970. Attempts are being made for disposal of the pending cases as quickly as possible.

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

Chapter IV of the Orissa Land Reforms Act dealing with fixation of the ceiling on land holding and distribution of ceiling surplus land has not yet been brought into force, in view of the litigation pending in the Supreme Court. After disposal of the rest of these appeals in the Supreme

Court, the State Government will take steps to implement the ceiling provisions immediately.

The State Government have decided to introduce the scheme of consolidation of holdings in some selected areas of the State as a pilot project. Steps have been taken to start with the preliminaries including drafting of a legislation to implement the above measure. An officer on special duty has been appointed for this purpose.

As regards abolition of estates, 420 intermediary interests out of 423,153 estates have so far been abolished leaving 3 estates yet to be abolished for which proposals are awaited from the Collector.

Government have taken a decision to abolish the trust estates. Necessary steps for bringing out an amendment to the Orissa Estates Abolition Act are under consideration of Government.

In order to bring the record-of-rights up-to-date for better implementation of Land Reforms programmes, Government have undertaken survey and settlement operation throughout the state. Survey and settlement have almost been completed in the districts of Koraput, Kalahandi and some portions of the Districts of Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Ganjam and Boudh.

Such operations are in progress in all the districts, programmes for which have already been drawn-up yearwise.

## CRIME POSITION IN MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

In the 1st quarter of the current year 11 murder cases were reported as against 11 cases in the previous quarter and during the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Of the cases reported in the 1st quarter, 2 cases have already been charge-sheeted and 3 cases are likely to be charge-sheeted. So detection is 1.4 per cent. Similarly in Sambalpur district 7 cases have been registered in the 1st quarter, 1970 against 8 cases in the previous quarter and 11 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. 2 cases have been charge-sheeted and investigation in the remaining 5 cases is in progress. Out of them, 3 cases are likely to be charge-sheeted. Thus detection in this district is also of the same order as that of Mayurbhanj district. The comparative analysis reveals that murders in

both the districts have fallen in comparison with the previous quarter and corresponding quarter of the previous year. Detection is also satisfactory.

Regarding the murder of Shri Daitari Rana, Lecturer of M. P. C. College, Baripada, there has been no delay in taking up the enquiry. Police immediately visited the spot and the dead body was promptly sent for post-mortem examination. A Deputy Superintendent of Police of the C. I. D., Crime Branch was immediately sent to assist in the investigation. A team of officers from C. I. D., Crime Branch has also taken over the investigation. All possible clues are being worked out and the investigation is proceeding on scientific lines.

## CUTTACK LAPROSY HOME MERGED WITH S. C. B. MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Leprosy Home and Hospital at Cuttack, will be treated as a part and parcel of the S. C. B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack, according to a Government resolution issued by the Health and Family Planning Department. The Leprosy Home and Hospital

has been placed under the over all control of the Professor of Skin & V. D., S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack, with a view to provide better scope for the treatment of Leprosy as also for the purpose of teaching and research.

## PHARMACY COLLEGE IN 4TH PLAN

During the 4th Plan period a proposal for the opening of a Pharmacy College in Cuttack has been accepted by Government. For this purpose provision to the extent of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the current

year's budget to take up the construction of the building. The Utkal Chemist and Druggist Association, Orissa have assured to donate a sum of Rs. 60,000 for the establishment of the College.

## STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE TO SUPERVISE SAMPLE SURVEY SCHEME

The Government of Orissa have constituted a six-member official committee headed by the Additional Development Commissioner to provide guidance and advice for smooth implementation of the Sample Survey Scheme for assessing the performance of the High-yielding varieties programme in Orissa.

The Committee constituted at the instance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will mainly look to the operational problems that might arise in course of the sample survey. The Sample Survey Scheme is being implemented throughout the country.

Besides the Additional Development Commissioner, who will be the Chairman

of the Committee; Secretary to Government in Agriculture Department, Director of Agriculture, Director of C. D. and a representative of the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics have been taken as the members of the Committee. The Director of Bureau of Statistics & Economics will function as the Member-Secretary of the Committee.

To sort out the problems at district level, similar District Level Committees have been constituted for Bolangir, Cuttack and Ganjam districts with the Collector of the district as Chairman and Deputy Director of Agriculture, District Agricultural Officer and District Development Officer and District Statistical Officer as members.

## DEGREE QUALIFICATION S. I. RECRUITMENT

The State Government have decided to raise the minimum basic educational qualification for recruitment to the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police from Matriculation

to Graduation with immediate effect. The relevant rules in the Police Manual are being amended for this purpose.

## LOAN STIPEND

It has frequently been represented by students who were not sanctioned loan stipend that they had assumed the sanction of loan stipend and, therefore, proceeded to take admission in a course of study they could not, by themselves, afford. It is hereby clarified that admissibility of loan stipend in any year for any particular course of study depends on the decision of Government on the recommendation of the

Orissa Loan Stipend Fund Committee and it is probable that the decision for a particular year may not be the same as the preceding year. Further, payment of loan stipend is subject to availability of funds and the scope of admissibility may be restricted by Government after paying due regard to the balance in Orissa Loan Stipend Fund.

## CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (ORISSA AMENDMENT) BILL ASSENTED

President of India has assented to the Bill of Criminal Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1970. Additional Sessions Judge or the Assistant Sessions Judge.

The Bill seeks to amend section 409 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, so that appeals may be preferred before the Sessions Judge or the Assistant Sessions Judge. At present these judges hear only such appeals as the State Government may direct or as the Sessions Judge of the division may make over to him.

### CONCESSION TO FOREST CONTRACTORS

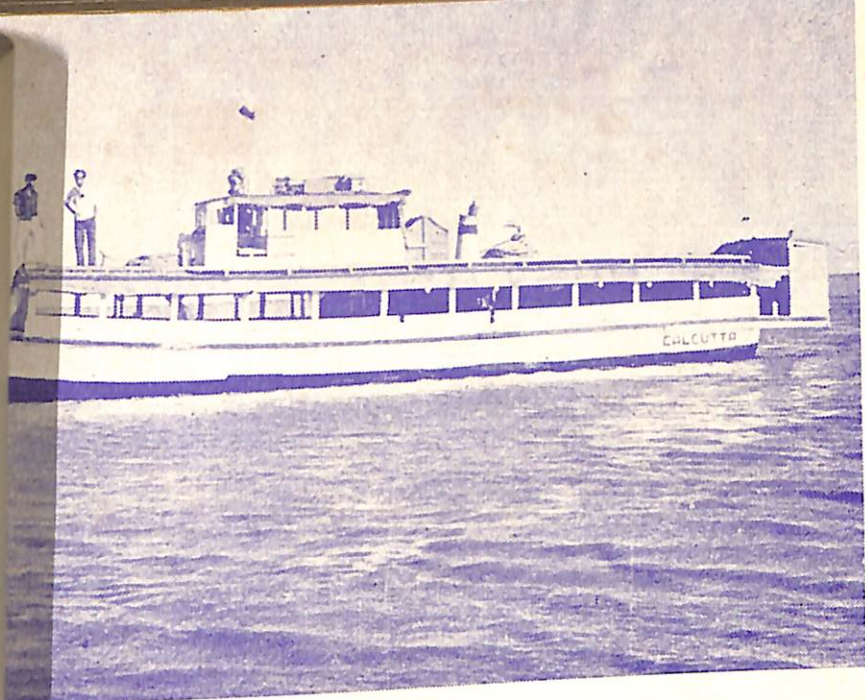
Forest Contractors whose bid exceeds Rs. 500 are being required to obtain Sales Tax Clearance or non-assessment certificate at the time of tender or within 30 days from the date of award. The question of raising this tender as engaged the attention of Government some time past in view of the fact that at the taxable limit fixed by the Commercial Tax Department is much higher than the limit fixed by Forest Department.

Government after careful consideration has decided that the Forest Contractors, whose bid exceeds Rs. 5,000 should produce Sales Tax clearance or non-assessment certificate in future.

### LEVY OF TOLL ON EXPRESS HIGHWAY—RATES ANNOUNCED

Chief Engineer, Projects, Orissa has announced the rates of toll to be levied on the Express High Way No. 1 with effect from June 1, 1970. Express High Way No. 1 lying between the point of crossing of the National Highway No. 5 and the point where the Express Highway joins the Cuttack-Kujang Road at the rates specified below :

Type of Vehicle	Method of levy of toll	Rate of toll Rs.
Loaded trucks, tractors and trailers.	Leviable per ton on the registered laden weight of each of the vehicles irrespective of actual weight carried by it.	1.00
Passenger Buses	Leviable per ton on the registered laden weight of each of the vehicles irrespective of actual weight carried by it.	0.50
Empty trucks, tractors and trailers.	Leviable per vehicle irrespective of the registered laden weight.	0.35
Jeeps, Motor cars, Station wagons and Motor cycles.	Leviable per vehicle irrespective of the registered laden weight.	0.35



A new launch pressed into service recently inside Chilka Lake

A view of the sea at Konarka

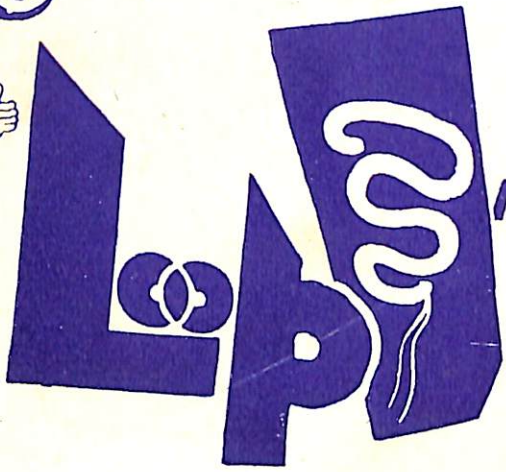


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