

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arrived at Rourkela Air-port in the morning of December 19, 1969, on a four-day visit to Orissa and was received by Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa. Photo shows : Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan with the Chief Minister and Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries and Commerce and Home (Public Relations & Tourism)

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was given a hearty send-off at Bhubaneswar Air Port on his departure from Bhubaneswar to Berhampur on 22-12-1969 morning. Governor Dr. S. S. Ansari, Deputy Chief Minister Shri P. M. Pradhan, Members of Orissa Council of Ministers and leading officials and non-officials were present at the Air Port



DICATE TO THE CAUSE OF  
INAL UNITY AND PROGRESS

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



Today, on the 20th anniversary of our Republic, I extend to the people of Orissa my warmest greetings and good wishes.

During the past 19 years Orissa has made significant progress in all spheres of activity and India has been trying to catch up with the other advanced countries of the world. Unfortunately, however, the threat to our borders continues to exist, for which we have to allocate a considerable portion of our resources for defence requirements which could otherwise have been utilised for development projects.

We in Orissa are handicapped by the vagaries of nature like frequent floods and drought which drain away much of our financial resources and which could otherwise have been spent in development projects. However, the year 1969 got a good start in agriculture and we were able to continue cultivation of high yielding varieties of crops leading to increased production. Commercial crops also have record, significant increase during the past year. There has been increased activities alone in Fisheries, Forests, Family Planning, etc. It is also gratifying to see that some progress has been achieved in the implementation of this mighty project in the State. In respect of the long-awaited Cuttack-Puri progress and land acquisition work is almost complete and steps are being taken to ensure that the project is completed by 1971. The Talcher-Bimalgarh Rail link has also been taken in hand.

SINGH DEO  
Chief Minister, Orissa

to be completed within one year. On the transport side, during the year we have introduced inter-State passenger transport services linking Cuttack, Raipur, Bhubaneswar, etc., with Puri and other important towns of our State.

We are now faced with the problem of increasing unemployment in our State. A State Level Committee to advise Government regarding unemployment, employment and creation of employment opportunities has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. This measure, I hope, will help solve the problem to a great extent.

I appeal to the citizens of Orissa to unite whole-heartedly and co-operate fully with the Government in achieving all-round development of the State. We must strive hard to maintain our unity. Unless we are all united, irrespective of caste, creed or language, we will not be able to retain our hard-won Independence. This is an occasion for all of us to rededicate ourselves to the cause of national unity and all-round progress. Till recently we observed the Gandhi Centenary. I hope we will remember the ideals of Gandhiji and put them to practical use in our lives for the good of all.

I convey my best wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the people of Orissa.

JAI HIND

—DR. S. S. ANSARI

GOVERNOR OF ORISSA





JOIN THE MIGHTY ENDEAVOUR  
TO MARCH FORWARD TOWARDS  
PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

## *Chief Minister's Republic Day Message*

On the eve of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Republic Day, I send out my sincere greetings and good wishes to the people of Orissa. I congratulate them for having borne with fortitude the impact of the natural disasters like cyclone, flood and drought which again afflicted parts of the State during the year and the inherent difficulties and problems that a State, striving to push aside the back-log of its underdevelopment, bristles with.

For us, Republic Day 1970, is a dividing line between the past and the present. The preceding three years were a period of consolidation. The stage is now set for achieving progress and advancement. The green revolution, being on a firm foot-hold for farmers who constitute our vast masses in the villages, will usher in a new era for them. Harnessing of the natural resources like minerals and forests is about to bring in advance in the industrial sphere. The economically weaker sections of our society would get a fair deal with greater attention now focussed on the development of the underdeveloped regions of the State. All these in their turn would contribute to pave the way for the relief of those unemployed.

These are tasks, the achievement of which is not without difficulties. Understanding, co-operation, sacrifice and dedicated service alone can bring about this change for the better. It is my earnest hope that irrespective of caste, creed and political faith, all will join in this mighty endeavour to take the State forward in its march towards progress and prosperity.

—R. N. SINGH DEO  
Chief Minister, Orissa

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OUR COVER:—

A specimen of wooden handicraft of Orissa

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# BADSHAH KHAN

## *An Uncompromising Exponent Of Ahimsa*

The Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo, presented the following address to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan when the latter, in course of his recent visit to Orissa, addressed a public meeting at Bhubaneswar on December 21, 1969.

### **"Revered Badshah Khan,**

"On behalf of the Government and the people of Orissa and the State Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee, I extend to you a very warm welcome. We have anxiously looked forward to your visit to this State since the time of your arrival in India. We are indeed grateful to you for having been able to include a brief sojourn to Orissa in your programme. By your devoted service, sacrifice and suffering, in the cause of the freedom struggle of India, the people of this country hold you in esteem close to Mahatmaji himself and it is most befitting that the country has the good fortune to have you at a time when Mahatmaji's Birth Centenary Celebration is being observed all over. Your personality will help effectively revive the dedication of the people to the lofty ideals for which Mahatmaji stood for, lived and finally gave up his life. As a true disciple





of the Mahatma and an uncompromising exponent of the principle of Ahimsa, you have carried aloft its flaming torch in a far corner of the land that once was India.

"In the present-day world, moral and spiritual values are progressively on the decline. Such a trend has far-reaching implications. Emphasis on moral and spiritual values and the divine qualities of

love, fraternity and brotherhood is a pressing need of the day. Your inspiring personality and the high ideals which you have set will make a distinct contribution in this direction.

"May God bless you with long life and health for continuous service to humanity.

**Jai Hind"**

## *Tirthas, Temples and Tourism*

A philosopher writes in his travel diary—  
“What, then, is the explanation of the deeply rooted instinct which bade me travel round the world—an instinct no less imperious than the one which in earlier days bade me move, in unending sequence, from clime to clime, to maintain the equilibrium of my precious health by external means? It is not curiosity, my antipathy towards all ‘sight-seeing’ in so far as it does not bear any relation to my inner aspirations, has steadily increased. Nor is it in pursuit of any search, for there is no longer any particular problem which my being could take really seriously. The impulse which drives me into the wide world is precisely the same as that which drives so many into monasteries: the desire for self-realisation.”

Tourism in modern times is acquiring new meanings and new dimensions. Tours are being undertaken in so many ways and for so many purposes. People no longer travel on foot alone, or in vehicles on road. Multitude of tourists travel in trains and to various places. Tourists also fly from one end of the world to the other in aero-

planes and within the shortest period. Speed in travel is still developing and distance is gradually losing meaning more and more making the world small.

Tourism perhaps no longer arises mainly out of desire for self-realisation. With the development in the mode of travels, the purposes are also becoming diverse and complex. Rail, road, sea and air each now carry travellers and often the medium selected determines the destinations. One may even resort to more than one medium and may have also a complex of purposes behind his itinerary. Today tours are undertaken for purposes of trade, commerce, industry, politics, in pursuit of pleasure, happiness and health and perhaps for self-realisation also. To develop tourism as an industry it is of course necessary to provide amenities and facilities for all sorts of tourists. It is only then that the industry can earn dividend substantially. But it is also necessary to remain conscious about the main purpose or rather the human and the social purposes behind tourism and take necessary steps for their achievement.

What are the steps necessary? The most important is an awareness of the tradition regarding tourism in the country and its enrichment by necessary orientation through the ages.

Tourism has been a part of life in India. The Hindu divided individual's life into four phases—Brahmacharyashram or the studenthood, Garhasthyashram or the household life, Banaprastha or the retirement on tours and Yati or the liberated stage in the last. During each phase a Hindu is called upon to visit Tirthas and sacred places. Adi Shankaracharya established Chaturdhams or four pithas in the north, south, west and east of the country which a Hindu is advised to visit. If these four pithas at Hrishikesh, Rameshwaram, Dwaraka and Puri are visited, one has practically visited the whole country. It has thus been enjoined by religious prescription that everybody tries to see the whole of the country.

It is said in the Mahabharat Anusasan Parva that just as certain limbs of the body are purer than others so are certain places on earth more sacred—some on account of their situation, others because of their sparkling waters, and others because of the association or habitation of saintly people. Garuda Puran also defines Tirtha as a holy spot associated with or habited by saints deserving reverence, who are free from Rajas and Tamas and have washed away their sins or impurities by Tapas or the performance of penance.

One has to prepare himself mentally to reap the benefits of Tirtha Yatra. It is said that thousands of creatures like fish, etc., are born and also die in water, even in the

Tirthas; but as the required mental approach through purity is lacking in them, none would suggest that these creatures acquire any merit or heaven.

Many in the modern age may view this as blind faith and exploitation in the name of religion. It may appear so unless the purpose behind the prescription of Tirtha Yatra is realised. In fact, the prescription is meant to be a persuasion and the Tirtha Yatra, an occasion for the ordinary man to cultivate the required mental approach. Because it has also been clearly stated that one, who is impure, treacherous, cruel, hypocritical and addicted to sense pleasures, remains sinful and mentally impure even if he has taken bath in all the Tirthas.

Again, "wherever a self-controlled man stays for him there are famous Tirthas like Kurukshetra, Naimisharanya and Puskar at his very residence."

The formalities and rituals prescribed for a Tirtha Yatra are with the intention to inculcate in him the necessary mental approach. Because, "those without faith, those full of sins, those with a doubting mind, those who are Godless, and those indulging in bad reasoning—these five types of people can reap no benefit from any Tirtha."

Tirthas are generally holy places of pilgrimage, especially on or near the bank of sacred rivers, lakes or near the sea. A sacred spot at other places is called a Kshetra. The holy shrines of the Hindus are usually situated on spots, which are attractive on account of the natural surroundings conducive to concentration of mind in contemplation. It is necessary

that the natural surroundings of Tirthas or holy places are not spoiled by allowing indiscriminate construction of buildings etc. close to the shrines and spots to destroy the growth of trees and plants etc.

Orissa has a number of Tirthas, the most important being Puri or the place of Lord Jagannath. There is mention of Purusottam as is called Lord Jagannath in the Rig Veda.

Four places in Orissa, namely, Jajpur (City of sacrifices), Konarak, Bhubaneswar and Puri are said to be the Parvati Kshetra, Surya Kshetra, Shiva Kshetra, and Purusottam Kshetra respectively. Puri has been visited by many famous saints and philosophers in the past.

The famous Adi Shankaracharya, saint and philosopher, came to Puri in the seventh century. He established four big monasteries at Shringeri, Dwaraka, Badrinath and Puri. The Math at Puri is called Gobardhan Math.

The Vaishnab saint, Ramanuj, lived in 1150 A. D. Ramanand was his disciple. Ramanand and his pupils preached about the equality of all castes before God. Kavir was one of the Shishyas of Ramanand and he carried his master's message into Orissa and Bengal. There is a monastery after Kavir in Puri.

After Kavir came Chaitanya Mahaprobhu. He preached Prem and Bhakti or intense love and devotion.

The annual Car Festival at Puri is known throughout the world. Many other festivals are also observed during the year which draw large crowds.

The Brahma Puran says—"In Utkal or Orissa there is the Kshetra of Lord Shiva Kritibasā. It removes all sins, and such places are difficult to come across. It has a crore of Shiva Lingas and is equal to merit to Benaras. It is known as Ekamra and has eight principal Tirthas."

Bhubaneswar was known as Ekamra Tirtha and was a city of temples and shrines. The principal temple is the temple or Kritivas or Lingaraj and was constructed during the seventh century. Near the temple there is a lake called Bindu Sagar. It is said that around the lake there were seven thousand shrines. The few which are now in existence reveal the wonderful art of Orissa. It is the tradition that those who intend to have Yatra to Lord Jagannath at Puri should first visit the Ekamra Tirtha. The important temples at present in Bhubaneswar are the Lingaraj, the Ananta Basudev, the Parasurameswar, the Rajarani, the Mukteswar, the Kedareshwar and the Siddheswar etc. At a distance of about three miles from Bhubaneswar are the Khandagiri, the Udayagiri and the Nilagiri caves.

Konark is also called the Arka Kshetra. Legend has it that Shamba, son of Krishna, got cured of leprosy by propitiating Sun-God here. The main temple of Konarka has been destroyed. What remains in tact today is only the Natyashala. On the seventh of bright fortnight of Magh every year there is a very big congregation here to witness sun-rise and offer Surya-namaskar. The architectural excellence of Konark is superb and has only to be seen to be realised.

There are many other temples quite worthy of mention scattered throughout the State and also Tirthas. But it is not my intention to discuss them exhaustively here. My purpose has been to bring out the impact of Tirthas in promoting tourism particularly in our country. Tirthas actually mean places where one gets enlightenment, peace and tranquillity and to reach where one has to cross rivers and other such barriers. Tirtha naturally connotes an invitation for tour or Yatra for the purpose of expansion of ideas, outlook and of the being. It is for this reason that Tirthas are associated with legends, legendary Gods and are continuously sanctified by association of saints and philosophers. A Tirtha may also centre round saints or sages' association and subsequently develop and in the process many new places may also evolve as Tirthas. When the place is not such as to require crossing barriers but is easily accessible, it is described as Kshetra. It is with such conceptions that our forefathers could conceive of the world as one family or 'Basudhaiba Kutumbakam.' It is to facilitate realisation of the fact that tourism was made a part of life. Thus it will be seen that to achieve the real purpose of tourism we have to be conscious about

the importance of Tirthas and Kshetras. The problem today is how to maintain the sanctity attached around Tirthas and Kshetras by taking necessary steps for maintaining proper surroundings and how to propagate about those places in a proper language intelligible and appealing to the modern mind.

Temples and Tirthas are closely connected. Generally temples come up in Tirthas in course of time; because in past times the temples, the grand temples, have been conceived as symbol of our lives—the life that we live and the ideal or the spirit that should pervade, permeate and prevail in our life. So in many places the temples speak about history, sociology, philosophy and metaphysics, too, of the place. They are symbols to be properly understood. It may so happen that a Tirtha or a Kshetra may develop around a temple also; because a temple can speak. Competent persons of learning and erudition should deal about these aspects and inform the modern man to remove apathy from his mind and to renew attachment. It will be doing a great service to the promotion of tourism for its noble and real purpose of world-unity and self-realisation.

## INDUSTRIALISATION OF ORISSA

Of late there has been a good deal of discussion over correction of regional imbalances. Various committees, commissions and councils have gone into this question. The main plank of discussion has been that after two decades of economic planning certain areas continue to remain underdeveloped and that greater attention be paid to the advancement of these areas. Industrialisation being the key factor contributing to the economic prosperity the question of dispersal of industries in backward region is being discussed. While the politicians claim for location of industries for obvious gains, the experts have a different tale to tell. But by all considerations, Orissa holds out an unique case for rapid industrialisation.

### THE DISPARITY

That Orissa is one of the most backward region of the country is borne out from the facts that the *per capita* income of the State is the lowest in the country. With a population of about 4 per cent of

the country, the *per capita* income ranges from 25 to 35 per cent, less than the all-India average.

The State's *per capita* income during 1966-67 was only Rs. 278 against Rs. 481 of the country. 40 per cent of Orissa population belong to backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The monthly income of 35 per cent of the population is less than Rs. 10 each. Compared to the all-India scene, Orissa has the lowest percentage of urban population, lowest *per capita* income in commodity producing sector, lowest per worker income engaged in agriculture and highest percentage of population 'below poverty line.' The disparity is still glaring when compared with developed States of the Indian union.

### THE CONTRAST

This being the picture on the economic front, the resources at the command of the State presents just the contrast. The State is endowed with rich gift of nature.

In terms of mineral wealth, forest, land and water, Orissa occupies an unrivalled position. In the sphere of minerals, Orissa occupies a commanding position with a reserve of 18,000 million tonnes of iron-ore, 25 millions tonnes of manganese, 300 to 400 million tonnes of limestones, 30-40,000 million tonnes of coal, 800 million tonnes being of non-coking variety, 250 million tonnes of dolomite, 50 lakh tonnes of chromite, 2 million tonnes of bauxite, besides considerable quantities of vanadium, graphite, kyanite, titanium, china-clay, etc. In the production of manganese ore, Orissa is next only to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The reserves of chromite ore are perhaps the richest in the country and constitute nearly 80 per cent of the total production. Coal deposits correspond to about 50 per cent of all-India estimates. The forests in Orissa comprising 25,000 Sq. miles constitute about 44 per cent of the State geographical area and possibly the largest among the States. Power generation, so vital for industrial development, has made tremendous progress during the last few years. The installed capacity at the end of Third Plan stood at 429 M. W. and this should be raised to 914 M. W. with the commissioning of Balimela Project in 1971. A net work of excellent high ways, the rail link, mighty rivers, 250 miles of coast line provide quick means of mobility.

### DAWN OF INDUSTRIALISATION

With preponderance of all such essential inputs, why then the economy of the State is so depressing and poverty continues to stalk this region of the country? The reasons are perhaps historical.

It would be worthwhile at this stage to outline in brief the history of Orissa's industrial growth. The history of Orissa's industrial growth is the history of the recent-past. Till 1945 Orissa had hardly any industry worth the name. It had only one Sugar factory, a Soap factory, a Glass factory and a few Oil mills. With the dawn of independence and beginning of the planning era, some efforts were made for location of industries. The commissioning of Hirakud and Machkund Hydroelectric Projects, however, provided necessary impetus and the pace of industrialisation was accelerated. Orissa's First Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 18.42 crores devoted 5.9 per cent for industries and mining. The bulk of the amount of Rs. 108.13 lakhs, however, was spent by way of providing industrial licences to different units in the shape of loans and for purchase of stores. At the beginning of the First Plan the State had a Paper Mill at Brajarajnagar, a Sugar factory in Koraput district, a Rolling mill, a Glass factory and a Textile mill around Cuttack. A spinning and weaving mill with uneconomic spindleage was being constructed in Mayurbhanj. The first plan laying emphasis on agriculture, the establishment of industries was left in hands of private sector. The State Government only provided assistance in shape of land, power and raw materials. The construction of the first Steel Plant in public sector at Rourkella commenced during this period. Licences for setting up of a Pig Iron Plant at Barbil, Ferro-manganese plants at Joda and Rayagada, Steel Tube Mill at Choudwar and Aluminium Plant at Hirakud were issued. But most of these materialised during the Second Plan period. Thus, it was during the First Plan that Orissa turned corner to join the race for industrialisation.

The Second Plan allocated Rs. 393.74 lakhs for industries and mining which represents 4.5 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 86.59 crores. The most noteworthy achievement of this period was the setting up of the Orissa State Financial Corporation with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores which came into being in 1956. Besides developing technical training facilities, 5 Industrial Estates with built-in facilities for establishment of industrial units were also taken up. The Pilot Project Scheme intended to exploit and build up local entrepreneurial talent with 90 per cent investment by Government and the remaining\* 10 per cent by individuals was also started during the Second Plan period.

#### ERA OF STATE UNDERTAKINGS

The State Government entered the industrial field in a big way during the Third Plan period by providing as much as Rs. 20.20 lakhs under Industries and Minerals comprising about 9 per cent of the total investment during this period. Seized by the idea of taking industries to rural areas the State Government introduced the Panchayat Industries Scheme. 142 units of Panchayat industries and 40 units of Pilot Project Scheme were established. A remarkable feature of the Third Plan was the setting up of Orissa Industrial Development Corporation, a State Government company, which took up 8 large-scale industries in public sector. These were Cement Factory at Bargarh, Re-rolling Mill at Hirakud, Tile Factory at Choudwar, Pig-iron Plant at Barbil, Ferrochrome Plant at Jajpur and a Salt Factory in Ganjam. In the Central Sector the Aero-engine Factory was started at Sunabeda. In the private sector a Ferro-alloys Factory

was also set up at Theruvalli in Koraput district. Some other projects in the private sector also came up. The completion of Paradeep Port was a step which opened up vast opportunities for rapid industrialisation.

#### MORE CAPITAL AND ABILITY NEEDED

Efforts made during the three Plan periods have no doubt laid foundation for the industrial growth. But in view of the plentiful natural resources and industrial raw materials existing in the State much more remains to be done if the State is to catch up with the all-India level.

What impedes the rapid industrial advancement in Orissa is the lack of capital and entrepreneurial ability. The extent to which the twin problems are tackled would depend on the pace of industrialisation. In this context, the Governments of the State as well as the Centre, the people of Orissa and potential investors from outside, have vital role to play.

#### THE PRAGMATIC APPROACH

After assuming power in 1967, the present Government declared its policy of encouraging private investment for achieving rapid industrial development. While declaring that "the policy of industrialisation is based upon a pragmatic approach and not on any doctrinaire consideration", the State Government's Industrial policy resolution said: "Establishment of Industries develops, in a large measure, on private entrepreneurs." The shattering loss in public sector undertaking and precarious financial position of the State perhaps prompted the State Government to seek the assistance of the Private



Sector. The overbidding consideration of the State Government was to accelerate the pace of industrial growth and to build up and strengthen entrepreneurial activity. The State Government accordingly decided to encourage private investment by extending certain concessions for establishment of major, medium and small-scale industrial units in the State. These included availability of land on long-term lease at concessional rate of premium and rent  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent subsidy on power consumption, exemption of sales tax and octroi on raw materials and machinery for certain period and price preference in respect of Government purchases to small-scale industries. The only condition was that the industrial establishments should undertake to provide employment to the local people in their concerns. The State Government also set up a cabinet sub-committee, a secretary-level departmental co-ordination committee and a higher-power industrial advisory committee for expediting processing of proposals for new industrial establishments and to take quick policy decision in that regard.

The response to the offer of incentive and assistance in terms of the Industrial Policy appears to be encouraging and several parties have shown interest to set up industries in Orissa.

### BID TO GO AHEAD

The State Government has not allowed the private sector to go alone in achieving the objective of accelerated industrial growth. The Industrial Policy Resolution categorically states: "Neither the public sector nor the private sector can by itself

exploit fully the natural resources of the State." Accordingly, the State has proposed an outlay of Rs. 30-45 crores for industries in the draft Fourth Plan. The proposals envisage consolidation of the public sector undertakings while at the same time creating opportunities for further industrial advancement.

In pursuance of the State Government's new industrial policy, several proposals for setting up industrial units are now in various stages of implementation. The Fertiliser Corporation of India has decided to locate a Rs. 72 crores coal-based fertiliser plant at Talcher. The foundation stone of this plant is scheduled to be laid in January, 1970. A Rs. 10-crore defence oriented ferrovanadium plant is proposed to be set up in Mayurbhanj. In the private sector, a fertiliser plant at Paradeep and an Aluminium plant of Koraput will be taken up soon. The State Government is now engaged in consolidating the existing public sector enterprises on the basis of the report of the committee on Public Sector Undertakings. In the small-scale sector, the industrial policy is being recast for revival of the defunct Pilot Projects and Panchayat Industries, most of which are light engineering industries. Necessary guide lines for this purpose have been provided by the Evaluation Committee through an interim report.

Orissa is now poised for emergence from oblivion. If the present tempo of development is maintained, Orissa is destined to find an important place in the industrial map of India.

# PROGRESS OF LAND REFORMS IN ORISSA

The main objectives of land reforms are firstly to remove such motivational and other impediments to increase in agricultural production as arise from the agrarian structure and to create conditions conducive to an agricultural economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity; and secondly, to eliminate elements of exploitation and social injustice within the agrarian system so as to provide a sound base for the evolution of a democratic society in the rural areas.

## THE FOURTH PLAN

In the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan emphasis has been laid on all out support for the new strategy of production in agriculture by ensuring complete security for the tenant and the share cropper and enabling him to effectively participate in the agricultural production programme. In order to achieve these objectives the principal measures which have been commended in the plans are : abolition of intermediary tenures, reforms of the tenancy system including fixation of fair rent, security of tenure for the tenant and

enabling the tenant to come in direct relationship with the State and acquire ownership of land, and a ceiling on land holdings, resettlement of landless agricultural workers, and consolidation of fragmented holdings.

## AGRARIAN REFORM IN ORISSA

As a first step towards agrarian reform, the abolition of intermediaries was taken up in Orissa since the year 1952. There were as many as 4,21,556 estates in this State out of which 23,669 were major estates. By now all these estates have been abolished except some three thousand and odd which are yet to be abolished. Besides, there are some 42 thousand and odd trust estates which have been exempted or are in the process of exemption from vesting in accordance with the policy of Government for treating these religious and charitable trusts on a separate footing. After abolition of land revenue it is now under consideration of Government for abolition of these trust estates by amendment of the law. It has been roughly estimated that a sum of Rs. 9 crores will

be necessary for paying compensation to the ex-intermediaries.

By the end of September, 1969, the compensation cases have been settled in respect of 1,54,276 estates and an amount of Rs. 5,52,12,319 has been paid towards compensation and an amount of Rs. 75,73,832 towards interest. The trust estates when liquidated will get compensation in shape of perpetual annuity. The total amount of this commitment will involve is yet to be estimated. It is true that there has been some amount of delay in abolition of the intermediaries but it was inevitable due to litigation and other compelling circumstances. In any case the work is in its last phase and it is expected that both the process of abolition and payment of compensation to the remaining intermediaries will be completed in all respects by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. However it is endeavoured to complete the process of abolition during 1970-71. It may be mentioned here that the Estates Abolition Act affected only the intermediaries; it did not affect the interest of the raiyat. Generally speaking, sub-tenants and share croppers drew little benefit from this reform. The law allowed the zamindars to retain vast areas of agricultural land which were in their khas possession. Despite this, the effect of the reform has a good psychological effect. As observed by Gunnar Myrdal in his book 'Asian Drama', "the former intermediaries may continue as ordinary landlords on a fairly large scale, but their reign as semi-feudal chiefs in rural districts has come to an end."

### ORISSA LAND REFORMS ACT

The next major step in the evolution of land reform programme was the enactment

of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960. Anticipating large scale eviction of tenants holding lands on produce rent on the eve of zamindari abolition the Government had earlier passed the Orissa Tenants' Protection Act in 1948. This Act was subsequently replaced by the Orissa Tenants' Relief Act, 1955, which provided not only protection to the share croppers from eviction but also limited the rent to one-fourth of the gross produce of the land or the value thereof, or of the estimated produce thereof which would on no account exceed the value of four standard maunds of paddy in case of dry lands, six such maunds of paddy in case of wet lands or eight such maunds of paddy in case of lands growing cash crops. The landlord under this Act, was given the right to evict the tenant from any land selected by him for his personal cultivation to the aggregate extent seven standard acres of land provided he made such selection by intimation to the Collector on or before the 1st June 1955. There are divergent views on the effect of these Acts on the tenantry. The finding of the Utkal University Research Department as quoted in the Report of the Administration Enquiry Committee, 1958, was that these two Acts had very little effect on the system of produce rent tenancy. But it should be remembered that these two Acts were only temporary enactments pending further legislation on land reforms. The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960, received the assent of the President on the 17th October 1960, but its enforcement was held up consequent on the finding of the Supreme Court on the Kerala Agrarian Relations Acts, 1961, to the effect that in the existing law relating to land-tenures the word "estates" did not include the lands of ryotwari pattadars. After the amendment

to the constitution by the Seventeenth Amendment Act, 1964, the original Act was drastically amended by Act 13 of 1965, keeping the suggestions of the Planning Commission in view. The Act was brought into force excepting chapters III and IV thereof with effect from the 1st day of October, 1965. The provisions contained in Chapter III dealing with resumption of land for personal cultivation were subsequently put into force with effect from the 9th day of December 1955. The provisions of chapter IV are yet to come into force, the reason for which will be stated afterwards. Now it is to be seen how this Act has brought about tenancy reforms especially with regard to security of tenure, regulation of rent and conferment of rights of ownership on actual tillers of land.

#### TENANTS VRS. LANDLORDS

As per the census data of 1961, the tenanted households in the country still constitute about 23 per cent of the total cultivating households. In Orissa this percentage is only 15.94. As referred to earlier these tenants were protected under the provision of the Tenants Relief Act of 1955 from eviction until enforcement of the Land Reforms Act. With a view to reconciling the interest of the owner who wishes to resume land for personal cultivation and of the tenant who may be deprived of his living on account of such resumption, the Land Reforms Act provides for resumption by the landlord to the extent of one-half of the lands in respect of each tenant under him. He must make his selection and apply for resumption within a period of 3 months from the commencement of the Act. Similarly a tenant can apply for a determination of the non-resumable lands in respect of his tenancy

within that period. This provision comes under chapter III of the Act which commenced with effect from the 9th day of December 1965. As the period for filing such applications was found too short the law was amended by the Amendment Act of 1966 and the time for filing such applications was extended up to the 1st September 1967. As a safeguard against collusion section 35 of the Act empowers the Revenue Officer, i.e., the Tahasildar of the area to initiate proceedings *suo motu* within a period of 6 months after expiry of the period allowed to the landlords and the tenants to file applications. This time period was also extended in the Amendment Act of 1966 and the last date for such action expired on the 2nd of March 1968. During this prescribed period 9,822 cases have been initiated by the landlords, 16,862 by the tenants and 19,288 cases by the Revenue Officers themselves. By the end of September 1969 almost 90 per cent of these cases are reported to have been disposed of. On a rough estimate about 8,000 tenants are said to have been benefited involving an area of 6,500 acres approximately.

#### THE BENEFITS

Once the extent of resumable and non-resumable land has been determined, the tenant shall get full raiyati right over the non-resumable land for the commencement of the next agricultural year provided he pays compensation in five annual instalments to the landlord for the land which shall be ten times the fair rent. Fair rent in respect of one acre of class I, class II, class III or class IV land means respectively eight, six, four or two standard maunds of paddy or the cash equivalent thereof. The Act further provides that any lease of

land by a raiyat shall be void except in the cases of a person under disability or a privileged raiyat. Among the category of persons under disability are included not only real disabled persons like widows, minors, insanes but also serving members of the Armed Forces and the whole host of persons of the lower middle class the total extent of whose lands does not exceed two basic holdings, i.e., four standard acres. As these persons are entitled to lease out their lands, the share croppers will continue to be quite sizeable in number in the agrarian set-up of the State. As provided under the law a tenant cannot be evicted by his landlord except on grounds of rendering the land unfit for purposes of agriculture, or failing to cultivate if properly and personally, or defaulting in payment of rent within a period of two months from the last day by which it becomes payable. The law, of course, does not confer transferable rights on him. It is in this context doubts are often entertained as to the efficacy of the supposed benefits conferred on him. It is apprehended that he may not be able to participate in the agricultural production programme unless he has right to raise loans by mortgaging his interest in the land with credit institutions. This is a difficult question as it involves interfering with the rights of persons whom the law recognises as persons under disability.

#### SAFEGUARDING TENANTS' INTERESTS

But the real difficulty of the tenant is not there. As observed by Mr. Wolf Ladejinsky, the Ford Foundation Consultant, in his report on tenurial conditions in I. A. D. P. districts, "due to the proverbial weakness of the tenants' socio-economic position the landlords would in

the long run be able to defeat even the soundest provisions for tenancy regulation. It is not unlikely that in spite of legal safeguards the landlord may continue to eject the tenant under the guise of voluntary surrenders. Everything will, of course, ultimately depend upon the consciousness of the tenants to safeguard their own interests. The very fact that only 16,388 applications were received from the tenants as against 18,871 ferreted by the Tahasildar goes to show that there has been hardly any awakening among the tenants. It is in this context points are sometimes raised for further extension of time-limit for filing such applications by way of amendment of the Act. Unless a census of all share croppers is made, it is difficult to gauge the number of cases which still remain under concealment.

#### RENT REGULATION LAW

With regard to regulation of rent the law clearly provides that no landlord shall be entitled to recover from his tenant more than one-fourth of the gross produce of the land or the value thereof or the value of one-fourth of the estimated produce as rent so however that such rent shall in no event exceed the fair rent in respect of such land. Any dispute between a landlord and a tenant as regards the quantum of rent payable shall be decided by the Revenue Officer on an application to be filed before him within sixty days from the date on which the dispute arises. The law also makes provision for grant of a written receipt by the landlord to the tenant in payment of rent. After commencement of this Act no landlord is also entitled to recover from his raiyat more than a fair and equitable rent and where rent is paid in kind it

shall be commuted to cash rent and pending such determination such rent shall not exceed one-eighth of the gross produce or the cash equivalent thereof. Here again to quote Gunnar Myrdal, "provisions for maximum rent can be circumvented if the tenant is forced to accept credit at exorbitant rates, to sell his products to the landlord for less than the market price or on ceremonial and other occasions..... Legislation cannot function satisfactorily if it attempts to impose a pattern too far removed from economic realities. When the labour force is large and rapidly growing, the demand for land is so acute that land owners can easily claim 50 per cent or more of the gross output of their share croppers; in such a situation it is strikingly naive to think that the economic position of share croppers might be improved by a statute limiting the landlord's share to one sixth. Such a law cannot be effective—and probably is not expected to be". It is difficult to say how far this gloomy picture holds good so far as Orissa is concerned unless an evaluation is made.

### RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP

The next point to see is how far rights of ownership have been conferred on the erstwhile tenants with limited rights. Sec. 4 of the Land Reforms Act makes provision in this regard. The temporary lessees in vested estates under Government are required to pay premium to Government equal to 5 times the fair rent for the land while in respect of lands held by the sub-tenants or the under-raiyats payment shall be made equal to 5 times the fair-rent to the owners. This payment has to be made before the expiry of one year from the date of order passed by the

competent Revenue Officer. The temporary lessees and the sub-tenants or the under-raiyats are required to file applications before the Revenue Officer within ninety days from the commencement of the Act. This time-limit was extended after amendment of the Act in 1966. The last date for filing such applications expired on the 30th of August 1967. In all 47,712 applications were received from the temporary lessees and 49,548 from the sub-tenants or under-raiyats. All these cases have since been disposed of and as a result, some 30,000 persons have acquired ownership in 14,500 acres of land on a rough estimate. These tenants can now raise loans on security of their additional rights in land for agricultural development. It is, however, yet to be found out whether all such tenants have availed of the opportunity thrown to them. Any proposal for further extension of time may give rise to legal complications as under the law failure to pay compensation within the prescribed time-limit results in reversion of the land to the owner.

### THE LAND CEILING

As stated earlier, the provisions under Chapter IV of the Land Reforms Act are yet to come into force. This chapter deals with land ceiling and disposal of surplus land. The principle that there should be an upper limit to the extent of land to which a person should be permitted to hold, was accepted in the First Plan and elaborated in the Second and the Third Plans. The sub-group on Land Reforms of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation, have observed in their report for formulation of proposal for agricultural development relating to land reforms under the Fourth

Five-Years Plan, "In the context of new strategy in agriculture with the extension of irrigation facilities, use of fertiliser and adoption of high yielding varieties, an agricultural holding between 3 to 5 acres has become a viable unit. This change in the situation in recent years should reduce the resistance against the implementation of the ceiling laws." There is no dispute about it. The snag lies in tying of the hands of Government, after the judicial pronouncement to the effect that the Chapter IV of the Amending Act was unconstitutional and invalid. It may be recalled that the Principal Act fixed the ceiling limit at 25 standard acres but in the Amending Act of 1965 it was scaled down to 20 standard acres. In a batch of 32 writ petitions all filed by the ex-intermediaries, it was contended before the Hon'ble High Court that for the difference of the areas between the two ceilings one originally provided under the Principal Act and the other now provided in the Amending Act which would vest in the Government, they would get less compensation than at the market rate and this would be violative of fundamental right guaranteed by Act 31 of the Constitution. This contention was accepted by the High Court and the writs were allowed in their favour. Against this finding, the State Government went in appeal to the Supreme Court. Out of the 32 appeals 25 have since been disposed of and the order of the High Court declaring Chapter IV as ultravires has been set aside. During the pendency of the remaining seven appeals in the Supreme Court the State Government are not in a position to put the provisions of Chapter IV into force. It is too early to say if there would be no further legal battle as the

amended provision of the Act does not enjoy the protection of article 31-B of the Constitution. On a rough estimate, about 1.75 lakhs of acres of surplus land will vest in Government after implementation of the ceiling provisions. This will require an investment of about Rs.9 crores.

### LAND FOR LANDLESS

In the hierarchy of agrarian structure the agricultural labourers occupy the lowest place. Broadly speaking this class accounts for atleast one-fifth of the rural population. As per the 1961 census there were 13,03,571 agricultural labourers in Orissa. To correct the imbalance between available area of usable land and the number of people needing its use, Government have been distributing cultivable waste land among the landless since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan. So far an extent of 1,66,000 acres of such land have been distributed among them. Besides this, a Centrally sponsored scheme has been undertaken by the State Government.

It was implemented as a pilot scheme in the districts of Cuttack, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Phulbani. As a result, some 1,685 acres of waste land have been reclaimed and an extent of 290 acres have been distributed among 59 families. The scheme was originally being worked out by the Agriculture Department, but after its transfer to Revenue Department, it has not made much headway. After implementation of the ceiling provisions, of course, some surplus cultivated lands may be available for them. In the order of allotment of such lands the agricultural worker comes only next to a contiguous raiyat. This leads one to enquire about the results of Bhoodan Movement initiated by Acharya Vinoba

Bhave, the basic aim of which is a solution of the vexed land problem of the country. In order to facilitate donation and distribution of lands the Orissa Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1953, was enacted in the first phase of the movement. A combined Bhoodan and Gramdan Bill is now on the legislative anvil in order to give a fillip to the Gramdan movement. About 966,000 acres are estimated to have been received as donation out of which 143,347 acres are said to have been distributed so far among the landless families. But these figures cannot be taken entirely at face value unless an evaluation study is made in the field.

#### NATURE OF LAND HOLDINGS

To quote the census data of 1961 again, the size and distribution of land holdings in Orissa was :—

Farm Size	Percentage of households
Below 15 acres	94.2
15 to 30 acres	4.2
Above 30 acres	1.6

Obviously most of the holdings in Orissa are small in size. These again consist of widely scattered fragments. As early as 1951 the State Government had realised the evils of such fragmentations in agricultural development and had made provisions in the Orissa Agricultural Act XVI of 1952 for consolidation of holdings. Due to some reasons, however, this Act remained for ever a dead letter. Now in the light of suggestions of Government of India steps are being taken for enactment of a separate legislation and taking up of a few pilot schemes during the Fourth Plan. Under the provisions of the Land Reforms

Act the rights of a raiyat in any land held by him shall be heritable as well as transferable. Unless some restrictions are put on this right it is doubtful if subdivision and fragmentation of holdings can be checked in future. The delay in implementation of the ceiling provision for distribution of surplus land may be another obstacle in this direction. It is also doubtful if the people in the hilly areas will take kindly to this programme where the value changes from plot to plot due to undulating nature of the terrain. A recent study by the Planning Commission shows that the cost of consolidation ranges between Rs. 11.82 per acre in Uttar Pradesh to Rs. 1.89 per acre in Madhya Pradesh. This will be the greatest stumbling block in the working out of the scheme as there is hardly any possibility for recovery of a substantial portion of it from the beneficiaries. Though considerable progress has been made in the preparation of record-of-rights during the last 10 years there are still some portions which are yet to be covered by survey and settlement operations. Wherever there has been completion of such operation the land records have not been maintained up-to-date. This may be another handicap. These are some of the difficulties which need be solved prior to launching of any such programme.

The review of progress made in the foregoing paragraphs will thus show that Orissa is not lagging behind in implementation of various land reform measures. No doubt the progress has been halting but this is partly due to lack of resources and partly due to legal complications which are so common now-a-days in any measure of reform.



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## A VISIT TO KUNDESVAR

\*Kundesvara, standing on the bank of the river Alaka, a tributary of Kathajori, about 3 miles from Alanahat in the district of Cuttack, contains antiquarian remains of the historical and archaeological importance. The place is connected with metalled road from Bhubaneswar up to Dhiasahi covering a distance of about 80 Kms., 10 Kms. unmetalled road up to Alanahat and 5 Kms. canal embankment up to Kundesvara. The site is fortunate to have been blessed by nature also. The old and ruined temple known as Trilochanesvara exists amidst ruins. The Natamandira and Bhogamandapa are totally damaged, only the basements exist.

The following beautiful loose sculptures are lying inside the compound of the temple:—

- (1) Two handed Durga ;
- (2) Chaturbhujā Durgā ;
- (3) Shadabhujā Durgā ;
- (4) Ashtabhujā Durgā ;
- (5) Dasabhujā Durgā ;
- (6) Surya ;

- (7) Ravanānugrahāmurti—representing Ravana uprooting the mount Kailash when Siva and Parvati were sitting together. The depiction of the Ravanānugrahāmurti on the bhō motif of the ancient temple is also a peculiar feature;
- (8) Vishnu ;
- (9) A beautiful female figure holding a snake and a lotus ;
- (10) Parvati ;
- (11) Ishana ;
- (12) Agni ;
- (13) Ashtikajaradagaru with two lines of inscriptions in a mutilated condition.
- (14) The image of Uma-Mahesvara placed inside the Jagamohan is unique so far as facial expression and the artistic representation are concerned and even surpasses the image of Uma-Mahesvara of the Meghesvara temple of Bhubaneswar. Besides, many other miniature and broken sculptures are lying outside.

To the south of the temple of Trilochanesvara is a brick temple dedicated to the goddess Chamunda locally worshipped as Hara-Chandi. The peculiarity of the deity lies in the fact about the depiction of a male figure carrying a jackal, another male figure catches his left hand and on the feet of this man sits a female in graceful attitude. Another bearded person sits nearby. The scenery of the burning ghat is beautifully carved. Another significant feature is the carving of an elephant on the upper portion of the pedestal. All these descriptions give a vivid idea that this image of Chamunda is a peculiar one and a rare specimen in the field of art and sculpture.

Not very far from the Siva temple mentioned above, another Siva temple known as the Sidhesvara exists and is sensible to observe the dashing water of the

river against the wall of the temple. Inside a half-built modern shrine is installed and worshipped a beautiful image of Ajaikapada Bhairava artistically and proportionately carved in chlorite stone. It is also noteworthy to observe the images of Saptamatrukas with a baby in their laps inside the half-built shrine.

The visitors will be whole-heartedly engaged in observing these monuments and as he moves more and more in the site he will be coming across with new elements of iconography. All these monuments and antiquities described above came into existence during the Bhauma supremacy in Orissa. The culmination of Tantric cult and specially of the Kapalika form of worship are well reflected in the antiquities of Kundesvara. Thus, despite the ravage of time the monuments of Kundesvara stand as a monument of the art, religion and life of a whole era.

### DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS SECURITIES

Deposits in Small Savings Securities in Orissa State have been showing marked improvement from the beginning of the Plan. During the First Plan period, gross deposits in this State amounted to Rs. 11.38 crores and net collections were Rs. 3.46 crores. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, gross deposits in various Small Saving Schemes were Rs. 25.94 crores and net deposits were Rs. 7.44 crores. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, gross deposits increased to Rs. 13.83 crores. It will be thus observed that the total net collection during the Third Five-Year Plan period was more than the total gross deposits during the First Plan period. During the period from 1966-67 to end of September, 1969, gross deposits are to the extent of Rs. 49.63 crores and net collections have been to the extent of Rs. 12.51 crores. The target of the State for the current financial year is Rs. 4 crores and 20 lakhs as against which collections to the extent of Rs. 2 crores and 9 lakhs had already been secured up to the end of September, 1969.

## Turn Of The Wheel

With lovely woodlands, blue mountains, winding rivers, falling streams and fertile plains, Orissa is essentially a maritime State. It has an area of 60,165 Sq. miles and about 400 miles of sea-board. Its enormously rich natural resources are beginning to be explored. 25,460 Sq. miles of forests occupies about 40 per cent of the State's land area. No. State in India has the same combination of mineral wealth, forest, power potential, water availability and deep port facilities as Orissa has. With cheap power available from Hirakud, Machkund, Talcher and Balimela, deep port facilities at Paradeep, express highway and rail-link from Rourkela to Paradeep, the face of Orissa is bound to change.

Orissa became a separate State only in 1936 and after merger of States in 1948 it gained in shape and size. The State is full of mineral wealth and has vast industrial potential. The earliest major mineral discovery in the State is that of coal in Talcher area in 1827. The discovery of the rich iron-ore deposits in Gorumahisani and Badampahar in Mayurbhanj district

during 1903, which led to the establishment of a premier steel city at Jamshedpur, is reckoned as a landmark in the history of mineral exploration and development in this border State.

The extensive iron and manganese ore deposits of Bonai-Talcher were brought to light during 1922—1925. Extensive deposits of iron-ore containing over 60 per cent of iron occur in the State. Orissa contributes 20 per cent of Indian manganese output.

Deposits of Chromite also occur in large quantities. Almost the entire production of the country is supplied by this State.

Before the merger of States in 1948, the mining activities confined to collection of royalties coming to about half a lakh per annum. The merger of feudatory States made the State Government aware of the enormous potentialities of mineral resources leading to creation of a Directorate of Mines in 1955 to expedite assessment of mineral resources of the State. Besides

the G. S. I. and the State Directorate, other organisations like I. B. M., Atomic Mineral Division, and other public-sector undertakings have done very useful work which have helped Orissa to occupy an enviable position in the mineral map of India. Orissa has abundant reserves of iron-ore, estimated at about 8,000 million tons distributed mainly in the districts of Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj. Indeed, Orissa's deposits of high grade iron-ore are among the richest in the world.

The total reserves of manganese ore of all grades are estimated to be of the order of 25 million tonnes distributed in Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Koraput districts. Orissa possesses the richest deposits of Chromite in the country. Besides being the leading producer, Orissa accounts for more than 80 per cent of all-India production of chromite. Deposits of chromite occur in Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts. Extensive deposits of limestone and dolomite are located in the districts of Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Koraput. Now Orissa is one of the leading producers of limestone and dolomite. Enormous reserves of coal occur in Talcher area in Dhenkanal and Rampur area in Sambalpur district estimated to be of the order of 500 million tonnes. Bauxite, the principal ore of aluminium, occur in Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir districts. Huge pockets of graphite occurrences are confined in Bolangir, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Koraput and Dhenkanal districts. For its use as a moderator, graphite is considered as a strategic mineral. Other minerals found in the State are Chinaclay in Mayurbhanj district, fireclay in Sambalpur district, Quartzite, Kyanite, Mica, Soap

stone, Asbestos, etc., here and there. The increasing trend in production of most of the minerals was continued during 1967 and the value of minerals produced in Orissa reached the figure of 1342 million. An extensive Geological Survey of the State may still produce new minerals in which India is deficient, such as copper, tin, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt and sulphur.

The State Directorate of Mines is playing a vital role in shaping systematic mapping, mineral search and exploitation, engineering geology for intensive exploration of ground water for agriculture as well as for meeting the challenge of drought and also for many other allied works which are pre-requisite for modernisation and industrialisation including those which are scarce and of strategic importance, for an all-round improvement of the State. Successive Five-Year Plans is marked by rapid strides in the sphere of mineral and industrial development in Orissa. Hirakud and Machhkund hydel projects were set up with installed capacity of 399 M.W. The first public sector steel plant at Rourkela went into production in the year 1959. With the operation of steel and fertiliser plants by Hindustan Steel Ltd., other ancillary industries are also coming up there. The Ferrochrome plant at Jajpur, Talcher Industrial complex, industrial salt plant near Berhampur, re-rolling mill at Hirakud, besides establishing other small scale industries, have also been set up by the Industrial Development Corporation in the public sector. Other mineral-based industries which came up include the aluminium plant near Hirakud, Ferro-manganese Plants at Joda and Rayagada, Cement Factory at Rajgangpur, refractory Plants at Belpahar, Rajgangpur Latakata and Barang and the Low shaft pig-iron

plant near Barbil. Only recently a cement factory near Baragarh, a ferro-silicon plant at Theruvalli and the 250 M.W. thermal-power plant at Chainpal (Talcher) have been commissioned. The 360 M. W. hydel power plant at Balimela is also under construction. A nickel belt has been discovered in Sukinda, Cuttack district. A total reserve of 38 million tonnes of nickel are with one per cent of nickel has been estimated. It is expected that a public sector nickel processing unit, first of its kind in India, would be set-up in Sukinda area during the Fourth Plan period.

An air-borne mineral survey of the State may reveal many other interesting details. Preliminary prospecting for diamonds in the Mahanadi Valley have also been taken up. Now the industrial belt in western Orissa is no longer cut off from the State capital. Country's deepest draft port at Paradeep has been inaugurated during March 1966, along the 650 Kms. long coast line. Several ships carrying iron-ore have since left Paradeep. The value of minerals

(P. M. V.) produced in Orissa reached a figure of Rs. 13.4 crores as against Rs. 6.9 crores in 1958. The State's revenue from minerals went up from Rs. 37.36 lakhs during 1958-59 to Rs. 1.75 crores at the end of 1965-66. In spite of all these, only a small fraction of the bountiful mineral resources have been tapped so far.

Still the *per capita* income of the State is perhaps the second lowest in India. One third of its population are tribals. Its rich mineral wealth requires heavy investment for exploitation and development of mineral based industries. If Orissa has to develop her economy, she must embark upon the task of exploiting her resources in a planned and systematic manner.

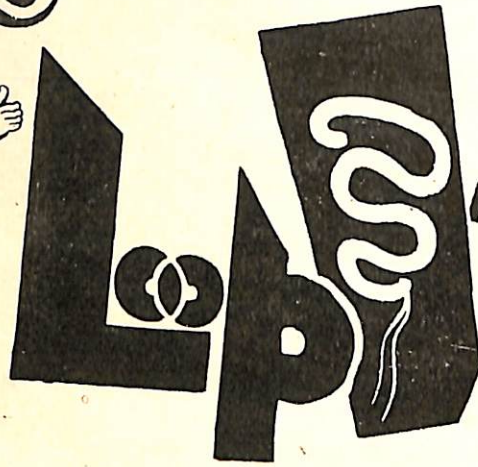
Endowed with natural advantages, transport and marketing facilities in every direction, Orissa is bound to progress fast. Industrialists who participate in this process of development would undoubtedly experience a sense of exhilarating adventure in this maritime State.

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## Why Must Tourists Visit Orissa ?

"A man is seldom adorned with glory, gifted with wealth and knowledge until he undertakes journey to other lands"—a poetic imagination it may be, but the reality underlying the statement is undeniably significant if we keep in mind the modern tempo of development, the attitude of knowing each other and realising the concept of an unitary world State. The more the world shrinks in distance due to modern inventions, the greater becomes the crave for knowing other nations—their culture, heritage, past and present as also their hoary antiquities, development potentials, fauna and flora etc., with tourism opening up the avenues for realising these conditions. Rightly said our late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, when he emphasised on tourism not as a mere exchange earner but as a means of understanding other peoples.

In all fields of life down from ecclesiastical to economic and social, man has to travel a lot to achieve his goal or to get his aim fulfilled. The Hindus use to visit the four Dhams, the Muslim undertake tour to Mecca and the Christians visit Bethel-

helm with the purpose of attaining salvation. Trade and commerce necessitate travel to different countries. In a nut-shell, no country in the world of present time, can flourish in isolation. It is rather co-operation based on understanding which paves the way for undertaking joint-ventures by different countries in different fields of life. As a promoter of good-will and understanding the role of tourism cannot be underestimated.

### THE INDIAN BACK-DROP

In India, a Tourist Department has been set up at the Centre with a view to boosting up the tourist traffic. A Tourist Development Council has also been formed to look after tourism. The component States of our federal structure have also made arrangements for development of tourism with central assistance.

### THE ORISSAN SCENE

The places of tourist interest in Orissa can broadly be divided into two categories; one representing the historical monuments



and antiquities and the other comprising holiday and relaxation centres and places of modern developments.

As to the first category, mention may conveniently be made of the Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konarka triangle which mostly represents Orissan architectural designs in quintessence. The temples in this area occupy unique place in the annals of Orissa not because they primarily depict the religions history of the land and hint at the possible political back-ground but because of their own art and sculpture. Being the hand-maid of religion, they might have varied types of Gods and Goddesses installed in their sanctum cella, but the exquisite beauty of carvings, Friezes, Motifs, Gaja-Vidalas, Kirtti-mukhas and statues in the niches has an universal attraction for the tourists.

As regards the earliest architecture, it may be mentioned here that the special Rock Edict of the Maurya Emperor Asoka and his rock-cut elephant at Dhauli near Bhubaneswar have survived the destructive forces of nature till to-day to proclaim to the world the administrative as well as ameliorative measures of the great emperor to pacify the martial people of Kalinga, his opponents in the Kalinga War. These are so far the relics of the 3rd century B. C.

Another epigraphic record belonging to 2nd—1st Century B. C. and shedding ample light on the political history of Kalinga is the Hatigumpha inscription of King Kharavela, the most powerful and renowned among the Chedi rulers. The hillocks of Khandagiri and Udayagiri are adorned with caves built by this famous

Jain ruler (Kharavela) for Sramanas and Arhatas. The hillock of Khandagiri has certain Jain temples with twenty-four statues of Tirthankaras.

It is presumed by the historians that Sisupala Garh at first was the Capital of Kalinga during the reign of Kharavela and subsequently it was converted into the residence of the Mahamatra of Asoka placed in charge of Kalinga, after addition and alteration. Some portions of the boundary lines of Sisupala Garh have been excavated so far.

Over looking the landscape stands the 127ft. high temple of Lord Lingaraj at Bhubaneswar. The present Lingaraj temple was built in 10th Century A. D. by the Somavamsi ruler Jajati II Mahasiva Gupta after the original one was destroyed by natural forces of wear and tear. Bhubaneswar represents the temple architecture of Orissa in a chronological and systematic order down from the 7th Century A. D. onwards.

There are also a host of other temples which help build up a chronological history of the temple architecture in Orissa and vie with each other in craftsmanship. The Rajarani temple, deriving its name from the stone Rajarania with which it is built, has been described as the 'Gem of Orissan architecture'. The torana (arch way) and the image of Siva in eternal dance in Mukteswar temple are so grotesque and captivating that they instantly find a place in the mind of the visitor. Once a sacred place of tantric rites, the Voital temple with its imposing Khakhara mundis is no less captivating. Bhubaneswar, presently the Capital of Orissa, marks the sweet blending

of the old with the new ; old monuments standing out majestically as if to vie with the modern multi-storied super-structures.

Starting from Bhubaneswar, the visitor arrives at Puri either by bus or by train according to his convenience in a little over an hour's time. The temple of Lord Jagannath stands majestically with a remarkable grandeur and serenity. Built by Ananga Bhima III, the temple enshrines the images of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra. Lord Jagannath is treated as the Supreme Lord in Hindu pantheon and His Car-festival is world famous, drawing millions of tourists to Puri every year.

After his arrival at Konarka, famous in the Purans as Arka Kshetra, the visitor will wonder at the poetic fancy that has gone to create the lively statues and consequently at the incredible artistry of their builders—the sons of the soil. Built during the 13th century by the Ganga ruler Nara Sinha Dev I, the temple today retains only a portion of its huge structure.

With its exquisite carving, ornamentation, lively statues of Gods and Goddesses and human figures in its niches, the Konarka temple has rightly been acclaimed as the quintessence of Orissan architecture or the piece de resistance of medieval Orissa. Often called as Black Pagoda, the beauty of the statues carved in the temple, may figure high than any of the contemporary sculptures.

The second category of places of tourist-inertest or tourist potential embraces places of economic development such as the State-owned steel plant at Rourkela, deep-sea port at Paradeep besides the places of beautiful natural settings.

The 650 Km. long soft golden sea-beach of Orissa can provide the opportunities of a delightful holidaying. The Gopalpur-on-sea, Puri, Konarka, Paradeep, Chandipur and the pear-shaped Chilka lake dotted and encircled with numerous hills and mountains are some of the finest spots for sports and relaxation.

The Chilka Lake serves as a winter abode of all sorts of migratory birds. Besides rowing, boating and the possibility of a pleasant stay inside a house-boat amidst romantic environments, the tourist can enjoy the pleasure of bird-shooting.

Gopalpur has the charm of its own with the casuarina sheds, creeks, foamy waves and soft sea-beach. The pleasure of lying down on the soft beach and idling away time with waves paying compliments at the feet have surely a hypnotic influence both on the body and the mind.

Among other places of natural scenery mention may be made of 'Nandan Kanan', the biological park, with its zoo and the lake. Besides providing a variety of amusements including elephant-riding, the Nandan Kanan is fast coming up as an ideal spot for picnic. The development of sanctuaries like Usakothi in Sambalpur district and Similipal in Mayurbhanj district with provisions for good motorable roads and guide facilities will no doubt attract a host of tourists. The tourists will have enough opportunity here to pry into the privacy of the wild life in their natural surroundings and to derive pleasure thereby.

There are numerous other places with beautiful natural settings in hills and vales of Orissa. The hilly region inhabited by

simple and sturdy tribals wearing colourful costumes and beads make the green woods lands of fairy tale.

### SOUVENIRS FOR TOURISTS

The tourists may like to take some souvenirs to their home lands as it is a common practice. Orissa will present varieties of commodities before them beginning from exquisitely carved stone images, replica temples, beautiful horn-works, wood-works, tassar cloth combining beauty with utility, finely woven screens and nicely embroidered saris, lacquer boxes and, last but not the least, shell-necklace of different varieties.

### FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS

The State Government of Orissa has evinced keen interest in tourism otherwise known as tourist-industry. In order to provide accommodation to the incoming

tourists at reasonable cost, Tourist-Bungalows are available at Puri, Bhubaneswar, Konarka and Chandipur. One more such Bungalow, popularly known as Pantha Nivas, is scheduled to be commissioned shortly at Rambha overlooking the beautiful Chilika lake.

There are six tourist Bureaus in Orissa located at Puri, Konark, Bhubaneswar, Chandipur, Roukrela and Sambalpur. Generally, a Tourist Information Officer or an Assistant Tourist Information Officer remains in over-all charge of the Bureau. The Tourist Information Officer assists the Tourists in selecting the places they would like to visit, furnishes them with all necessary informations besides providing transport when asked for. The State Tourist Organisation has a fleet of ten light vehicles and one Tourist-coach which can be utilised by the tourists on hire basis. Guide-facility is also available for the tourists.

### POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS IN ORISSA

Each year targets are being fixed for opening of new Post Office Savings Bank and Cumulative Time Deposit accounts. The achievement in this respect during the year 1968-69 is as follows :—

No. of P. O. S. B. accounts opened	..	68,568
No. of C. T. D. accounts opened	..	11,969

On the basis of this, targets of opening of 82,000 P. O. S. B. accounts and 17,500 C. T. D. accounts have been fixed for the year 1969-70.

# Higher Education in Orissa

One of the striking features of the post-independence India is the remarkable expansion of higher education all over the country. This trend for rapid expansion is very significant so far as the history of higher education in Orissa is concerned.

A real beginning of higher education in Orissa could be said to have started with the establishment of the Utkal University in 1943. The credit for such a start goes largely to Pandit Godavarish Misra who was then the Education Minister of Orissa. There were only five colleges in the State at that time of which four were arts and science colleges and one a professional college. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and the Maharaja's College, Paralakhemedi, were the two first grade colleges and the Khallikote college, Berhampur, and the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack, were the two intermediate colleges under the Utkal University. The Cuttack Training College was

the only professional college providing a diploma course in education. The B. L. Classes were attached to Ravenshaw College and M. A. Classes in English which happened to be the only Post-graduate class, were located in the same College. The University had a total enrolment of 3,448 students.

This was the modest beginning. But 25 years later when the Utkal University celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1968 Orissa had 3 more Universities besides Utkal and the number of educational institutions had grown manifold. Thus, at present, there are four Universities in the State including one for Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences. The total number of colleges has grown to 136 (1968-69 statistics). It includes 73 Arts and Science Colleges (including Colleges for Women and 3 Evening Colleges), 3 Medical Colleges, 2 Engineering Colleges, 5 Teachers' Training Colleges and 3 Law Colleges. There are now 10 post-graduate

centres in the State which impart post-graduate education in almost all important subjects in the faculties of Humanities, Science, Medical and Technology. The total enrolment of students in all the Universities of the State would be nearing 50,000. At present, an amount of about 4 crores of rupees is being spent on higher education which is almost 25% of the total outlay on education in the State.

The above statistics may look rosy. But they can hardly be called so when compared with all-India figures and enormous expansion of post-Independence education in India. In this connection, the statistics provided by the Education Commission, 1964-66, are interesting. The Commission goes on to state (P. 300) that "(1) Enrolment at the under-graduate stage in Arts, Commerce and Science courses have increased from 1,91,000 in 1950-51 to 7,59,000 in 1965-66, or at an average annual rate of 9.6 per cent. (2) In Post-graduate courses in Arts and Science and in Research, the total enrolments have increased from 18,000 in 1950-51 to 86,000 in 1965 or at an average annual rate of 11 per cent. (3) In Professional education enrolments have risen from 5,400 in 1950-51 to 2,49,000 in 1965-66. The rate of growth is faster than in Arts and Science at 10.7 per cent per year but a little less than that at the Post-graduate stage.....(4). Taking the enrolments in higher education as a whole, we find that these have increased during this period from 2.63,000 to 1.1 million or at an average annual rate of 10 per cent. The Commission then attempts to evaluate the educational expansion in India in the international context and

states that "the overall expansion of higher education in India is far too meagre in comparison with that in the more industrialised countries." And what appears even more important to the Commission is that the enrolments in the "Professional courses particularly in Science and Agriculture, are extremely inadequate for the needs of our economic development." The Statewise analysis of the number of University students per million of population is revealing. The chart for 1964-65 shows Orissa as lowest in the list having 1.4 thousand students per million against Delhi's highest 9.2 and all-India average of 3.2 thousands. The total enrolment in Orissa Colleges in 1950-51 was 6,609. It rose to 36,215 in 1965-66, when the total Indian enrolment was 1.1 million.

Similarly, in educational finance, in 1965-66, an amount of Rs. 268.97 lakhs was spent for higher education in Orissa as against Rs. 19,539.91 lakhs spent in India. The cost per student per annum in Orissa comes to (in 1965-66), 1. Arts and Science College : Rs. 421, 2. Engineering College : Rs. 888, 3. Medical Colleges : Rs. 1,323 and 4. Teachers' Training College : Rs. 824. To quote the Education Commission Report again (P. 126), as regards educational ability, effort and achievement in States in the year 1960-61 the expenditure on education *per capita* is lowest in Orissa, being 4.3, as against Maharashtra's highest (12.4), and the percentage of expenditure on education to State income is lowest in Orissa (1.5) against the highest in Kerala (3.6). Also the same year the enrolment in higher education per 10,000 of population is lowest in Orissa. (8) against the highest in West Bengal (40). It is need-

less to point out that in a contrastive international analysis Orissa's education appears to be at one of the lowest rungs in the list.

It was imperative to come out of this stalemate in order to put Orissa in the path to progress. For achieving such an end Government of Orissa appointed a State Universities Committee in 1962 to examine the need for more Universities in Orissa keeping in view the "rapid development of literacy in the State and the need to turn out the maximum number of graduates in various subjects including Technology. It was a very important step in the field of higher education in Orissa. The Committee was headed by Dr. P. Parija, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, and the members were Dr. B. Samantarai, Principal, Ravenshaw College, Shri S. Das, Retired Chairman, Orissa Public Service Commission, Shri B. Venkataraman, Secretary to Government and Dr. S. Misra, Director of Public Instruction. The Committee invited suggestions and interviewed people. It considered the stages of the growth of Universities and University Education in India, particularly since the achievement of independence. It discussed the various problems which the Universities faced in regard to administration and achievements ; and it reviewed the working of the Utkal University since its establishment. The main recommendations of the Committee were, (Report of the State Universities Committee, 1963, P.44), 1. that *Orissa should have more Universities* to bring about accelerated development of University education ; 2. that the new Universities in Orissa should be of the *Federative type* ; and 3. that there should be a State Universities Board as a co-ordinating body to promote healthy inte-

grated growth of University education in the State.

Discussing federative University the Committee pointed out that it was different from purely affiliating or teaching-cum-affiliating Universities. It should be established at a Centre where there are at least 2,500 students and at least five major faculties of education. The area should be compact to make the corporate life possible. The Committee recommend that Colleges situated within ten miles from the centre of the University should be the constituent Colleges of the federative University. "At the moment", the Committee felt, "Cuttack and Sambalpur satisfied the minimum requirements for federative Universities and at these two centres Universities should be established. Berhampur was fast growing as an educational centre and would be ready for a federative University in a short time".

The Government examined the recommendations of the Committee and keeping in view the needs of the people and the available facilities, it was decided to open two new Universities respectively at Berhampur and Sambalpur. The Universities were inaugurated in January, 1967. The inauguration of the University at Sambalpur on the 4th of January 1967 was an historic day for the people of Orissa, specially for the people of Western Orissa as it marked the fulfilment of their long cherished desire for the establishment of a full-fledged University. Similarly, the establishment of a University at Berhampur marked the fulfilment of a long felt need of the people of Southern Orissa. The University could not be organised in a federative structure as was envisaged by

the State Universities Committee. But it is hoped that with the organisation of the teaching departments in different faculties, the new Universities would make significant contribution to higher education in Orissa. Prior to these historic events, the Agriculture College and the Veterinary College, located at Bhubaneswar, had been reorganised to form the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.

The establishment of the Universities was, however, only the first attempt at the immense leap forward in the path of progress in higher education. The proper functioning of the Universities and the smooth co-ordination among them were essential for such an achievement. It is also necessary to build up a streamlined educational administration, so that the existing educational institutions would function well and achieve significant prosperity and expansion. With this end in view, Government have enacted the Orissa Education Act which came into force on the 15th October 1969. This is the first step for providing statutory background to attempt at reorganising education in the State. The Education Act among other things provides for the Co-ordinating Committee which was suggested by the State Universities Committee and will help to bring about the co-ordinated growth of higher education in Orissa through the four Universities of the State. The Education Act also provides for establishment of a fund called "The Orissa Education Development Fund" for supporting the efforts of the Government in the educational improvement schemes. This will go a long way in obtaining support in the shape of munificent donations from the public which can be channelised in a constructive manner.

The bifurcation of the Directorate of Public Instruction is another significant step taken to put the different spheres of education in charge of able administrators. A separate Director of Public Instruction now looks after the higher education.

The programme of the Fourth Five-Year Plan also assumes importance in the background of the chronic backwardness of Orissa, particularly the state of its education. The Working Group of Ministry of Education, Government of India, headed by Shri J. P. Naik, Educational Adviser, met in Delhi in October, 1968, to discuss the draft Fourth Plan on general education in Orissa. It observed that the State started with a big lag in educational development in 1947 and that it has a severe handicap due to the fact that 44 per cent of its total population belongs to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that 7 out of 13 districts in the State are extremely backward. It was of the view that the Fourth Plan of the State should emphasise certain core programmes such as those which are primarily intended for qualitative improvement and eradication of regional imbalances. The Group suggested that the State should prepare (i) a review of educational development in the State since independence, (ii) a perspective plan for the comprehensive development of education in the State during the next 15 to 20 years, and (iii) consider the desirability of passing a comprehensive Education Act. With the passing Education Act, 1969, and other important steps taken by the Government, it is expected that the Working Group's suggestion would be fully carried out.

The lack of funds, however, has been proving to be the greatest handicap in the improvement of education in general and

higher education in particular in this State. The Colleges that have been opened in the widely dispersed localities of the State cater to the needs of the students of the State for obtaining higher education, but the Colleges can hardly provide for all the facilities that are needed for imparting such an education to the students. Lamentable lack of space, libraries and laboratories as well as other equipments and teaching staff have been jeopardising the progress of higher education in Orissa. Substantial amounts are needed for removing the handicaps and the resources of the State Government being limited, it can hardly afford to do this without outside assistance. In view of this, the University Grants Commission had been approached for making a substantial grants for improvement of the Colleges in Orissa. An important event in the field of higher education was the visit of a U. G. C. Team during the last year. It was for the first time since independence that a Team from the U. G. C. visited the Colleges situated in the very nook and corner of the State of Orissa and had the opportunity to make a first hand assessment of the limitations and handicaps through which the Colleges function. The visit is bound to be fruitful and with the assistance of U. G. C. and the mobilisation of available resources of State, the College Education in Orissa would proper.

An equally important event with far reaching implications was the decision to change the medium of instruction in Colleges to Oriya from 1971. As a first step, to implement the decision, the Government of Orissa have taken steps to establish a Text Book Bureau with the generous assistance from the Government of India for production of literature and text books in the regional languages at University level. The

initial aim is to produce about 1,000 books in Oriya in the coming 5 years to be utilised as core texts and reference books in the Colleges and Universities.

The service conditions and the pay of the College teachers also needed special attention for attracting talent to this field and to make the talent available deliver their best for improvement and prosperity of higher education in the State. The major break through in this sphere was made on the 1st January 1970, when the decision of the Government to provide 20 per cent promotion facilities from Class II to Class I of the Orissa Education Service was implemented. As a result of this implementation, the teachers of the Colleges of Orissa got a meral boost and one of their long standing grievances was remedied.

With the object of promoting higher education specially in the field of Science, Medicine and Technology etc. the Government of Orissa have been granting an interest free loan to deserving young men of Orissa to enable them to prosecute higher studies in foreign countries as well as in India. Quite a large number of students have been trained under this scheme.

Among the many educational projects, the schemes which are now being worked out, mention can be made of the following. First is the introduction of the Semester system in the Colleges. This will facilitate closer collaboration between the students and the teachers and put a stop to the immense wastage of man-hours in the teaching programmes in the Colleges. Secondly, the perspective planning as envisaged by the University Grants Commission and the Working Group. This will



fix the outlines of priorities of development for the coming 20 years and will introduce vision and determination in the planning for education in Orissa. Thirdly, the establishment of a Sanskrit University is being contemplated with the assistance of the Government of India. Through this, it will be possible to mobilise the traditional talents of the educational centres like Puri and streamline the teaching of Sanskrit throughout the State. The age-old pattern of Sanskrit education with its antediluvian methods will have a new look in order cope with the modern trends in education. Lastly, the establishment of a Language Institute which, when opened, is expected to undertake comprehensive exploration and development of Oriya language.

\* Higher education as well as education in general in Orissa is still very backward. But hope, courage, imagination and vision of the present generation is sure to work-out a better deal for the future. The dynamic and imaginative leadership provided by the Education Minister has instilled great inspirations in the administrators headed by the Secretary of the Department, who himself is an erudite scholar to achieve accelerated progress in the field of development of education in general and higher education in particular in the State. The leadership has also instilled great hopes in the people of the State who now look forward with faith for the future when higher education in Orissa would be in the path of progress and prosperity.

### ONE GOD FOR ALL

"...The need of the moment is not one religion, but mutual respect and tolerance of the devotees of the different religions. We want to reach not the dead level, but unity in diversity. Any attempt to root out traditions, effects of heredity, climate and other surroundings, is not only bound to fail, but is a sacrilege. The soul of religions is one, but it is encased in a multitude of forms. The latter will persist to the end of time. Wise men will ignore the outward crust and see the same soul living under a variety of crusts. For Hindus to expect Islam, Christianity or Zoroastrianism to be driven out of India is as idle a dream as it would be for Mussalmans to have only Islam of their imagination rule the world. But if belief in One God and the race of His Prophets in a never-ending chain is sufficient for Islam then we are all Mussalmans, but we are also all Hindus and Christians. Truth is the exclusive property of no single scripture."

M. K. GANDHI  
(*Young India*, Sept. 25, 1924)

# EXPRESS HIGHWAY IN ORISSA

With the opening of the 90 mile long Express Highway, the integrated scheme of development of Daitari Mines, construction of Paradip Port and building of Express Highway has been completed. This incidentally is the longest highway undertaken by the State Government after Independence. It provides a direct link from the Daitari Mines in Keonjhar district to Paradip Port in Cuttack district.

The Express Highway is broadly divided into two reaches. The first 42 miles from the Daitari Mines to Chandikhol where it crosses the National Highway No. 5 termed as "Upper Reach" while the Lower Reach stretches from the National Highway Crossing near Chandikhol towards Paradip Port for a length of 48 miles. Bridges on rivers Brahmani, Badagenguti, Birupa, Nuna and Mahanadi have been constructed. Besides fifty-eight minor bridges and 184 culverts have been constructed. The road mostly runs through the deltaic zones of rivers Mahanadi, Nuna, Birupa and Badagenguti. The latest IRC & CRR Standards have been adopted in the construction of this road so as to make it fit for

movements of heavy vehicular traffic.

The yearly transportation of iron-ore to be conveyed through this road from Daitari Mines will be to the tune of 3 to 4 million metric tons. The export of this ore to the foreign countries will help in earning the much needed foreign exchange for the country.

At present the approximate yearly transportation of the iron-ore is to the tune of 2.4 million metric tons. The State has been earning a sizeable revenue by way of collection of toll since 15-9-1967. The yearwise toll collected on Expressway is as follows :—

1967-68	Rs. 3.85 lakhs
1968 69	Rs. 8.81 lakhs
Up to September 1969	Rs. 8.04 lakhs

Besides the movement of a number of vehicles on the Highway, employment opportunities to the people of nearby locality are widened.

As the road passes through inaccessible hilly tracts of Keonjhar and deltaic zones of Cuttack, the surrounding area in the neighbourhood of the road will be considerably developed in course of time and local produce can find easy access to industrial towns through this Highway. Thus this will accelerate the economic prosperity of the State.

The project has been executed at an estimated cost of Rs. 21 crores. Completion of this major project involving indigenous modern technique and skill of Civil Engineering may be hailed as an outstanding post-independence achievement of the State Government.

#### PILOT PROJECT FOR SMALL SAVINGS

A pilot project for channelisation of surplus money in the hands of agriculturists in rural areas was implemented in the district of Sambalpur where I. A. D. P. is being implemented. Experience has shown that the scheme has produced salutary result and a large number of agriculturists specially in the villages have come forward to actively take part in Small Savings Movement. As a result of this, net collection in the district has increased considerably. The collection during the year 1968-69 has been to the tune of Rs. 32,38,700 against the target of Rs. 32 lakhs. The collection in the district during the last 3 years were:—

1965-66	...	Rs. 17,41,000
1966-67	...	Rs. 12,16,000
1967-68	...	Rs. 14,90,000

The pilot Project Scheme is now in operation in the districts like Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Ganjam, where there is facilities of perennial irrigation.

# OUR FISHERIES RESOURCES

The Fisheries resources of Orissa is not less in comparison to other States of India. The Orissa State is rich in inland as well as marine resources. These resources help the State for development of pisciculture. Orissa is known as one of the principal State in India in respect of pisciculture.

The State has a coast line of 480 kilometres out of a total of 1,920 kilometres of the Eastern Coast of our country. There are about 7,150 square miles of off-shore, Inshore and Estuarine fishing area including Chilka Lake available for exploitation. There are 1,000 square miles of fresh water reservoirs and river pools (including Hirakud reservoir) and culturable inland water areas of nearly 550,000 acres which consists of tanks, jheels and swamps, etc.

According to the resources available in the State, the Fisheries activities are classified into two broad divisions, 'The Inland Fisheries' and 'The Marine Fisheries'. Under the two broad divisions two types of Fisheries activities are generally being done viz., culture fisheries activities and capture fisheries activities.

Culture fisheries activities are adopted in Inland waters where fry and fingerlings are reared after manuring the water for their feeding. Capture fisheries activities are generally practised in the sea, in the Estuarine areas and in rivers and lakes. Culture fisheries activities in marine waters has also been tried to a limited extent.

## INLAND FISHERIES

The progress of inland fisheries activities mainly depends upon the collection of spawn from natural sources. This is true that due to improvement in production of fish seed and transport technique, pisciculture has been popularised throughout the State and demand of fry has been increased to a great extent.

In order to meet the increased demand of fry and for expansion of pisciculture in the State maximum emphasis is being given in each year to collect spawn from the spawn bearing rivers like Mahanadi and its branches, river Brahmani and Subarnarekha by establishing spawn collection centres.

About 7,382 cups of riverine spawn were collected from 11 spawn collection centres during the period. This achievement has created a new record breaking all the previous records of spawn collection. Besides, the spawn collected from natural sources 141 cups of pure fish seed were produced by injecting pituitary hormones to major carps. 130 cups of cyprinus carpio spawn were also produced by induced breeding.

The Department of Fisheries has taken the primary responsibility for distribution of fry to Grama Panchayats and private pisciculturists for development of pisciculture and this venture is gradually getting popularity day to day. Accordingly 27,801,023 fry were distributed to different Grama Panchayats throughout the State during the period.

The departmental fish farms located in different districts of the State were exploited and about 25,640 kgs. of sweet water fish were caught. The fishes were sold in rural areas and also in the departmental fish stalls in urban areas like Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Sambalpur, Jeypore, etc., at departmental rate.

Fish exploitation was also taken up in the Hirakud reservoir and in other Minor Irrigation Projects during the period and about 512 kgs. of fish were caught.

This Department is also being giving several scopes to Grama Panchayats for extending pisciculture in their areas. Realising the importance of pisciculture and taking it as a profitable business the Gram Panchayats are demanding for more fish seed. Fry and spawn are also being supplied to them as far as possible to meet their requirement. Technical advice is also being given to them. It is noticed that

pisciculture is gaining much popularity in Grama Panchayats areas. During the period about 31,793 kgs. of fish were netted by the departmental fishing unit from the Grama Panchayats tanks in the State.

The aim of the Fisheries Department is not to confine the piscicultural activities with limited resources surveyed so far. With a view for further development of pisciculture survey of fisheries resource is taken up in each year. During the period about 362.81 acres were surveyed for extension of pisciculture.

## MARINE FISHERIES

During the Fourth Plan period, emphasis has been given on exploitation of marine fisheries resources by modern fishing methods and improved indigenous gears along the coast of Orissa. Three fishing bases are in operation for landing of sea fish. One base is at Paradeep in Cuttack district and the other two are at Chandipur and Chudamani in Balasore district. 41 boats were under operation during the period. About 509,088 kgs. of fish were landed from the three fishing bases. 778 kgs. of can products such as prawn in brine, fish curry, prawn curry, etc., were produced at the canning plant at Majhidiha during the period.

In order to prevent fish spoilage, preservation and storage facilities have been provided at Majhidiha, Chandbali, Balugaon and Laxmisagar. The Government ice factory-cum-cold storage at Balugaon has been proved to be extremely helpful to the local Fisherman Co-operative Societies as well as to the fish merchants for better

preservation of fish. About 1,366.5 M. Ts. of ice were produced from these ice plants.

Freezing plant and frozen storage located at Majhidiha (near Paradeep) in Cuttack district were commissioned and freezing of prawns for export was taken up by a private enterpriser, M/s. Dhawan and Co., of Calcutta. About 2,830 kgs. of frozen prawn, 1,825 kgs. of raw headless prawn and 25 kgs. of P. D. (pailed and Deveined) prawn were transported from Paradeep to Calcutta by refrigerated vans for shipment during the period.

#### TRAINING FACILITIES

Training of technical personnel for proper manning of marine and Inland fisheries scheme was taken up as usual. Under the marine training centre at Chandbali 20 candidates for launch driving and 25 candidates for deckhand work completed their training successfully at the end of April 1969. Another batch consisting of 10 launch driving trainees and 10 deckhand trainees are continuing marine training at present.

Training in Inland pisciculture was also imparted at Kausalyaganga Inland Fisheries Training Centre. 17 departmental candidates completed their training at the end of October 1969.

Two departmental candidates in the Central Institutes of Fisheries Education at Bombay and 2 departmental candidates at Barrackpore are under higher training in fishery. Six candidates are taking up training in skipper, bosum at Ernakulam.

#### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The departmental research activities is mainly based on three schemes, i. e.,

Applied research in Fisheries Technology in Chilka Lake. Applied Research in Chilka and other Estuarine Fisheries and Applied Research in Inland Fisheries. Research and investigations were in progress in the Government Technological and Biological laboratory at Balugaon. Experiments on preparation of hydrolised protein from fish muscles, prawn pickle, block freezing of fish muscle, dehydrated prawn were taken up. Protein granules, protein biscuits and protein malts were prepared from hydrolised protein. Protein concentrate were also prepared from crude shark flesh from which hydrolised and unhydrolysed tablets were prepared. Canning of Hilsa, Pomfret, prawn powder in brine and other fish of economic and uneconomic varieties were taken up with different recipes. Experiments on prawn powder and preparation of chitin from prawn shell were taken up in laboratory scale. Training of shark skin was also taken up and was found successful. Experiment on extraction of shark fin rays was also undertaken. Experiment on electric fishing was taken up to attract fish by light.

Experiments on biological study of crab, experiment on bull frog, experiment and culture of mullet and study of growth of major carps, mullets and chanos in brackish water were taken up at biological laboratory at Balugaon. Under the A. R. I. F. scheme experiments on breeding of major carps by injecting pituitary hormones and breeding of cyprinus carpio were taken up at Kausalyaganga and other major fish farms. Experiments on weed control were taken at Kausalyaganga fish farm.

# LOOP

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ORISSA**

## IDCOL: A Symbol Of Prosperity

In any developing country, the industrialisation is guided by well defined criteria, that is, raw materials, water, power, transport and marketability of the products. In Orissa, although nature has provided raw materials of rare availability, abundant water and power resources, yet the transport interlink has constituted a major bottleneck in the growth of appropriate *infra*-structures for industrialisation. With the realisation of Cuttack-Paradeep rail link and Talcher-Bimalgarh rail link, the industrial belt, which has been conceived by us some time back, connecting Paradeep-Cuttack-Talcher-Bonai-Rourkela can be developed and industrialisation can be accelerated to a great extent along this belt. Similar industrial belts can also be conceived joining Tomka-Daitari-Gandhamardan-Nayagarh-Banspani areas and also in Kalahandi. Koraput and Mayurbhanj districts after growth of proper transport inter-link and other ancillary facilities.

With this background, the role of the Industrial Development Corporation of

Orissa Limited (IDCOL) cannot be compassed in its limited objectives for running some industries. This has to be something more, especially when both public and private sectors have not yet played their due role in the industrial revolution, which has already given significant lead in the States like the Punjab, Gujrat, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Although this State (Orissa) has got more than one-third of the entire mineral resources of the country and has got in its possession some of the important raw materials like chromite, nickel, etc., yet the industrialisation has been very slow and has practically made no significant contribution to the lowest living standard of her people. The IDCOL, therefore, has to persevere in getting the public and private sectors realise their rightful share primarily in the interest of the industrial development of our country.

In the development of industries, both public and private sectors will have to play complementary role as the Government as



such, within its limited resource cannot undertake the entire burden of industrialisation. This has been amply clarified in the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India. Therefore, IDCOL for the past few years have organised and managed some of the key industries and have tried to promote various industries in the private sector by arranging certain basic facilities like finance, land, water, power, etc. This has also been emphasised in the Memorandum of the Article of Association of the IDCOL.

In this article, attempt will be made to explain briefly the activities of the IDCOL till todate, firstly in organising and managing certain industries in the State and secondly in promoting some of the key industries.

The IDCOL, at present, has got 8 Units in its direct control and management. They are : (i) Kalinga Iron Works at Barbil in the Keonjhar district, (ii) Ferro-Chrome Project at Jajpur Road in the Cuttack district, (iii) Hira Cement Works at Bargarh in the district of Sambalpur, (iv) Hira Cable Works, (v) Re-Rolling Mill, (vi) Hirakud Industrial Works—all these three Units at Hirakud in the district of Sambalpur, (vii) Tile Factory at Choudwar in the Cuttack district, and (viii) Salt Factory at Sumandi in the Ganjam district. These may be termed as base industries to give a start for the utilisation of natural resources of the State and to promote human skill for the manufacture of engineering goods. This bold step has been necessary to provide an industrial climate in which the private sector can be more attracted to set up various industries for which the field is absolutely green.

The present position of the above-mentioned Units of the IDCOL is mentioned below:

- (i) Kalinga Iron Works—This has, at present, got three blast furnaces out of which two are in operation and construction of the third one is getting completed after which this will go into production towards the month of November this year. At present, the production is roughly 5,000—6,000 tonnes of pig iron per month and with the commissioning of the third furnace, the production will be nearly 10,000 tonnes per month. This is producing excellent quality of foundry grade pig iron, which is used in various engineering industries of the country. In the present construction, built-in capacity for the fourth blast furnace has also been provided in the raw material handling system. The IDCOL is considering seriously to build the 4th furnace.
- (ii) Ferro-Chrome Project—This is nearing completion and it is expected that the production will commence shortly. The present capacity of the Plant is 10,000 tonnes of low carbon ferro-chrome per annum and ancillary arrangements have been provided to expand the capacity of the plant to 25,000 tonnes per annum with addition of some extra facilities.
- (iii) Hira Cement Works—This Plant has been provided with two kilns with a production capacity of

600 tonnes of cement per day from each of the kilns. At present, it is contemplated to expand the capacity with addition of some extra units. The plant is producing excellent quality of cement, which has got a great demand in the country.

- (iv) Hira Cable Works—This plant has got a production capacity of ACSR and AAC 3,000 tonnes, Super-enamelled winding wires 360 tonnes, and paper/cotton covered wires and strips 300 tonnes annually. The Cable Factory, which is first of its type in the State, manufactures very fine quality of ACSR and AAC conductors, namely, super paper and cotton covered winding wires. Besides meeting the internal demand, it has also got good demand outside the country.
- (v) Re-rolling Mill—This Plant, which is also first of its kind in the State, has got a production capacity of 30,000 MT m.s. angles, rods, bars, etc., per annum. For the present, due to limitation in the availability of billets, m.s. rods of certain size rangers being produced. The Mill has also got the facility to produce aluminium wire of 10 mm and copper wires of 30 mm, 12 mm, and 10 mm diameter.
- (vi) Hirakud Industrial Works—This is one of the best fabrication shops in the State, which has been owned by IDCOL from Hirakud Dam authorities. This has been

producing Khandasari units, pug mills, transmission towers, and also many other structural items required for various plant units.

- (vii) Tile Factory—In Orissa, every year, there has been considerable damage to the villages by fire hazards. In order to provide Mangalore type of tiles for roofing and flooring, this Factory has been established with a rated production capacity of 48 lakhs tiles per annum. This Factory has done excellent job during the last years.
- (viii) Salt Factory—The Salt Factory at Sumandi has got target production of nearly 60,000 tonnes of edible and industrial grade salt per annum. This Factory has already produced 10,000 tonnes of salt in the last years. Due to unfavourable weather condition last year production has not been good.

In the direct management of these Units, which covers metallurgical, chemical, and engineering industries, the IDCOL has been able to build up a cadre of technical personnel, who can help the State in forward planning and execution of industries directly and indirectly. With the increasing activities of the management of industries, the IDCOL feels that an industrial cadre should be developed for the Corporation in proper way, so that besides technical skill, a sense of belonging can be infused, which will ultimately bring industrial prosperity to the State.

The IDCOL has also been responsible for promotion of both metallurgical and

chemical industries like India Metals and Ferro-Alloys and Jayshree Chemicals by subscribing share to these Companies and also in advancing loan. The Indian Metals and Ferro-Alloys has got a very good unit at Theruvali in the district of Koraput producing high grade ferro-silicon. The Jayshree Chemicals in the district of Ganjam is producing excellent quality of caustic soda, where other chlorine based industries like, B. H. C., etc., is being contemplated. To the Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries the IDCOL has also provided some financial help.

The IDCOL has given considerable help for promotion of the Talcher Industrial Complex. With the help of a team of engineers nearly 5000 tonnes of low ash and low phos. coal from Talcher was sent to the Central Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad for the manufacture of coke in the proto-type vertical retort. With this coke, plant-scale tests were conducted at Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil, for the production of haematite grade pig iron. The coal gasification test has also been conducted at the Central Fuel Research Institute in the Kopper-Totzek and Lurgi Gasification Pilot Plant for the direct utilisation of this coal for manufacture of fertilizer. All these pioneering work has cost to the IDCOL nearly Rs. 15 lakhs. Recently, the Central Government has approved in principle to set up a big coal based fertilizer plant at Talcher with an investment of Rs. 70 crores. The Pig Iron Unit of the Complex is under active consideration of the State Government as well as the Central Government and necessary steps are being taken for production of haematite grade pig iron by using either formed coke or vertical retort coke out of Talcher coal.

The IDCOL has also taken up in hand the establishment of ferro-vanadium and special steel project in the Mayurbhanj district, where excellent quality of vanadium bearing titani-ferrous magnetite ore is available. This plant will produce ferro-vanadium, titanium oxide, titanium slag, ferro-titanium and other rolled stock from high grade steel.

The small Planning & Design Cell of the IDCOL, which has organised the work of Talcher Industrial Complex, has also prepared several preliminary feasibility reports on Paradeep Fertilizer Plant, Soda Ash & Ammonium Chloride Plant at Sumandi, Caustic Soda & Ammonium Chloride Plant at Paradeep, B. H. C. Plant near Jayshree Chemicals and undertook certain survey work connected with the railway link from Talcher to Bimalagarh. At present, steps are being taken to reorganise this Planning and Design Cell in its proper shape so as to cater to the requirement of the Industries Department, Orissa State Financial Corporation, Orissa Mining Corporation, etc. In Orissa, due to slow growth of industries no consulting organisation exists either in the public or in the private sector, which can tackle the basic problem of assembling facts for preparation of preliminary feasibility studies. In the matter of investment, it has been increasingly felt that proper techno-economic appraisal should be conducted in order to ensure that the State resources are channelised in the right direction. This Cell is being planned to provide the correct forum for helping the industrialists. For the development of the industrial areas like Sunabeda, Paradeep, Talcher, Rourkela, etc., the Cell will prepare the master plans in association with the appropriate Government

departments, so that industrial growth is disciplined. The Government is also seriously considering to entrust more responsibilities to the IDCOL in development of industrial sites after these master plans are ready. Therefore, IDCOL, for fully justifying its role in all these activities, will have to develop as an appropriate organisation for the Planning & Design Cell, which is under active consideration of the State Government.

Lastly, it can be emphasised that the role of the IDCOL for future development of industries in Orissa will be extremely important as the industrial revolution in the State is just being primed with the planning of various *infra*-structures. Both public and private sectors due to various

reasons are not aware of the existence of tremendous potentialities for industrialisation chiefly because no organisation in the State has developed to catalyse the same. In the coming years when mineral resources like nickel, quartz, china clay, etc., besides iron ore, coal, chromite, manganese are discovered and the *infra*-structures like railway, water and power resources are developed at a faster rate, the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa in its forward planning programme of industries in the State will present a composite picture of the State and its resources, which will ultimately mean that Orissa will play the most significant role as Rhur in West Germany for industrialisation of the country.

#### PAY ROLL SAVINGS SCHEME

There are 379 Pay Roll Groups functioning in this State with membership of 32,141. The monthly collections through the Pay Roll Groups is about Rs. 3 lakhs per month. The best Pay Roll Group in this State in the Rourkela Steel Plant, Hindusthan Steel Limited, where about 12,000 of the employees (approximately 50 per cent of the total employees) are depositing every month about Rs. 1 lakh 20 thousand.

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# The Unexploited Mineral Resources of Orissa and Utilisation Prospects

Orissa's possession includes a wide variety of minerals and ores. Many of these though occur in economic concentrations, are yet to be exploited. Such minerals and ores include Bauxite, Galena, Vanadiferous Magnetite, Nickel ore, Monazite and Ilmenite bearing sand. This note presents a picture of the resources position in respect of these minerals and ores and their utilisation possibilities in the context of recent developments.

## Bauxite

Occurrences of bauxite, the primary source of aluminium metal, are confined to the high plateau of Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sambalpur districts. The Directorate of Mines have completed preliminary assessment of all such occurrences and a total reserve of 3.5 million tonnes has been estimated for the deposits of Kalahandi and Koraput districts. The deposit in Gandhamardan plateau

bordering the districts of Bolangir and Sambalpur has alone been estimated to contain a reserve of 5 million tonnes, with alumina over 45 per cent. This deposit has recently been investigated in greater detail by M/s. J. K. Industries in connection with a proposal to set up a Aluminium Plant. Being located roughly at a distance of 32 Kms. from Harishankar Road Railway Station, this deposit alone can sustain a plant to produce 50,000 tonnes metal annually. Aluminium Industry primarily being power-intensive, location of the plant will obviously be dictated by the criterion of availability of cheap power. With the commissioning of Balimela Project around 1973, ample power will be available and this deposit should, therefore, attract the attention of the entrepreneurs.

The only factor that inhibits exploitation of the bauxite deposits, is their inaccessibility. But this should not constitute

a deterring factor for all times to come. There is now good export market for bauxite. Japan is not only interested to import such ore but can also be prevailed upon to make substantial investments for exploitation of these deposits. The deposits at Chandgiri, Karlapat and Panchpatmali with reserves of 4, 10 and 10 lakh tonnes, respectively can be considered in this context. All these contain over 48 per cent alumina and are low in silica. The N. M. D. C. Ltd. should be specially interested in such a venture. Other possible utilisation prospects of these deposits are in manufacture of abrasives, alum and chemicals. Such units can be set up around Rayagada, Kesinga, Koraput, etc. Sufficient power will also be available at cheaper rates. These industries do not call for any sizable investment and thus can be started with small capital.

### Galena

Of all the occurrences of Galena, the principal ore of lead, the one near Lokdega in Sundargarh district has been found to be promising. Investigations conducted by the G. S. I. so far, have indicated a reserve of about 2 lakh tonnes of ore containing on an average 6 per cent lead. Prospects of proving additional reserves being bright, putting up a smelter in the area preferably near Rourkela where necessary infrastructure for the location of such industries exists, is an attractive proposition. There is also prospects of recovering zinc, silver from the ore which contain these metals, subordinate to lead.

### Vanadiferous Magnetite

Vanadium and Titanium bearing magnetites occur in several localities in the

districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar. From the point of view of concentration of vanadium and reserves, the deposit near Kumardubi in Mayurbhanj is by far the most important. The Directorate of Mines has already estimated a reserve of 5 million tonnes with average 0.9 per cent  $V_2O_5$  for this deposit. The reserves and grade indicated so far have been found to be adequate for the establishment of an integrated Ferro Vanadium and Vanadium Pig-Iron Plant. Steps have already been taken by the I. D. C. of Orissa Ltd. to prepare a feasibility report in collaboration with M/s. M. N. Dastur and Co. and all necessary field investigations are expected to be completed within a year.

While Kumardubi deposit is considered to be sufficient to sustain the proposed Ferro-Vanadium Plant, other deposits as those in Baula, in Keonjhar, Rangamatia and Betai in Balasore which contain a reserve of around 2.5 million tonnes with low percentage of Vanadium, can well be exploited for export. Ore from these deposits can be conveniently routed through Paradeep Port by around 1972 when the Cuttack-Paradeep Rail link would have been completed.

### Nickel Ore

One of the most promising finds in recent years is that of nickel ore which is a mineral of strategic importance. Investigations conducted by the G. S. I. have brought to light extensive deposits of nickel ore in Sukinda area, estimated at over 38 million tonnes. The average nickel content is around 0.9 per cent.

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# Programmes for the Backward Population in Orissa

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa constitute a sizeable portion of the population. Out of the total population of 1,75,48,846 the population of Scheduled Tribes is 4,223,757 that is, 24.06% and that of Scheduled Castes 2,763,850 that is, 15.74%. There are 62 and 93 varieties of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively found all over the State. More than one-third of the total area of the State is declared as Scheduled Area which comprise the entire district of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and the district of Koraput excluding Kasipur, the agency area of Ganjam district excluding Pandakhal Mutha of Surada Taluk and the district of Boudh Kandhamal excluding Chakpad Khandam and Boudh Sub-Division.

The programmes under the Backward Classes Sector have been classified under three main heads, viz. (1) Educational

Advancement (2) Economic uplift (3) Health, Housing and Other Schemes.

The Government of India gives financial assistance to the extent of 60 per cent of the cost of the Scheme under the State Sector and cent per cent of the cost of the Schemes under the Central Sector.

A short account of the activities of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department during the period from January 1969 to December 1969 is given below:—

## **Educational Development**

The State Government have been taking special measure since last two decades for spread of education in the tribal Scheduled Caste concentrated areas keeping in view the Constitutional obligations embodied in Art. 46. With the special measures



adopted and concessions granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their education has made rapid stride in the post independence period. This is evident from the fact that the percentage of literacy which was only 1.5 and 3.3 among the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively before independence has now increased to 7.4 and 11.6 according to 1961 census. There is still a wide gap to cover for which steps are being taken for further intensification of the educational programmes.

With the limited resources available the State Government during the period under review opened 5 Ashram Schools (Residential M. E. School), 8 Residential Sevashrams, 47 Upgraded Sevashrams, 12 Boys Hostels and 3 Girls Hostels in addition to the existing 89 Ashram Schools, 1,191 Sevashrams, 135 Chatsalis, 758 hostels and 3 Teachers Training Centres. So far 39 Ashram Schools have been upgraded to High Schools. The Ashram Schools and High Schools are residential institutions where free boarding and lodging are provided for the students. Along with general education up to M. E. Standard in Ashram Schools training in crafts like tailoring, weaving, carpentry etc., are imparted to the students. Over and above the 5 Ashram Schools opened during the period under review there is also a proposal for opening two more Ashram Schools. Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarships at varying rates were awarded to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students reading in M. E., H. E. Schools and Post-Matric institutions. Reading and Writing materials, a pair of pant and shirts were supplied to each Sevashram student as before. 13 Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Students

were admitted in the Sainik School at Bhubaneswar. In order to ensure admission in general and technical courses of studies seats have been reserved for them in varying percentages. Provision has been made in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, for giving pre-examination training facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who intend to appear in the competitive examination for the State Civil Services. During the period under report 10 such students have been admitted in the Centre.

### Economic Uplift

Under the economic programmes the most important achievements is the opening of 75 Tribal Development Blocks for all-round development of the tribal areas. Due to paucity of funds no new Tribal Development Blocks have been opened after 1966-67. The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are economically backward. They are exploited by anti-social and unscrupulous elements in the general population. In order to improve their economic condition and to check exploitation, Purchase Sale and Fair Price Shops have been organised in the interior tribal areas to supply them commodities of their daily requirements and to afford them marketing facilities for their produces. 4 Units of P. S. F. S. Scheme were opened during the period under review in addition to the continuing of 6 units. In order to give paddy and ragi on loan to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes on a reasonable rate of interest, funds for opening 985 Grain Golas were sanctioned by the end of 1962-63. Besides one Technical Training Institute and two Training-cum-Production Centres were continued to impart training to Scheduled Tribe and

Scheduled Caste candidates. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Minor Forest Produce Enquiry Committee on Apex Forest Marketing Co-operative Society was established at Bhubaneswar to fully control the trade of Minor Forest Produce and render economic help to the tribals in the State. In order to fulfil the constitutional obligations and to increase the representation of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the State Civil Services the State Government have reserved 24 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes and 16 per cent for Scheduled Castes in all these Services of the State. Funds are being provided every year for construction of roads in the tribal areas at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per mile. Due to paucity of funds no amount could be sanctioned during the period under review under this programme. Waste lands are allotted to people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes on a preferential basis if they are landless or possess land less than 5 acres. They are also exempted from payment of Salami if they are found to be poor on enquiry.

### Health, Housing and Other Schemes

In order to provide medical facilities to the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department under the Health, Housing and Other Schemes have established, 19 six-bedded hospitals, 11 Allopathic Dispensaries, 11 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 14 Mobile Health Units of which 17 six-bedded hospitals, all Allopathic and Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 13 Mobile Health Units continue to function

well during the period. Besides funds were also provided for eradication of Yaws and treatment of V. D. For providing drinking water facilities to them, wells, tanks, tube-wells, etc., are sunk every year. A sum of Rs. 30,000 each for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have been sanctioned for sinking of wells in different districts of the State during the period under report. For provision of good dwelling houses for them subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,200 were given to each individual for construction of two-roomed hutments with fire proof roofing. Grants-in-aid were given to non-official organisations for doing Socio-Economic Uplift work for them.

To study the problems of untouchability a Sub-Committee has been constituted at the State level with the Minister, T & R. W., as Chairman. This Sub-Committee is now touring in different areas with Scheduled Caste concentration and examining how best the practice of untouchability can be removed. Another Committee known as Evaluation Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Sonaram Soren, M. L. A. to evaluate the progress of welfare schemes undertaken in the plan period. The reports of both the Committees are awaited.

An "Employment Sub-Committee" under the Chairmanship of Minister, T. & R. W., has been constituted to review the performances of Departments, Heads of Departments, and Public undertakings in the

matter of appointment of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in their services. The Sub-Committee has made a number of recommendations in its 4 sittings. The State Government are taking expeditious steps to implement these recommendations.

A Sub-Committee to enquire into the matters pertaining to lease of waste-lands in favour of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister, T & R. W., and it has just started its enquiries.

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(From page 48)

While further investigation is being continued, this deposit has aroused considerable interest and there is every likelihood of a nickel extraction plant coming up in the area in near future.

The beach sands in the coast of Gopalpur contain appreciable quantity of Monazite, Ilmenite, Zircon, Rutile among others. The investigation was under the charge of the Atomic Energy Commission. Experiments conducted in the Research Laboratory of the Directorate of Mines have indicated the possibility of economic recovery of Ilmenite and Monazite from the beach sands.

Other minerals and ores which have been either sparsely exploited or have not been exploited at all include those of Kyanite, Ochre, Soapstone, Mica, Garnet, Beryl, Asbestos, etc. It is expected that systematic mineral investigations which are being undertaken by the State Directorate of Mines and the G. S. I. would bring to light workable deposits of these minerals and ores during the next few years. Detailed exploration and efforts have now led to the proving of sizable reserves of bauxite, vanadiferous magnetite, galena and nickel ore in the State and a sound base has been established for their exploitation. Establishment of industries basing on these resources, as outlined against the respective minerals is now in sight.

# OWARDS A HEALTHIER AND HAPPIER LIFE

## *Intensified Efforts By*

### *State Animal*

### *Husbandry And Veterinary Services*

The focus of the Plan is directed to stimulate agricultural production on clear identified programmes designated to bridge the gap between availability and demand of the protective food which the country in general and the State in particular are in acute shortage. It is needless to mention that Animal Husbandry Schemes have a vital role to play in the intensive production of three essential protective foods, namely, milk and milk products, meat and meat products, eggs and chicks.

The cattle of the State are non-descript and poor in performance, the cows are low yielders and the bullocks are of poor draught capacity. The attempts have, therefore, been made by the State Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department to upgrade the indigenous cows with the help of Red Sindhi and Hariana and Jersey bulls. To upgrade the entire cow and buffalo population, large numbers of pure

breed bulls will be required which are not available. To solve this problem of non-availability coupled with that of finding money for their maintenance, breeding is done by artificial insemination method in some areas where facilities are available. Besides Artificial Insemination Centre, the main programme of better breeding is undertaken through Artificial Insemination under Key Village Scheme. This Scheme aiming at all-round improvement of Cattle within specified limits with superior germ-plasm was initiated during the 1st Plan. During the 1st Plan period five Key Village Blocks with 20 Key Village Units were established covering 12,000 breedable cows which accounts for nearly 0.5 per cent of the total cow population of the State. The Key Village Programme was intensified in the subsequent year and by end of 1968-69 there were altogether, 19 Key Village Blocks with 194 Key Village Units functioning in the State. This covers

nearly 1.8 lakhs of breedable cows which accounts nearly for 41 per cent of the total cattle population of the State.

To educate the villagers regarding the benefits of feeding-concentrates for milk production, a feeding trial was conducted in a selected Key Village Block. The experiment indicated that the percentage of increase in the milk yield in case of Desi cows came to 60 per cent and in case of grade cows 68.60 per cent and the monetary benefit calculated on the present price level arising out of feeding in respect of Desi cows was 60.60 per cent whereas in case of grade cows it was 69 per cent.

Besides upgrading the cattle under Key Village Scheme we have 306 normal Artificial Insemination Centres functioning in the State and over 503 bulls have been stationed at different Blocks for upgrading by natural service. Stray bulls are removed under the Mass Castration Programme. Without Mass Castration Programme there is no likelihood to make any headways towards improvement of cattle by providing artificial insemination facilities improved by breeding bulls. There are about 50,000 stray bulls in the State and every year 5,000 stray bulls are added.

For efficient execution of the breeding programme, taking all allied factors into consideration, the State has been broadly divided into three breeding zones, namely, Hariana Zone, Red Sindhi Zone and Cross Breeding Zone.

### **Hariana Zone**

The districts of Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Balasore, Bolangir

and Kalahandi come under Hariana Zone (excepting some areas of Puri, Balasore, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Sambalpur where breeding is carried on with Red Sindhi).

### **The Red Sindhi Zone**

The districts of Koraput, Phulbani and Sundargarh (excepting some areas in Koraput and Phulbani where breeding is done with Hariana) comprise the Red Sindhi Zone.

### **The Cross Breeding Zone**

The Cross Breeding Zone is very restricted and has been introduced in an area of about 10 miles around Koraput town by stationing Jersey Bulls. This Cross Breeding is now being gradually extended to other areas. This is now being done in the I. C. D. area falling in Puri and Cuttack districts.

### **Upgrading *vs.* Selective Breeding**

The State Government in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had undertaken a comprehensive scheme at two District Livestock Breeding Farms in Bhanjanagar and Bolangir to find out if upgrading or selective breeding is economical under Orissa conditions in respect of the two local type of cattle known as Ghumusar Cattle at Bhanjanagar and Khariar Cattle at Bolangir. This experiment continued for a number of years and the results obtained after close study of the potential abilities of these type of cattle showed that grading up was quicker and gave better results as compared to selective breeding.

The main object of the cattle breeding scheme is to increase milk production for human consumption and to produce better types of bullocks. In Orissa for a human population of 1.75 crores, *per capita* consumption of milk works out to hardly 1.0 oz., only as against 10. oz. recommended by nutrition experts.

Besides limited supply of milk from Government farms, Rural Dairy Farms have recently been started at Kalyani near Phulnakhara in Puri district. The second unit has been located at Remuna in Balasore district. One new farm at Kalahandi started in the annual Plan, is continuing to supply milk to the Bhawanipatna town and to produce seed materials. There are 6 Government Livestock Farms to serve as centres for producing bulls for upgrading. These farms only produce very limited number of breeding bulls required for the breeding programme of the State. These farms also serve as the Demonstration Farms of the State for the scientific breeding and feeding management.

Apart from the above, one Rural Dairy Extension farm has been established at Kuarmunda to supply pure and better milk to the Steel Township of Rourkella. The farm has not yet been started in its full swing. The work is in progress to make it run in its full swing. This farm at Kuarmunda maintains 194 animals and produces about 5,000 litres per month.

Besides a pilot scheme for collection and marketing of milk at Kaimati in Dhenkanal district has been established. Under the scheme about 9,500 litres of Milk are collected and marketed in Dhenkanal town and its suburbs every month.

At present 191 animals are being maintained in the scheme. This is a co-operative dairy scheme.

### Cuttack Milk Union Scheme

To make more milk available to the consumers in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar one milk plant has been installed at Phulnakhara midway between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. Under the Cuttack Milk Union Scheme surplus milk from surrounding rural areas are hauled to the Milk Plant and pasturised and supplied to the urban areas through the Animal Husbandry Department. The milk of rural dairy farm at Kalyani is also processed through the Cuttack Milk Supply Scheme.

The Cuttack Milk Union Scheme was first implemented on the 4th November 1963 and on that day only 38 litres of milk was collected. During the year 1963-64 the average daily collection increased to 648 litres. It went on rising and presently the average daily collection was about 3,000 litres and with Intensive Cattle Development Programme in operation it is hoped to reach the target of daily average milk collection of 6,000 litres.

### Intensive Cattle Development Project

The Intensive Cattle Development Block functioning in the milk shed area of Phulnakhara and Niali delta covers a population of one lakh of breedable cows that is 3.4 per cent of the total cow population of the State. The Project covers community development blocks of Govindpur II, Niali, Kakatpur, Gbp. Nimpara and Baliana, where out of one lakh cows, 70,000 cows, will be observed through artificial insemination and the rest 30,000 through natural breeding. The Project aims at increasing milk production to the tune of 30 per cent in each of the milk shed areas during the Fourth Plan period.

It will not be out of place to mention here that the Utkal Gomangal Samiti which is a body devoted to cattle welfare is carrying on its work of better breeding by stationing improved bulls in several places. The State Government is giving annual grant to this benevolent institution in furthering and expanding its activities of rearing and supplying improved bulls for upgrading work.

In spite of all these programmes we have still a long way to go to improve the cattle population of the State. Though we have a cattle population of nearly 108.84 lakhs out of which female over 3 years are 30.38 lakhs still milk is a rare commodity in Orissa and it will take a long time to provide milk to the entire population according to the standard recommended by nutrition experts.

At present there are 353 Veterinary Dispensaries and 1,134 Veterinary Stockman Centres functioning in the State. The livestock population in the State works out approximately to 1.65 crores as per livestock census of 1966. But as per the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the State should have 660 Veterinary Dispensaries and 3,300 Veterinary Stockman Centres.

In order to produce and supply biologicals to the various institutions for the treatment of the cases one Biological Product Institute is functioning at Bhubaneswar. This institute is now in progress to produce viral vaccine to meet the demand of the State.

### SMALL SAVINNGS COLLECTIONS IN ORISSA

Year	Net collection
	Rs.
1945 to 1950-51	
First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	94,70,000
Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	3,46,18,000
Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	7,43,71,153
1966-67	13,95,49,000
1967-68	2,96,56,000
1968-69	3,56,24,000
	3,68,77,000

# After Care Services In Orissa

The scheme of After Care Services aims at taking care of the prisoners after their release from the jails and to find out ways and means for their rehabilitation either socially or vocationally so that they can earn their livelihood honestly and may not revert to crime. The principal aim of the scheme is to reduce the number of offenders. With this end in view, seven District After Care Shelters and two Central Homes have been established in the State since the Second Plan period. During the period from January, 1969, to date, 222 released prisoners have been admitted into the homes and shelters out of which 204 have been rehabilitated and one reverted to crime.

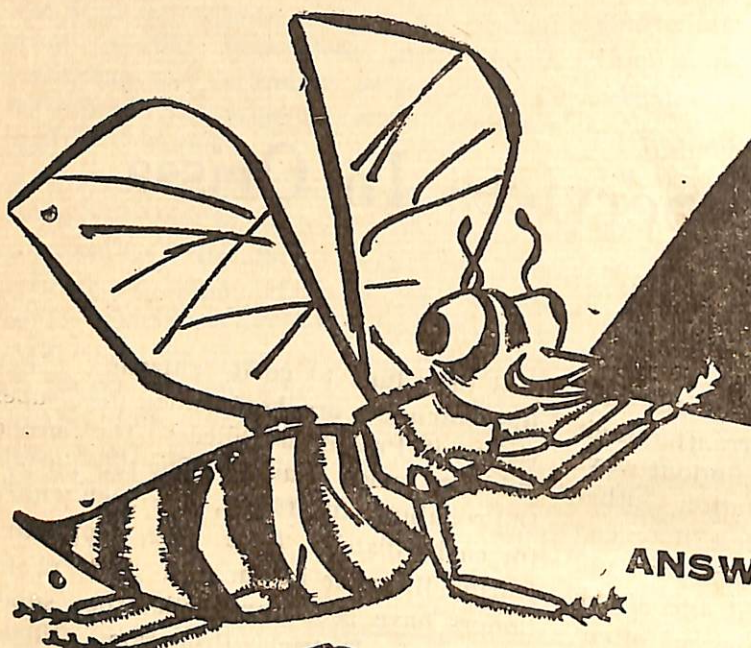
The aim and object of the Probation Services Scheme are to take care of the first offenders instead of remanding them to jail custody so that they may not get criminal contamination. All offenders are not habituals. Some of them are made offenders by circumstances. If proper guidance are given to these circumstantial offenders, they may not revert to crime

and may turn to good citizens. These first offenders are kept under the supervision of Probation Officers for proper guidance and counsel. For this purpose 13 Probation Officers, i.e., one such Officer for each district have been appointed. During the year in question 288 probationers have been kept under the supervision of District Probation Officers of whom 21 have been reverted to crime.

Welfare Services have been introduced in the District Jails to look after the welfare of the prisoners. 14 Welfare Officers (12 male and 2 lady) have been appointed to look to the welfare of both the male and female prisoners inside the jail and outside. They keep a liaison between the prisoners inside the jail and their families outside so that the prisoner may not feel the monotony of prison life. The main aim of the scheme is to create a healthy atmosphere inside the jail by counselling and guidance so that the prisoner would be fit for after-care work and could be turned to a good citizen. They also play an important role to arrange the release of the prisoners on furlough and parole.



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## Forest Based Industries In Mayurbhanj

Mayurbhanj is very rich in forests. The total land area of the district is 10,416 Sq. kms. (40.22 Sq. miles). Out of this 4,783 Sq. kms. (1.847 Sq. miles) or 46 per cent are covered with forests. Nearly 50 per cent of these forests yield timber and other forest produce, which are available to the market. The rest are for the use of the local tenants and residents.

Simlipal, covering an area of 836.50 Sq. miles, is the most important Research Forest Block and is responsible for the bulk of the timber output of the district. It provides the State Exchequer with more than 25 per cent of the total revenue from timber. It is still in a developing stage and when fully developed will produce almost five times the timber it yields now. It is also a store house of many important minor forest-produces like myrabolans, arrow-root, honey, wax, many non-edible oil-seeds and many medicinal plants.

The main forest product of the district is timber. It is estimated that the forests of the district produce nearly 55,000 cu.m. (2 million c.ft.) of round timber annually, out of which nearly 45,000 cu.m. or 16,00,000 c.ft. cater for the needs of consumers outside the district. Most of this goes outside the State, mainly to West Bengal.

Besides fuel, which is mostly consumed locally, other important forest produces obtained from the Government forests are Sabai grass, Tassar Cocoon, Kendu leaves, Mohua Seeds, Kusum, Karanj and Neem seeds, Myrabolans, Sunari Bark, Pot stones, Honey, Wax, Arrowroot, Sal resin, Nuxvomica seeds, Dhaura and Genduli gums and a large number of products used in medicine. The annual yield of a few industrially usable items is given below :—

Sabai grass	.. 3,000 tonnes (both from Government & private plantations).
-------------	---

Tassar Cocoons	.. . 20 million
Kendu leaves	.. 3,000 quintals
Mohua seeds	.. 10,000 quintals
Kusum, Karanj & Neem Seeds	300 quintals
Myrabolans	.. 2,000 quintals
Sunari Bark	.. 200 quintals
Arrowroot	.. 100 quintals
Pot stones	.. 3,000 cum.

Karanjia	... 3
Rairangpur	... 2
Jashipur	... 2

Besides these, seven Saw Mills at Balasore also depend on timber from this district. A few more Saw Mills are under erection at Balasore which would be depending on timbers from Mayurbhanj.

A very important minor forest-produce which has come into prominence very recently is the 'Sal seed'. The 'Sal Oil' or 'Sal butter', which can be obtained from Sal seed, has a very prospective foreign market and will be a very important foreign exchange earner. The forests of the district are mainly Sal forests and a minimum of 5,000 tonnes of sal seeds, which will be available for extraction of 'Sal butter', can be obtained from these forests.

Furniture making and oil extraction are the other small-scale forest based industries which are worth the name. Though there are a few furniture factories at Baripada, Rairangpur and other places these almost border on cottage industries. The few oil mills which consume non-edible forest seeds mainly run on agricultural oil-seeds.

Important forest based cottage industry products are—

Bamboo, which is another important forest-produce, though not found naturally in the forests, has been extensively planted by the villagers throughout the district. It is mainly used as a house building and fencing material locally. But annually 2,000 to 2,500 tonnes are sent to paper mills in West Bengal.

- (1) Sabai rope and furniture
- (2) Tassar silk products
- (3) Stone wares
- (4) Furnitures
- (5) Door and window frames and shutters.

Saw Mills are the main small-scale forest based industries which exist in the district today. There are 22 Saw Mills in the district at the following places:—

Baripada	... 9
Badampahar	... 6

Though quite a few industries utilise the forest products of this district, a considerable part of these products shall remain unextracted or unused. Mayurbhanj is very conveniently situated. Two National Highways, Calcutta-Madras and Calcutta-Bombay, pass through the district. Calcutta and Jamashedpur, two

important consuming industrial centres, are only 250 kms. and 150 kms. respectively from Baripada, the district head quarters, connected with very good roads. River Budhabalang, which could be a source of industrial water, flows by. Thus, Baripada should be considered a very suitable place for setting up industries, particularly the forest based ones.

Sal is the most important timber species found in the forest of the district and Sal forests comprise about 90 per cent of the total forest area. The remaining 10 per cent are very rich in species important as industrial raw materials and have remained unutilised so far.

These miscellaneous forest comprise a host of species with straight cylindrical boles yielding light timber, very suitable for veneering. The annual yield of these species, including mango, will be well over 200,000 c. ft. Besides these, very valuable furnishing timbers like Champa (*Michaelia champaca*), Gamhar (*Gmelina arborea*), Piasal (*Patro carpus marsupium*), Toon (*Cedrela toona*), are also abundantly available from these forests. There will, therefore, be enough material for supporting a large plywood factory, capable of producing both tea-chest and commercial plywood. As a large quantity of mango and other suitable species like Chhachina (*Alstonia Scholaris*), Simul (*Salmalia*

*malabarica*), Kadam (*Autocephalus Cadamba*), *Ailanthus excelsa*, *sterculia* species are available, this factory could also produce packing cases in good numbers.

About 70,000 trees are felled annually in the Simlipal Hills. The tops and branches of these trees are usually left in the forests to rot and burn. The approximate quantity of such material will be 15,000 tonnes. A third of this material, i.e., about 5,000 tonnes can be utilised for manufacture of hard boards. This quantity will be doubled with more intensive management of the Simlipal forests, for which proposals are under-way. To this can be added the surplus bamboos from village plantations and surplus Sabai and other grasses from the Government as well as private plantations. These materials can be sufficient for a hard board factory at Baripada.

M/s. Utkal Contractors and Joinery Private, Ltd. of Sambalpur have already taken lease for collection of Sal Seeds from Mayurbhanj. If everything goes well with them they will set up a Sal Oil Extraction Plant in the district within a year or two. This will be a major industry, providing employment to thousands of labourers, both in the field and at the factory.

Thus, at the moment, there is scope for setting up the following large scale forest based industries in Mayurbhanj—

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	No. of units suggested	Materials available	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5
1	Plywood cases and packing	1	(a) A host of species including mango. Simul, Chhachina, Kadam, Ailanthus excelsa Sterculia Species, Kydia calycina, Adina cordifolia Myrtregyna parviflora.	6,000 cum. 200,000 cft.
2	Hard Board	1	(a) Tops and branches of felled trees. (b) Champa, Gambhar Toon, Rosewood, etc. (b) Bamboo, Sabai and other grasses.	5,000 tonnes (10,000 tonnes with intensive management.) 3,500 to 4,000 tonnes with intensive management.
3	Sal Oil	1	Sal Seed	5,000 tonnes

Besides, there is scope for developing a number of small-scale industries as discussed below :—

(a) *Saw Mills and Allied Factories*—The existing 22 Saw Mills in the district and nine (including 2 proposed) in Balasore, which depend on timber produced in this district, consume about 80 per cent of that timber. At least 5 more Saw Mills can be set up with the available timber. With

the increasing demand for timber, a steady and growing market for these miscellaneous timbers could develop if these were seasoned and treated. There is scope for at least two sets of seasoning kilns and wood preservation Plants in the district, one at Baripada and the other at Badampahar. These will help better utilisation of the timber resources of the district.

(b) *Carpentry Shops*—Piasal, a very important furnishing timber of the region, is available in good quantities from the Simlipal Forests. About 1,000 large sized trees of this species yielding more than 1,500 cu.m. (50,000 c. ft.) of timber is felled annually in these forests. Besides piasal, other timbers used in furnishing, like champa, toon, gamhar and, to a limited extent, rose wood, are also available from the Simlipals. These timbers could support at least two furniture factories to begin with one at Baripada and the other at Rairangpur. These factories could also produce doors and window frames and shutters, which are in great demand in the adjacent populated areas to the north and to the east of the district.

(c) *Turnery Units*—Timber used for manufacture of tool handles, cart axles and other turnery works like Weaving-Mill accessories are also plentifully available in the district. These are timber from the Indian axle-wood tree (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Koim (*Adina cordifolia*), Gudi Koim (*Mytragena praviflora*), *Gardenia latifolia*, etc. At present approximately a lakh of rough dress cart axles are sent out from the district to Balasore and West Bengal annually. Finishing is done at the consumers' end. Finished cart axles and other turnery goods can be prepared here and sent out to the market. There is enough material for at least turneries, one at Baripada and the other at Rairangpur. These turneries can be established either independently or along with the carpentry shops to make them composite and complete units, as a certain amount of turnery work is useful to cabinet-makers.

(d) *Rope Making Unit*—Three thousand tonnes of Sabai grass are produced in the district. Out of this two thousand tonnes had been previously consumed by a paper mill in West Bengal. The lease of paper mill has expired and paper mills are no longer interested in Sabai grass. This grass is now available to the local industry. Sabai rope making is a very important cottage industry in the district. A large number of people earn their livelihood for a major part of the year from this cottage industry. This cottage industry, therefore, should be encouraged. But all of this extra 2,000 tonnes of grass will not be consumed by the cottage industry alone. Nearly 1,500 tonnes can be used by a small rope making factory. Agave species which also yield good quality fibre are also available in the district. There is also much scope for propagation of Sisal (*Agave Sisalana*). This can be grown quickly, and can yield very high quality fibre and can be used for rope making in the factory.

(e) *Pharmaceutical Industry*—The forests of the district abound in a large variety of medicinal plants, the most important of which is Patal Garud (*Rouwolfia Serpentina*). This plant is also being planted on a large scale near Baripada and to a small extent at other places. These plantation and natural sources can yield 10,000 Kgs. of roots. Besides Patal Garud, other important forest products with medicinal properties are nux-vomica, Ashok-bark, Lodha bark, wild-turmeric, etc., are available in sizeable quantities. A small pharmaceutical industry can find enough material to keep itself busy throughout the year.

(f) *Tassar Textile Factory*—Tassar cocoon produced in Mayurbhanj has become world famous. Bulk of the Tassar-Cocoon produced in Orissa comes from Mayurbhanj. During the ex-Durbar Administration a Tassar Textile Industry flourished in the district, which later on had to be closed down for some reason other than a drop of demand of Tassar fabric in the market. The demand has since increased considerably. In fact, Tassar has found a foreign market. It is, however, worthwhile reviving the Tassar Textile Mill at Baripada.

(g) *Bidi Manufacturing Unit*—Three thousand quintals of kendu leaves are produced in the district. These leaves are sent outside presently. A part of these leaves could support a Bidi

Manufacturing Unit on a cottage industry scale.

(h) *Hard Board Industry*—About 15,000 tonnes of tops and branches of the trees felled in Simlipal are not extracted due to heavy extraction cost. About 5,000 tonnes of these tops and branches can be used by the Hard Board Industry. The remaining 10,000 tonnes will not be utilized. A large quantity of Charcoal can be manufactured with this residual wood waste.

Entrepreneurs from the district and neighbouring places may find it worthwhile to plan industries as suggested above for a further utilisation of the rich forest products of Mayurbhanj as well as providing employment to hundreds of skilled and unskilled persons of the district.

(Courtesy : The Udyoga)

# In the Educational Front

## PRIMARY EDUCATION

(a) During the period between January, 1969, and January, 1970, the Non-Government Primary Schools in Orissa received Rs. 6 lakhs by way of grant from the State Government for reconstruction and repair of school buildings and as many as 1,000 posts were provided for the New Primary School teachers in the different educational districts of Orissa.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

142 full deficit taken over high schools were converted into fullfledged Government institutions with effect from the 1st March 1969.

The following new educational districts have been created in the State with effect from the 20th March 1969 in addition to the existing 20 such districts :—

1. Jagatsinghpur

2. Athagarh

3. Pattamundai

4. Dolipur (Jajpur Road)

5. Bhubaneswar

6. Nayagarh

7. Balasore II

8. Rairangpur

9. Anandapur

10. Padampur

11. Deogarh

12. Rourkela

13. Titlagarh

14. Nawapada

15. Dharamgarh

16. Rayagada

17. Jeypore

18. Baliguda

19. Chhatrapur

20. Parlakhemundi



Six Government high schools in the following places have been opened during the 1969-70 session.

1. Two high schools one at Unit-II and the other at Unit-IX in Bhubaneswar in the district of Puri.
2. Three high schools at Chelliagarh, Machhkund and Santasasikhal in the district of Ganjam.
3. One high school at Tiringi in the district of Mayurbhanj.

### COLLEGE EDUCATION

The Women's College located at Bhubaneswar shifted to its new building on the 2nd January 1969.

The management of the Evening College, Cuttack, was taken over by Government from the Utkal University during the month of January, 1969.

The conference of the Principals of both the Government and Non-Government Colleges of the State was held from the 12th May 1969 to the 14th May 1969 in the premises of the S. C. S. College, Puri. About 40 Principals attended the Conference. The D. P. I. (H.E.) presided over the Conference. Various educational problems were discussed and decisions taken. On the 13th May 1969, the Minister for Education and U. G. C. team attended the Conference.

A Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission with two representatives from the State visited the State during May 10th to 15th and had general discussion on the problems of Education referring particularly to U. G. C. assistance

to the Colleges and Universities in the State and other connected educational problems.

The Committee discussed with the Vice-Chancellors of the three Universities. The Committee met the Education Minister, the Education Secretary and the Director of Public Instruction (Higher Education) in the Conferences. It also met the Principals of some big Colleges in the State and discussed problems with them along with the member of staff.

Pre-University Science class with 128 seats including 64 seats in Chemistry, Biology and Zoology groups and honours in English with 16 seats were opened in the Rama Devi Women's College, Bhubaneswar, with effect from the current session.

Pre-University Arts class with 64 seats was opened in the Rourkela Science College from the current session.

First Year Science class with 96 seats including 64 seats in Biology were opened in the N. C. College, Jajpur, from the current session.

Honours classes in Mathematics and English were started at the 2nd year degree class in Arts in Dhenkanal College.

The number of seats were increased in the 1st and 2nd year degree classes in Arts in Dhenkanal College from 80 to 96 and 64 to 80, respectively.

Honours in Psychology at the 2nd year Arts stage was opened in the S. C. S. College, Puri, during the current session.

## WOMEN'S EDUCATION

The following Girls' M. E. Schools were upgraded to Girls' High Schools with Class VIII during July, 1969.

1. Hindol Girls' M. E. School, Dhenkanal.
2. B. K. Bidhabashram, Puri.
3. Girls' M. E. School, Jagannathpur, Cuttack.
4. Girls' M. E. School, Ramakrushnapur, Cuttack.
5. Girls' M. E. School, Badachana, Cuttack.

Co-education was introduced in the Girls' M. E. School, Khetribarpur in the district of Ganjam and the Girls' M. E. School, Badapada in the district of Cuttack.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

An Orissa Schools contingent consisting of 9 athletes, 2 wrestlers, 2 players of badminton including three officials were deputed to participate in the XIV National School Games, Winter Meet, which was held from the 3rd to 7th January 1969 in Delhi. The wrestler from Orissa won a gold medal in Bantam Weight series of Wrestling Competitions.

The State contingent including 20 athletes in the age-group 14—18 drawn from the different schools participated at the National Games at Jullunder from 20th to 24th January 1969.

A total of 3 Gold and 12 Silver and 2 Bronze medals in Track and Field items were won by them which is unprecedented for the State in the recent years.

A Two-Week Hockey Coaching with effect from the 26th January 1969 was conducted by Major Dhyan Chand, the world famous hockey player and Chief National Coach for Hockey at Cuttack where students drawn from nearly 20 Colleges and Universities received coaching.

The State contingent consisting of 40 members including 5 officials participated in the XV National Schools Championship held at Poona from the 29th November 1969 to the 2nd December 1969. Three teams, viz., Basket Ball for boys, girls and Football participated in the competition. Orissa Football team scored the maximum number of goals against Pandichery by breaking its own record of 1966.

## N. C. C. &amp; A. C. C.

34 N. C. C. (Boys) Cadets and 10 Girl Cadets along with two N. C. C. Officers of this State participated in the Republic Day Parade at Delhi on the 26th January 1969.

One Senior Division Lady Lecturer and 9 Senior Division (Gents) Lecturers were deputed to undergo Pre-Commissioned Training held at Gwalior which commenced from the 1st April 1969 to the 29th June 1969 and the 2nd April 1969 to the 30th June 1969, respectively.

Twenty assistant teachers were also deputed to undergo the Pre-Commissioned Training held at Kamptee from the 5th April 1969 to the 3rd June 1969.

## SANSKRIT EDUCATION

A New Government Tol was opened at Ramoji Matha in Sundergarh Town and necessary staff along with financial grants sanctioned.

Diet allowance amounting to Rs. 12,000 was given to Ramdhin Sanskrit College for payment to the students residing in hostel.

## HINDI EDUCATION

A building grant of Rs. 25,000 was released in favour of U. P. Rastrabhasa Prachar Sabha, Cuttack, for completion of the Rastrabhasa building.

The Mandal meeting was held on 22-3-1969 at Agra and Shri R. K. Misra, Hindi Education Officer of the Education Directorate, attended the meeting of the Kendriya Hindi Sikhya Mandal.

A financial assistance of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, for development of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking State in favour of Hindi Rastrabhasa Parishad, Puri.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION

A sum of Rs. 1,00,841.05 was paid to the Orissa State Council of Child Welfare for maintenance of the Schools for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb at Bhubaneswar and a sum of Rs. 45,000 was also paid to the Kalavikaskendra, Cuttack, for development of the building and its hostel.

## ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education Centres were started in all the districts particularly in Dhenkanal and Puri where pilot projects

are in operation, with a view to include illiterate adults for achieving literacy. It has also been decided to organise Adult Education Centres in all the districts in the rural areas for educating the illiterate adults in 5—10 blocks in each district.

The Audiovisual Officer of the Education Directorate attended a Seminar on Audiovisual Education at New Delhi held to discuss the needs to expand audio-visual activities in the State and is actively engaged in organising Audiovisual (film) shows in rural areas.

The State participated in the National Adult Education Seminar and Conference held at Gauhati, Assam, where the question of expansion of Adult Education Programme was discussed.

A film library is proposed to be started in the Directorate of Education with a good number of films having branches in 5 Zones of the State for propagation of National integration ideas.

## STATE AWARD FOR TEACHERS

The State Award for Teachers was conferred by the Governor of Orissa to 33 teachers both Primary and Secondary Schools on 26-1-1969 at Rabindramandap, Bhubaneswar.

## FLOOD & CYCLONE RELIEF

A total sum of Rs. 31,50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Inspectors of Schools and District Inspectors of Schools for repairs and reconstruction of educational institutions damaged in cyclone during 1968.

A sum of Rs. 20,00,000 was placed at the disposal of the Directorate of Community Development Department by the Revenue Department for repairs of the primary school buildings damaged in cyclone occurred during 1968.

A sum of Rs. 14,00,000 was also placed at the disposal of the Inspectors of Schools, District Inspectors of Schools, Principals of all Government Colleges, all Universities and the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, as compensation towards loss of income on account of remission of fees granted during 1967 to the students belonging to flood and cyclone affected areas.

#### IMPORTANT EVENTS

The Teachers' Day was observed on the 5th September 1969, in all educational institutions throughout the State. Eighteen

teachers and their dependants were granted financial assistance from the Teachers' Welfare Fund by the State Working Committee for the National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare, Orissa.

#### PLAN ACTIVITIES

Of the Plan outlay of Rs. 14.25 crores for the 4th Plan period the provision for the year is Rs. 92.60 lakhs. The provision includes the following broad items.

Total — 92.60 lakhs

Buildings (including spill-over works) 34.76 lakhs.

The provisions chiefly comprise opening of higher classes in institutions. The new features in this year's plan are free education at Class VI and Class VIII and introduction of Agriculture in the School Curriculum.

## PEOPLES' BANK

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

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

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

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

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

# Orissa Government Press A Decade Of Development 1960-1970

## THE OLD LADY OF BUXIBAZAR

The Orissa Government Press which started almost from a scratch in the year 1936 had, in its initial stage, meagre machinery and equipments which were quite inadequate to handle the State Government printing. Though, no doubt, some additions were made subsequently, it was almost a proverbial drop in the ocean. Consequently Government printing had to rely heavily on private presses which was certainly no answer to the problem. As the Press was housed in old and dilapidated buildings taken on rent at Buxibazar and some other places in the town of Cuttack with patchy additions and alterations here and there from time to time to make room for expansion, it gradually grew

into a sort of ill-managed malgodown with confusion and trouble in its day-to-day work. Evidently, therefore, during forties and fifties of this century the Government Press had a precarious existence and was a great bottle-neck for the State administration. Its total population and Annual receipts were only 1,120, Rs. 2,73,305 respectively by the year 1959-60.

## HOW THE PRESS REJUVENATED

Some amount of money was, no doubt, spent for purchase of a few machines during 2nd Plan period but it fell far short of the actual requirement. An ambitious Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 66.83 lakhs was prepared for the reorganisation and expansion of the Government Press during the 3rd Plan period

but only a sum of Rs. 25.90 lakhs was sanctioned therefor and subsequently a sum of Rs. 17.30 lakhs was sanctioned under annual plans for the above purpose. All these, though quite inadequate in consideration of the total requirement went a long way in improving the productive capacity of the Press. In the meanwhile a new building for the Government Press which was started at Madhupatna during the 2nd Plan period was completed and brought into use. In order to relieve the congestion at Buxibazar, the Secretariat Press, the State Stationery Office, the Typewriter Repair Section, Government Book Depot, etc., were shifted to Madhupatna leaving only the Forms Press to function at Buxibazar. With the addition of machinery and equipments procured with the funds sanctioned by Government during the 3rd Plan period and the new building constructed at Madhupatna an all-out and even desperate effort was made to place the Press on an even keel by properly organising and expanding it within the resources available. This almost meant a titanic struggle as Government Press had to fight on two fronts, one to keep its own house in order and the other to grapple with efficiency the on-rush of work-load which came in due to the implementation of the Plan Schemes. However quite satisfactory results emerged out of all this and gradually it became possible for the Press not only to increase its production but also reduce the private printing almost to nil. It also achieved a great success in handling

its work in other spheres concerning it. The following facts are but a few indications of the achievements of the Press during the last decade.

### **Production**

Its total annual production in terms of impressions which stood at 98, 062, 900 in 1960-61 came to 141, 683, 988 by the year 1968-69.

### **Receipts**

The annual receipt of the Press which stood at Rs. 3,37,000 in 1960-61 came to about Rs. 17.46 lakhs during the year 1968-69 excluding the receipt on account of printing work done for other Government departments, etc., which is shown as a minor head under expenditure Budget of the Press.

### **Printing at Private Presses**

The cost of private printing which stood at Rs. 2, 34, 362 in 1960-61 came down to Rs. 44, 772 by the year 1968-69.

### **Expansion and Reorganisation**

The main Government Press, Cuttack constituted at present consists of the Secretariat Press, State Stationery Office, Typewriter Repair Sections, Publication Branch and Government Book Depot and the Forms Press at Buxibazar, Cuttack. The total number of workers in the Main Press at Cuttack is about 1,801. The Press at Madhupatna is working in three shifts round the clock besides the normal shift and the Press at Buxibazar is working two shifts from 6-00 A. M. to 10-00 P. M.

With the merger of Ex-State areas the Ex-Durbar Presses at Kalahandi, Athamallik, Khandapara, Hindol, Dhenkanal, Nayagarh, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Bamra, Boudh came under the control of the Government Press. Subsequently some of these presses were brought and amalgamated with the Main Government Press at Cuttack leaving only the Branch Presses at Bolangir, Keonjhar, Bamra and Chatrapur. Only one machine of the Ex-Durbar Press at Baripada was amalgamated with the Main Government Press at Cuttack and the rest was given as gift to the Utkal University by the then Ruler of the said Ex-State. Besides there are at present 3 more Branches of the Press namely Secretariat (Confidential) Branch Press, Raj Bhavan Press and Typewriter Repair Section at Bhubaneswar. In the year 1964 the Samanta Chandra Sekhar Press of Khandapara was reopened there.

Due to transportation bottle-necks and other difficulties it has become almost an uphill task to supply from Cuttack standard and non-standard forms to various indenting Officers of the State in time. In order to meet the situation, particularly, in printing and supply of forms, steps have been taken to reorganise and expand the existing Branch Presses and open new ones in district headquarters where there is none at present. The existing branch presses are also at present, printing and supplying forms to the indenting officers of the adjoining areas which results in some economy.

Government have also sanctioned establishment of two new Branch Presses one at Sundargarh and the other at Baripada and steps are being taken to open them as soon as possible after arranging necessary accommodation for them. Besides printing forms and other works and undertaking printing work, that is urgently required in the concerned districts, the Branch Presses are proving useful in some other ways also. Show cases of Government publications have been provided in them to boost up Press receipts and to provide facilities to the general public to have the Government publications in their respective districts.

### **Text-Book Press**

Another branch press known as the Text-book Press was started at Bhubaneswar in the year 1962 to print the text-books of Primary Classes nationalised by Government. It successfully handled the work for which it was meant and printed all the text-books nationalised by Government for classes I to V.

### **Quality Printing**

Previously the Press was accustomed only to print rush jobs and nothing in way of quality publication was being handled by it. But since 1961 quality printing has been introduced and it has come to stay as a normal feature of the Press. Some of its quality printings can well vie with commercial printing and as such have received high commendations from the authorities concerned.



For facility of better control of printing and distribution of text-books Government transferred in the year 1966 its control to Education Department from Commerce Department which is the administrative Department of the Government Press.

### Workshop

A mechanical and electrical workshop is functioning in the Government Press to undertake speedy repairs of the machines and manufacture of petty spare parts. Rewinding of electrical motors, etc., and resharpening of cutting knives are also taken up in the workshop. Consequent upon the gradual increase in the number of the machines of this Press from year to year the work-load of the workshop has also considerably increased. An automobile workshop has also been opened for repairs of motor vehicles owned by the Press.

### School of Printing and Allied Trades

There is a School of Printing and Allied Trades attached to the Press which imparts training in Supervisory Course and various operative trades. Steps are being taken to start this year an Apprenticeship Training School under Apprenticeship Act, 1961 in the Government Press.

### Litho. Printing and Process blocks

With the help of the students and Instructors of the School lithographic printing and preparation of process blocks for letterpress printing are being done which has added, so to say, new feathers to the crown of glory of the

Press and has also become a source of financial advantage to Government.

### Oriya Typewriter

An Oriya Typewriter Keyboard has been designed by Superintendent, Orissa Government Press on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government under his Chairmanship. Out of 2,000 Oriya Typewriters so far procured 1,876 typewriters have been supplied to different Government Departments and offices for their use. Steps are being taken for procurement of a further batch of Oriya Typewriters to give impetus to the use of Oriya as State language in different Government Offices and Department.

### Oriya Mono. Machine

There are no Oriya Mono. and Lino. Composing machines for which execution of printing work of Government in Oriya is very much handicapped. On the basis of materials furnished to M/s. Monotype Corporation, England they have manufactured Oriya Mono. matrices, Keyboards and Casting Machines which are being brought into use. After trying them for some time the Oriya Mono. Keyboard, etc. will be finalised.

### Oriya Lino Machine

For designing a Keyboard for Oriya Lino. Composing machine certain script reforms are absolutely necessary. For this purpose Government appointed an

Expert Committee and their report was submitted to Government for approval. The matter is under further examination and research.

### THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT

Though the Government Press including its Branch Presses achieved remarkable progress in all its spheres still there is much lee-way to make up. The Forms Press at Buxibazar is still housed in rented buildings which are quite old and dilapidated. To make the matter worse, some of them which were requisitioned by Government have been de-requisitioned in the meanwhile and consequently it has created a painful predicament for the Government Press to vacate these buildings. However steps are being taken to house the said Press by shifting it to Branch Presses already existing and to be opened and to build a Central Forms Press at a suitable site.

Though, no doubt, the Press has added substantially to its resources in way of machinery and equipments during the 3rd plan and subsequent annual plan periods it has not yet been possible to purchase highly sophisticated and efficient machines due to dearth of resources. Besides, the Press is preponderantly manual particularly in composing and binding side which have to be mechanised to strike a balance between the man-power and machine-power so that the reorganisation and expansion can be effected on a rational basis.

Though, the Press is an industrial concern to all its intents and purposes its administrative set-up is in the lines of a Government office and as such it often finds itself at bay to withstand the impact of labour laws. This, therefore, necessary to change the organisational pattern of the Press to bring it in line with the industrial organisations in the public sector.

Though some welfare facilities have been provided for the Press for its workers it has to be enhanced and has to be given greater attention in order to maintain proper management and labour relations and to improve the morale of the workers. Other deficiencies which are want of sufficient residential quarters, want of an ambulance room for giving medical facilities to the workers, etc., have to be removed to make the Press an ideal industrial concern in the Public Sector.

### SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

Though an out lay of Rs. 108 lakhs was proposed for the 4th Plan for the Orissa Government Press only a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs has been allotted. However with the help of the financial assistance that can be available steps will be taken to increase the pace of reorganisation and expansion of the Press so that it can come to its own in all its spheres in no distant future. For improving the administrative pattern of the Press it is contemplated to convert it to a full-fledged Directorate and provide various facilities and amenities

for the workers. Along with re-organisation and expansion of the main Press, steps are being taken to develop and expand the Branch Presses so that they can be viable and suitable units. When their organisational set-up comes to the required level supplementary District Gazettes incorporating therein all unimportant notices, land acquisition notices etc., relating to the district will be printed there as is being done now at Chatrapur. Further, Type writer mechanics will also be stationed in the Branch Presses so that they can attend the Government offices of the districts concerned to repair their typewriters and duplicators which will be

convenient and economical. Further, stationery and forms sub-depots may be opened there in due course for supply of stationery articles and forms to the Government offices in the adjoining areas which will be economical and convenient.

To sum up the Orissa Government Press has progressed very satisfactorily during last decade and is perhaps now one of the best if not the best Government Press in India. After its re-organisation and expansion as contemplated during the 4th Plan period it may well grow into an ideal industrial undertaking in the Public Sector.

## Latest About Judiciary

In order to provide relief to the public, a court of Additional District & Sessions Judge has been established at Sundargarh. By establishment of such court the advantage will be that the litigant public of Sundargarh district will not have to go all the way to Sambalpur for the adjudication of their disputes by the District & Sessions Judge, Sambalpur and they will have their cases heard at Sundargarh.

On formation of Jagatsinghpur as a separate Subdivision of the district of Cuttack, the Munsif-S. D. M. would have been posted there. Due to lack of accommodation at Jagatsinghpur the S. D. M., Jagatsinghpur

is now functioning at Cuttack Sadar and as soon as the accommodation problem is solved, the Court of the Munsif-S. D. M., will be shifted to Jagatsinghpur.

In order to achieve speedy disposal of criminal cases on the files of the Judicial Magistrates under the Separation Scheme, the services of 31 Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates have been borrowed and they have been posted as Judicial Magistrates in different heavy stations. Every endeavour is being made to dispense justice in all civil and criminal matters as early as possible.

### PAY ROLL SAVINGS GROUPS

A target of formation of 240 Pay Roll Savings Groups in different districts of the State was fixed for the year 1968-69, against which 115 Pay Roll Groups have been formed. For the year 1969-70, a target of 130 Pay Roll Groups has been fixed.

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## REPRESENTATIVES

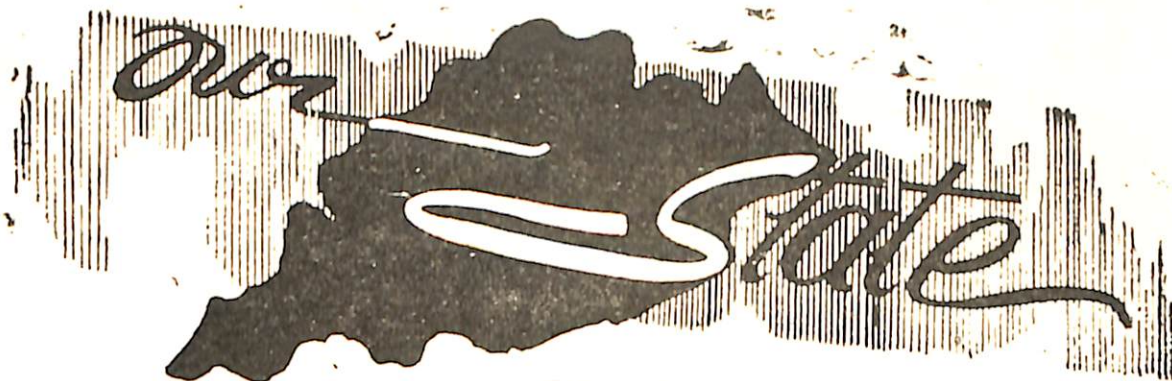
H. Mazoomdar, 30, Guitindal Lane, Panchanantola, Howrah ;

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

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

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

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



### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS DURING 1970

All Offices under the Government of Orissa and all Revenue and Magisterial Courts in the State will remain closed for 23 days besides Sundays during the year 1970 (Saka Era 1891-92), according to a notification of the Revenue Department.

Name of the Holidays and the dates on which they will fall are as follows:—

Makar Sankranti ..	14th January 1970
Republic Day ..	26th January 1970
Basanta Panchami ..	10th February 1970
Sivaratri ..	6th March 1970
Muharram ..	19th March 1970
Holi ..	23rd March 1970
Maha Visuba Sankranti (Oriya New Year's Day).	14th April 1970
Sri Rama Navami and Mahavir Jaynti.	15th April 1970

Independence Day	..	15th August 1970
Ganesh Puja	..	4th September 1970
Mahalaya	..	30th September 1970.
Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi	..	2nd October 1970
Durga Puja and Dasahara	..	7th October 1970 to 10th October 1970 and 12th October to 13th October 1970.
Kumar Purnima	..	14th October 1970
Kali Puja and Dipavali	..	29th October 1970
Prathamastami	..	21st November 1970
Id-UI-Fitre	..	1st December 1970
Christmas Day	..	25th December 1970

As Dola Purnima (22nd March, 1970), Ratha Jatra (5th July, 1970), Janmastami (23rd August, 1970) and Bisarjan day (11th October, 1970), fall on Sundays, those days have not been specifically declared as holidays during the year.

Besides the above holidays, a State Government employee is entitled to a total of 4 days as optional holidays out of the 24 days specified for the purpose during the year.

### METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Public are aware that introduction of Metric System of Weights and Measures has completed its 13th year. Use of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments in metric system is now compulsory all over the country and no system other than metric, is recognised under the law. Persons who still continue to use weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments other than those recognised under the law are liable for prosecution and punishment.

Weights and Measures, in some form or other, are used in various activities

connected with economic, agricultural and industrial progress of mankind. Doctors use various types of weighing and measuring instruments like blood pressure gauges, thermometers, syringes in the course of treatment of patients. A scientist takes the help of accurate weighing and measuring instruments for the successful performance of research work. Use of common weights and measures are seen everywhere in transactions of purchase and sale. Petrol and petroleum products and aviation turban fuel are essential for movement of vehicles and aeroplanes. The products are measured



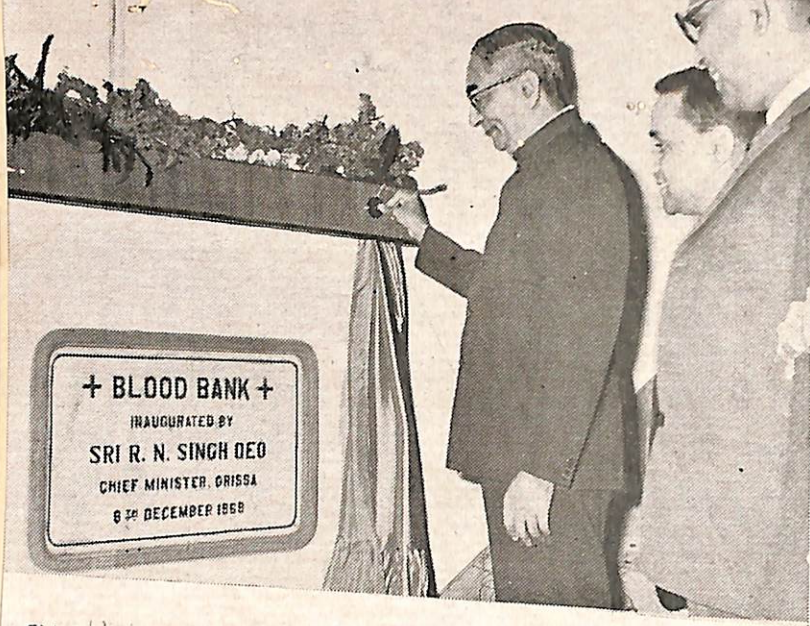
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressing a public meeting at Rourkela in the evening of December 19, 1969

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister addressing the Women and Children Sub-Committee of the Gandhi Centenary Committee at Barabati Stadium, Cuttack, on the 17th December 1969







The Chief Minister, Sri R. N. Singh Deo, inaugurating the Blood Bank at Sundargarh on December 8, 1969

## NEWS IN PICTURES

The Chief Minister, Sri R. N. Singh Deo laid the foundation stone of the Memorial Open Air Theatre at Sundargarh on December 8, 1969. The Minister Industries and Public Relations, Sri Harihar Patel and The Minister for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Sri Gangadhar Pradhan, were also present at the function

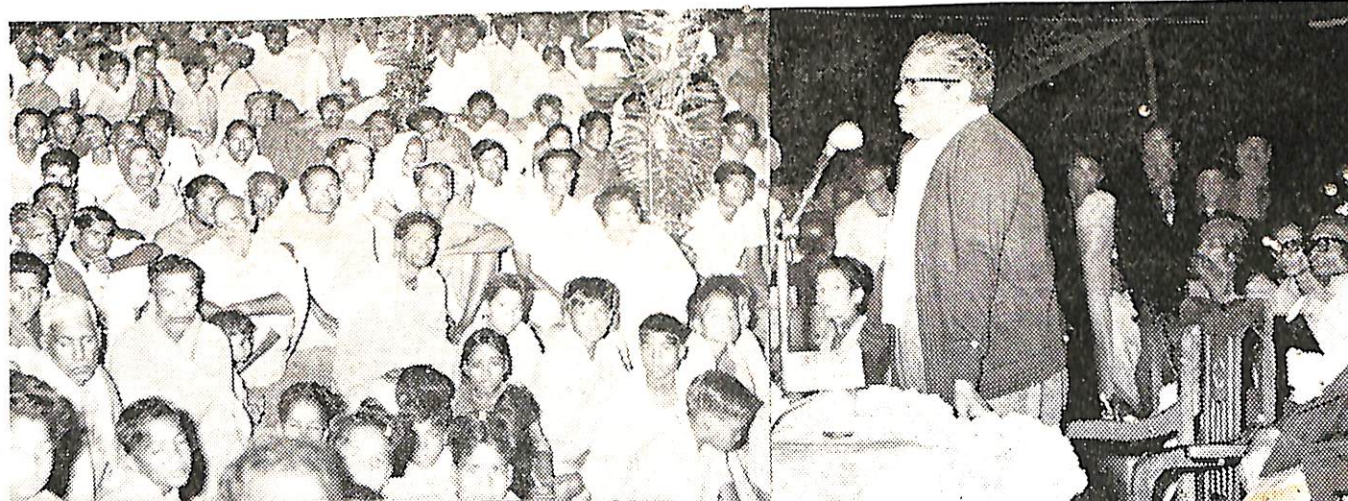




Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries, Public Relations & Tourism, Orissa, visiting Orissa Pavilion at the National Tourists and Entertainment Fair at Madras on December 26, 1969

## NEWS IN PICTURES

The Radio Rural Forum, Sikharpur, in Odagaon Panchayat Samiti of Puri district celebrated its anniversary on December 11, 1969  
Photo shows :Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Public Relations, addressing the gathering.

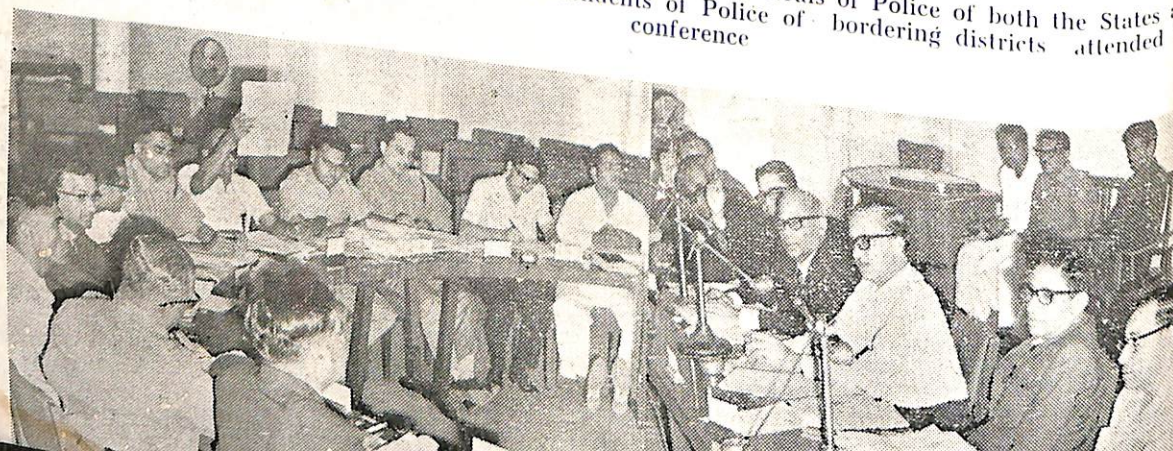




Portrait of late Ramesh Chandra Dutta, who was the first Indian Commissioner for Orissa Division at Cuttack from 1895 to 1897, being unveiled by Shri Surendranath Patnaik, Minister for Revenue, Irrigation & Power, in the Board of Revenue Office at Cuttack on December 10, 1969

## NEWS IN PICTURES

A high level conference of officers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh State Governments held on 9-12-1969 at Secretariat Conference Room, Bhubaneswar, to discuss measures curbing Naxalite activities. The Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, Inspector-Generals of Police of both the States and District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police of bordering districts attended the conference.

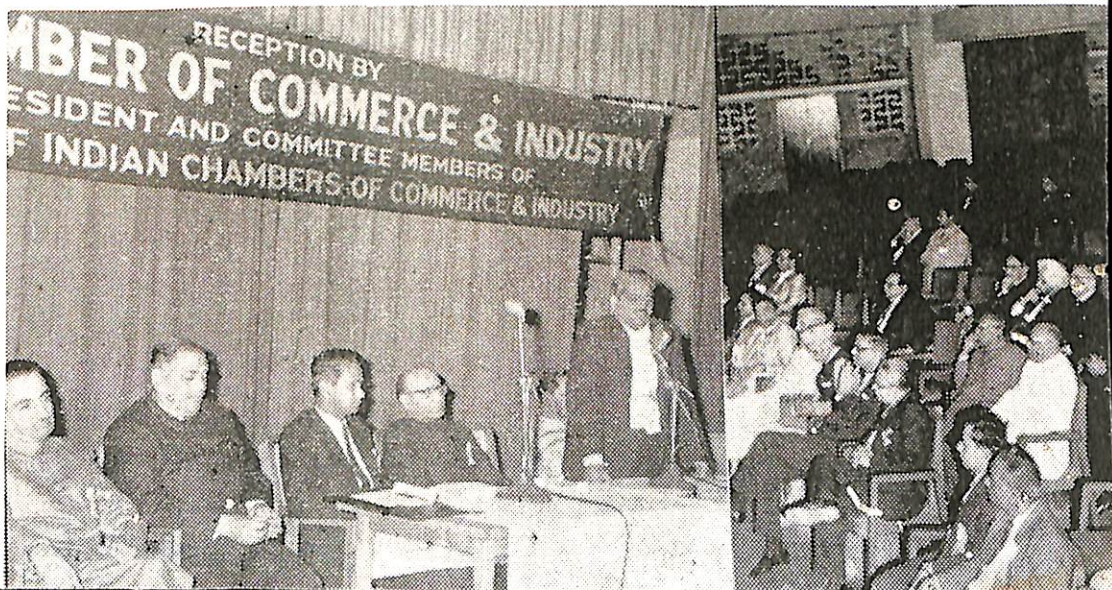




Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa, delivering the inaugural address at Seminar on Industrial Development of Orissa organised by the Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry under the patronage of Government of Orissa at Bhubaneswar on January 5, 1970

### NEWS IN PICTURES

Seminar on Industrial Development of Orissa, Reception to the President and Committee members of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Rabindra Mandap on January 4, 1970. Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries, speaking on the occasion





nt view of Orissa Pavilion in the National Tourists and Entertainment Fair, Madras

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, Tamilnadu, being shown the "Jhulan Mandap" in the Orissa Pavilion of the National Tourist and Entertainment Fair at Madras





ari Mamata Mohapatra of Orissa giving an Odissi dance performance in New Delhi on December 19, 1969

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Steel Plant Trainees from Iran, presently under training in the Rourkela Steel Plant, are seen with Shri M. H. Dalmia, Director, Orissa Cement Company, during their visit to Asia's largest Refractory Plant at Rajgangpur

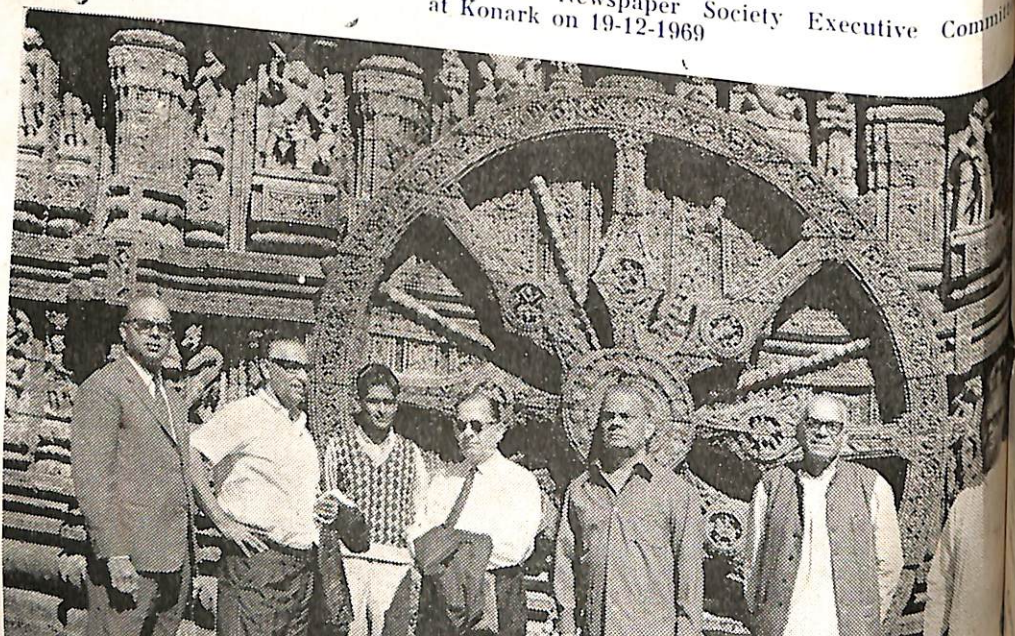




Members of National Savings Movement Reorganisation Committee currently on a two-day tour of Orissa are seen holding a discussion with State Government officials at State Guest House, Bhubaneswar, on December 15, 1969

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Members of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society Executive Committee at Konark on 19-12-1969



th the help of measuring instruments ••. Weights, measures, weighing and  
 ce dispensing pumps, tank lorries, volu- measuring instruments which become  
 etric containers, flow meters, etc. All defective in course of their day to day use,  
 e industries, big or small, depend upon are required to be repaired so as to set  
 rious types of weighing or measuring them right. Licences have been issued by  
 struments like platform machines, weigh- the Controller of Weights and Measures to  
 idges, crane weighers, conveyor belts repairers for the purpose.  
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 cation of these weights, measures, weigh-  
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 eights and Measures Organisation in  
 is State has been provided with requisite  
 ientific equipments and technical staff.

Licences have been issued by the State  
 overnment to manufacturers to manufac-  
 re weights, measures, etc., and dealers to  
 ell and make available the weights and  
 measures to the public in different places of  
 e State. The weights, measures, etc., after  
 hey are manufactured, are tested accura-  
 ely and then stamped by the Weights and  
 Measures authority before they are releas-  
 d to the dealers for sale in the market.  
 he public are therefore requested to  
 erive their requirements of weights and  
 anufacturers including Homoeopathic

Well equipped laboratories have been set  
 up in various important places mainly at  
 the subdivisional headquarters of the  
 Sate, to undertake verification and reveri-  
 fication of weights, measures, weighing and  
 measuring instruments which are due for  
 verification. The users of weights,  
 measures, etc., are requested to get their  
 weights, measures, weighing and measuring  
 instruments verified or reverified and  
 stamped as contemplated under the Orissa  
 Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act,  
 1958 and the rules made thereunder.

Standardisation of weights and measures  
 is major reform with which people in all  
 walks of life are closely associated.  
 Accuracy in weightment and measurement  
 helps in smooth transactions of trade and  
 commerce, scientific development, proper  
 planning, holding the price line of different  
 commodities and all other developmental  
 activities and quality control measures.  
 The public are requested to co-operate and  
 make the implementation of this useful  
 reform a success.

### RENEWAL OF DRUG LICENCE

The Joint Drug Controller has notified  
 or information of the Drug dealers and all  
 anufacturers including Homoeopathic

wholesalers and retailers of the State that  
 the term of licences issued in their favour  
 during the year 1968 shall expire on 31st



December, 1969. It is necessary to apply for renewal of the licences to the Joint Drugs Controller, Health & Family Planning Directorate, Orissa, Bhubaneswar, in the prescribed form. A copy of the chalan showing deposit of necessary renewal fees should also be furnished along with the application form.

Further those dealers and manufacturing allopathic medicines, Homoeopathic medi-

cines who might have by mistake made delays in renewal of their licences should apply to the Licensing Authority (Joint Drugs Controller, Bhubaneswar) by depositing extra amount as prescribed under licence fees for each category of licences to manufacture for sale, stock or distribute drugs towards late renewal fees.

### LICENCE REQUIRED FOR MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF VETERINARY DRUGS

The Joint Drugs Controller, Orissa, has issued a notification for the information of general public and all manufacturers and dealers that veterinary drugs which are covered by the definition of the term drugs given in the Drugs of Cosmetics Act and which were so far exempted from the provision of the rules have now been brought for control under D. & C. Rules, 45. These provisions are brought into force with effect from the 20th November 1969 (which provides a time lag of four months between the date of publication of the rules in the Government of India Gazette and their Enforcement).

Besides, all manufacturers of veterinary products, both biological and non-biological should apply to the State Licensing Authority (Joint Drugs Controller, Orissa, Bhubaneswar) for obtaining manufacturing licence under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Dealers in drugs are also informed that sale of veterinary drugs is also required to be done under a sale licence. Hence they should obtain necessary licence under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 45.

### ADMISSION INTO EVENING HINDI INSTITUTE

The next session of the Evening Hindi Institute, Bhubaneswar, established by the Government of Orissa for imparting training in Hindi mainly to the M. L. As., Government servants and outsiders has begun from the 1st September 1969. The Evening Hindi Institute is now functioning in the U. P. School Building, Unit IV, Bhubaneswar from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.

Principal, Hindi Teachers' Training College is the *ex officio* Principal of the Institute and qualified part-time Instructors are working there. Admission in five courses of Prathamik, Parambhik, Prabeshik, Parichaya and Kovid are being held and the courses are of six months duration. Admission and tuition are free in the Institute.

All are invited to take admission in one of the courses suited to their knowledge of Hindi and furnish the following information to the office of the Principal as early as possible in person.

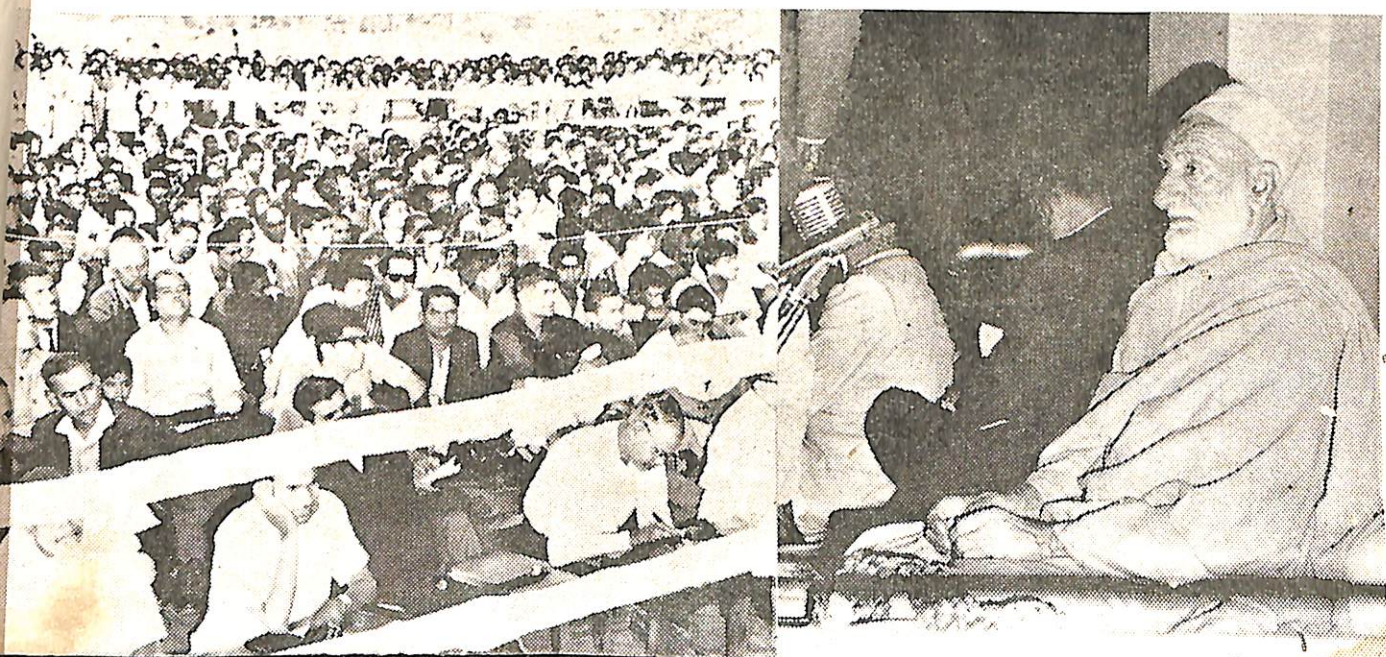
1. Name and present address of the candidate.
2. Father's name and Home address
3. Occupation of the father
4. General qualification

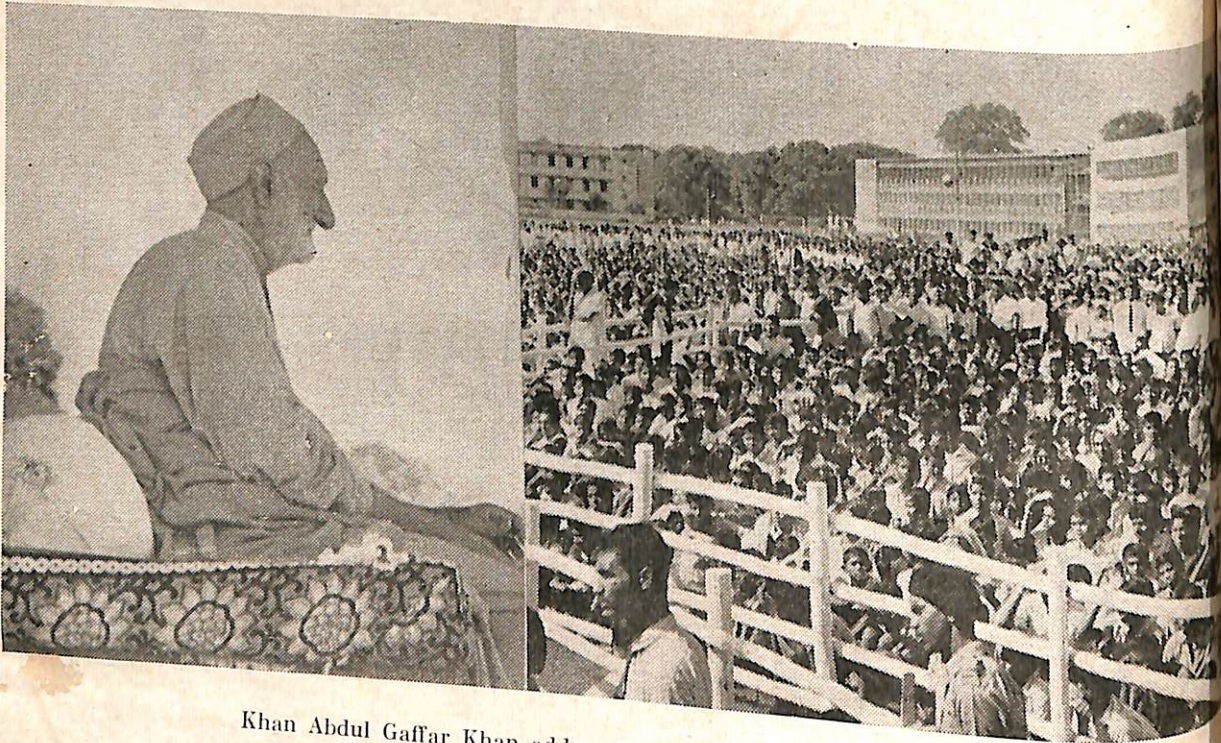
5. Date of birth
6. Knowledge of Hindi (mention examination passed, if any).
7. Class in which he/she wants to be enrolled.
8. Occupation of the candidate (mention designation, if he/she is in service).
9. Signature with date.



Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was received by Shri Murari Prasad Misra, Minister for Health and Co-operation, on his arrival at Hirakud Air strip in the morning of December 20, 1969. Both of them are seen being greeted the crowd at Hirakud Air-strip.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressing a public meeting at Sambalpur in the evening of December 20, 1969.





Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressing College students of Cuttack in the Ravenshaw College Compound on December 21, 1969