





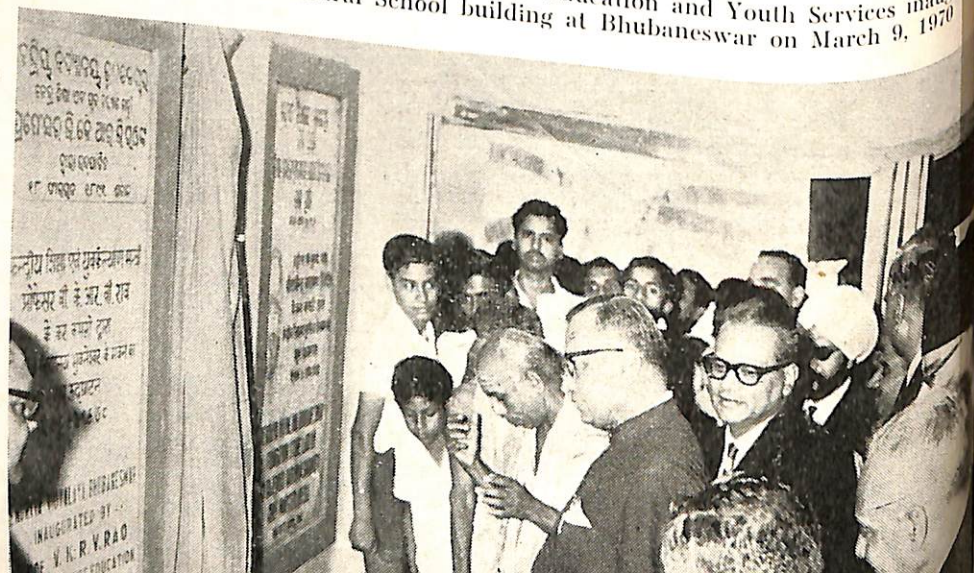
MARCH, APRIL
1970



Shri G. S. Pathak, Vice-President of India, inaugurating the National Agro-Industries Fair at Cuttack on March 14, 1970

The Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo and the Minister for Agriculture, Shri Rajballav Mishra are also seen in the picture

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister for Education and Youth Services inaugurating the Central School building at Bhubaneswar on March 9, 1970



ORISSA REVIEW

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT

With effect from the current issues the rates of subscription and the prices of single copies of the ORISSA REVIEW and the UTKALA PRASANGA have been enhanced as indicated below :

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Chief Minister's Call to the People

Break Through the Vicious Circle of Poverty and Backwardness

Estimates for 1970-71 Presented to the Orissa Legislative Assembly

The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, sought the good will of the people of the State in the task of development of the State's economy while presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1970-71 to the Orissa Legislative Assembly on March 2, 1970.

"Let us rededicate ourselves to this noble cause and break through the vicious circle of poverty and backwardness," the Chief Minister said in course of his address to the House on the occasion.

We reproduce below a summary of the Chief Minister's Budget Speech.

The current year has been eventful in many ways. It has witnessed the fantastic yet real spectacle of man landing on the moon. It has also constituted a landmark in the political history of India due to the split in the Indian National Congress. With the coming up of the Congress which was so far the dominant political force in the country,

though not in Orissa, a new era has been ushered in. I hope that forces of democracy and secularism will ultimately triumph so that individual liberty and economic development can be promoted in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The years 1965-66 and 1966-67 constituted a period of considerable suffering in our country. There was sharp decline in agricultural production largely due to unfavourable weather conditions. Devaluation which was resorted to in 1966 failed to produce the desired improvement in the balance of payments, and to add to this, there was recession in industrial activity. All these had the cumulative effect of producing abnormal increase in prices, and there was fall in national income in real terms. Fortunately, the economy took a favourable turn in 1967-68 largely due to improvement in production of food-grains. The developments in the Indian economy during 1968-69 were characterised by maintenance of a high level of food-grains production, considerable recovery in industrial output, and improvement in foreign exchange reserves. National income at 1960-61 prices recorded an increase of 3 per cent over nearly 9 per cent rise in 1967-68.

In Orissa, the recovery from recession has been rather slow. Although the year 1967-68 had started with bright expectations, recurrence of unfavourable weather conditions belied hopes of a bumper harvest. Consequently, Orissa's economy continued to operate at a low ebb in 1967-68. In 1968-69, however, the State's economy showed remarkable improvement. This was largely due to increase in agricultural production. **The State income which was estimated at Rs. 474 crores in 1967-68 increased to Rs. 506 crores in the subsequent year, thus registering an increase of 6.7 per cent.** Hon'ble Members

would notice that increase in the State income of Orissa in 1968-69 over the level reached in the previous year is more than double the increase registered in national income in the same period. There has been considerable increase in the *per capita* State income also. In 1967-68, the *per capita* State income of Orissa was Rs. 238 while in the subsequent year it rose to Rs. 249.

The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index with 1949 as the base stood at 169, 191, 213 and 212 during 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively. The corresponding indices for Cuttack were 188, 213, 244 and 245. Thus, the increase in prices which occurred in the earlier years appears to have been somewhat arrested. With continued increase in production of food-grains as well as industrial output, prices are likely to stabilise if proper monetary and fiscal management could be ensured. I do hope the Central Government who have the necessary powers in this respect will follow appropriate policies to ensure price stability which is essential for sustained economic growth.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

As in previous years, the State had its share of flood and drought in 1969 also. All districts except Sambalpur and Sundargarh were affected by flood which caused considerable damage to property. Emergency relief measures were taken up and restoration operations were subsequently started.

Erratic behaviour of the monsoon caused not only flood but also drought in certain

as. A dry spell in late September and October, 1969, had caused considerable apprehension of danger to the medium and short varieties of paddy crop. The crop was, however, saved to some extent by providing irrigation through supply of pumps, and construction of crossbunds in water courses.

The Government of India had sent a team of officials to Orissa on the request of the State Government to assess the damage caused by flood. The team went round the affected areas and on its recommendation the Government of India fixed a ceiling of Rs. 364 lakhs for expenditure on relief and restoration works during 1969-70. In addition to this, Central Government had allocated Rs. 70 lakhs for restoration of works damaged by cyclone of the previous year. Works have been taken up accordingly and steps are being taken to complete them soon.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The size and content of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of India have not yet been determined even though the first year of the Plan period is about to be over. The Fourth Plan for Orissa has, therefore, not taken any final shape. The Planning Commission has tentatively allocated Rs. 160 crores as central assistance for Orissa's Fourth Plan. In addition, negotiated loans of the order of Rs. 28 crores are likely to be available, and the State Government propose to mobilise additional resources of the order of Rs. 35 crores. There are indications that these resources should be available for Plan financing. Accordingly, resources in sight now for financing the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan are of the order of Rs. 223 crores.

An outlay of this order is extremely inadequate for Orissa which is one of the most under-developed States in the country having abundant potentiality for development. With 4.1 per cent of population, the State's income accounts for only 2.5 per cent of the national income. In spite of the first three Five-Year Plans, Orissa's share in the national income in 1965-66 was the same as it was 15 years earlier. The economic infra structure in the State continues to be comparatively under-developed, and sizeable pockets of the population are illiterate and backward. Only higher doses of investment can pull up the State's economy. The State Government had estimated that in order to raise the *per capita* income of Orissa to the All India level by 1973-74, a total outlay of Rs. 1320 crores will be required during the five-year period 1969-74. However, even to maintain the present level of disparity of income, a combined outlay of Rs. 750 crores will be required for the State Plan, Central Plan and investment in the private sector. Taking the share of the State's outlay in the total outlay at 35 per cent, a minimum outlay of Rs. 265 crores is required for Orissa's Fourth Five-Year Plan in order to achieve a five per cent rate of growth, and to prevent the State's economy from sliding backward. We have, therefore, urged the Planning Commission to adopt a special approach to enable the State to have plan programmes with an outlay of at least Rs. 265 crores for the five-year period 1969-74.

FIFTH FINANCE COMMISSION

The interim recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission had caused profound disappointment to Orissa. The final recommendations of the Commission have

been even more disappointing. On the basis of the final recommendations, Orissa would get Rs. 250.68 crores during the five-year period 1969-74 as share of taxes, and grants-in-aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. This amount is no doubt higher than what the State was to get on the basis of the recommendations of the previous Finance Commission but it still leaves a large deficit in the non-Plan account of the State Government.

One of the major problems facing the country now is the one relating to regional disparities in incomes and opportunities. If timely steps are not taken to remove these disparities, the result would be increasing regional imbalance which would ultimately threaten the basic unity of the country. The National Development Council has already taken note of this in prescribing a formula for distribution of Central Plan assistance giving certain weightage in favour of weaker States. The formula which has been accepted by the Central Government would, however, be meaningful only if finances of all States in the non-Plan sector are first brought to a level of parity. Otherwise, whatever edge a State might get in the allocation of Central Plan assistance due to backward nature of its economy, may be more than counter-balanced either due to deficits in its non-Plan sector, or due to emergence of surplus in the non-Plan accounts of prosperous States.

The recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission have been particularly disappointing for us because these recommendations would enable seven States to derive non-Plan revenue surplus to the extent of Rs. 1271 crores while the remaining ten States including Orissa will have no surplus at all. On the other hand

some of the weaker States like Orissa will have substantial deficits. Enabling some States to derive sizeable revenue surplus on the basis of the Finance Commission's recommendations while depriving others of similar benefits would undoubtedly lead to further accentuation of regional imbalance. The recommendations of the Finance Commission would have the effect of making rich States richer while leaving the weaker States to suffer more and more. The long term consequences of this would be very grave.

The Fifth Finance Commission was up ahead of schedule to synchronize its award with the Fourth Five-Year Plan. As I have mentioned earlier, the Fourth Five-Year Plan for India has not yet been finalised even though the first year is about to be over. According to original schedule the Fourth Plan was to commence from 1966-67. Instead of the Fourth Five-Year Plan we had a series of Annual Plans. It was expected that the period of Annual Plans would end in 1968-69 and the Fourth Five-Year Plan would start from 1969-70. In actual practice, however, the Annual Plan period has not only continued in 1969-70 but is going to be extended to 1970-71 also. Commencement of Fourth Five-Year Plan from 1969-70 has been only notional.

Since the award of the Fifth Finance Commission has been very unsatisfactory for weaker States, it would not be desirable to keep the award valid for a full term of five years. It would be a matter of prudence to set up a new Finance Commission immediately to have a fresh look at the problems of federal devolution with special reference to the needs of weaker States. The Annual Plan period which is

lly being extended to 1970-71 may be lly acknowledged to cover the five period from 1966-67 to 1970-71 which t it is going to cover, and a new 1 Five-Year Plan may be formulated imence from 1971-72. The award of w Finance Commission which is sed to be set up may be made co-ous with this new Fourth Five-Year

terms of reference of the new ce Commission should require the ission to recommend suitable mea- or bringing the finances of all States non-Plan Sector to a level of parity t weighted transfers of Central Plan nce in favour of under-developed could produce the desired result of og regional imbalance. The objective nced regional development of which ve heard a good deal can never be ed unless suitable policy directions nature suggested here are given by ion Government.

n this background I would like to pre- picture of the accounts for 1968-69 e Revised Estimates for the current before presenting Budget Estimates 70-71.

ACCOUNTS 1968-69

aconuts for the year 1968-69 ned by the Accountant-General. , indicate a closing debit balance of 49 crores. The debit balance would been larger but for increase in the Government's indebtedness to ve Bank of India.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1969-70

Budget Estimates for the current s passed by this House had envisaged

a surplus opening balance of Rs. 25 lakhs on the assumption that *ad hoc* assistance of the order of Rs. 12 crores would be avai- lable from Government of India in 1968-69. The *ad hoc* assistance was not received and the accounts for the year 1968-69 closed with a debit balance of Rs. 7.49 crores as mentioned earlier. In addition to this, the State Government's indebtedness to the Re- serve Bank of India increased to the extent of Rs. 15.92 crores by the end of 1968-69 due to short-fall in the balances of the State Government. The accounts for the current financial year have, therefore, opened with a debit balance of Rs. 7.49 crores and further, the State Government has to repay to the Reserve Bank Rs. 15.92 crores which it received in the previous year.

With an anticipated opening credit balance of Rs. 25 lakhs, accounts for the current year were expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 22.93 crores. Since the year actually opened with a debit balance of Rs. 7.49 crores, the deterioration in the opening balance amounted to Rs. 7.74 crores. Besides, the State Government will repay to the Reserve Bank Rs. 15.92 crores which had not been assumed in the Bud- get. The real deterioration in the opening balance, therefore, amounts to Rs. 23.66 crores. When this is taken into considera- tion, the closing debit balance of Rs. 22.93 crores envisaged in the Budget would increase to Rs. 46.59 crores.

The Annual Plan outlay for the current year as approved by Government of India was Rs. 32.20 crores. To this was added Rs. 1.20 crores of additional borrowing by the Orissa State Electricity Board, taking the total to Rs. 33.40 crores. Recently

Government of India have allocated a further sum of Rs. 3.35 crores for augmenting the Annual Plan outlay of Orissa, to be utilized for financing the Balimela Project and Minor Irrigation Schemes. Accordingly, the Annual Plan Outlay for the current year has increased to Rs. 36.75 crores. This would have had the effect of increasing the deficit further, but the State Government have taken certain steps to reduce the overall deficit. Instructions have been issued for realisation of arrear revenues, for recovery of overdue loans, and also to step up collection of current dues of the Government wherever possible. Careful watch has been kept over additional expenditure commitments. As a result of these measures, it is expected to scale down the anticipated deficit to Rs. 32.09 crores.

I would like to mention here that this Revised Estimate of anticipated deficit has been made on the assumption that the State Government will repay to Government of India the entire amount of loans falling due, and all the interest charges in respect of these loans on accrual basis. The amount of loans due for repayment to Government of India this year is of the order of Rs. 39.16 crores and the interest payments would amount to a further sum of Rs. 15.78 crores. While considering the question of overdrafts, the Fifth Finance Commission to whom the matter was referred by the Government of India had recognised the difficulties of the States in regard to repayment of Central loans. The Finance Commission had observed that repayments had been growing very steeply while non-Plan capital receipts had not shown any such growth. The

Commission had recommended that in spite of best efforts, the capital budget of a State would not be balanced. Central Government should consider deferring repayment of Central loans to the State Government to the necessary extent. Since our anticipated deficit for the current year is largely on account of heavy repayments falling due to Central Government, we have requested the Centre to provide us adequate relief so as to enable us to avoid overdrafts. Final decision of the Central Government in this matter is still awaited. We have, however, received encouraging response from them in this matter and since deficit appears to be inescapable, we have assumed that *ad hoc* assistance of the order of Rs. 32.50 crores would be available from the Central Government by way of debt relief or by way of loan to enable us to avoid overdrafts. It has been further assumed that no part of this *ad hoc* assistance would be repaid during the next year. On these assumptions the Revised Estimate of closing balance for the current financial year shows a surplus of Rs. 41 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1970-71

I would now present before the House broad outlines of the Budget Estimates for 1970-71. As stated earlier, the current year is likely to close with a surplus of Rs. 41 lakhs which would constitute the opening balance for 1970-71. Revenue receipts during that year on basis of 1968-69 rates of taxes and duties would be of the order of Rs. 110.76 crores. Non-Plan revenue expenditure is expected to be of Rs. 126.64 crores. Thus, there is likely to be a non-Plan revenue deficit of the order of Rs. 15.88 crores in 1970-71.

Plan sector, expenditure on revenue for which provision has been in the Budget is Rs. 16.82 crores. Assistance in the form of grants meeting this expenditure is estimated at Rs. 15.60 crores. Thus, revenue deficit in the Plan sector is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1.22 crores without taking into consideration the effect of additional revenue mobilisation measures. The total revenue deficit for 1970-71 has, therefore, been estimated at Rs. 17.10 crores. In the capital account, receipts and disbursements in the non-Plan sector have been estimated at Rs. 24.52 crores and Rs. 21.01 crores respectively, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 23.49 crores. The receipts in the Public Account are Rs. 7 crores which the State Government propose to obtain as a loan from the market, and the estimate of disbursements includes Rs. 32.43 crores for repayment of loans to the Central Government. In the Plan sector, receipts and disbursements are Rs. 22.20 crores and Rs. 27.01 crores respectively, leading to a deficit of Rs. 4.81 crores. The total deficit in the Public Account has thus been estimated at Rs. 28.30 crores.

In the Public Account, receipts have been estimated at Rs. 154.31 crores and disbursements are likely to be of the order of Rs. 160.52 crores leaving a surplus of Rs. 6.21 crores. I would like to mention that although the Fifth Finance Commission had provided only normal provisions to Sinking Funds for amortisation of loans, the State Government have made full provision in this respect to facilitate repayment of market loans in future. Transfers to the Sinking Funds which were provided as expenditure in the Revenue Account are available as receipts in the

Public Account. Increased contribution to Provident Funds as a result of revision of scales of pay and dearness allowance would also account for surplus in the Public Account.

Thus transactions of the State Government during 1970-71 are expected to result in an overall deficit of Rs. 37.30 crores.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MOBILISATION

I

The anticipated deficit is so large that it is not possible for the State Government to wipe it out altogether. Efforts have, however, to be made to reduce the deficit to the extent possible. As mentioned earlier, revenue receipts have been estimated at 1968-69 rates of taxes and duties. The State Government has agreed to raise additional resources of the order of Rs. 35 crores during the five year period 1969-74. As a part of this programme, the State Government propose to undertake measures to mobilise a sum of Rs. 6.02 crores in 1970-71. Some of these, such as levy of tax on passenger fares, levy of toll on Expressway No. 2, rationalisation of Kendu Leaf trade, revision of rates of Sales Tax and launching of State Lottery have been already undertaken this year. Certain fresh measures are proposed to be introduced. The additional revenue of Rs. 6.02 crores in 1970-71, is proposed to be realised from the following sources:—

Increase in the rates of Cess

Salami for leasing Government lands

Rationalisation of the system of Agricultural Income-tax Assessment.

Revision of Stamp Duties

Reorientation of Excise Policy
 Revision of Sales Tax rates
 Levy of Tax on Passenger Fares
 Increase in Electricity Duty
 Increase in Irrigation Rates
 Increase in rates of Mining Royalty
 Levy of Toll on Expressway No. 2
 Additional income from Forest
 Revenue from State Lotteries

PAY COMMISSION

The estimate of non-Plan expenditure mentioned earlier includes Rs. 8.24 crores towards revision of scales of pay, dearness allowance, etc. The Pay Commission constituted by the State Government has already submitted its recommendations. The cost of implementation of these recommendations has been estimated at Rs. 4.91 crores per year. I had given assurance last year that the decision of the State Government on the recommendations of the Pay Commission which had been received would be given effect from April 1969. By that time, the Government had received Pay Commission's recommendations in respect of Government employees only, the cost of implementing which had been estimated at Rs. 3.26 crores per year. Government decision on the recommendations of the Pay Commission has not yet been finalised. A Cabinet Committee was constituted to consider the various issues involved. It is expected that final decision of the Government will be taken soon, and it has been considered desirable to provide for expenditure on this account in the Budget for 1970-71. Since no expenditure has been incurred this year, Budget provision may be made not only for expenditure relating to 1970-71 but for discharge of arrears liabilities also. The annual expenditure having been estimated at Rs. 3.26 crores, provision has been made for double the amount, i.e., Rs. 6.52 crores in the Budget.

The ways and means position of the State Government is not comfortable. The Government of India has, therefore, advised that bulk of the benefit accruing as a result of revision of pay and allowances should be ploughed into the Provisional

When the estimated yield of these measures is taken into account, the revenue deficit comes down to Rs. 11.08 crores and the overall deficit would be reduced to Rs. 31.28 crores. With an opening balance of Rs. 41 lakhs, the accounts for the year 1970-71 are, therefore, likely to close with an overall debit balance of Rs. 30.87 crores. This appears to be inescapable as the State Government has taken all possible steps to augment receipts and to restrict expenditure.

Government of India has been informed that on the basis of the existing order of devolution, there is bound to be a large deficit in the budgetary position of Orissa not only now but for the entire Fourth Plan period. At present, Government of India is thinking of providing some *ad hoc* assistance by way of debt relief to meet the situation. Central assistance either by way of deferring recovery of loans or giving fresh loans will certainly provide temporary relief to the Capital Budget of the State Government but it will not provide any lasting solution to the problems of imbalance between revenues and needs of weaker States.

in order to provide relief to the staff of the State. It is, therefore, proposed that the entire arrear liability amount of revision of pay and allowances of Government employees be given by transfer to Provident Fund and not by cash.

Regarding employees of Local Bodies and Government Institutions, the Pay Commission's recommendations were received in 1969. The cost of implementation of these recommendations has been estimated at Rs. 1.72 crore per year. The recommendations are now under examination.

It is, however, proposed to give effect to Government's decision in the Budget from 1st April 1970. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 1.72 crore has been made in the Budget.

ANNUAL PLAN 1970-71

It has been tentatively agreed with the Planning Commission that resources for the Annual State Plan Schemes in 1970-71 will comprise of Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 29.02 crores, negotiated loans to the order of Rs. 6.80 crores and additional resource mobilisation amounting to Rs. 6.80 crores. It is, therefore, proposed to have an Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 41.84 crores. The negotiated borrowing of Rs. 6.80 crores includes Rs. 5.50 crores which will be for autonomous public undertakings of the State which are likely to raise. Excluding this, the Annual Plan outlay which is being reflected in the State Budget is of the order of Rs. 35.04 crores. It has been considered necessary to provide large outlays for Irrigation and Power sectors in order to ensure early completion of the projects already taken on hand so that benefits

could start flowing soon. Enhanced provision has also been made for priority sectors like Agricultural Production, Water-Supply, as well as for social services such as Education, Health, and Welfare of Backward Classes.

Apart from the outlay of Rs. 41.84 crores on State Plan Schemes, a sum of Rs. 7.28 crores is being provided for implementation of schemes in the Centrally sponsored sector also. Some of the important schemes in this sector involving substantial outlays are Family Planning Programme, Control of Communicable Diseases, Applied Nutrition Programme, Development of Fishing Harbours, Development of Hindi and other languages, and a number of schemes for welfare of Backward Classes.

Over and above these, efforts are being made to ensure greater flow of funds from Co-operative Institutions, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, and Scheduled Banks for development of agriculture. Negotiations are under way for attracting institutional finance for programmes of the Industrial Development Corporation, Transport undertakings, and Urban Local Bodies. Pace of development programmes is proposed to be accelerated a great deal in 1970-71. I would now like to present broad outlines of development in some of the important fields of State activity.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture continues to be the most important sector of the State's economy. It contributes 60 per cent of the income

of the State and provides employment to as much as 75 per cent of the State's working population. Government, therefore, attach considerable importance to schemes of agricultural production and development. During the current year, an outlay of Rs. 1.60 crores was made for expenditure on agricultural production programmes in the State Plan Sector alone. In addition to this, provision had been made for substantial expenditure out of non-Plan and Centrally sponsored sectors. For 1970-71, the State Plan outlay proposed in respect of agricultural production programmes has been increased to Rs. 2.60 crores. The programme for 1970-71 continues to lay emphasis on cultivation of high yielding varieties, development of commercial crops and for provision of essential agricultural inputs like fertilizer, plant protection materials, irrigation water, etc. Besides, it is proposed to provide on a larger scale, soil testing facilities, improved agricultural implements, as well as education and training facilities. Credit facilities from institutional sources are proposed to be augmented and special care would be taken to provide liaison service between Scheduled Banks and the farmers in order to facilitate the latter to avail themselves of Bank credit. It is gratifying to note in this connection that the State Bank of India has considerably expanded its loan programme for development of agriculture from a very small beginning. The total credit at present provided by the State Bank to the agricultural sector in Orissa amounts to about Rs. 1.50 crores. This is a welcome sign and we hope that not only will the State Bank expand its volume of credit for agriculture substantially but other Banks will also try to emulate the example.

Output of food grains in the State registered substantial increase this year. In the case of paddy, however, which is the principal crop in the State, increase in production has been only marginal. Estimates prepared by the State Bureau of Statistics and Economics indicate that production of paddy including summer crop this year has been of the order of 3.4 lakhs tonnes as against 39.4 lakhs tonnes in 1968-69. After a continuous spell of bad years since 1965-66, there was expectation of a very good harvest this year. Due to unfavourable weather conditions, however, which developed later on, the harvest has not been as good. The output might have been even less had improved agricultural practices had not been adopted by the farmers.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme continues to be in operation in Blocks of Sambalpur district. The progress of this Programme can be judged from the level of fertilizer consumption which together with utilisation of Hirakud dam production, accounts for a substantial increase in agricultural production. Consumption of fertilizer in Sambalpur district has gone up to 1.5 lakhs tonnes per year from a level of only 0.5 lakhs tonnes eight years back.

Apart from the 23 Blocks under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (I.A.D.P.), there were 86 Blocks which had been covered by the Intensive Agricultural District Programme. 10 new Blocks were added under this Programme in 1969-70 and 10 more Blocks are proposed to be added next year.

Introduction of High Yielding Varieties (HYV) has also made considerable headway. In 1969-70, the coverage under High Yielding Varieties was 1.5 lakhs hectares.

ies Programme has been estimated 4.50 lakhs acres as against 3.17 acres in 1968-69. A programme has been drawn up to extend the coverage to 4.50 lakhs acres in 1970-71. New paddy varieties of the high yielding type such as Padma and BBS-873 have been introduced in the State.

Among the commercial crops, Jute, Groundnut and Sugarcane have gained considerable importance. Special package programmes on Jute and maximisation of production of Groundnut by adoption of improved practices are two of the important measures which were taken up this year for increasing production of commercial crops. As a result, the acreage under Jute and Sugarcane has increased by as much as 18,000 acres during 1969-70 and a still larger area is proposed to be covered next year. Aerial application of urea has been done over 2,10,000 acres with good results. In the case of Groundnut, the coverage in 1969-70 is reported to be of the order of 17,000 acres and it is proposed to be expanded to 20,000 acres next year.

Under the programme of Horticultural Development, about 3 lakhs grafts were supplied for planting during the year reported and it is proposed to supply 4 lakhs grafts in 1970-71. Grape-Vine propagation has been taken up on trial basis. If the trial succeeds, it may be possible to extend cultivation of Grape-Vine on a commercial scale in the State.

Fertilizer and insecticide are two of the most important inputs necessary for agriculture. The supply of these inputs was earlier channelised through co-operative

institutions in our State and bulk of the capital for this purpose was being provided by the State Government. Apart from procedural problems which impeded distribution of fertilizer through this channel, there was difficulty in providing adequate finance for the purpose. There was apprehension that agricultural production programme might suffer unless new channels for supply of fertilizers and plant protection materials were introduced. Accordingly, manufacturers of fertilizer and private traders have been permitted to sell fertilizers and plant protection materials to supplement the supply through co-operative channels. The private traders are in a position to utilise credit facilities made available by the Commercial Banks and therefore, strain on State Government's finances has been relieved to a considerable extent. It is expected that consumption of fertilizer in the State would increase fast as a result of introduction of private trade.

Integrated development of the culturable command areas of Irrigation Projects is an important programme of development of agriculture. The object is to provide assistance not only for utilisation of the available land in the best possible manner for production purposes but to provide storage and marketing facilities also. Land shaping and development, soil testing and similar other facilities are to be provided to the cultivator to enable him to adopt improved practices. Water management and multiple cropping are also important items of work under the Integrated Area Development Programme. Development of rural communications and extension of regulated markets are also

integral parts of the programme. A scheme for development of the Salandi ayacut on these lines is already under implementation. Another scheme is proposed to be implemented in the ayacut of the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme.

An intensive programme for development of Small Farmers is yet another important scheme which is proposed to be implemented in 1970-71. Financial assistance would be available for this purpose from Government of India. A Small Farmers' Development Agency will be constituted under the scheme to help cultivators with less than 5 acres of land to become viable by extending credit facilities as well as agricultural inputs and know-how. The scheme is proposed to be worked out initially in the districts of Dhenkanal and Phulbani, and may be extended to other districts in future.

In the sphere of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries also, efforts are being made to accelerate the pace of development. By the end of 1968-69, 17 Key Village Blocks with 174 Units had been established, and two more Blocks with 20 Units are being established during the current year. All these Units are proposed to continue next year.

Another important scheme of cattle development is establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Blocks. Only one such Block was established during the Third Plan period and is continuing now. In addition to this, it is proposed to establish one more Intensive Cattle Development Block with a coverage of 50,000 breedable cow population in a compact area.

Artificial Insemination Programme gradually gaining popularity. By the end of 1968-69, there were 286 Artificial Insemination Centres, and with the opening of 20 more Centres during the current year, the total number of Centres has gone up to 306.

In the case of Fisheries, emphasis is laid mainly on production of fish from inland sources. There has been progressive expansion in inland fisheries which can be illustrated by the fact that 500 cups of spawns (one cup contains 500000 spawns) were collected from inland sources in 1969-70 as against 5,334 cups collected in the previous year, and 1000 cups in 1967-68. The tempo of development of inland fisheries is proposed to be maintained and in addition, efforts will be made for development of marine fisheries also. A hydrographic survey of Chilka Lake has been undertaken to provide a new mouth for the lake in order to facilitate migration of fish and discharge of water. Efforts being made to establish fishing harbours also in the State, Paradeep, and to provide landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels. Financial assistance available from Central Government.

IRRIGATION

Development of Irrigation is vitally connected with programmes of agricultural production. The State Government is therefore, taking all possible steps to speed up construction of Irrigation projects.

The Hirakud Project which has been completed is reported to have provided

gation to 3.61 lakhs acres under Khariff
2.23 lakhs acres under Rabi in 1968-69.
andi Project is now complete except for
ng of Sluice Gates. This work is likely
be completed by June, 1970 after which
full potential of the project will be
ilable for irrigation. Three Medium
gation Projects, namely, Budhabudhi-
Dhanei and Hiradharbati are also
omplete except for some minor works.
ge I of the Salki Project has been
ompleted and the work on the extension
tion is going on. Salia, Godahada,
jang and Bahuda Projects are in
erent stages of construction. It is
ected that Salia, Salki and Darjang
be completed by June, 1971 and
lahada and Bahuda Projects may be
ompleted by June, 1972. Utei Project in
ahandi district and Pitamahal Project
Sundargarh district have been taken up
construction to provide relief to
dominantly dry areas. The various
or and Medium Irrigation Projects in
State have provided irrigation to an
ea of 12.53 lakhs acres under Khariff
d 4.40 lakhs acres under Rabi by the
d of 1968-69. In the current year, a
tal of 12.92 lakhs acres for Khariff have
en covered, and the target for 1970-71
13.86 lakhs acres.

Apart from these Projects, irrigation is
ing provided from a number of Minor
irrigation and Lift Irrigation sources also.
he area under Minor Irrigation in 1968-69
reported to be of the order of 6.15 lakhs
eres. During the current year, an
ditional area of 25,000 acres is likely to
e added to this. The Minor Irrigation
rogramme in the State is going to be
urther intensified. Since there is demand
om several areas for location of Projects,

and it may not be possible to meet all
these demands in view of paucity of funds,
State Government have decided to give
preference to Minor Irrigation Projects in
those areas where people come forward to
donate lands required for the Project free
of cost, and contribute free labour for do-
ing some earth work on the Project.

In the case of Lift Irrigation, 471 Pro-
jects were taken up for construction out
of which 313 had been completed by the
end of 1968-69. 87 more Projects are
likely to be completed during the current
financial year. Emphasis is now being
laid on encouraging cultivators to have
their own Lift Irrigation pumps. A scheme
for this purpose has been circulated among
Block Development Officers for imple-
mentation and publicity. Under the
scheme, farmers can take loans from Co-
operative Institutions or Commercial Banks
for installing irrigation pumps. The Orissa
State Electricity Board will give power
connection free over a distance of 500 feet
for this purpose as the State Government
has agreed to reimburse the expenditure
to the Board. To encourage private Lift
Irrigation works, Government have also
decided to subsidise 50 per cent of the cost
of unsuccessful tube-wells up to a limit of
Rs. 2,000 per tube-well.

An organisation has been set up for
survey of ground-water in the State in
order to facilitate sinking of irrigation
wells. An area of 11,900 Sq. miles has
been covered by rapid reconnaissance sur-
vey in this connection in the valleys of the
rivers Brahamani, Mahanadi and Tel in
Sundargarh, Bolangir, Dhenkanal and

Kalahandi districts. Out of this, 5,460 Sq. miles have been covered by systematic geo-hydrological survey. The programme for 1970-71 is to cover a larger area in the valleys of Brahamani and Mahanadi and also to take up similar work in the valleys of the rivers Nagabali and Bansadhara.

CO-OPERATION

Growth of co-operative movement is essential for strengthening the rural economy and to ensure adequate supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers. Accordingly, Government attach considerable importance to this sector. During the co-operative year 1968-69, short-term and medium-term loans advanced to cultivators amounted to as much as Rs. 12.45 crores. In the current year, it is expected to go up to Rs. 16 crores. What is more important in this connection is the change in the outlook of co-operative financing institutions which has occurred recently. A large number of Co-operative Banks were continuing to adopt a rigid security oriented approach which was hampering the growth of co-operative credit and was depriving a large number of cultivators to get the benefit of credit. There is a noticeable change-over now to the crop oriented system. The Orissa State Co-operative Bank has issued instructions that Co-operative Societies which insist on mortgage of land for the purpose of short-term loans up to Rs. 2,000 and medium-term loans up to Rs. 1,000 will not be eligible to get reimbursement facility from the Apex Bank as such loans are required to be given on the security of crops alone. The crop loan programme is likely to get a significant boost as a result of this which will benefit a large number of

cultivators, particularly share-croppers and small farmers.

Long-term credit for development of land and for purchase of agricultural implements is being provided through Land Mortgage Banks, and the coverage is rapidly increasing. In 1967-68, the Land Mortgage Banks had advanced a sum of Rs. 1.47 crores while in the subsequent year the amount advanced increased to Rs. 2.42 crores. The programme for the current year is to advance loans amounting to Rs. 3.40 crores and it is expected that will increase to Rs. 5 crores in 1970-71. To prevent misuse, it has been stipulated that at least 90 per cent of the loans should be used for productive purposes. It is expected that agriculturists will take full advantage of the facilities for bringing about long term improvement by sinking irrigation wells, obtaining pumps, getting electricity, acquiring improved agricultural implements etc., with the credit available.

In the sphere of marketing also, co-operative institutions have made considerable headway. There are 53 Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State whose activities are proposed to be intensified by setting up processing units in the co-operative sector. Seven co-operative rice mills are already functioning and it is expected to commission 20 more rice mills by the end of the year. By the end of 1970-71, 45 rice mills are likely to be commissioned so that co-operatives could play a much more effective role in processing and marketing of agricultural produce. There are 32 Forest Marketing Societies in the State largely dealing with minor forest produce. Leading among

e Societies is the one at Tikabali which a turn-over of nearly 42 lakhs this . The Society has been able to obtain credit accommodation from the e Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 25 is and it is expected that the turn-over he Society may increase to Rs. 2 crores year. The Forest Co-operative Soci- are fulfilling the important role of liorating the conditions of backward ions of the community in tribal areas.

total membership in all categories of operative Societies has registered a gressive increase during the last 3 rs. While in 1966-67, the total mem- ship was 17,45,671, in 1967-68 it rose to 19,355. The membership is now esti- ted to be of the order of 19 lakhs. In 0-71, the programme may well exceed overage of 20 lakhs members.

The State Government had recently omulgated an Ordinance amending the issa Co-operative Societies Act. This s been done with a view to root out sted interest from the Co-operative ructure and for streamlining the proce- ure for disbursement of co-operative edit. One of the important provisions the Ordinance is to enable persons elonging to Scheduled Castes and Sche- duled Tribes to obtain loans from the Co- operative Societies more speedily than efore.

INDUSTRY AND MINERAL DEVELOP- MENT

In the sphere of industries, the most otatable achievement of this year has been he decision to locate a coal-based Ferti- lizer Plant at Talcher involving an outlay of the order of Rs. 70 crores. Following persistent demand by the State Govern-

ment of India has at last, agreed to locate the Plant in Orissa to be set up by the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Another outstanding development is the commis- sioning of Ferrochrome Plant of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa at Jajpur Road.

Orissa is endowed with vast mineral deposits. Apart from large reserves of iron-ore, coal, limestone, etc., which are well-known, there are sizeable deposits of nickel and galena also in the State. According to the estimates prepared by the Geological Survey of India, nickel deposits in Orissa would be of the order of 38 million tonnes. In the Mayurbhanj district, a reserve of 2.9 million tonnes of Vanadi- ferous Magnetite-Ore has already been proved. An application of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for a licence to set up a Ferro-Vanadium Plant in Mayaurbhanj district in collaboration with the Hindustan Steel Limited, has been considered by the Government of India and issue of formal licence is expec- ted soon. The State Government is going to invest this year a sum of Rs. 308 lakhs in the shares of the Industrial Develop- ment Corporation for early completion of its various Projects. Besides, a sum of Rs. 206 lakhs has been advanced to the Corporation as loan and State Government guarantee to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs has also been given this year to enable the Corporation to obtain financial assis- tance from institutional sources.

Government is talking steps to promote industries in the private sector too. Accordingly, a case has been sponsored for setting up an ammonia-based Fertilizer

Plant at Paradeep. A plant to manufacture pesticides and a plant for manufacture of Sodium Hydro-Sulphide have also been sponsored. Support is being given for setting up a Polyester Fibre Plant and an intergrated Aluminium Plant in the State. Expansion programmes of the Ferro-Silicon Plant, and the Paper Plant both at Rayagada are expected to be taken up soon. Efforts are also being made by the State Government to persuade Government of India to locate a Pulp and Paper Factory in Koraput district either in the Central Sector or in the Private Sector. Industrial licence has been given for an Auto-cycle Factory in Koraput. construction work on which is likely to start soon.

The State Government has offered a number of incentives to attract potential investors for setting up industries in Orissa. Recently, a seminar on industrial development of Orissa was organised by the Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industries at Bhubaneswar with the support of the State Government, to discuss pragmatic methods of attracting industries. The seminar which was first of its kind to be held in Orissa was attended by a number of leading industrialists from various parts of the country. This has been followed up by discussions in Delhi and Bombay also. Encouraging enquiries are being received from various quarters exploring possibilities for setting up industries in the State.

In the field of medium and small-scale industries also, Government is trying to provide as much assistance as possible. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is being invested this year in the Orissa Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited for establishment of a ferti-

lizer plant at Rourkela. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has also been invested as share capital in Utkal Equipments and Chemicals Ltd., Cuttack. Besides, assistance is being given through the Orissa State Financial Corporation as well as through Commercial Banks on the strength of State Government guarantees. In the last three years 190 parties have been given such assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act. During the current financial year, the Orissa State Financial Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 23 lakhs in favour of 22 Units, and State Government guarantee has been extended to the extent of Rs. 33 lakhs. Apart from providing capital in deserving cases, Government is also helping entrepreneurs in preparation of Project Reports. Government have also taken up the scheme for establishment of the Developed Area Project at Rourkela to facilitate growth of small and medium scale industries by providing infra-structure facilities. The Planning and Design Cell created in the Industries Department has compiled useful data and has prepared feasibility reports covering a wide range of industries. It has been decided that this Cell will specialise in problems relating to small-scale industries in the State which must take diversified lines of production based on modern techniques. As many as 152 Small-scale Industrial Units in the State have been financed by the State Bank of India with loans amounting to Rs. 150 lakhs under the Bank's liberalised scheme of advance to small-scale industries. The special schemes of the State Bank for financing technically qualified entrepreneurs for setting up new industries are in operation in all branches of the Bank in the State.

The Daitari Iron-Ore Project of the Jharkhand Mining Corporation is nearing completion. Trial run of the crushers is going on satisfactorily, and the plant is expected to go into production by April 70. A long term contract with Rumania and another contract with Japan have already been concluded for supply of iron-ore from Daitari Mines.

The State Government has been pressing for enhancement of royalty on a number of minerals, as a measure for mobilisation of resources for financing development schemes. Sometime back, the Government of India, however, revised the rates in respect of all major minerals except iron-ore and coal in which we are naturally interested. We have again put forward claim for increasing royalty on these minerals. Unless this is agreed to by the Government of India, it will not be possible on our part to achieve the target of Rs 35 crores during the Fourth Plan period. We hope that Government of India will soon make up its mind and revise the rates of royalty in respect of iron-ore and coal before commencement of the next financial year so that we could realise additional revenue of the order of Rs 90 lakhs on this account in 1970-71 as envisaged in the Budget.

POWER

Development of power is essential for carrying forward programmes of agricultural development and industrialisation. Fortunately, we have enough power in the State now to promote and sustain a high rate of development. With the completion of the Talcher Thermal Project, the installed capacity of power

generation in the State has now increased to 560 M. W. This is expected to go up to 920 M. W. by the end of the Fourth Plan period with the completion of Bahmela Project. The first two Units of the Bahmela Project are scheduled to come into operation by June, 1972 and the remaining four Units are expected to be commissioned by 1973-74. The progress of work on this important project had slowed down considerably due to paucity of funds, and inadequacy of earth-moving machineries. The current year's provision for the project is being augmented to Rs 5.65 crores to expedite work. An outlay of Rs 8.40 crores has been proposed for 1970-71, and it is expected that it will be possible to keep to the schedule with these outlays. A noticeable feature in the generation and consumption of power in our State is the progressive increase in the figure of *per capita* generation and *per capita* consumption. In 1968-69 the *per capita* generation was 73 units and the *per capita* consumption was 65 units. In 1969-70 the figures are 92 units and 84 units respectively, and the targets for 1970-71 are 105 and 91 respectively.

Although there is no likelihood of shortage of power being felt during the Fourth Plan period, it is possible that if adequate loads develop, there may be need for additional power subsequently. Since Power Projects have long gestation period it is proposed to take up one or two new projects sometime towards the end of the Fourth Plan period depending upon availability of finance.

Under Rural Electrification Programme, 883 villages and small towns had been electrified and 271 Lift Irrigation Points had been energized by the end of 1968-69. During the current year, it is proposed to

electrify 100 more villages and to energize 130 new Lift Irrigation Points. The programme for 1970-71 envisages electrification of 180 villages and energization of a like number of Lift Irrigation Points. Priority is being given to electrification of private irrigation pumps with the help of loans from institutional sources so as to reduce financial burden on the State Government. Hon'ble Members may be aware of the setting up of the Rural Electrification Corporation. The State Government propose to fully utilise the financial support available from this corporation for development of transmission and distribution system. The Orissa State Electricity Board would be going in for a massive programme of Rural Electrification in the near future with the help of financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Transport and Communication facilities provide infrastructure for development of the economy and therefore, Government is keen to provide these facilities increasingly. During the current year it is proposed to improve 25 miles of roads under the control of the Works Department and to take up some new constructions. It is also proposed to improve another 25 miles of roads next year and to complete construction of 7 major bridges. Besides, construction work on 39 bridges will continue. Provision has been made for construction of a bridge over river Tel near Sonapur. This will not only shorten the distance between the State Capital and some of the Western districts but would also open up communications to some of the interior areas of the State.

The Expressway connecting Daitari Mines with the Paradeep Port has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 21 crore. Although this essential road link serves a very useful purpose to facilitate export of iron-ore, the maintenance cost imposes a heavy burden on the State Government. It was earlier proposed to levy Toll on this road to finance its maintenance. The Government of India is, however, of the view that levy of such a Toll on the lower reach of the Expressway would hamper the export programme. As a result of this, Toll has not yet been levied on the lower reach of the Expressway. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the State Government to maintain this road. Accordingly, we have requested Government of India to convert the road into a National Highway and to take over the maintenance liabilities. Decision of Government of India in this connection is awaited.

The State Government has improved the Joda-Bamebari Road to facilitate transportation of iron-ore from Bamebari to the railway station at Bansapani. Considerable expenditure has been done at a number of places where the road has been substantially upgraded. It has been declared to be an Expressway No. 2. The Government has levied Toll on this road to meet the maintenance cost and to recover a part of the capital cost, the State Government has levied Toll on this road. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is expected from this source during 1970-71.

Co-ordinated road transport service is being provided by the State Government through the Orissa Road Transport Corporation.

y Ltd., and the departmentally run
e Transport Service. The finan-
returns from these services compare
urably with other States, and Govern-
t is taking steps to improve the finan-
returns by intensifying productive
es and by giving up uneconomic ones.
ng the current year, the following
tional services have been introduced:—

Balasore-Bhubaneswar

Puri-Raipur

Cuttack-Paradeep

Cuttack-Machgaon

n of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made
ble to the State Transport Service
dditional capital this year. 22 new
les are proposed to be purchased for
g to the fleet, and 43 old vehicles
roposed to be replaced this year. All
et headquarters have been connec-
with the State Capital by Express Bus-
es and besides, Rourkela and
er have also been connected with
aneswar by Express Services.

e State Government has been moving
nment of India from time to time
pand rail transport facilities in Orissa.
Cuttack-Paradeep rail link has
ly been taken up and we hope that
ruction work will be completed at
arliest possible time so that the
eep Port could be connected with its
r-land. Survey work on Talcher-
lagarh line is now in progress. We
that this rail link would also
ialise without delay. Foundation
has already been laid for construc-
of a Cargo Berth at Paradeep. Let us
that construction of this Project will

be completed as early as possible so that
the Paradeep Port and its hinter-lands
could develop quickly.

SOCIAL SERVICES

In the sphere of Social Services, the
State has been making steady progress.
Provision has been made for expansion of
Primary Education by appointment of
1,000 more teachers this year, and an
equal number of additional teachers are
proposed to be appointed in 1970-71. Text
Books upto Class VI have already been
nationalised and made available by the
Government Text Book Press at reasona-
ble prices. Books relating to Class VII are
proposed to be nationalised in 1970-71.
Provision is being made for improve-
ment of Primary School buildings and
for residential accommodation for Primary
School teachers, particularly in backward
areas of the State. Six new High Schools
have been opened during this year out of
which three are located in backward
areas.

Government of India has launched a
scheme in collaboration with the
UNICEF for teaching of science to
students in schools. Under this scheme
the UNICEF would provide the requisite
equipments if the concerned State
Government would bear the staff ex-
penditure for the purpose. In view of
the importance of the scheme, we have
decided to participate in this programme
and have accordingly, made provision in
the Budget for 1970-71.

A number of steps have been taken in
the current year to make good some of
the deficiencies which were continuing in
the Government Colleges. The University

Grants Commission is giving grants for implementation of various schemes of higher education on the basis of matching contribution made by the concerned institutions. The State Government had not availed of this assistance in the past. At our request, however, a Team of the U. G. C. visited the various Government and non-Government Colleges during this year and the Commission has already approved a number of Projects for giving assistance. Provision has been made to the extent of Rs. 6.40 lakhs in the next year's Budget towards matching contribution of the State Government for attracting U. G. C. grants. Government of India has introduced a scheme for production of literature in regional languages at the University level, for which a grant of Rs. 1 crore is likely to be available during the Fourth Plan period. The State Government has taken steps to avail of this facility.

There has been significant expansion of medical facilities also in the State. 120 additional beds are being provided in the various hospitals during the current year and 121 more beds would be provided in 1970-71. 310 Primary Health Centres already been established in different parts of the State with 1,247 Sub-Centres. Facilities for medical education and research have been improved in the three Medical Colleges. Medical College Hospitals at Cuttack, Burla and Berhampur have been strengthened with additional teaching staff, beds and equipments. Family Planning Programme continues to receive special attention and 174 additional Doctors are being appointed for this purpose at the Block level.

To relieve shortage of housing facilities in the State, Government is anxious to

take advantage of the funds available from institutional and other sources. A sum of rupees one crore has been made available by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the current year and an equal amount is expected next year for this purpose. The State Government is also going to participate in the scheme of Revolving Fund for Housing which is now under consideration of Government of India.

TRIBAL AND RURAL WELFARE

The State has a very large population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes towards whom Government has special responsibility. An allocation of Rs. 18 lakhs has, therefore, been made under State Plan and Centrally sponsored schemes for welfare of backward classes in 1970-71. In addition to this, there is a provision of Rs. 242 lakhs for continuing schemes of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department in the non-Plan Sector in the Budget. Thus, the total provision available in 1970-71 for welfare of backward classes is of the order of Rs. 260 lakhs. This is substantially larger than the expenditure incurred in 1968-69 which was Rs. 357 lakhs only.

As in the previous years, the emphasis is on welfare of backward classes continuing to be on schemes of educational development. In view of the peculiar problems of tribal areas, it has now been decided that it would not be possible to achieve appreciable improvement in educational standards unless residential institutions at the Primary and Secondary levels are set up. Accordingly, it is proposed to have eight residential Sevashramas in 1970-71 year and an equal number in 1971-72.

ly be mentioned here that only six institutions had been opened during the last two decades.

To give special impetus to girls' education a new scheme has been introduced this year for opening of Girls' hostels in important places. Five such hostels are expected to be set up by the end of 1971. It is proposed to open two Intermediate Schools and five High Schools also in the near future.

To protect the tribal people from exploitation and to secure fair price for their products, a scheme known as Purchase, Transport and Fair Price Shop Scheme was introduced in the State in 1964-65. From a turnover of Rs. 3 lakhs in 1964-65, the scheme has made considerable headway and turnover in 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs. Five new units have been set up under this Scheme during the last year.

There are 75 Tribal Development Blocks in the State now. Although there is need for opening of new Tribal Development Blocks in the State, Government of India has imposed a moratorium on opening of such Blocks in view of an all-India policy. However, a special case has been made out for opening of 11 new Tribal Development Blocks in the State and the necessary particulars have been furnished to Government of India. They have been requested to sanction the opening of these Blocks during 1971.

EMPLOYMENT

The country was passing through a period of recession and therefore, there was considerable deterioration in the employment position. Orissa was no exception to this. Unemployment still remains to be a problem for us. I have mentioned earlier that there are signs of recovery in Orissa's economy now. The State

income has increased considerably, and production both in the agricultural sphere as well as in the case of industries, has registered increase. These together with the setting up of new industries, some of which have been mentioned earlier, and the Naval Boys Training Centre at Chilka, which is estimated to cost about eight crores of rupees, are likely to improve employment opportunities in the State in the near future.

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

FOOD POLICY

In the sphere of foodgrains procurement, the State Government continues to follow the policy of monopoly procurement by the State with the Food Corporation of India as agent. There has been a record procurement of paddy in the Khariff year 1968-69 as a result of which we have been able to earn bonus exceeding Rs. 2 crores this year. The target for procurement during the current year has been fixed at 2 lakhs tonnes in terms of rice. The procured stock is proposed to be allotted to the Central Pool after retaining adequate quantity for internal consumption. To supplement the procurement by Food Corporation, State Government had launched a departmental scheme to procure hand pounded and huller rice. The scheme is being continued.

MISCELLANEOUS

Coming to State activities in other spheres I would now like to give some idea regarding vigilance activities. The

BREAK THROUGH...

Vigilance Department instituted 121 criminal cases in 1969 involving 33 Gazetted Officers, 79 non-Gazetted Officers and 33 others. Besides, 57 cases were referred to the Administrative Tribunal involving 53 Gazetted Officers and 33 non-Gazetted Officers. The Vigilance Department was also able to detect 708 cases of evasion of Sales Tax in that year. State Government continues to attach importance to eradication of corruption at all levels.

On account of extremist activities in the Andhra Pradesh-Orissa border, law and order problems had cropped up in that area. Government has, however, taken effective steps to curb lawlessness. Government of India has been approached to provide special assistance to develop the economy of the affected areas to root out influence of anti-social elements.

The State Government had made an announcement sometime back to appoint a Commission of Inquiry on the incidents which took place in front of the Orissa Legislative Assembly Building on the 18th August 1969 and certain other incidents following it. The Commission has since been constituted with T. Venkatadri, Retired Judge of the Madras High Court.

CONCLUSION

Before I conclude, I would like to once again invite attention to the financial condition of the State Government which continues to be disquieting. As mentioned earlier, the Budget for 1970-71 envisages a closing deficit of Rs. 30.87 crores on the assumption that *ad hoc* assistance of the order of Rs. 32.50 crores will be available from Government of India during the current year. The deficit is substantial despite the fact that

maintenance grants for roads, building irrigation works, schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., have been provided at a very low level. If adequate provision is made for maintenance these, which is desirable, the deficit will increase substantially. We have, therefore, been compelled to restrict the provision for expenditure in the Budget to the barest minimum. This cannot, however, continue indefinitely. I have, therefore, urged that a new Finance Commission should be set up by Government of India as early as possible to devise methods of balancing the revenues and needs of weaker States like Orissa. If the deficit in non-Plan Sector is made good in a manner, State finances in the commercial sector would no doubt be put on an even keel but that would hardly satisfy the needs and aspirations of the State, unless meet the requirements of balanced regional development of the country. It has been constantly impressing on the Planning Commission and the Government of India that special assistance should be given to Orissa to enable the State to make up the lee-way in development. It cannot, however, solely depend on Central assistance. We have to struggle ourselves to carry the programme of development of the State ahead by mobilising internal resources. As I have mentioned earlier, the State Government proposed to undertake additional resource mobilisation to the extent of Rs. 6.02 crores in 1970. I seek co-operation of the House through it the good-will of all the members of the State in the task of development of State's economy. Let us rededicate ourselves to this noble cause and break through the vicious circle of poverty and backwardness.

DEBT POSITION OF THE STATE

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars of Loans	Outstanding on the 1st April 1969	Estimated outstanding on the 1st April 1970	Estimated outstanding on the 1st April 1971
Loans from the Open Market ..	53,05.88	60,75.98	61,47.38
Operating Debt ..	18,61.54	2,70.00	2,70.00
Loans from the Central Government ..	3,34,17.35	3,70,87.56	3,62,53.33
Loans from the Reserve Bank of India,	1,26.32	1,42.67	1,57.85
Loans from the Life Insurance Corpora- tion of India,	7,45.69	8,21.99	8,93.56
Loans from the National Co-operative Development Corporation,	1,88.86	1,94.68	1,82.94
Loans from the M. M. T. C. ..	14.00	..	..
Loans from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission of India,	12.00	12.00	12.00
Total ..	4,16,71.64	4,46,04.88	4,42,17.06

STATE SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1970-71

Head of Development

Budget Provi
(Rupees in lak)

I. Agricultural Programme—

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 1. Agricultural Production including Land Development | .. | |
| 2. Ayacut Development | .. | |
| 3. Soil Conservation | .. | |
| 4. Fisheries | .. | |
| 5. Minor Irrigation | .. | |
| 6. Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply | .. | |
| 7. Forests | .. | |
| 8. Ware Housing and Marketing | .. | |

Total—I—Agricultural Programme ..

II. Co-operation and Community Development—

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Co-operation | .. | |
| 2. Community Development | .. | |
| 3. Panchayats | .. | |

Total—II—Co-operation & Community Development ..

III. Irrigation & Power—

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Major and Medium Irrigation | .. | |
| 2. Flood Control | .. | |
| 3. Power | .. | |

Total—III—Irrigation & Power ..

STATE SECTOR PLAN—Contd.

Head of Development	Budget Provision (Rupees in lakhs)
Industries and Mining—	
Large and Medium Industries	2,50·00
Village and Small-Scale Industries	44·00
Mineral Development	60·00
Total—IV—Industries and Mining	3,54·00
Transport and Communication—	
Roads	1,93·50
Road Transport	15·00
Ore Transport	4·00
Ports and Harbours	1·00
Tourism	7·00
Total—V—Transport & Communication	2,20·50
Social Services—	
General Education	1,60·00
Cultural Programme	9·50
Technical Education	15·40
Health	1,31·00
Water-Supply	70·00
Housing	1,13·00
Urban Development	8·67

STATE SECTOR PLAN—Contd.

Head of Development

Budget provision
(Rupees in lakhs)

8. Welfare of Backward Classes		7500
9. Social Welfare	..	4000
10. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	3000
11. Crafts-man Training	..	9000
12. Public Co-operation	..	0000
	..	
Total—VI—Social Services	..	5,9900
VII. Miscellaneous—		
1. Statistics		800
2. Publicity	..	400
3. Evaluation Machinery	..	000
4. Government Press	..	600
	..	
Total—VII—Miscellaneous	..	1800
Grand Total	..	36,3400
	..	

Excludes Rs. 5,50.00 lakhs for schemes relating to Public Undertakings as shown below—

1. Orissa State Electricity Board		Rs. 5,00.00 lakhs
2. Orissa Mining Corporation	..	50.00 lakhs
	..	5,50.00 lakhs
Total—Provision under State Plan, 1970-71		41,84.00 lakhs

Keep the Communication Channels Free

Declaring the Eastern Regional Centre of the Central Institute of Indian languages open at Bhubaneswar on March 7, 1970, the Union Minister for Education & Youth Services, Prof V. K. R. V. Rao, stressed the need to keep the communication channels in the country free from any restrictions. We reproduce below Prof. Rao's address on the occasion for our readers.

1

the inauguration of this language centre, first among the four proposed to be set up in different parts of the country, is a very important step towards starting a multi-lingual movement in the country. Our enthusiasm for the promotion of national languages and our concern for internationalism, we have forgotten national identity. Although we have been talking of equal partnership in the field of international knowledge, by competing with each other for putting a ceiling on our language acquisition we are restricting ourselves to the backwaters of knowledge. We have made ourselves prisoners

of our slogans, two-language and three-language formulae little understanding that these are not goals, but convenient launching pads for further exploration of the ever expanding horizon of knowledge. The present endeavour is to provide language option to our many young men and women and by breaking the isolation existing among the different regions, promote mutual understanding and national integration.

The scheme for the establishment of language centres visualizes providing opportunities on an even basis to different

linguistic regions, to introduce teaching of regional languages other than their own on a planned basis in the Secondary Schools. This scheme has many firsts to its credit. By training graduate teachers to teach Indian languages it seeks to enhance the status of the language teachers, who until now are considered at par with drawing or drill-teachers. It also introduces the concept of a two-subject teacher trained to teach both the subjects. Until now although the teacher teaches more than one subject, he, if at all, is usually trained in one subject. It is expected that when subject-teachers take interest in languages and some of them write in those languages they will enrich the content of writing in Indian languages. This is also bound to provide stimulus to translation in the country where we need translations into various Indian languages for understanding each other and the outside world. It is proposed that the training will be conducted on an intensive basis using language laboratory techniques, an experiment when successful will revolutionize language teaching in the country. It is expected not only to cut the language teaching time (according to the present estimate about 52 per cent of the school time is spent on language teaching), thus freeing some school time for the teaching of Science and Technology, but also establish a new pattern of teaching in our educational institutions. It is expected to generate instructional material suited to specific purposes and levels. As a necessary concomitant to this programme supporting research is likely to yield results which in turn will establish regional universals and demonstrate common bonds among all the Indian languages irrespective of their family relations. It is visualized

that at a later stage area studies programmes could be developed around the instruction of each of the regional languages and thus promote greater understanding among the different components of the composite culture of India.

It is planned to set up a language laboratory in this centre. The Foundation has pledged us support in this massive endeavour and with their help we are planning to set up language laboratories in all our four centres. It may be mentioned in this connexion that the Ministry has already taken initiative in the matter of indigenous production of laboratories and schemes are already under way to prepare instructional material suited to the language laboratory needs. The institution of these language laboratories will not only achieve a technological breakthrough, but as indicated above, will give a new direction to language teaching in the country.

My Ministry has decided to assume hundred per cent financial responsibility for the whole scheme during the current plan period. The Union Government will assume full responsibility to pay the T.D.A. and salary of the teachers who will be deputed for training by the States for a whole academic year. This will help the States to appoint substitutes without any additional financial burden and involvement of schools. By way of incentive the centre proposes to pay to each trainee a stipend of Rs. 75 per month besides salary and other ancillary benefits and two advance increments for a period of five years to such teachers after training teach a class of at least ten students. I hope that the States

advantage of this scheme to train a number of their teachers on a plan-basis so that each State may have teachers trained to teach all the Indian languages. I also hope that our young men and girls in the schools will voluntarily respond to the invitation of participating in this programme and expand their knowledge with a view to discovering our national heritage and identity.

It gives me great pleasure that the Government of Orissa has been alive to the importance of this unique programme and has made available a campus complete with office, class-rooms, hostel and staff teachers. This partnership between the Government and the State in the field of educational enterprises augurs well for the future not only of this State but also for the whole country in so far as it gives a lead in establishing a new pattern of co-operation. I congratulate the State Chief Minister and Education Minister for their foresight and quick action for making this project a reality.

Through ages Orissa has acted as the way between the north and the south of India. It has been a melting pot of cultures and civilizations, a meeting ground of peoples and ideas. Jagannath bears in his body the imprints of almost all religions in the course of his developmental journey from a Savara deity to a Brahmanic god. Orissa is well-known for its fine traditions in the arts, architecture and handicrafting in general. Its past military valour and democratic institutions as demonstrated in their performance in the Kalinga war, which humbled even an emperor like Ashoka, speak of the virility of the people. Orissa has set a fine example in national integration, where the

linguistic minorities live in peace and cooperate in the building of the State. Such an atmosphere is conducive for developmental programmes. I have no doubt that the regional centre will contribute in its own way towards fostering fellow feeling among different peoples and diverse languages.

Orissa has a significant tribal population belonging to different ethnic groups and speaking different tribal languages. A proper integration of these people into the main streams of developmental activities of the nation can be achieved through the instrument of education. So far we have not succeeded well in our efforts at tribal education. A significant break through can now be achieved by bringing the modern linguistic techniques to bear on the present problem. The Central Institute of Indian Languages is currently seized of this problem. Taking into consideration the experience of South America and Mexico it is seriously examining the application of the concept of Bi-lingual School in Indian situations. The idea is to start the integrative process from the very beginning by teaching at the primary stage through the mother-tongue of the child and yet teaching him the spoken regional language immediately relevant to him. This will facilitate his switchover to the regional language media at a later stage. This would however involve linguistic analysis of the tribal languages concerned, production of suitable instructional material and re-orientation of existing teachers and find out talents among the tribals themselves for this purpose. The Government of Orissa can always seek the expertise of the Central Institute of Indian Languages to

launch any experimental programme in this regard.

I have great pleasure in announcing that the first field team of the Central Institute of Indian Languages which conducted preliminary survey of the Eastern frontier consisting of Manipur, Nagaland, Assam (Meghalaya), Tripura is present here today. They are just back with plans to set up a field station in that area which will study the tribal and border languages of the whole region. Such studies are not intended to be mere academic exercises. On the other hand, they are meant to provide solutions to some of the practical problems we are confronted with. It is hoped that once the languages are studied, suitable material can be prepared for teaching tribal languages to researchers and Government people who wish to work in those areas. It will also facilitate the teaching of the regional languages to those people. I am convinced that the schemes we are launching today will have far reaching consequences for the future of our country.

Before I close I wish to appeal to all the State Governments to take advantage of all the Central Government schemes and come forward to share the burdens in establishing programmes in search of lasting solutions to problems which continue to divide us. I would request all the State and other Governmental and non-Governmental institutions to exploit the facilities created in the Central Institute of Indian Languages and extend full co-operation to it in its many time-honoured projects designed to solve specific

problems. I appeal to those who exploit linguistic problems for narrow personal, regional or political ends, to desist from such action in the larger interest of the country.

Those who are trying to promote their interest through particularistic and parochial slogans are releasing the divisive forces and spoiling the present of the generation as well as the future of the succeeding generation. They are against the modernization of our society. It must be understood that there are linguistic minorities in each State. Fanning linguistic fanaticism will lead only to chaos and any restriction in one region is bound to have repercussions in another.

If our country is to take its rightful place among the advanced countries of the world, it has to open many more windows for the free movement of ideas instead of condemning itself to a closed prison of its own making. Realistically such a process must begin from home. As many options as possible have to be left open, so that alternate channels of communication are available at different levels. Ignorance breeds fear, fear restrictions, and restrictions in turn lead to ignorance. A restrictive society freedom of communication is the first casualty. All efforts must be made to keep the communication channels free. The CIIL and the regional language centres are committed to work for ensuring this freedom. The inauguration of the Eastern Regional Centre is a small yet significant step in this direction.

(See Page 40)

TOURIST COMPLEXES OF ORISSA

Orissa abounds in places of tourist interest and attraction. With the availability of communicational facilities on the land and the inculcation of a desire to see and know more of World-civilisation and World-culture on the other, the number of tourists visiting the different parts in the various continents is constantly increasing. Great indeed is the attraction of India for foreign tourists, many of whom are known to have developed a wonderful fascination to visit this country more than once. Orissa in the Republic of India has, of late, won the admiration of home-tourists and foreigners alike as a 'must' in the tourists' itinerary.

ORISSA : A TOURIST-LAND

In this connection it is to be frankly admitted that many more places in Orissa than those that are now visited by tourists deserve to be developed in order

to engage them for quite a long time. What a tourist normally requires is the first consideration in any scheme of development to popularise tourism in Orissa. Easy approach to the spot, speedy communication, accommodational facilities, supply or provision of the basic needs for his up-keep and also arrangements for cultural entertainment to add to his comforts—these are some of the most important requirements that shall have to be provided to make tourism an alluring 'industry' in any part of the World. At present, tourists who come to Orissa visit the 'Golden Triangle', the Chilka lake, Gopalpur-on-sea, the hot sulphur spring at Taptapani and a few more places. But the possibilities of tourism in Orissa are really very great. Development of tourism may be brought about by planning out a number of tourists' 'Complexes' as detailed below. It has been rightly said

that 'the whole of Orissa is a holy ground' (Encyclopaedia Britannica). After these 'Complexes' are fully developed as integrated schemes, it will perhaps be said not inappropriately that 'the whole of Orissa is a tourist-land.'

THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE

Among the integrated schemes of tourism in Orissa, the 'Golden Triangle' engages our attention as the first 'Complex'. What is this Golden Triangle? This is a new name given to three of the celebrated centres of culture and learning in Orissa, located geographically in the form of a triangle. These places are: Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konarka. All these three are situated in the district of Puri. Konarka and Puri are on the sea, the Bay of Bengal, and Bhubaneswar is located to the west and north of these two places respectively. A tourist may arrive at Bhubaneswar either from Calcutta or from Madras by plane. He may as well come by train from either of the two cities as Bhubaneswar is on the Calcutta (Howrah) —Madras Main Railway line.

BHUBANESWAR

About two decades ago, the headquarters of the State Government were shifted from Cuttack (Orissa's historic Capital City on the bank of the Mahanadi) to Bhubaneswar, known all over India for centuries past not only as a 'temple-city' but also as a great centre of Saiva-Worship. The New Capital of Orissa is only an expansion of the old temple city on its north, but it is a planned city, highlighting modern engineering skill. Thus, Bhubaneswar embodies within itself

the marvellous achievements of the earlier centuries of the by-gone ages and those of our own times. A tourist can see here the life and activities of the people of Orissa reflected in monuments, religious shrines and various other forms of artistic expression from the Prechristian centuries down to our own days. The following are some of the important places for tourists in Bhubaneswar:—

1. The newly excavated ruins of a fortified town, known as Sisupalgarh, belonging to the 3rd Century B. C.
2. The edicts of Emperor Asoka inscribed on stone at the foot of Dhauli hill in the 3rd Century B. C. Anybody interested in Buddhism cannot fail to see this place as a part of his itinerary.
3. The rock-cut caves (on the hills of Udayagiri and Khandagiri) of Emperor Kharavela of the 3rd Century B. C. The famous Gopabandha inscription throwing a flood of light on the linguistic, historical, religious and cultural life of India in general and of Orissa in particular found on Udayagiri and also the Queen's Gumpha (the Queen's chamber) hewn out of a monolith in the form of a two-storeyed building on the same hill, deserve to be visited by anybody interested in the progress of human civilisation.

4. A large number of temples, magnificent in appearance, bedecked with architectural designs from the very base to the summit being the excellent representatives of the Kalinga school of art. The most famous of these are the Lingaraja, the Rajarani, the Mukteswar, the Vaital and the Parasurameswar temples (7th to the 11th centuries A. D.).
5. The 64-Yoginee temple at Hirapur. This is one of the very few temples of its type in the whole of India and is about one thousand two hundred years old. The Yoginees, the Katyayanees and the Matrukas carved out in the most artistic manner constitute a rare spectacle in the whole country.
6. The New Capital itself, with its lofty buildings, flower-gardens, the State Museum, Universities is also no less attractive.
7. The biological park (called Nandan Kanan), forming part of a natural forest is now attracting large crowds, of visitors.

PURI

The second point of the Golden triangle is the town of Puri, 40 miles from Bhubaneswar by road. It is connected by a road line from Khurda Road, which is on the Calcutta-Madras main railway line. Puri is known all over the world as the seat of Jagannath, the Lord

of the universe. The greatest of the festivals of the Lord known as the Ratha Yatra (the Car Festival) held annually in June-July is one of the most colourful festivals in India and in some years, during the festival, more than half a million people assemble to witness the three deities (Jagannatha, Balabhadra and Subhadra) seated on huge chariots and drawn along the main road of Puri, which is one of the widest roads found in the ancient cities of India. The main temple with its curvilinear tower of more than 200 feet in height, surrounded by a cluster of other temples dedicated to various Gods and Goddesses and built at different periods of history is by itself an object of no ordinary attraction. The temple of Jagannatha is a unique symbol of national integration and of peaceful co-existence in the context of the social and religious life of the vast country.

This apart, Puri had been visited by all the great religious preachers of India—Sankara, Ramanuja, Maddhwa, Srichaitanya, Nanak, etc. Everyone of these far-famed preceptors has his own Mutt, a centre of religious austerities and studies, conducive to human good and spiritual amelioration. Thus, Puri is a most resourceful repository of materials for a proper appreciation and assessment of the cultural history of India with emotional integration of the country as one of the dominant characteristics of the Indian view of life.

The Sea-beach at Puri also offers a great attraction to tourists. One may see both sun-rise and sun-set on the blue waters of the sea for about a couple of months from

December—a very rare and striking phenomenon on the east coast of India. Even as a health-resort and a summer-resort, Puri has gained great popularity among all sections of tourists. Sea-bath at Puri is highly enjoyable and one feels really invigorated and refreshed even during a very short stay at Puri.

KONARKA

The third point of the golden triangle is the world-famous temple at Konarka, dedicated to the Sun. This temple, characterised as a dream realised in stone, has been designed in the shape of a gigantic chariot with twelve pairs of massive and magnificent wheels, symbolising the twenty four fortnights of the year. The sublimity of conception, the magnitude of the tower and the porch, the grandeur of the sculptures found all around the monument, the artistic skill exhibited in decorating the tower and the porch as well as the 'Natamandir' in front of them, the size of the iron-beams and the quality of their not getting rusted despite the interaction of natural forces for centuries, the wealth of animal and plantlife engraved, the variety of social life displayed and the life-like images of various divinities and damsels playing on musical instruments, with all these and many more things of incomprehensible beauty, Konarka has been hailed by spectators and critics as a 'wonder of the world.' The main tower has collapsed perhaps before 1627 A. D. and a portion of it that stood to a height of 120 feet even till 1848 A. D. fell down in October that year due to a heavy storm. What remains now is the lower part of the main tower,

the porch with portions of it destroyed and with patches of repairs done during the last seven decades and also a major portion of the third structure, the pillared Natamandir without a cover at the top. But even in its ruins, this temple evokes wonder in the visitor and attracts huge crowds through the year.

From Puri, Konarka is only 53 miles. One has to cover 25 miles on the Puri-Bhubaneswar road and then take a two-hand drive for 28 miles from Pipili to reach Konarka.

THE CHILKA LAKE

The second complex may be formed with the following :—

- (a) The Chilka Lake
- (b) Gopalpur-on-sea
- (c) The hot sulphur spring Taptapani.

The Chilka Lake is the most beautiful lake in the whole of India. This lake is a vast expanse of water, with an area of about 450 sq. miles. It is dotted with capped hills and small islands full of evergreen vegetation. In addition to the Barabanki-Dak-Bungalow near Balugaon (65 miles from Bhubaneswar by road) on the Chilka lake, the new tourist bungalow at Rambha on the southern extremity of the lake will provide better accommodation for tourists. In near future, when the cabin launch operated by the State Government comes into operation, boating in the Chilka will certainly be more comfortable in as much as one

rt from Barkul after breakfast, go
nd the lake in a scheduled route, take
ch at Rambha and return to Bar-
l by evening and then proceed to
palpur-on-sea, about 50 miles there-
m for night-halt. The natural scenery
the lake has inspired many a poet of
issa to sing its glories in high-flown
toric. A vast variety of birds (specially
gratory birds during November to
bruary) constitutes a unique source of
and pleasure for the visitors. Grey and
nb-duck, grey-legged and bar-headed
ose, Pochard, Plover, Wader and pink-
ided duck as well as Tiger, Panther,
ar, Bison, Sambar and spotted deer
nd in the jungles in the Chilka area are
ordinary attractions to lovers of games
d sight-seers alike. For seekers of
enic beauty, the Chilka lake is a store-
use of eternal pleasure.

GOPALPUR-ON-SEA

Gopalpur-on-sea may be visited next.
s a health-resort and a beauty-spot, it is
idely known in Eastern India. It has
een rightly said of Gopalpur, "from the
rst crimson shyness over the horizon to
s surf scented whispers under the moon,
e sea keeps the people enamoured".
With excellent accommodational facilities,
opalpur has won a popularity that can
ie with any similar resort in India.

TAPTAPANI

Taptapani, the third point of this
Complex' is only 42 miles from Gopalpur.
The location of the hot-sulphur-spring,
urrounded by high-hills in a completely
ircular manner, has a panoramic view of
ndescribable beauty. The Ghat road

leading to the spring from the low-lying
land, the sequestered atmosphere all
around, the location of the bungalow
amidst picturesque settings, the circular
range of hills covered with thick jungles
and infested with beasts and birds—all
these have made Taptapani a unique place.

THE FORGOTTEN PUSPAGIRI VIHAR

The recent excavations of a forgotten
University of Buddhistic Culture in the
district of Cuttack has opened fresh avenues
for tourists in Orissa. About a thousand
years ago, the now-forgotten Puspagiri
Vihar on the Ratnagiri, Udayagiri and
Lalitgiri hills (all with in two to three
hours drive by car from Bhubaneswar)
accommodated a huge University, provid-
ing scope for the dissemination of
knowledge of and researches on the
Buddhistics scriptures. At the point of
entrance into this 'Complex', a tourist
may like to enjoy the beauty of a hill-
resort, Chandikhole by name, with a
perennial sweet-water spring flowing
through it. Very close to it is the ancient
temple of Mahavinayaka which may
attract and evoke a sense of wonder in
the home-tourists in as much as a single
deity (in the form of an in-artistic mono-
lith) is worshipped as the well-known
Panchadevatas symbolising the underlying
unity of Indian religious life.
The venue of the Puspagiri Vihar and the
finds of sculptures depicting the various
forms of Buddhist Gods and Preceptors
will add much to the enlightenment of the
visitor. For students of and also for
authorities on Buddhism the significance
of this complex is very great. The last

point of the complex is the new port of Orissa on the bay of Bengal, Paradeep, not far away from Lalitgiri. This Port now in the process of completion and replete with tremendous commercial possibilities will be highly refreshing with its wide beach looking like the milky-way in the midst of an autumnal mid-night sky.

SOME BEAUTY SPOTS

In the district of Dhenkanal, three out of many such places of tourist attraction deserve major developments as a 'Complex' by themselves. These places are :—

1. The Kapilas hill
2. The Saptasajya hill
3. The Satakosia gorge (in the Mahanadi).

Kapilas, considered to be the Orissan counterpart of Mount Kailas on the Himalayas is remarkably known as a centre of Saiva-worship in Orissa. Located at a height of about 1,500 feet, the temple of Sikhareswara (Siva) has been attracting devotees and pilgrims all through the year for many countries past. A perennial spring containing medicinal properties passes through the temple. One can see, from the top of the hill, two of the biggest and widest rivers of Orissa—the Mahanadi and the Brahmani at a time. The local guide will draw the attention of the visitor to the tomb of Maharaja Prataparudra Deva of the 16th Century, who has gone down to the history of Vishnavism in India as the celebrated patron of Chaitanya Deva in Orissa. Kapilas with its Inspection Bungalow located by the side of the temple is a hill station and a summer resort; it is no less a beauty-spot. The

ghat road (apart from the flight of steps leading to the temple area will be a pleasant experience to many with the wide river-bed of the Brahmani shining brightly within a couple of miles. It is only 15 miles from Bhubaneswar and is approachable in about two hours' time.

Saptasajya, as the name connotes, is a group of seven hills standing very close to one another. It is only eight miles from the town of Dhenkanal which is 60 miles from Bhubaneswar. It is an ancient centre of 'Rama-worship.' Here also a perennial spring passes by the side of the temple of Rama Chandra. It is a very good place for picnic parties and with some more developments in the temple area, it will be a great attraction for sight-seers as well.

The 'Satakosia Ganda' on the Mahanadi is a 'must' for all sight-seers in general. As the very nomenclature of the place signifies, the wide Mahanadi at this place has been compressed physically to a small fraction of its width due to the location of two ranges of mountains along both the banks. From Tikarpara (about 150 miles from Bhubaneswar), one can take a view of the gorge, but the really interesting part of the visit consists of boating in the deep blue waters of the Mahanadi which will afford scope to see nature in a variety of forms and moods.

PLACES OF SPECIAL CHARM

There are some places in the districts of Balasore and Mayurbhanj which have a special charm in the context of tourism. They are :—

1. The sea coast at Chandipur near Balasore.

The Khiching temple.

The National Park.

The Barehipani Waterfall.

(2 miles from the district headquarters) and (c) the Gonasika hill, from where the river Vaitarani has taken its birth (16 miles from the district headquarters).

AROUND SAMBALPUR

sea at Chandipur (about 9 miles inland) has a peculiar attraction. One would be surprised to see only a few feet of water standing for more than a few hours towards the interior of the sea by noon or so, where roaring waves have struck a spectator with terror the previous morning. One can freely move on that area for some hours and by evening again, the tides would raid the beach with terrible fury. The tourist stay on the sea-beach provides a good accommodation to add to the attractions of the place as a health-resort and also as a summer-resort.

The district of Mayurbhanj to which one may proceed after seeing Chandipur and the Khiching temple with its gorgeous carvings and artistic embellishments, showing the influence of the Nagara style temple architecture in Orissa is bound to render profound interest in a visitor. The National Park in the Similipal hills and the Barehipani Waterfall are really a delight for all lovers of natural scenery.

ATTRACTIONS IN KEONJHAR

The district of Keonjhar (about 140 miles from Bhubaneswar by road) three places may constitute a complex. They are (a) the fresco-paintings of the by-gone times at Sitabinji (16 miles from the district headquarters), (b) the Gagara Waterfall

In the district of Sambalpur, we have some important centres of tourism such as (a) the Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi, one of the biggest dams of the world, (b) the temple of Nrusimhanath, built in the 15th Century A.D. with an inscription on its body. A perennial spring that flows by the side of the temple affords a wonderful view and home-tourists visit the place all through the year. It is a beauty-spot as well in as much as the temple stands at the foot of the lofty hill, Gandhamardan which, according to legendary accounts, is a part of the mountain that Hanuman of the Ramayana-fame was carrying on his shoulders. The third place in this complex may be the Pradhanpat Waterfall (250 ft.) near Deogarh, 60 miles from Sambalpur town.

ROURKELA

The Steel City of Rourkela, the Vedavyas, the Mandira and the Khandadhar Waterfall may be taken to constitute another complex in the district of Sundergarh. The planned city with its gigantic steel plant presents a striking contrast to the natural scenery all around. Not far away from the city is Vedavyas, the place of confluence of river Sankha with Koil. Legends tell us that the nomenclature 'Vedavyas' owes its origin to the fact that the famous sage (Veda-Vyas) who composed the Mahabharata was born there and a festival is held there once a year to perpetuate the memory of the great Indian sage and poet. Even as a beauty spot, Vedavyas demands a special consideration. The

Mandira and the Khandadhar Waterfalls may, like the Chilka lake, inspire many a poet. The scenic beauty of the waterfalls is marvellous.

BOLANGIR AND KALAHANDI

The places of tourist attraction in the districts of Bolangir and Kalahandi may be developed as a complex with the following in the tourists itinerary:—

- (A) The Kosaleswar temple at Baidyanath on the Tel river.
- (B) Harisankar with its perennial spring, located amidst the most charming natural scenery.
- (C) Deulijhari hill caves in the Khandhatta Pragana.
- (D) Belakhandi with its monuments of great architectural importance.
- (E) Ravana Dhara—a waterfall near Bhawanipatna town.

THE REMOTE DISTRICTS

There are a number of beauty-spots and centres of pilgrimage as well as places of extraordinary cultural and scientific

interest in the districts of Koraput and Phulabani which may be developed further to facilitate a drift of the trade in those directions. They constitute one or two complexes including the following:—

- (A) The Duduma Waterfall.
- (B) The Gupteswara Caves.
- (C) The old temple at Papadah designed in the form of the garaj temple at Bhubaneswar.
- (D) Daringibadi in Phulabani district wherein some years we have had frost for a week or so.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Orissa, as is well known, is a land of temples and beauty-spots and has a great attraction from the view-point also. Intending visitors should contact the Director, Home (Public Relations) Department, P. O. Bhubaneswar, Orissa (India), for further details and special arrangements to be made to a place after having arrived in Orissa.

ORISSA PAVILION AT THE INTERNATIONAL TOURIST AND ENTERTAINMENT FAIR

The National Tourist & Entertainment Fair, sponsored by the Tamilnadu Tourist and Entertainment Forum, was held at Madras from December 25, 1969 to March 8, 1970. The main objective of the forum is to promote tourism in India and help stimulate greater interest amongst all those who are involved in the work of promoting tourism in India. The fair was formally inaugurated by Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, on December 25, 1969. We reproduce here a report received from Shri Guru Prasad Mohapatra, Exhibition Organiser of the State Government, who was deputed to Madras to look after the Orissa Pavilion during the Exhibition.

Tourism is a powerful weapon which bring about national integration. It bound to bring different religious and linguistic groups living in various States the country together. It will also create goodwill and understanding among many communities and from this point of view tourism has to be encouraged with greater zeal and sincerity and adequate publicity of the places of

tourist interest and tourist facilities should be given for enabling the tourists to know more about the places and facilities.

Orissa has a tremendous potentiality for tourism. Ours is one of the ancient States in the country. Nature has blessed us with an abundance of scenic beauty. There is not only a variety of scenic

splendour, but also a wide range of the modes of living. Some of our temples are rare pieces of architectural beauty in the world. Our potentials for tourist development are immense.

The first and foremost task that awaits us is to project the image of Orissa outside so as to attract a vast confluence of tourists from various places.

It is with this objective that we participated in the National Tourist & Entertainment Fair held at Madras. Our pavilion in this fair was a real visual presentation of Orissa's tradition and culture, land and people, arts and architecture, fairs and festivals.

Photographs, models and transparencies depicting the land, the antiquity of our culture, the various types of people with varieties of colourful costumes and dresses, panoramic landscape, waterfalls and mountains and different types of scenic beauty and picnic spots were displayed in the pavilion along with the world-famous traditional handicrafts of Orissa. The exhibition was based on the theme 'Orissa is ancient', 'Orissa is beautiful',

The pavilion was prominently located near the entrance gate of the fair. It was

more conspicuous because of its attractive facade—a plaster of paris replica of famous gateway of Mukteswar Temple, Bhubaneswar. The charming life-action figures and floral bands of porch had attracted more visiting people and tourists. The pavilion was tastefully decorated and the exhibits were scientifically arranged to impress the visitors. It was noticed that foreign tourists were taking keen interest to know more about Orissa's places of interest and facilities for tourists.

During the period of two and a half months, nearly twenty lakh people including a good number of foreign tourists visited the pavilion. After going round the pavilion one of the European tourists said, "What a beautiful exhibition! I am tempted to leave immediately for Orissa." Similarly another tourist remarked, "I greatly enjoyed the exhibits displayed in this Pavilion. It is almost like visiting the places in person—so realistic is the arrangement. The picture of the smiling girl of Konarak (with Prof. Galbraith looking on) is so life-like that it will create a furore in western countries, if publicised better than Monalisa."

(From Page 30)

I must again thank the Government of Orissa in general, and the Chief Minister and the Education Minister in particular, for their hospitality, co-operation and expeditious action in setting up this

Eastern Regional Centre in such a beautiful surrounding.

I have great pleasure in declaring Eastern Regional Centre of the Central Institute of Indian Languages open.

NATIONAL BOOK TRUST SHOWS THE WAY

REGIONAL INTEGRATION THROUGH BOOK-MOVEMENT

Inaugurating the Regional Book Exhibition organised by the National Book Trust of India at Bhubaneswar on March 8, 1970, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister for Education & Youth Services, said : "It seems we are already in the midst of a book movement in the country. This is what the late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru dreamt of when he set up the National Book Trust."

We reproduce below the inaugural address of Prof. Rao for our readers.

It was a pleasant surprise for me when the other day Shri Banamali Patnaik came to ask me to inaugurate a series of regional exhibitions being organised by the National Book Trust, India, in Orissa. Last month the Trust concluded another series of four regional exhibitions in Rajasthan inaugurated at Jaipur by Mr. Hukam Singh, the State Governor. Before that in December I had the

pleasure of giving away awards to some of the participants in the Third National Book Fair organised by the Trust in Bombay. I had presided over a Symposium in the Second National Book Fair held in Delhi earlier in 1967. The Third National Book Fair in Bombay was bigger and more purposeful. It was, indeed, an enchanting spectacle to see hundreds of tastefully decorated stalls

full of books and crowded with book-lovers browsing and buying books. The main pavilion specially constructed for the purpose housed eight thousand outstanding books published in all the Indian languages in the last three years. In an auditorium on the precincts of the Fair seminars, symposia, workshop courses and cultural programmes were held daily.

During the period the Book Fair was being held in Bombay a Book Week was observed throughout the country. The All India Radio network broadcast special programmes relating to writing, printing, publishing and distribution of books. The P. & T. Department franked stamps with the slogan of the year, "Make Book Your Companion" from all the important post offices in the country. At least five important national dailies brought out special supplements on the occasion.

It seems we are already in the midst of a book movement in the country. This is what the late Prime Minister Nehru dreamed of when he set up the National Book Trust in 1956.

With the recent decision of the nation to switch over to the regional languages for administration and for education at all levels including university education, we have literally opened a flood-gate of opportunities for authors, publishers and distributors of books in our country. It also marks a highly crucial period in the book industry. If the change-over is not orderly and properly organised, my fear is that it might lead to an unpleasant situation. Already, there are whisperings of a paper famine, the incapacity of the printers to cope with the additional load,

the artificial shortages created by distributors and perhaps the most serious lack of adequate talent in the country to undertake gigantic translation programmes from foreign languages into Indian languages and from one Indian language into another. I am glad to say that the Ministry has taken some steps to improve the situation by obtaining printing presses capable of producing many millions of copies a year, arranging a special programme for training translators in order to provide substantial amounts for the production of both translations and original works in the Indian languages.

In this challenge that the book industry faces, a national organisation like the Book Trust can play an important role. It can help to create a cadre of reliable translators in the country by organising Translation Workshops. The Trust has already set up three Workshops, one each in Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore. It is hoped that similar Workshops will continue to be organised in other regions of the country too. The Trust must also supplement the private sector by undertaking publishing in areas where the private publisher is not considered useful for the common reader. In the promotion of book development in India, we are in a great dilemma. The common man cannot buy books because they are costly and the books cannot be made cheap unless more and more people buy them, so that there are large print orders and the prices can be lowered. Again, it is here that a non-profit organisation like the Book Trust can play a meaningful role. It is one of the objectives of the Trust to produce

ure and make it available at
ate prices.

have now commissioned the Trust
minister an important subsidy scheme
half of the Ministry of Education and
Services. The scheme is intended
vide low-priced standard educational
al. This may be in the form of
books or other reading material. In
st instance, books primarily intend-
be placed in text-book libraries and
libraries of colleges and universities
taken in hand, so that the poorest
ediest student may be assisted. An
of rupees three crores has been
ed for the scheme in the Fourth Five
lan period.

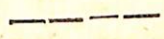
most important function of the
to my mind, is the promotion of
regional understanding and thereby
ng emotional integration through
g materials. The trust is, perhaps,
ly publishing house in the country
y engaged in publishing books in all
lian languages. Ours is a vast sub-
ent. An important means of achiev-
sense of unity in apparent diversity
projecting the outstanding writings
language into another. Under a
t called "Aadan Pradan", the Trust
ng to publish ten outstanding books
each Indian language into all the
languages mentioned in the Eighth
ule of our Constitution. In yet
er Project called "Nehru Bal

Pustakalaya", the Trust has been asked to
produce supplementary reading material
for children. Every book in this project
will be brought out simultaneously in all
the Indian languages and priced uniformly.
It is designed to publish one hundred titles
under this scheme in the first instance.

We have recently asked the Trust to
organise Writers' Camps in various parts
of the country. Five camps will be held
during the year. The Trust will host emi-
nent writers in various Indian languages for
four or five days in each camp when our
creative writers will have an opportunity
to exchange views and know one another
better. It is felt that these camps will go
a long way in fostering inter-regional
understanding among the opinion-makers
in the country.

With these multifarious activities, there
is no doubt that National Book Trust is
today in the mainstream of the cultural
life of the country. Under the distinguish-
ed stewardship of Dr. B. V. Keskar, its
Chairman, I have no doubt that this orga-
nisation will grow from strength to strength
and serve the nation truly and eminently.

It is a matter of gratification that the
Trust has enlisted the whole-hearted co-
operation of the State Government and
local publishers. I have no doubt the
series of Regional Book Exhibitions I am
inaugurating today is going to make a
definite impact on the people of the State.



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The Director of Public Relations & Tourism

Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar

POLICE AT SERVICE

Reproduced below is a summary of the address of the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, at the 28th Police Officers' Conference recently held at Cuttack.

police should render better service to the people and improve its image in the public by effective contact with the public and the leaders of the public opinion.

The importance of the public relations in the Police Department need not be overemphasised. In spite of all good work done by the police, wrong ideas and prejudices against the police still persist due to historical reasons. It is therefore necessary to remove these wrong ideas by effective public relations. More contact with the public and leaders of public opinion will help in removing the prejudices and wrong ideas against the police and will improve the image of police in public. There should be a change of attitude of the public

towards the police for the maintenance of the peace in the society. In this connection the unusual law and order situation created in the State a short while back may be recalled. The State police force dealt with the situation successfully in a short time and there is reason to be proud of it. By and large our State is comparatively more peaceful and situation is under control. Maintenance of law and order is not only essential for the civilised life but it is even necessary for the development of a country.

The police officers should improve their efficiency and effectiveness. It is also necessary not to tolerate any deviation on the part of any one and after proper inquiry the culprit should be brought to

(See Page 47)

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&

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4 Word from the Inspector-General

The State Inspector-General of Police, Shri B. B. Mishra, I. P., in course of his address at the closing ceremony of the 28th Police Officers Conference at Cuttack, dealt with certain important points, which are reproduced below.

Police officers met here not only for taking, but also for reciprocation of in order to devise better ways and means for efficient execution of work in different fields. In this conference some of the salient points about law and order, reorganisation of investigation staff from law and order staff, improvement of crime investigation with introduction of modern scientific methods, need for more preventive measures, reorganisation of prosecution branch,

change of police uniform and action for better police-public relations were discussed. It has been decided to set up a Committee to recommend on the modernisation of police uniform and for the improvement of the police training. Possibility of constituting a police advisory body in every police-station is also being explored. We assure the Chief Minister for an efficient and effective police in the State in order to project an ideal public image of police.

(From Page 45)

without delay. That will improve the public image of the police. The principle which is accepted as a guiding principle in judiciary should also be the

guiding principle in case of the police. The police should not only do justice to the people, the action of the police should also appear to be just to the people.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN ORISSA

- 2-2-1970 ... 26th Annual Convocation of Utkal University. Shri S. S. Dhawan, Governor of West Bengal, delivered Convocation Address.
- 3-2-1970 ... The foundation stone of India's largest coal-based fertiliser plant was laid by Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, at Talcher.
- 5-2-1970 ... Reallocation of portfolio among some of the members of Orissa Cabinet.
- 6-2-1970 ... Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa, inaugurated the Flower and Vegetable Show organised by the Utkal Krushak Samaj at Bhubaneswar.
- 16-2-1970 ... The scheme of beautification of Lingaraj Temple inaugurated.
- 18-2-1970 ... Shri T. Venkatadri, a retired Judge of Madras High Court, appointed as one-man commission to enquire into the disturbances connected with students' unrest.
- 20-2-1970 ... Orissa Legislative Assembly resumed its budget session after it was adjourned for 26 days.
- 23-2-1970 ... Orissa Assembly passes Preventive Detention Bill
- 27-2-1970 ... Shri Surendra Mohanty, a distinguished Oriya writter, gets Sahitya Akademi award for his book 'Nila Saila'.
- CALENDAR OF EVENTS, ORISSA MARCH, 1970**
- 2-3-1970 ... Orissa's budget for 1970-71 was presented in the State Assembly by the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo. Highest Priority will be given to Irrigation and Power in Orissa's Annual Plan for 1970-71
- 3-3-1970 ... Heavy damages due to hailstorm in Sundergarh district
- 6-3-1970 ... The 9th National Conference of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society was inaugurated at Barbati Stadium, Cuttack.
- 7-3-1970 ... Union Education Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao inaugurated the Regional Language Institute at Bhubaneswar.
- 14-3-1970 ... Shri G. S. Pathak, Vice-President of India inaugurated the Centenary Celebration of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. The National Agro-Industries Fair was also inaugurated by him today.
- 28-3-1970 ... Shri B. K. Deo (Swatantra), Shri Surajmal Saha (Jan Congress) and Shri B. K. Mohanty (Congress-O) were elected to Rajya Sabha from Orissa.
- 31-3-1970 ... The Appropriation Bill relating to budget estimates for 1970-71 was passed in the Orissa Assembly.

ORISSA CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION COMPLETES SEVENTH YEAR

Orissa Construction Corporation which was set up by the State Government as a private limited company in the year 1962 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore has completed its seventh year of working on March 31, 1969. Paid-up capital of the Corporation, which stood at Rs. 72.14 lakhs on March 31, 1968, remained at the same figure on March 31, 1969; as during the year 1968-69, the State Government were not able to subscribe further share capital to Orissa Construction Corporation owing to want of adequate resources with them.

The Corporation has successfully completed the following works in all its aspects during the year 1968-69:—

(1) Burudung Aqueduct

In addition the Corporation acquired the following new works during the year:

Anchor Block at Balimela ..
Water supply of Ferrochrome Plant ..
Raw material handling installation of Ferrochrome Project ..
Widening of Turning Circle at Paradeep Port ..

(2) Runway at Bhubaneswar Aerodrome (Balance portion).

(3) Salandi Dam

(4) Ferrochrome Plant

(5) Nirgundi Dumping yard

Works, which were in hand of the Corporation and progressing satisfactorily during the year are:—

(1) Sunabeda Buildings

(2) Sunabeda Internal Roads

(3) Sunabeda Concrete Roads

(4) Construction of Sand Pump Refuse and Booster Station No. 2, at Paradeep.

(5) Balimela Power House

Estimated value ..	..	Rs. 4.36 lakhs
Ditto ..	..	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
Ditto ..	..	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
Ditto ..	..	Rs. 15.80 lakhs

INDIA BUDGET 1970-71 AT A GLANCE

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1968-69	Budget Estimate, 1969-70	Revised Estimate, 1969-70	
A. Opening Balance				
B. Consolidated Fund	53.49	25.35	(—)7,49.45	
1. Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account—				
(1) Receipt	1,16,61.61	1,21,38.40	1,30,40.29	
(2) Expenditure	1,31,77.41	1,30,91.83	1,33,43.46	
(3) Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	(—)15,15.80	(—)9,53.43	(—)3,03.17	
II. Transactions outside Revenue Account:				
(a) Receipts—				
(a) Open Market Loans		4,95.00	12,15.88	
(b) Floating Debt	4,39.62	10,00.00	50,00.00	
(c) Loans from the Government of India	85,93.97	26,43.44	75,87.14	
(d) Other Loans	44,27.00	2,02.61	1,48.25	
(e) Loans and Advances	1,68.89	3,70.00	5,05.64	
Total—Receipts..	1,39,16.46	47,11.05	1,44,56.91	
(b) Disbursements—				
(a) Capital Expenditure		18,80.69	22,29.52	
(b) Open Market Loans—Repayment	24,72.24	4,40.78	4,45.78	
(c) Floating Debt—Repayment	2,84.27	10,00.00	65,91.54	
(d) Loans from the Government of India—Repayment	76,32.89	27,53.62	39,16.93	
(e) Other Loans—Repayment	32,77.16			
(f) Loans and Advances	45.21	77.24	63.78	
Total—Disbursements	5,67.14	3,10.22	8,20.56	
(c) Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	1,42,78.91	64,62.55	1,40,68.11	
Total—B—Consolidated Fund— Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	(—)3,62.45	(—)17,51.50	(+)3,88.80	
C. Contingency Fund (Net)	(—)18,78.25	(—)27,04.93	(+)85.63	
D. Public Account (Net)				
E. Closing Balance	(+)10,75.31	(+)3,86.94	(+)7,04.98	
	(—)7,49.45			

onal Attitude Towards Regional Disparities Needed

Chief Minister Addresses National Development Council

Reproduced below is the text of the speech delivered by Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa, at the meeting of the National Development Council held at New-Delhi on March 21 and 22, 1970.

before the September meeting of the Ministers Committee of the National Development Council, I had sent to the Planning Commission a note on the problems of State Plan Outlays of developed States. This note was circulated among the Chief Ministers. It was, however, not discussed at the meeting. I was hoping that the attention on which I had tried to focus the attention of the Government of India and the Chief Ministers would be placed at the National Development Council in line with the views of the Planning Commission and their report on the positive steps taken by them for reduction of regional disparities. But I regret to note that the Planning Commission has taken no action on that note. It is distressing to find that scant regard is paid to the suggestions of Chief Ministers relating to important aspects of National Planning. The issues which I had raised in my note continue to have critical relevance to the economic growth of the less fortunate States. The only development that has taken place in the meantime is that the Central Government has

agreed to our proposals to give *ad hoc* assistance to States to cover their non-Plan deficits during the Fourth Plan period. But as this assistance is proposed to be given in the shape of loans, this will increase the debt burden of the States, creating difficulties in future. I would, therefore, suggest that the deficit should be covered at least partly by *ad hoc* grants.

We have been talking of balanced regional development as an important policy objective of planning. The Prime Minister in her speech in the National Development Council in April 1969, said:

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

I need not emphasise the dangers inherent in the continuing and increasing disparities in the levels of living of the people of different regions of the country. They are obvious. It is the responsibility of the National Development Council to take stock of the situation and evolve suitable and concrete measures for ensuring balanced regional growth. It is not enough to dispose of the matter by a speech or by slogans. Unfortunately, neither the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan nor the paper before us today contain any concrete programme for achieving the objective of reduction in economic disparities among the States. There is not even an indication of the approach to be followed in formulating programmes under different heads of development which can lead us towards this objective.

In fact, subsequent developments have only confirmed the fears of the developed States that those who are at the helm of affairs in Delhi have no intention of taking any specific steps towards the goal mentioned by the Prime Minister in her speech from which I have earlier quoted. I will give a few examples. The first relates to the modest recommendations of the Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas. These were diluted and in fact, completely nought by the subsequent decision to treat one district in each of the advanced States as also qualifying for special incentives and treatment for accelerated development. The second example is the manner in which the Rural Work Programme is being smuggled into the Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100 crore for the coming four years has been provided and 40 districts have been selected by Government of India for taking up the scheme. The scheme is supposed to tackle the problems of drought-affected areas by taking up employment oriented works in rural areas. When the subject had earlier come up in this forum, it was decided that such a scheme should be a part of the State Plans. It was more or less the understanding that if there will be any surplus funds, they will be provided to the more backward States who have very low Plan outlays. Under the pretext of a non-Plan Sector Scheme, a big programme is being taken up in some of the States on considerations which are certainly not economic or rational. Had it not been for the under-developed State like Orissa with a sizeable drought-affected area and a high incidence of rural unemployment, it would not have been completely left

scope of the scheme. The third one which I will cite is the Central Government's power generation schemes. With one or two exceptions these schemes aim to provide power to the advanced States. Thus, while in the States we have to earmark the State Plan outlays for schemes for power generation, these are taken up from central funds in richer States. The fact is that the richer States are able to take other programmes of development to a much more abundant measure. No doubt that with such policies the regional disparities are widening. It is difficult to think that with the expertise at the disposal of the Central Government and the Planning Commission, these developments are taking place unknowingly. One need only multiply these instances. In fact, the chapters of the Fourth Plan document provide evidence to the effect that the Planning Commission and the Government of India intend to pay only lip service to the objectives of balanced regional development and avoid taking concrete steps towards attaining it. I have begun to doubt the sincerity of the authorities in this matter.

In the previous meetings here the Chief Ministers of all the less developed States have drawn attention to the fact that the Planning Commission's recommendations have given rise to a very large non-Plan expenditure surplus in seven developed States, leaving the rest including Orissa with no surplus at all. It was, therefore, emphasized that while translating the broad idea of distribution of Central assistance into specific figures, this aspect should not be lost sight of. I am sorry to say that the figures worked out in the present

paper are more or less on the same pattern as earlier, giving comparatively high outlays to richer States and low outlays to poorer States. It is really surprising that knowing fully well that this is going to further accentuate the existing regional imbalances no counter-balancing methods are suggested.

As Members of the National Development Council would recollect, seven States, namely; Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir have been identified as backward. If these States have to come up to the State Plan size of each of the States must be larger than the percentage of the State's population to the total population of India. But actually we find that all of these States with the exception of Jammu & Kashmir have lower Plans. The Plan outlays of Kerala and Rajasthan are, however, somewhat comparable to their population. Thus, out of seven States identified as backward, four States, namely, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are in the unfortunate position of being allotted *per capita* Plan outlays which are considerably less than the average. The inevitable result of this situation will be accentuation of disparities. The crucial problem of poorer States must be recognised and solution found urgently. Instead of making any attempt towards finding a solution there is an inexplicable reluctance to face these disturbing facts. For Orissa, minimum outlay of Rs. 265 crores in the State Sector is essential for preventing the economy of the States from sliding backward. But in the paper before us, it is being suggested that for Orissa the State's Fourth Plan should be of the magnitude of Rs. 223

crores. It is obvious that plan outlays for these unfortunate States need to be substantially increased to prevent worsening of the present situation.

We are being told that the only way to increase a State's Plan size is to further increase the State's own resource mobilization effort. I must make it clear that my State Government have tried its very best to mobilize additional resources during the Fourth Plan period and we have gone almost to the limits of the taxable capacity in undertaking to raise about Rs. 35 crores as additional resources during the Fourth Plan period. The Planning Commission on the other hand have been pleading their inability to raise the quantum of Central assistance. At the moment the Plan resources exclude—(a) loans from public, and (b) share in small savings. My suggestion is that for such of the backward States as have a lower than average *per capita* State Plan outlay like Orissa, the net loans from public and the share of small savings should be available for Plan financing instead of being adjusted against non-Plan deficits.

It is also necessary to devise a more suitable distribution of the 20 per cent special assistance meant for (a) spill-over on account of continuing major irrigation and power schemes, and (b) special problems of the States. The 10 per cent assistance for spill over irrigation and power projects should be given only to those States which face difficulties in completing their incomplete projects in view of paucity of resources. Similarly, the low *per capita* plan outlay in the case of a less developed State should be recognised as a special

problem of planned development and the entire reserve for special problems should be distributed to such States. The arithmetical approach adopted by the Planning Commission tantamounts to shirking responsibility.

Of the increase of Rs. 937 crores in the Centre's Plan, Rs. 493 crores is the increase in Central Schemes and Rs. 130 crores the increase in the institutional support of the Central programmes. A large number of fresh schemes and extension of existing schemes have been taken up in the Central Sector. In the context of the need for greater help to the poorer States it is essential that subject to certain requirements of the particular scheme the poorer States are given adequate preference in the selection of the project areas. I would like to specifically draw attention to two items in the Central Sector programme. The outlay on Area Development of selected irrigated command areas has now been raised to Rs. 15 crores. The State Government had asked for assistance for some Area Development Programmes. No scheme has yet been sanctioned. In September 1969, the Union Minister for Agriculture had informed the State Government that the inclusion of one or two projects in Orissa will be considered after getting a positive idea of the World Bank's interest in extending credit for taking up integrated Area Development Programmes. Since the outlay provided under this Central Sector scheme has been doubled, it is essential that these programmes are taken up in Orissa without further delay. Secondly, now that the outlay on development of small farmers and agricultural labour has been raised to

crores, the less developed States get higher benefits under the by way of more units being taken these areas.

now come to another aspect of the which the Chief Ministers have emphasising practically in every of the National Development or its Committee for the last rs. I am referring to the need to comprehensive investment progra- all the three sectors viz., Central State Sector and private sector for States. After all, it must not be that the total investment contem- puring the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 25,000 crores, and only about th of it is in the State sector. While nation of the State Plan outlays in able manner is vital for the States. I more important to evolve suita- cies and procedures to ensure an e regional distribution of the ent of the remaining Rs. 18,000 n the Central and Private Sectors. deed, a matter of regret that in so much emphasis on this aspect, mpt has been made in this respect to indicate the location of some of istrial projects in the Central Sector. been estimated that in order to ny significant impact in reducing arities between the *per capita* of Orissa and the national average end of the 4th Plan, an investment at Rs. 1300 crores would be required the three sectors. The investment the State sector is going to be a 1 of this. The bulk of the develop- as therefore, to take place in the and the private sectors. As far Private sector is concerned, the Government is trying to attract

industrialists to set up new industries in the State based on its immense natural resources. But the success of any such effort is limited by the availability of infra-structure and a number of other factors not entirely within the control of the State Government. Therefore, the Central Sector has to come in, in a big way, to bolster up the investment. I would like to take this opportunity to mention about some of the projects which we have suggested in the field of industry and transport for Orissa to be taken up in the Central Sector. We have made a strong case for taking up the Talcher-Bimalagarh railway line to connect Paradeep Port to its rich hinter-land, and also to exploit the mineral resources in the region. This project has to be taken up. There are also proposals to fill up gaps in the National Highway net work in the State which have to be taken up expeditiously. The Orissa Government have suggested the setting up of a paper Plant in Koraput district in the Central Sector by the Paper Corporation. This is a good project, for which feasibility report has been prepared by a Canadian Firm. I find from the document circulated that the allocation for Paper Projects in the Central Sector has been increased from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 60 crores. I hope that this increase will enable the Central Government to take up the paper project in Koraput district in Orissa which is a predominantly tribal district. Recently, the Orissa Government have also written to the Government of India to set up a Steel Plant at Bonai, which has been identified by many Expert Bodies as the best location for a Steel Plant in the country. Preliminary work should be started relating to this immediately to prepare the Project Report, so that the Plant can come into

being in the Fifth Plan. The case made out by the State Government for the Central Sector Refractory Plant in Orissa, based on the availability of raw materials, also deserves consideration by the Central Government. Orissa has rich natural resources; but due to the low *per capita* income, the scope for consumer-oriented industries is limited. Therefore, the only way, small industries which provide for dispersed economic growth are possible, is in the establishment of ancillary and subsidiary industries based on large scale industries. Hence, I am stressing the requirement of large-scale sector investment on raw material based industries, which will provide scope for small-scale ancillary and subsidiary industries.

To sum up, I would suggest the following special approaches for the less developed States which have low *per capita* State Plan outlays :—

- (1) Net amounts from loans from public, and the share in small-saving collections should be made available for financing the State Plan.
- (2) The 10 per cent spill-over on account of continuing major irrigation & power schemes should be distributed to only those States which are finding it difficult to complete the pro-

jects with their meagre allocations.

- (3) The 10 per cent special stance for special projects should be distributed among those poor States which have very low *per capita* outlays, and
- (4) It is necessary that the schemes to be taken up under Central Sector and outside the Plan be so distributed that the underdeveloped States get a larger dose of investment under these schemes.

I am pleading once again for a rational attitude in deciding these matters. I hope the past attitude will now change and the Planning Commission will do something to justify the trust that has been placed in them. However, in case the measures suggested are not adopted, I would request for a new Finance Commission to take a fresh look at the problems of federal devolution with special reference to the needs of weaker States. Further, in the eventuality, there will be no meaning in our endorsing the Fourth Five-Year Plan and we would suggest that the Fourth Plan may be deferred and we may continue on the basis of Annual Plans as in the past. This may appear too drastic a suggestion but I do not see any other way by which this august body can discharge its responsibility to the Nation.

EVIL STAINS OF PAN

reet, in the centre of Bombay. ly under a scorching sun, its spattered with blood-red stains. w feet reddish brown strains They seem mute testimony of a eet clash or a horrid crime ; hese are the tell-tale traces of vers who carry wads of betel their mouths all daylong and pass pitting. "Pan" is prepared in little ere betel leaves are coated with ne and to which tobacco and gredients are sometimes added. es up the quid so many Bombay y in their cheeks.

alers are a regular part of city shops on every street in Bombay Indian cities. Their wares are d act to curb the appetite. Pan ases salivation considerably which those streets speckled with spit.

ese stains are not the only unplea-cts of pan. At the Tata Memorial one of the largest cancer hospitals physicians and surgeons suspect

pan of fostering and aggravating pre-cancerous and cancerous lesions.

An Indian physician, Dr. J. C. Paymaster, runs the hospital with the authority of a captain on board ship. His rule, however, is mellowed by human kindness and the sight of his tall and imposing figures brings a smile to the face of his patients.

"We admit from 40 to 50 patients a day", he explained, "about half of whom are cancer cases. Every cancer case has been kept on file since 1949. Thus, 48,072 well-established cases were recorded between 1941 and 1960 some 48.7 per cent of which affected the buccal cavity or the pharynx. Apart from certain current etiological factors, such as defective dental appliances, broken teeth, syphilis, liquor or lack of vitamins, these cases point to a correlation between pan chewing and cancer of the mouth. Other factors may also contribute. Thus "bidi" cigarettes, dear to local smokers, may also be conducive to cancer. Bidis are hand rolled in dried ebony leaves ; they are 5 cm, long with an average tobacco

content of 0.216 grams as compared with 0.973 grams in normal cigarettes. While malignant tumours of the mouth are frequent among pan chewers, there is an obvious correlation between inveterate bidi smoking and cancer of the pharynx".

Dr. Paymaster stopped talking to consult his watch. "I shall be operating in a few minutes time", he went on ; "If you care to follow me, you will be able to see my service at work".

I passed through the waiting room where nurses welcome patients on arrival and help them to answer a long list of questions such as : Do you earn more than Rs. 50 a month ? Do you earn between Rs. 350 and Rs. 700 ? Are you a pan chewer and, if so, do you prepare it with tobacco or lime ? What are your feeding habits ? Do you like very hot or very spicy food ? Are you a vegetarian ?

Patients are also requested to state their religion because certain ethnic or denominational groups are more vulnerable than others owing to habits and behaviour peculiar to their group or sect. Thus, 90 per cent of the Maharashtra State community whose capital is Bombay are Hindus, 7 per cent are Muslims and the remaining 3 per cent are Christians, Parsees and Jews. The Parsees, who are Zarathustrians, fled from Persia early in the twelfth century ; they are 120,000 strong, 80,000 living in Bombay. The Parsees, like the Sikhs, are not pan consumers and seldom indulge in smoking. The frequency of cancer in the buccal cavity is fairly low in both groups (25 per cent of all cases) where the corresponding figure for the Hindu community is close to 60 per cent.

I watched Dr. Paymaster through window as he entered the operating theatre to change into a famous surgeon whose accurate gestures save human life every day. When detection is effective, told me afterwards, and surgical intervention prompt, treatment is successful to 60 per cent of cases. Some patients are operated on every year at Tata Memorial Hospital where surgery, chemotherapy and radiology join forces in an unrelenting fight against cancer.

The total number of surgical and medical patients has exceeded 25,000 during the past three years with the result that the hospital's statistics department headed by Mr. P. Gangadharam now possesses a valuable information.

Nor are the efforts of Dr. Paymaster and his team an isolated instance of cancer activity: they are accompanied by those of Dr. F. Mehta at the Institute for Fundamental Research, an ultra-modern centre where the most brilliant mathematicians and physicists in the country are employed. Dr. Mehta and his team of dental surgeons go from town to town, village to village and house to house to examine the teeth and buccal cavities of the population.

Every check is duly filed and a photograph for the oral cavity taken. A biopsy is made in all doubtful cases and submitted to the WHO Reference Centre in Copenhagen whose opinion is sought whenever uncertainty arises.

"In addition to pan and bidis", Dr. Mehta informed me, "other bad habits may well be conducive to cancer lesions".

In the case of female patients especially fisher women addresses—among whom chutta is frequent, there is a high incidence of cancer in the roof of the mouth. Chutta is a local cigar which is smoked with the live end inside the mouth. Elsewhere clay pipes are present in countless villages, people clean their mouths with neem wood, or Melia indica, and those who make use of betel leaves chew them with injurious substances in their gums, tongues and buccal mucosa.

A study was conducted in Mainpuri district in Uttar Pradesh a cross-sectional study on the possible link between tobacco chewing and oral cancer. Dr. N. Wahi, formerly Professor of Pathology in the Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra and now Director-General of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Mainpuri is a rural area, near Agra, famous for the Taj Mahal, with a population of about one million people. Data available from the Sarojini Naidu Medical College show that the proportion of patients with oral and oropharyngeal cancer is almost double in the Mainpuri district compared with the Agra district. This was the starting point of the study which analysed the chewing habits of the population of Mainpuri. The 30 month-long

investigation showed a strong correlation between tobacco chewing and oral cancer.

Dr. Wahi noted that the earlier the habit of chewing started, the higher was the risk of developing oral cancer. Even the duration of chewing was found to be a significant factor. If the quid was chewed for more than 30 minutes uninterruptedly once a day the risk appeared to be 15 times higher than for non-chewers. Most of the cancer patients were in the over 60 age-group and the percentage of men was higher than that of women. The sites mostly affected by tobacco-chewing were the buccal mucosa, gingiva and lip.

It may be wondered whether cancer is more widespread in India now than formerly. In the view of Dr. Paymaster, the fact that people live longer (the expectation of life has risen from 32 to 52 years during the past two decades), serves to explain why the number of cancer cases is much higher now than twenty years ago. He feels, however, that due allowance being made for improved detection methods and a longer lease of life, the situation has not changed for the worse. Despite this relative stability, cancer now affects 85 persons per 100,000 and is already assuming serious proportions for a developing country.

(Courtesy : W. H. O.)

LOOP

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**STATE FAMILY PLANNING BUREAU
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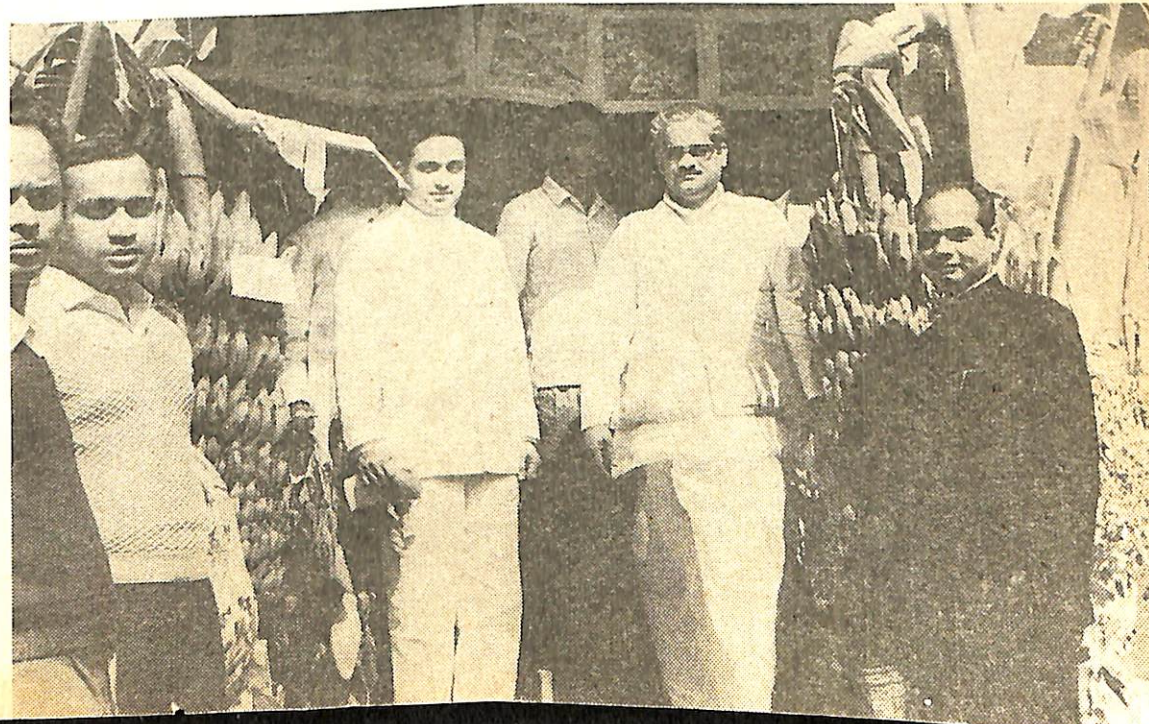
Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Orissa, presided over the annual prize giving ceremony of Government Girls' H. E. School, Unit II on March 5, 1970

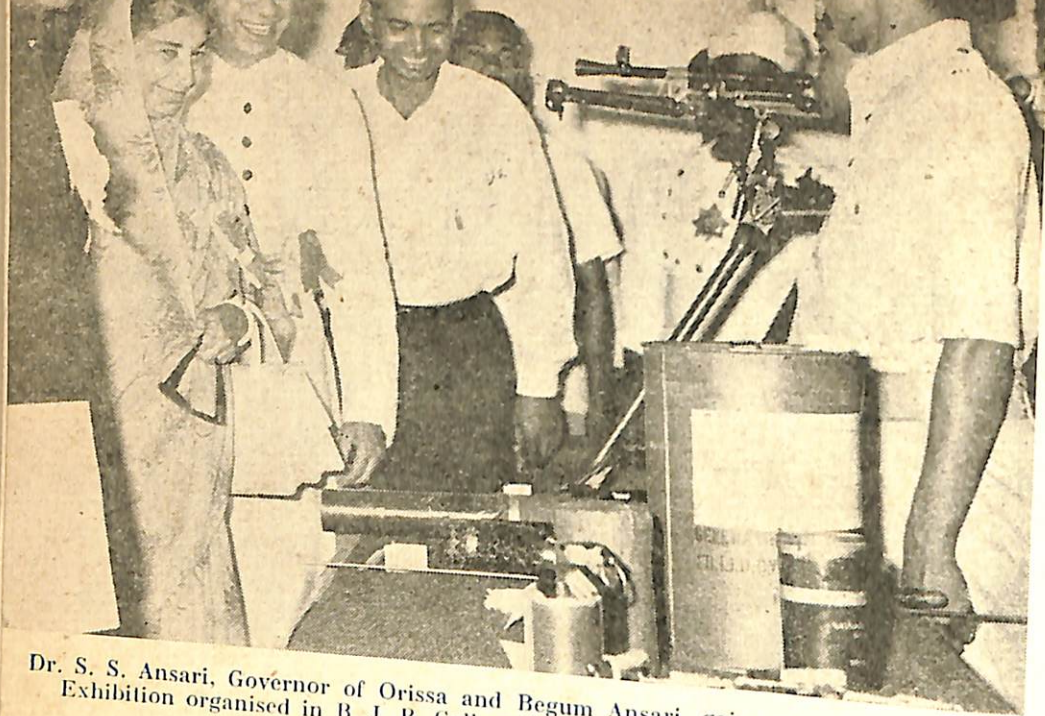
Picture shows : The School Students presenting a physical training demonstration

NEWS IN PICTURES

A District Agricultural Exhibition was organised at Sundargarh, on the occasion of the Republic Day celebrations, 1970

Picture shows : Shri H. Patel, Minister, Industries & P. R., visiting the stall of Subdega Panchayat Samiti





Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa and Begum Ansari, going round the Science Exhibition organised in B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar, on February 20, 1970.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Republic Day Celebrations at Sambalpur, Shri Murari Prasad Mishra, Health Minister giving a cup to the leader of the Junior Girl's N. C. C. contingent





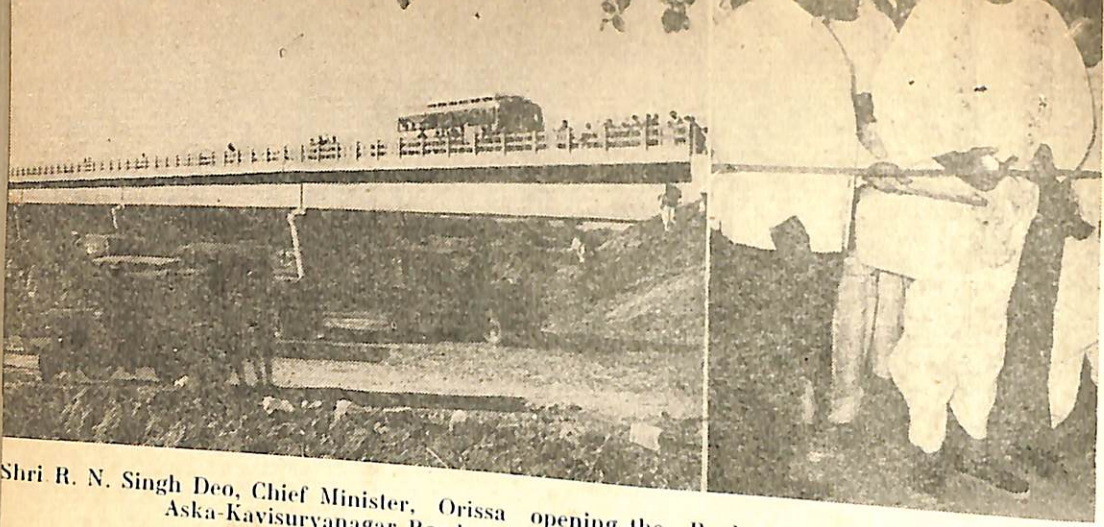
Annual function of the Co-operative Training College, Bhubaneswar was held at Rabindra Mandap on March 14, 1970.
Picture shows : Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo giving away prizes

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Annual Day function of the Industrial Training Institute, Cuttack was held on March 3, 1970.

Picture shows : Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries and Public Relations congratulating the recipients of the Trade Championship Shield.



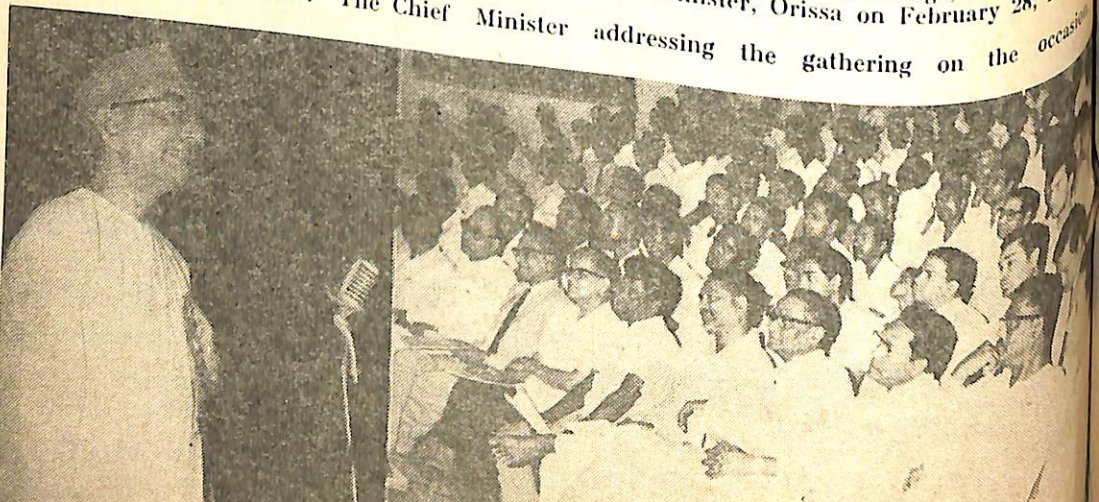


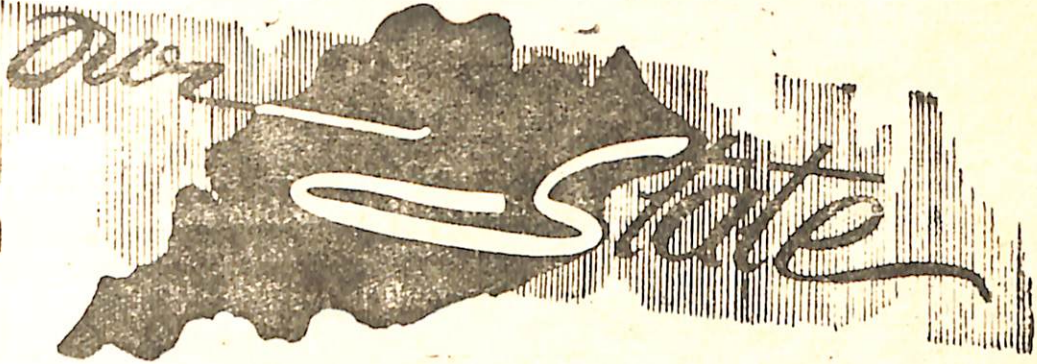
Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Orissa opening the Baghua Bridge on the Aska-Kavisuryanagar Road on February 28, 1970

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Seventh Commemoration Week of the M. K. C. G. Medical College, Berhampur was inaugurated by Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Orissa on February 28, 1970

Picture shows : The Chief Minister addressing the gathering on the occasion





CLASSIFICATION OF PADDY

varieties of paddy "Assamchudi" and "e" which were hitherto being classified as 'fine' and 'medium' respectively have been upgraded as 'superfine' according to a Supply Department Press Note.

BOLANGIR GETS SMALL SAVINGS SHIELD

The Government of Orissa have awarded State Level Running Shield to the district of Bolangir for securing the highest percentage of collections under Small Savings Schemes during the year 1968-69. Taking into consideration the target fixed for the year.

The district exceeded the target of Rs. 14 lakhs by 64 per cent with an achievement of Rs. 23,03,619 during the year.

According to an official report, a sum of Rs. 3,44,95,000 was collected in Orissa during the year 1968-69 under Small Savings Schemes. The district of Sundargarh collected Rs. 1,65,13,968 under this scheme during the year. This being the highest figure among the districts, Sundargarh has been awarded a running shield.

OUR STATE...
On the basis of collection figures, the work of Collectors of the districts of Puri and Sambalpur are being commended along with the Collectors of Bolangir and Sundargarh.

The districtwise collection figures during 1968-69 are :—

Cuttack—Rs. 38,55,862

Puri—Rs. 26,75,896

Balasore—Rs. 6,21,969
Mayurbhanj—Rs. 2,99,128
Sambalpur—Rs. 32,38,700
Sundargarh—Rs. 1,65,13,968
Bolangir—Rs. 23,03,619
Keonjhar—Rs. 3,44,958
Dhenkanal—Rs. 11,70,001
Ganjam—Rs. 11,97,249
Phulbani—Rs. 4,17,187
Koraput—Rs. 16,52,816
Kalahandi—Rs. 2,03,647

WORKING OF THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENTS

The question of opening of Out-patient Department of the Medical College Hospitals of the State in the afternoon which was hitherto not in vogue was under consideration of Government for some time past. After careful consideration of the matter and specially in public interest, Government have been pleased to decide that the Out-patient Department of the Medical College Hospitals at Cuttack,

Berhampur and Burla shall function in the afternoon also for 1½ hours very day according to the timing specified below with effect from the 25th March 1970.

Summer—4-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Winter—4 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.

Working hours of the Out-patient Department in the morning shall remain as before

RECRUITMENT OF EDUCATION INSTRUCTORS IN THE INDIAN AIR FORCE

The Air Force Recruiting Officer, Bhubaneswar will conduct a written examination in his office at the Aerodrome Gate, Bhubaneswar on the 30th May 1970 for selection of candidates for appointment as Education Instructors in the Indian Air Force.

qualifications having teaching experience are eligible to appear at this examination.

The age-limit prescribed for the recruitment is from 20 to 24 and half years, relaxable up to 27 and half years in case of candidates with higher qualifications.

The physical standards prescribed for the recruitment are : Height-152.40 Cms. (5)

ORISSA REVIEW APRIL, 1970

num ; Weight 48 Kgs. (105 Lbs.) minimum and Chest 76.20 Cms. (30") and Chest 81.28 Cms. (32"). candidates desirous of appearing at Air Force Recruitment Examination are

required to be present at the Air Force Recruiting Office at 8 O' Clock in the morning on 30th May 1970 with original certificates in support of their age, qualifications and teaching experience.

EXPORTS FROM ORISSA

eral Ores valued at Rs. 14.85 crores exported to different countries from during 1968-69.

the year 1968-69, 1,500 metres of cotton fabrics and 4,625 metres of Tassar fabrics were exported to that country.

ording to an official report a major of export was iron-ore which consti- about 27.79 lakh metric tonnes. were exported to Japan, Czecho- ia, Yugoslavia, West-Germany, d. Belgium and Rumania.

EXPORT BY LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES.

1,700 metric tonnes of chromite d at Rs. 180.88 lakhs were exported pan and Australia during 1968-69. 00 metric tonnes of manganese ore d at Rs. 272.64 lakhs were also rted to Japan, U. S. A., Belgium. Netherland and Yugoslavia.

Two units of the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation, a State Govern- ment undertaking exported their products to foreign countries. The Re-rolling Mills, Hirakud exported 6.2 Mt. of M. S. Rounds valued at Rs. 3,371.25 to Sudan. The Hira Cable Works, Sambalpur exported 13,00,000 Cf. of various types of cables valued at \$48195 to Manila and Bangkok.

HANDLOOM EXPORT

Handloom fabrics of Orissa find lar market in United States and during

Pig iron and E. R. W. pipes; Writing and Printing paper; Paper boards; Cement; Ferrosilicon; Calcined Kyanik and Cast iron were other items of export by the industrial establishments set up in Orissa.

DEPUTATION OF DOCTORS TO NAGALANDS

ne Government of Nagaland need the ices of some doctors on deputation s. The terms and conditions of depu- on for the doctors are available with Director of Health Services, Orissa, baneswar.

Medical Officers who are desirous of availing of this opportunity (to go on deputation) may contact the Director of Health Services, Orissa for further details and to indicate their willingness imme- diately.

PROPOSAL FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

The Government of India have so far issued Letter of Intent for setting up of four new industrial units in Orissa as against 20 proposals recommended by the State Government during the last three years.

manufacturing Beer to be located at Paradip and a Ferro-vanadium Plant to be set up by the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation at Rairangpur.

The industries for which Letter of Intent have been issued are : an Aluminium Plant proposed to be located in Koraput district by M/s. J. K. Industries ; a Plant for

The application for setting up of two Fertilizer Plants, a Jute Mill, an Insecticide Plant; a Titanium dioxide Plant and a Sodium Hydrosulphide Plant are still under consideration.

ORISSA PAVILION ADJUDGED BEST

The Orissa Government pavilion in the National Tourist Entertainment Fair, Madras has been adjudged to be best.

The State Government pavilion has been awarded with a special shield for best get-up and a certificate of merit for good maintenance.

The National Tourist Entertainment Fair was organised at Madras from January 15 to March 8th 1970. Some of the State Governments including Madras, Kerala, Pondichery, Central Government Agencies including Public Sector Projects and Private Sector firms had participated in this fair.

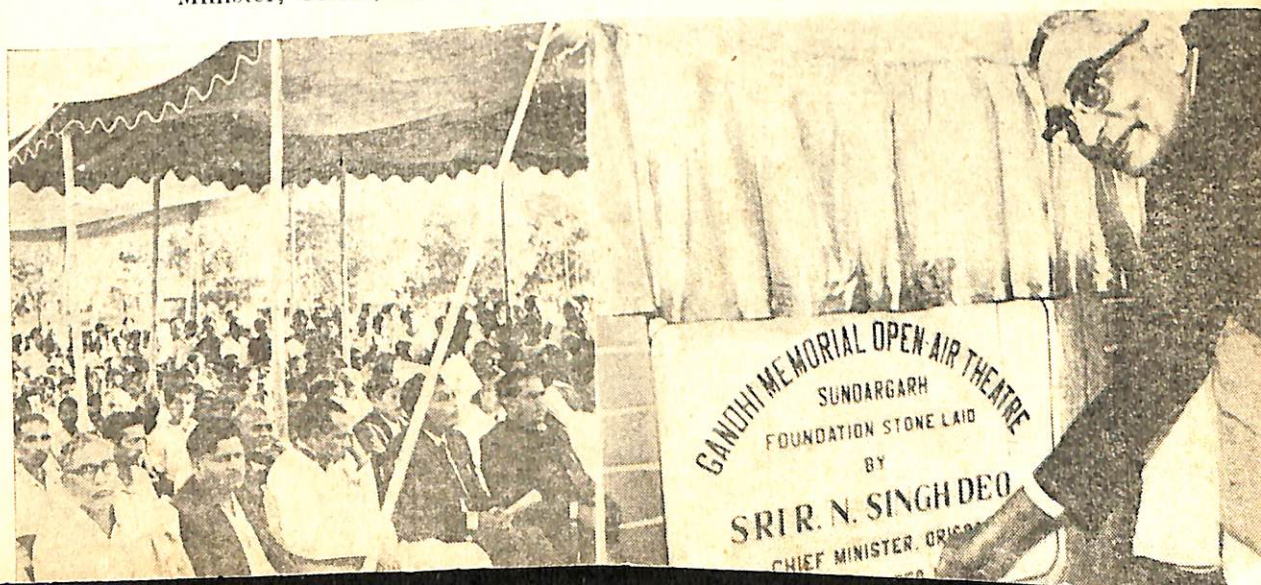


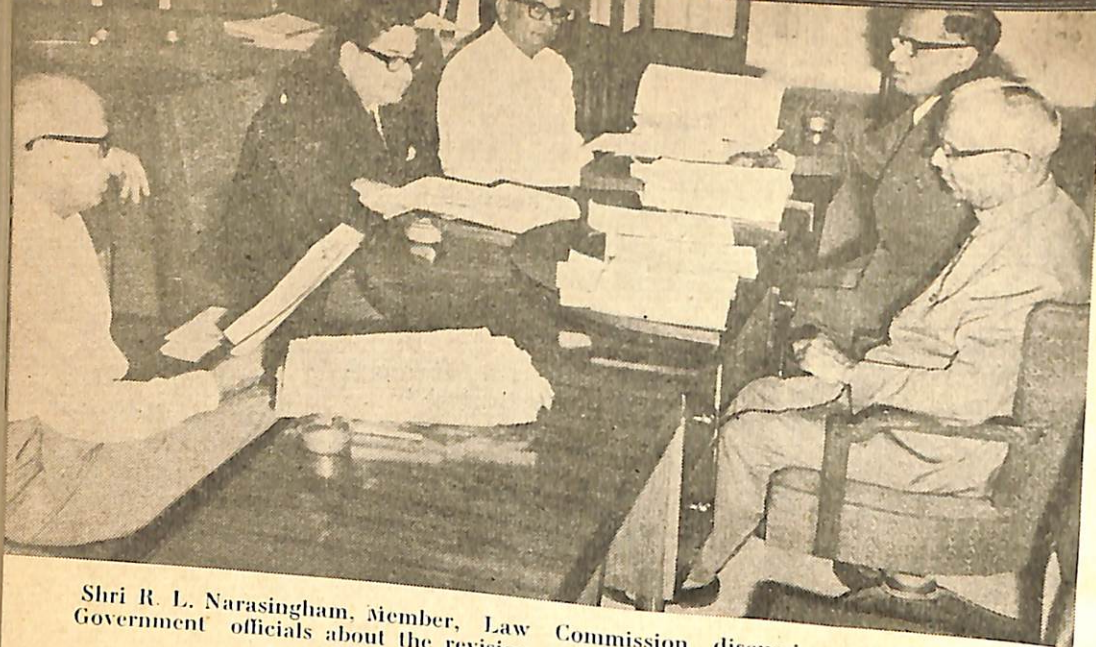
S. Pathak, Vice-President of India inaugurated the Centenary Celebrations of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack on March 14, 1970.

Notes : Shri Pathak delivering the inaugural address. The Governor, Dr. S. C. Mishra and Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo are also seen in the picture

NEWS IN PICTURES

Foundation-stone of Gandhi Memorial Open Air Theatre being laid by the Chief Minister, Orissa, on December 8, 1969, at Birmitra Club premises, Sundargarh

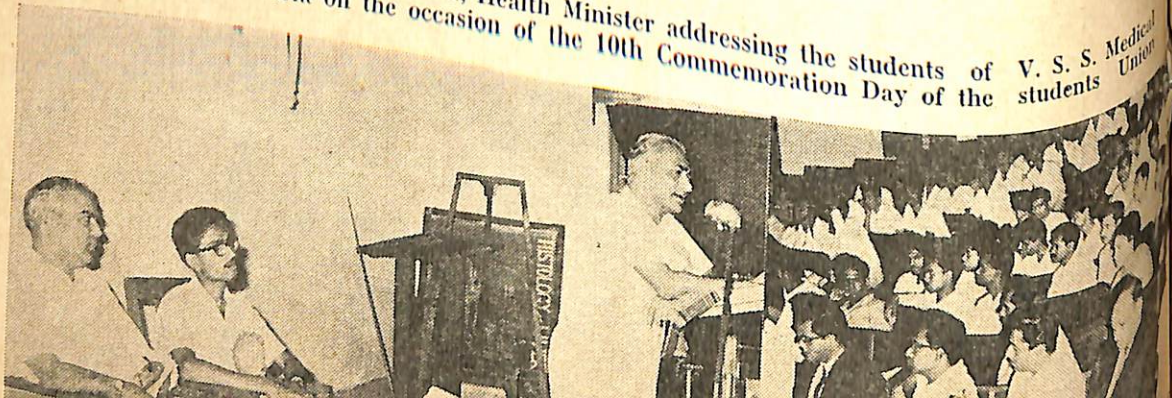




Shri R. L. Narasingham, Member, Law Commission discussing with the State Government officials about the revision of the Indian Penal Code at Secretariat Conference Room on March 4, 1970

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Murari Prasad Mishra, Health Minister addressing the students of V. S. S. Medical College, Burla on the occasion of the 10th Commemoration Day of the students





A four-day conference of Senior Police Officers was held at Cuttack from February 16 to 19, 1970

Picture Shows : Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister addressing the inaugural session of the Conference

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Orissa addressing the Senior Police Officers on the closing day of the conference



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hat the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd. H. N. Das Mohapatra

Signature of Publisher



Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister for Education and Youth Services laid the foundation-stone of the Centenary Hall of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack on March 8, 1970

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Union Minister for Education and Youth Services inaugurated a Book Exhibition organised by the National Book Trust in collaboration with the State Government on February 8, 1970 at Gandhi Bhavan, Bhubaneswar. Dr. H. K. Mahtab and Dr. B. V. Keshkar are also seen in the picture.

