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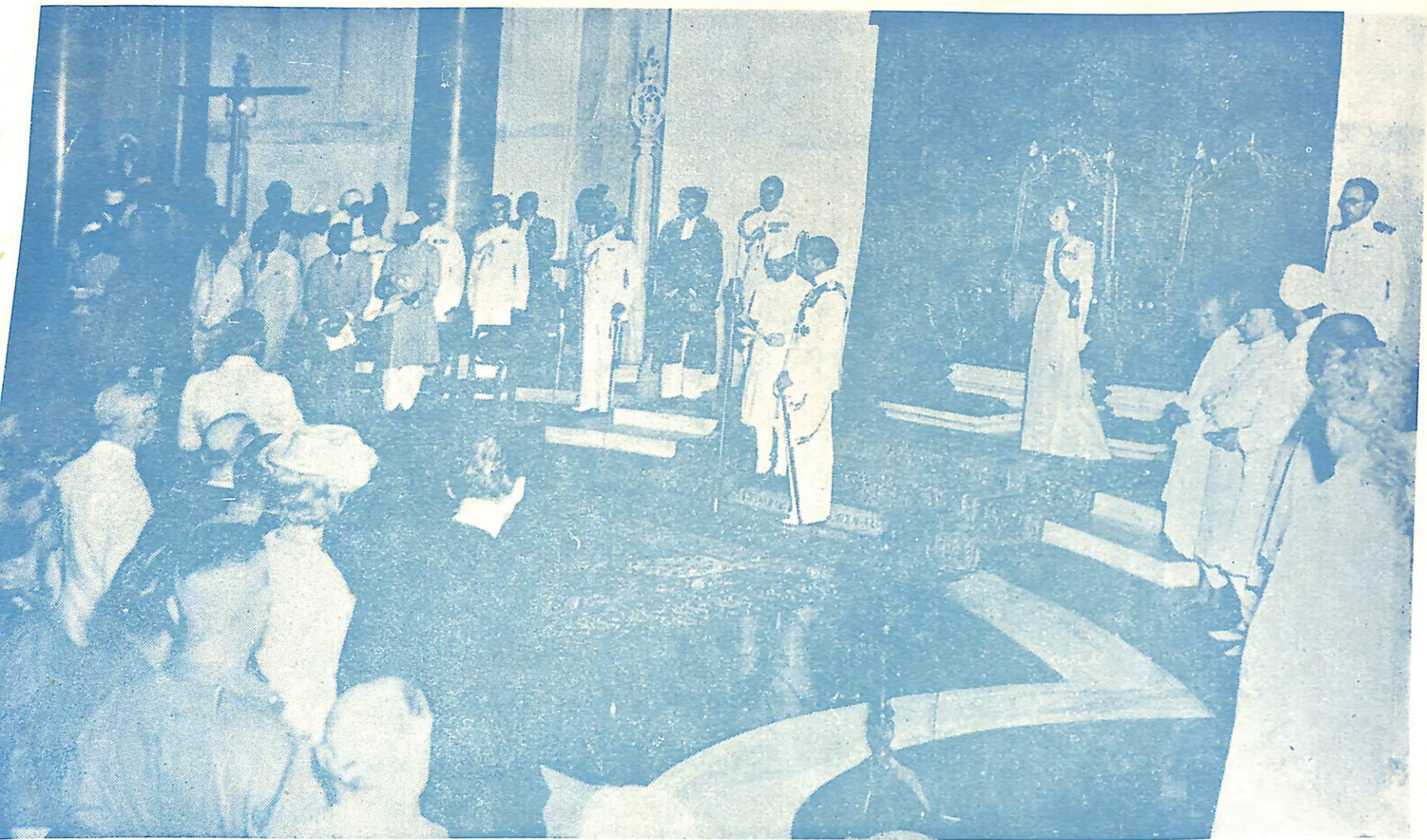
ORISSA REVIEW



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AUGUST, 1974



A MEMORABLE MOMENT OF OUR INDEPENDENCE

(A scene of the transfer of Power in the mid-night of August 14, 1947)

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

Although published on behalf of the Government of Orissa, Home (Public Relations) Department, the views in the items expressed in the 'Orissa Review' are not necessarily those of the Government of Orissa.

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NEED OF THE HOUR

The greatest need now is to impress upon the people the stark fact that hampers production is a disservice to the nation. Agitations will not bring down prices. Damaging public property will not add to national wealth or to our capacity to solve problems. The strikes which are organised, all too frequently, in vital areas are obviously the work of those who wish to weaken us.

All our energies need to be pooled together to meet the challenge of agriculture production.

PRIME MINISTER—INDIRA GANDHI

OUR GOVERNOR WHO IS NOW
THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA



Shri B. D. Jatti was the Governor of Orissa from 8th November, 1972 to 20th August, 1974. His earlier notable assignments were, Chief Minister, Mysore in 1958; Lt. Governor, Pondicherry in 1968. Shri Jatti had endeared himself to the people of Orissa during his tenure as the Governor.



The Chief Minister, Smt. Nandini Satpathy, presenting on behalf of the people of Orissa a specimen of the famous Orissa Filigree work to Shri B. D. Jatti, the outgoing Governor at a Farewell function at Rabindramandap, Bhubaneswar on August 18, 1974

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN ORISSA

Sri D. L. Shelkar Deo

Minister, Irrigation & Power

Rural electrification has become one of the most powerful instruments for the socio-economic development in the country and the State Government has now laid more emphasis on this item of work giving all priority to bring in the urban convenience to the rural areas. More than 90 per cent of our population reside in the rural areas and rural electrification can bring about far-reaching changes in the method of irrigation and cultivation and can create conditions for the growth of small and medium industries. It can operate as a turn-force to reduce the urban-rural differences and thus can reduce the inflow of rural population to the urban areas. For a land like that of ours, where agriculture mostly depends upon the vagaries of the monsoon, we have to depend upon the other natural resources like the perennial rivers and streams and underground water to increase production. The best economical way of exploitation of this natural resources will be through electricity only.

The total number of villages as per the latest census figure of 1971 stands at 51,639, out of which 46,992 are inhabited, but the majority of our villages are very poorly inhabited and about 71.86 per cent of villages have a population less than 500. 18.77 per cent of villages have a population between 500 and 999 and hardly 9 per cent of the villages have a popula-

RURAL....

tion above 1,000. This no doubt presents difficulty in making the schemes remunerative and getting adequate return for the expenditure incurred on the Rural Electrification Programme. However, a rough statistics taken by the Electricity Board indicate that more than 60 per cent of the villages having larger population have already been covered.

Rural Electrification in the State has progressed faster after March 1971 and more importance has been attached to creating infrastructure in the rural areas by extension of electrical lines which will help increase the *per capita* income and agricultural production. The following table will indicate the position of rural electrification in the State during the Fourth Plan and prior to it:—

	Total number of villages electrified
By March'69	.. 821
1969-70	.. 123
1970-71	.. 907
1971-72	.. 2288
1972-73	.. 3211
1973-74	.. 2264

Our State was occupying eighteenth position in 1970-71 in the whole country in respect of rural electrification with 7.76 per cent of villages electrified. To-day the position has changed and we occupy thirteenth position raising the percentage of villages electrified to 18.2 per cent. Rural electrification has been given due importance during the Fifth Five-Year Plan and there has been a tentative programme of electrifying 15,000 villages and energising 60,000 L. I. points during the Fifth Plan. Even though a target of electrification of 3,000 villages was originally fixed for 1973-74, due to non-availability of materials especially rationing of aluminium and control of steel and inadequacy of resources, the State Level Co-ordination Committee for L. I and R. E. works had to reduce the target to 2,000 nos. But ultimately 2,264 villages were electrified in 1973-74. The total number of villages electrified in the State to-day stands as 9,637 nos. including 1,171 hamlets and benefits about 35 per cent of the total population.

R. E. C. SCHEME FOR UNDEVELOPED AREAS

The Electricity Board gets its finance through Plan provision, by the loans received from the R. E. C., New Delhi, and from its own resources including public loan and loan received from the financial institutions like L. I. C. and Banks etc. The R. E. C. have laid down a rigid viable norm and have given preference to areas where there is adequate L. I. potential. According to their norm, unless a gross return of about 25 per cent is assured by the end of fifth year of operation of the Scheme they do not normally advance any loan. They have however, relaxed these norms for the under-developed and Adivasi areas where they need such an assurance after the tenth year. As such, the Electricity Board chooses the areas to be covered under the R. E. C. loan mostly depending upon the ground water survey and where there is adequate opportunity of private people coming forward with their own dug-well schemes.

Villages nearer to the existing lines, having better load possibility including L. I. and L. T. industries, are selected, after the remunerative aspect is investigated.

Till now 35 schemes have been sanctioned by the REC in different districts as indicated below:—

Name of district	No. of Schemes	Estimated Cost in lakh
		284.87
Balasore	4	169.269
Bolangir	3	182.025
Cuttack	4	204.672
Cuttack	5	154.140
Dhenkanal	3	71.100
Ganjam	2	163.729
Koraput	3	83.170
Kalahandi	2	71.989
Keonjhar	1	98.247
Mayurbhanj	2	112.241
Puri	3	99.946
Sambalpur	3	
Sundargarh		

The 1st or 2nd instalment loans have been received almost for the above schemes but before the 2nd or subsequent instalment loans are released by the REC they strictly observe the load achievement in these areas and it has been found that the progress of L. I. especially in the private sector has not been very encouraging in our State.

The following table will indicate the progress of L. I. pumps as on 1-4-74 energised in our State *vis-a-vis* in other States:—

Tamil Nadu	6,81,258
Maharashtra	3,42,265
Uttar Pradesh	2,33,424
Andhra Pradesh	2,61,344
Madhya Pradesh	1,38,304
Bihar	96,922
Orissa	2,759

To encourage the private L. I. points the State Electricity Board has relaxed to the extent that in the REC, SFDA, MFAL and TDA areas, the Board will be drawing distribution lines free of cost, up to the pump points provided a cluster of pumps are available in the electrified villages with a minimum total capacity of 15 H.P. Besides, in all areas of the State the farmer gets a free load upto maximum 600 ft. for service connection for all such private dug-well points. The SFDA and MFAL help the private farmers in getting loans and subsidy. They were giving a subsidy of 25 per cent to small farmers and 33½ per cent to the marginal farmers. In spite of all such encouragement the progress in the field of L. I. in the State has not been very satisfactory compared with the progress in other States as indicated above.

Every attempt has been made to reduce reasonable imbalance as far as possible in the State and the following table will indicate how due importance has been given to the under-developed districts.

Name of the districts	No. of villages	No. of villages electrified	Percentage of villages	Percentage of population covered (Approx.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Balasore ..	3823	687	18%	28.6%
Bolangir ..	2524	347	13.7%	20.7%
Cuttack ..	5883	2162	36.7%	48%
Dhenkanal..	2512	750	29.8%	46.1%
Ganjam ..	3773	1070	28.3%	61.7%
Kalahandi ..	2902	136	4.9%	9.8%
Keonjhar ..	1973	423	21.4%	31.4%
Koraput ..	5579	337	6.0%	20.9%
Mayurbhanj	3671	536	14.6%	22.2%
Phulbani ..	4571	59	1.3%	6.4%
Puri ..	4371	96	22.8%	38.7%
Sambalpur	3393	495	14.6%	29.3%
Sundargarh	1588	468	29.5%	45.5%
Total ..	46,466	8,466	15.2%	35.0%

But unfortunately adequate progress has not been achieved in some districts like Kalahandi, Phulbani and Koraput because of the fact that the villages in these areas are scattered and adequate load return has not been received by the Electricity Board. Even in the areas where the REC loan has been sanctioned the second and third instalment loans cannot be received because of the fact that in the

RURAL....

villages electrified, the people have not come forward with proposals for utilisation of electricity and the target fixed in those areas have not yet been fulfilled. However, such areas were proposed to be covered under the Minimum Needs Programme especially in the districts where the percentage of population benefited by REC has not reached 40 per cent. It was earlier hoped that this amount will be advanced by the Government of India, separate from the Plan resources and without any viable norms. But the Government of India have now changed their decision and have decided to advance this, as loan through REC with viability norms and within the Plan resources. The villages to be electrified under this plan have not yet been indentified because of the fact that the actual criteria for selection of such villages have not yet been decided by the Government of India.

The student should be the focal point of education

—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy

THE PROBLEM OF DOWRY

Dr. S. C. Dash

Senior Professor and Head of the
Department of Political Science,
Utkal University.

Dowry is derived from the word 'Dower' which means the share of a woman from the husband's property on his death. This has sociological implications. It is presumed that it is the duty and responsibility of the husband to maintain his wife both in life and after his death. Laws of inheritance vary from country to country. On the death of a person his property devolves upon his children and his wife is entitled to only maintenance for life without the right of alienating any part of the husband's property. 'Dower' gives her the right of enjoying the fruits of the property of the husband during her life time.

Marriage in India is of two types and this classification rests upon the system of inheritance of property. In the patrilineal system as in Orissa, the property of a father devolved on his sons who were regarded as co-partners of the ancestral property. In some parts of Southern India inheritance is matrilineal and the inheritance follows the line of the mother and her daughter. A woman was not supposed to have independent means of livelihood for which in the patrilineal system she had no right to property. According to Hindu tradition, marriage is not merely a union in this life but also in the life to come. If the woman cannot earn her livelihood on account of social inhibitions and if she was to have her maintenance it was natural for her to

THE PROBLEM . . .

leave her father's house and migrate to the house of her husband who swears on the altar to maintain her as long as she was alive and protect her from all evils. It is for this reason that in northern Indian States in which the patrilineal system of inheritance prevails, the wife lives under the roof of her husband. The position is, however, different in the matrilineal system. There the son is in the same position as the daughter in the patrilineal system. She has the right to property which her husband does not possess and she has to maintain the husband during his life time. In Bengal, the Dayabhag system of inheritance prevailed before 1956 and this was based on the law of primogeniture. The younger sons had no right to property. It is probably for this reason that there are so many bachelors in Bengal and the Rama Krishna Mission has a large number of Bengali monks who perforce take to mendicancy. Likewise, we find Kerali young men spread throughout India in search of jobs, with no right to property at home. Service is the only means of livelihood for them. In the Southern States like Kerala in which the matrilineal system prevails, the husband leaves his father's family and takes up residence in the wife's family. Even in our part of the country where a person has no sons but only a daughter who inherits her father's property, the husband comes to live with the wife in the father-in-law's house. In our State, this goes by the name of the system of "domesticated son-in-law" which is a universal practice in areas with the matrilineal system of inheritance. The dowry system is intimately connected with the systems of marriage and inheritance.

A daughter has to be fed, clothed and otherwise maintained by her father and in the present age of educated woman-hood and women's liberation movement, the cost of bringing up a daughter up to the age of eighteen, the daughter leaves her father and serves the members of another family, that family should compensate the father of the girl before marriage. This is known as the system of "daughter's gold" (Kanya Suna) and it prevails among the poor families in all parts of northern India. There are some tribal communities where this system is not only widely prevalent, even kidnapping of a married woman is socially legalised on repayment of the amount of "Kanya Suna" paid by the former husband. The dowry system is the reverse of the system of 'Kanya Suna'. A daughter must marry but the social and economic status of all the grooms is not the same. Who does not know that there is

a scramble among the girls' parents to net in an I. A. S. groom and who also is ignorant of the fact that some of the prominent hotels of Mussorie are almost marriage bureaus? The matrimonial advertisements in the columns of the newspapers indicate the order of priority of different occupations in the marriage market. The Economic law of supply and demand operates in the marriage market also. The number of high-earning grooms is strictly limited but the demand for them is enormously large. It is in this context that the boy's father demands a price for his son as the daughter on marriage is likely to have an affluent life because of her husband's earnings. If 'Kanya Suna' is the payment for the past maintenance of the girl, dowry is an investment for her future maintenance. Can a Lecturer or a clerk dream of demanding a cash of Rs. 1 lakh or more, a car and a house as dowry as many high earning Civil Servants are reported to have received from their fathers-in-law? If all grooms were equally on demand in the marriage market, the system of dowry will automatically disappear.

There is another aspect of this problem. The phrase 'working woman' has come into use in recent times. Many girls on receiving higher education are earning good salaries and if an earning groom is united in wedlock with an earning bride, the problem of dowry is almost eliminated. It is thus the question of future maintenance of the girl that is at the root of the dowry system. In this connection a parallel can be seen in presents and bribery which are in legal terminology called "considerations". In earlier days, persons in superior positions received presents which were in most cases voluntary but it cannot be said that the value of the presents did not influence the decisions of the superiors. The element of voluntariness has disappeared and one who wields power now makes a demand for bribes. The system is the same and the effects are also the same. One is a mark of courtesy and the other is a penal act. Presents can easily become bribes if one carefully notes the number and value of presents on the occasion of a marriage ceremony in a high official's household.

Dowry is the modern version of presents. The daughter had no right to property and she was leaving her parents and brothers for good. The brothers knew that they become the sole owners of property to enjoy the fruits of their property without any contest from the sister. They therefore, agree with the parents when once for all or at intervals, presents are given to the daughter in marriage. These presents were voluntary. In course

THE PROBLEM....

of time what was willingly given by the parents and brothers became a demand of the parents of the groom on those of the bride and at times marriages were broken in the middle of the ceremony if the pledge for dowry was not redeemed in full. The element of voluntariness disappeared; it became an act of cruel coercion. It is on this account that many otherwise eligible brides either could not marry or if married at all, either they did not get eligible grooms or were responsible for the economic ruination of their own parents. This has made the natural system of voluntary presents now known as dowry, a social evil and the time has come when it has to be fought out and prevented if not by coercion through legal measures, at least by persuasion as is proposed to be done in Orissa.

The dowry system has lost its economic justification which it originally had. The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1956 has made the daughter a coparcener with the son and the woman now has a share in her father's property. If no daughter claims her share in deference to her love of her brothers, that is another matter. This can be negotiated for dowry. But if she demands her share of property, she is entitled to it and this will provide her future maintenance in the father-in-law's family. The modern woman is self-reliant and she has the capacity to earn her own livelihood. If she does not marry she does not starve as in the past. What with her share from paternal property and her own professional income, she can easily avoid marriage. That is why there is an increasing number of spinsters among working women. The problem of dowry can be solved if education of women is taken care of and the educated woman refuses to marry with a demand for dowry. The man may demand dowry by taking advantage of his superior status in the social system; the woman must develop her personality and determination to fight against it. Then alone the dowry system will disappear. It is therefore a good augury that a woman Chief Minister has taken the lead to fight the evil not through coercion but by persuasion.

OUR FIFTH PLAN SCHEMES ARE FOR YOU ALL

WE AIM AT:—

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- * Establishment of fishing industry
- * Improvement of Socioeconomic condition of the fishermen.

WE PLAN FOR:—

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- * Establishment of Boat Building Yard
- * Establishment of Cold Storage
- * Assistance to Traditional Inland Fishermen & Pisciculturists.
- * Assistance to Traditional Marine Fishermen
- * Rehabilitation of Fishermen

AND WE ALLOW SUBSIDY FOR:—

- * Traditional Fishing in Coastal water by Marine Fishermen.
- * Traditional Fishing in Inland Water by Inland Fishermen.
- * Acquisition of mechanised wooden fishing Boats.
- * Establishment of Boat Building yard by Private Entrepreneurs & Co-operatives.

For particulars please contact:

DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES
Orissa, Cuttack-7.

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3. A Mooring Buoy Berth of taking ships of 500 feet LOA and 33 feet draft.
4. An Anchorage within the Harbour capable of taking ships of 450 feet LOA and 28 feet draft.
5. A specially designed Iron Ore Stacking area and large open storage accommodation for other cargoes.
6. Large fleet of barges and lighterage tugs
7. Mobile cranes up to 15 tonnes capacity. A 60 tonnes mobile crane expected to be commissioned shortly.
8. Ample water supply both in stream and at Iron Ore Berth and limited quantity of Oil Bunkers. The rate of supply at alongside berth 10 tonnes per hour.
9. Well connected with Road system Railway link to to the Port opened for Traffic since July 9, 1973.
10. Efficient Tele-communication system with Telex at the Port (025—249) and Bhubaneswar (025—243)
11. From ship to shore communication VHF sets (on 156.8 M/Cs. Channel 16 and 156.45 M/Cs Channel 9) with 60 miles range. Telephones are also provided on ship working in Port.
12. Efficient Pilot service during day light hours. Night navigation services for the movement of ships through out day and night in progress.
13. Construction of a General Cargo Berth in progress.
14. WT and RT services available for use of the ship.
15. 19 crore development programme under way for expansion of Port facilities.

TRAINING FACILITIES IN FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE BHUBANESWR

Shri S. M. Gani
Special Officer

Until quite recently the Catering Industry in India had to rely to a very large extent on unskilled and technically untrained personnel. This was on account of the fact that people failed to realise that Catering in itself was an art and a science which required technical training to a very large extent. For this reason caterers had to rely on the services of people who had acquired their skill and training by sheer experience. As a result, more often than not, the services meted out to customer was unsatisfactory.

DEVELOPMENT OF CATERING INDUSTRY

In the recent years the catering industry has grown four fold and plans have been drawn up for its further expansion. Other aspects of catering, besides Hotels are Airlines, Shipping, Railways, Restaurants, Hostels, Guest Houses, Armed Forces Mess, Industrial Canteens and Institutional feeding. All provide an opening and prospective career to energetic, imaginative and technically trained young persons. The above-mentioned organisations offer opportunities as Waiters, Cooks, Chefs, Stewards, Bakers, Confectioners, Pantry men, Bell Boys, House-Keepers, Cashiers, Receptionists, Managers, etc.

With the passage of time, the realisation has come that it is imperative for the Industry to acquire staff with a technically trained background.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

Thus to impart such training the Government of India in co-operation with State Governments, have started four Institutions of Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition in Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta for the training of mid-level executives and nine Food Craft Institutes for craft-level staff like waiters, cooks, bakers, confectioners, receptionists,



Housewives preparing to work in Basic Kitchen

clerks, house-keepers, etc. The Food Craft Institute functioning at Bhubaneswar since 1973 is one of these nine Institutes so far established in the country. This Institute will have the ultimate capacity to train 200 craftsmen and 100 housewives every year through full-time and part-time courses. Due to insufficient space, only three craftsmanship courses have been started initially.

- (1) Cookery
- (2) Bakery and Confectionery
- (3) Restaurant and Counter Service (Waiting)

Arrangements are afoot to start a course in House-Keeping during the current year. Two more courses in Reception and Book-Keeping and Canning and Food Preservation will be taken up as soon as we get additional space for housing these departments.



Portioning of ingredients

PART-TIME COURSES FOR HOUSEWIVES

However part-time courses for housewives in Cookery and in Bakery and Confectionery have been introduced since March. This is yet another use of the Institute for the training it will impart to housewives so that the best use is made of the nutrients in the food that we eat everyday in our home. The importance of this, specially for our children cannot be over-emphasised. In the words of Shri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of

TRAINING...

Tourism & Civil Aviation, "We are trying to make tourism peoples' movement and involvement of housewives as hostesses in entertaining tourists staying with Indian families as paying guests is essential". A special course for the intensive training of the staff already engaged in hotel and catering industries has been started since 15th January last. The first batch of regular full-time trainees admitted in September, 1973 have completed the course in March, 1974 and the second batch has joined.



Housewives in Confectionery Labrotary
KITCHENS

The Institute has fully equipped kitchens both for basic and quantity work. It is provided with three heavy duty gas cooking ranges with baking ovens, two K'Chef model cooking ranges, and electrically operated

Potato Peeler, Meat Mincer, Masala Grinder, Chapati Hot Plate and Puffer, Griller and Toster. It is also provided with electrical Bain-Marie, Hot food cabinet, Plate warmer refrigerators and Deep Freezer. There are also several hand operated gadgets and tools required for hygienic handling of food. The Bakery Department have been provided with marble top work tables, electrically operated ovens and mixtures.



Ready for demonstration

The Confectionery branch has all sundry tools for fledged training restaurant equipped with baiz topped tables, Chairs, Service Counter, Bar Counter and Shelves, Crockery and Cutlery of latest design, suitable for all occasion.

The Institute also runs a snackateria for serving snacks, tea or coffee and other beverages during the working hours. The snackateria opened for visitors also serves as the sale counter for some of our special products.

TRAINING....

The staff and instructors of this Institute are all qualified, trained and have experience of working in some of the leading hotels in the country.

The use of uniform and protective clothing is compulsory for the trainees admitted into this Institute. It conforms with the standard acceptable in the hotel and catering industry. They wear white full shirts and white trousers and a head dress and aprons while in the laboratories. The Waiters use jackets and black bow.



House-wives working in Bakery Laboratory of the Institute

THE LIBRARY

A small Library has been provided, with the latest books in subjects like cookery, bakery, food services, nutrition, hygiene, management, planning, interior decoration, house-keeping, etc., illustrated books

introducing the cooking methods of various countries has been obtained for this library. The library also subscribes to specialised journals and magazines pertaining to the subjects of interest.

EXAMINATIONS

During the period of training students attend theory classes, practicals, visit catering establishments in and around Bhubaneswar to familiarise themselves with the actual operation of services in hotels. The students appear for mid-terminal and terminal examinations during every session. The Institute is affiliated to the National Council of Training and Vocational Trades, New Delhi for the purpose of examination. The students completing the course here are eligible to sit for the All India Trade Test conducted by the above National Council.

MANDAYS LOST

The provisional figure of mandays lost on account of strikes and lockouts during 1973 was 16 million as against 20.54 million during 1972. Of this the central sphere accounted for 2.01 million and the State sphere for 13.39 million. Measured in terms of mandays lost due to work stoppage, industrial relations in 1973 presented a somewhat better picture as compared to 1972.

The figures of mandays lost during the previous five years were 1969—19.05 million, 1970—20.56 million, 1971—16.55 million, 1972—20.54 million and 1973—16 million (provisional).

THRIFT AMONG TRIBALS

A special Cumulative Time Deposit Bureau, the first of its kind in Orissa was opened in November last in Biramitrapur. The success, however, came in a hard way. Efforts of Mining authorities could in 1970, influence only 900 tribal workers out of a total of 8,000 to enrol themselves in the pay roll savings schemes. The monthly net collection was Rs 23,000 only. However, a remarkable change came in 1973 when the National Small Savings Organisation undertook a special enrolment drive. By December 1973 the enrolment figure mounted to 4,662 and monthly net collection rose to Rs. 1 lakh.

TRADES

The trades that are taught in this Institute are connected with catering and hotel industries and have also been brought in the purview of the Apprentices Act, 1961, being administered by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitations. Under this Act, it is the responsibility of the Government to impart related instructions and basic training to the apprentices and this Food Craft Institute has already been recognised for this purpose.

A SPECIFIC JOB WITH RESPONSIBILITY NEEDED

These bright young trainees may not be management material but it is up to the hotelier to find the ones with the required potentials and give them the job training. The Institute fashions students into questioning adults, firmed by a determination to carve a successful career for themselves. It is for their employer to harness these spirits and qualities for their own businesses. What the young men and women would need is a specific job with some responsibility. The need is now to recognise the general potential of the trained personnel and to create conditions for them that will utilise rather than defeat the very qualities that make them valuable; their youthful enthusiasm and their idealism.

MINERAL PRODUCTION UP

The total value of the minerals produced in the country has risen from Rs. 466 crores in 1969 to Rs. 521 crores in 1973. These figures do not include atomic minerals and common salt.

The country has a rich potential for rapid growth of the mineral production. Their planned exploitation is of prime importance to the national economy. The mineral sector accounts for sizeable exports and foreign exchange earnings. This sector contributed Rs. 2,485 crores in the Forth Plan as against Rs. 969 crores in the Third Plan.

DOWRY IN ORISSA

Padmalaya Das

To demand a dowry was rather a rare phenomenon in Orissa some three decades ago. Traditionally, parents gave a dowry to their daughter according to their means and social standing. Generally, gold jewellery formed the most important item; next came clothes and kitchen utensils.

In any case, forming a bond between two families was as important as getting a bride for the son. In fact, parents went more by the family than by the girl, it being assumed that the girl was bound to be well-behaved and well-trained if the parents were good. After hearing there was an eligible girl in a good family, her horoscope came next in order of preference. Unless it matched, the negotiations would end.

A STILL-BORN BILL

Yet, obviously marriages were celebrated with great pomp and eclat, particularly by the wealthy. And it was a question of prestige for the family, even for those who could not afford it, to spend lavishly and give costly presents. So a wellknown freedom fighter of Orissa, Shrimati Sarala Devi, had prepared a Bill entitled "The Orissa Dowry Abolition Bill", which was slated for introduction in the Orissa Legislative Assembly on February 11, 1939, but was withdrawn by the sponsor because of pressures from her party members (Congress). She wished to limit marriage expenses to within Rs. 2,000 in her still-born Bill.

DOWRY HAS COME TO STAY

Whatever the position three decades ago, things have now come to such a pass that demanding a dowry has become the rule rather than the exception. The worst offenders are those with the three tantalizing letters attached to their tail who attract a long queue of parents with marriageable daughters. There is almost an auction for administrative or police service sons-in-law. Bank boys, doctors and engineers come lower in the list.

It is education which seems to have set a premium on demands for dowry. The system has since percolated to the rural areas of the State, vitiating the happy atmosphere at marriage ceremonies, shattering the serenity of villages, and causing sleepless nights for those "endowed in the biological lottery with a preponderance of daughters".

An eminent jurist I met, opined that the dowry system has come to stay in Orissa, though it was practically unknown fifty years ago. He said, in Brahmin families in former days, the parents of the girl were given presents in cash instead of the other way round. "In my 33 years of legal experience, I have never come across a case concerning dowry", he stated.

A father's position and paying capacity, and a daughter's looks, particularly her complexion, are important criteria for the upper strata. But sometimes a dark girl with six fingers in one hand will be eminently acceptable, if she brings a commensurate dowry.

PIONEERING WOMAN LEADER'S ACCOUNT

Seventy-year-old Shrimati Sarala Devi is a pioneering woman leader of the State. I asked her about the present position of this pernicious system in Orissa. As usual, she did not mince her words.

"Since Independence the dowry figure in Orissa has been stretched like elastic from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs. Dowry has increased to dreadful proportions. In Orissa we hardly knew of anyone demanding a dowry or breaking off an engagement because of trouble over dowry."

"The performance of a marriage was considered a dharma or virtuous deed. Now marriage has become a 'business', a commercial undertaking. Out of fear of dowry, love marriages are being preferred by some. And today in Orissa there are many career girls who have been forced to take up jobs because of this problem."

MARRY THE CYCLE, NOT ME

"Dowry is obnoxious today because it is demanded by the bride-groom's family. But the giving of a dowry was considered part of our marriage system since ancient times. It is stated in our sastras that you should bedeck your daughter with gold ornaments", she continued.

"Not only the rich but poor families, too, were supposed to give something. A bit of land or money for the son-in-law to pursue his studies was given as a matter of course by those with means. But times have changed, and now-a-days if a daughter-in-law does not bring a suitable dowry, fourteen generations of her family are consigned to hell. However well-behaved she may be, however well educated, it makes no difference. It's instinctive. It has become an institution, the dowry system. It's also a question of prestige.

A highly-educated, attractive girl was not permitted to visit her parents' home for many years, because her in-laws were dissatisfied with the amount of gold and the quality of the furniture she had brought. This happened 23 years ago.

In another case about 25 years ago, the bride's headmaster-father had to sell his lands to give a car as dowry for his pretty daughter. The bridegroom was a Deputy Magistrate at the time. He is a top Government officer now.

"Sometimes a lavish dowry used to be provided when a bride married in a caste higher than that of her parents. A rich father-in-law provided silver and gold plates, besides a vast amount of gold and stone-set jewellery and other traditional presents in such a case. This was more than 50 years ago. But, of course, there was no demand then. It was a pleasure for the parents.

"When I married more than 50 years ago, we used to get gold and silver jewellery, a sinduka (big wooden chest) full of bell-metal and brass vessels, a wooden pedhi (gaily painted wooden box) of spices, a wooden almirah and clothes.

Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 100,000 IN CASH

"Now-a-days", besides cash (Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 100,000) and sometimes a car, they have to give jewellery for the bride; 12 shirts, 12 vests, a wrist watch and gold buttons and cuff links for the groom; a refrigerator,

DOWRY....

two sets of stainless steel vessels apart from kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, 2 foam rubber mattresses and other bedding, a radio, 2 toilet cases including one for the groom), leather suitcases, dressing table, bedroom furniture, dining room set, drawing room set, etc., etc.

"If this is for the rich, what about the poor ? A bell-metal plate and lota, brass bangles, a few clothes, and the bride walks with the bridegroom to her mother-in-law's house.

"It's all right with those who can afford to give a dowry to their daughter. But why the demand ? It becomes bartering. What happens to the human relationship ? At the time of marriage, all become united, the bride groom, his mother and father. One girl said, put the cycle on the marriage pandal, he wants to marry the cycle, not me", she concluded.

As Professor David G. Mandelbaum, an eminent American anthropologist has written, "in recent decades dowry costs are said to have risen sharply in the heightened status competition for educated bridegrooms". *

DEMAND OF DOWRY

And it is the lower middle class who form a fairly large segment of our population that are worst affected. Sidheswar Das is the head of a lower middle class family of Cuttack district. Of dowry today in his strata of society, he said : "Now-a-days everyone wants an educated son-in-law, and it is the educated boys and their parents who demand dowries. Formrely, they used to get an un-educated farmer for son-in-law and so there was no demand for a dowry. For, if an illiterate man ploughing fields demanded a dowry people would laugh. Whether you gave anything to your daughter or not, was up to you. No one complained. And even the poorest man gave a few utensils for his daughter.

"About 20 years ago, there was absolutely no demand for dowry in our parts., that is the bride's father gave whatever he pleased. With the increase in education, there is an increased demand for dowry. There are still some good people who do not demand a dowry. But they are exceptions to the rule", Sidheswar stated.

Society in India, Bombay, 1972, Page 651

"Now, as soon as a marriage is arranged with an educated person, the boy's father will ask the bride's father what he would give for baata-kharcha or the bride groom's procession, for the band party, decorated motor car, fire-works, etc. They would demand Rs. 3,000 and spend Rs. 1,500.

"Next, they will ask him how much gold he will give his daughter. Ordinarily, if the boy has studied up to B. A., 15 or 16 total of gold is the norm.

THE THREE MUSTS

"Then the presents for the son-in-law will be decided. A poorer man is bound to give at least a watch, a cycle and a radio. These three items are a must in dowry in our strata of society.

"Traditionally, one set of utensils is given, and it's not considered a dowry. Someone who is slightly richer will have to give a double bed, an almirah and dressing table, another set of utensils, and a scooter or motor cycle for the son-in-law.

"Whoever acts as go-between, actually discusses and arranges these matters. He is usually rewarded with a dhoti and upper cloth.

"As for the girl who has not brought a suitable dowry, her in-laws will curse her parents, but she will not be driven out. For some time the sambandhis won't be on good terms. Why, sometimes on the marriage pandal itself, they come to blows over dowry! I remember two respectable gentlemen abusing each other vilely on the pandal, where the marriage of their son and daughter was being solemnised. This was because the bride's father paid Rs. 1,500 instead of the promised Rs. 3,000 for 'baata-kharcha'. He said they would pay the rest on the pandal, but couldnot do so. Mediators intervened, and some money was paid, and the marriage was finalised.

"A man I know had six daughters. He had to sell what little land he possessed to marry off his daughters, one after another. Thus he had nothing left to provide for his only son.

"No dowry is demanded in the form of cash. Some people may give cash because they desire to do so. That is different. Sometimes the bride's father pays cash for the scooter and furniture, for example, or

DOWRY....

even for the watch, so that the son-in-law can choose whatever make or type he prefers. But demanding cash as dowry is almost unheard of in our area", he averred.

His home is in a village about 35 miles from Cuttack. His son is an assistant in a government organisation.

"For my son, his father-in-law promised things he never gave. He gave only Rs. 400 in cash for a cycle and watch. He did not give a radio or anything. Yes, I felt unhappy about it for sometime. Now four years have passed, my grandson is two years old, and I have forgotten all about it. But my wife does not forget", he smiled.

SUICIDE, TOO

Cases of suicide due to the torments of the dowry system are not unheard of.

"He was a small zamindar who was used to spending with a free hand. Even after he lost his zamindari, he continued to have that attitude. He had four daughters. For his eldest daughter's marriage he wished to have things done on a grand scale, according to his status and affection for his first born.

"So he got a highly-educated son-in-law and spent lavishly on the marriage after selling some of his lands. Jobs were scarce, so despite his M. A. degree, his son-in-law got a small job as a Lower Division Assistant at the Secretariat. He was always in need and frequently sponged on his father-in-law.

"To provide money for his son-in-law, the father-in-law often sold pieces of land. Then his second daughter's marriage was arranged. When she learnt that she was not going to get the same amount of jewellery and furniture as her elder sister, she wept. So her father again sold land and celebrated her marriage on a grand scale.

"He had little land left, and he could not make both ends meet. He had no spare land to sell. And he still had two more daughters on his hands. He allowed them to continue their studies while he wore out his shoes trying to find sons-in-law.

"But the dowries demanded by parents of suitable boys seemed exorbitant, considering his straitened circumstances. He tried many places. Registering failure everywhere, he became mentally unbalanced.

He returned home after medical treatment, but some months later he jumped before a speeding truck on the Paradeep Expressway and ended his life. He was 50".

This true story was narrated to me by a resident of Cuttack, Orissa's premier city. But there's the other side of the coin too, he added.

TOO OLD AT 27

"A 27-year old clerk in this city now desperately wants to get married. A graduate, he joined service six years ago as a lower division clerk. At that time many offers came his way. But his parents made exorbitant demands. No one agreed.

"Now he is feeling frustrated and says, may be, he will never get married. Any girl will do now, and his parents have reduced their demands. But people are unwilling to give their daughters to someone so old.

"Yes, 27 is considered old in a lower middle class family. Because only middle class and rich families can send their daughters to college and get them married much later. So a 27-year old bridegroom is a blight for them. But how can a lower middle class family support a daughter so long? They are married off at a much earlier age.

"Another man thought that since he could not afford to give his daughter a dowry, he would select an intelligent, young, needy boy, keep him in his house, and pay for his education, and later make him his son-in-law. But, alas, the boy got entangled with another girl. And on the day of the marriage the girl got an injunction from court and prevented the marriage. So the poor man had to get his daughter married elsewhere".

CONSTANT FRICTION

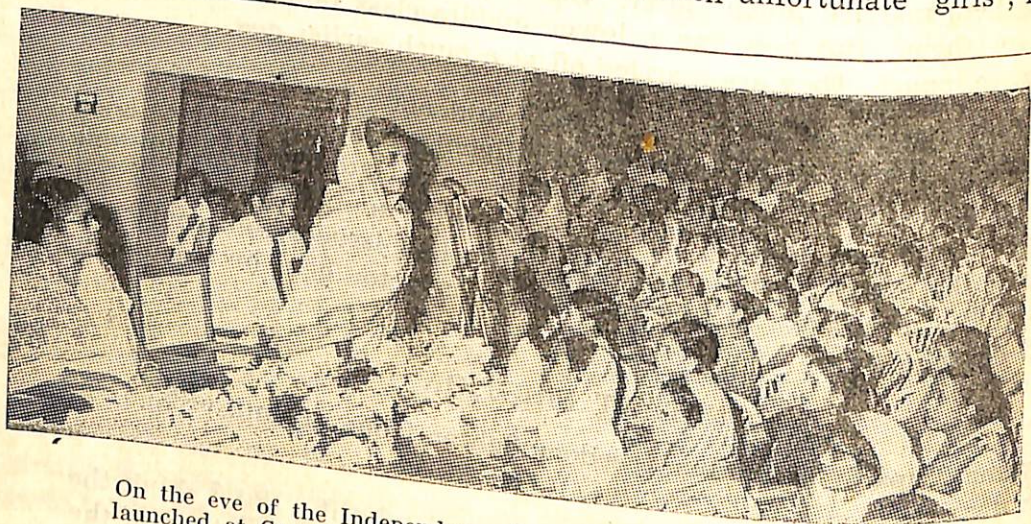
Shyama Tripathi is another freedom fighter from Ersama village in Cuttack district.

"There are people who demand dowry and take it. But I think the worst offenders are those who do not demand dowry at the time of the marriage, but later on abuse and ill-treat the girl because she did not bring any dowry.

'I know of such a case in my area, where the situation deteriorated to such an extent that the in-laws were about to poison the daughter-in-law. The girl was pregnant by that time, but it did not melt their hearts. She was from a poor family, and her parents had no lands to sell to buy a watch or cycle for the son-in-law. In any case, the girl learnt of their intentions and escaped to her father's house. She is living there with her baby since two years now", he narrated.

"If the son and daughter-in-law get fond of each other despite the lack of dowry, the in-laws create trouble, in case the son will neglect the parents.

"It's all right for a rich man's daughter. She brings enough dowry and, besides, the son and daughter-in-law go away from the village and live separately. It's in the poorer families that there is constant friction because of the dowry system. Since seven years now, early in the morning when I go out for my daily constitutional, I hear a mother-in-law reviling her daughter-in-law because her parents didn't give her a dowry. Unless social workers and women leaders do something about it, there will be no end to the agony and misery of such unfortunate girls", he concluded.



On the eve of the Independence Day, the 'Anti-Dowry' Campaign was launched at Cuttack. The Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy inaugurating this campaign at Barabati Stadium Club House.

Despite the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961, despite the efforts of social reformers, dowry flourishes openly, since a daughter's happiness is more important to parents and eligible bachelors are a scarce commodity in the marriage market. Many rich people buy bride-grooms with black money. And corrupt officials stash away ill-begotten wealth for their daughters' dowries. Thus the dowry system provides added incentive to cheat on income-tax and to take bribes.

On July 6, 1974 the Government of Orissa delegated to District Magistrates the power to take cognisance of offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act, as the Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satapathy felt that the vesting of such authority in the State Government was a disincentive to prosecutions. The result of this commendable step will be watched with interest.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

Orissa is a glaring example of "Poverty in the midst of Plenty". Nature has endowed this State with vast mineral resources, power potential, water, forest resources and many other things which are required for industrial growth. But due to various factors, we have not been able to harness these resources for industrialisation of the State. Two-thirds of our people live below the poverty line and about 40 per cent of them live in areas which are inaccessible. Infrastructural facilities necessary for establishment and growth of industries are badly lacking in these areas.

It has been agreed at all quarters that if we want to ameliorate the condition of these people we must find out additional work through industries for them so as to enabling them to augment their income. This could only be possible if we could intensify our efforts for the growth of small-scale industries in the State.

After independence it has been our endeavour to develop small-scale industries in the State so as to provide a base for the people to improve their economic condition. A number of steps have been taken in this direction to give incentive to entrepreneurs and meet their basic demands. A number of institutions have been set up to provide finance, machinery, land and factory sheds, power and water, raw materials, technical advice and guidance and marketing assistance to

DEVELOPMENT....

small industries. These are briefly enumerated as under:—

Finance—Financial assistance for small-scale industries is available under the State Aid to industries Act from the State Government, Orissa State Financial Corporation and all nationalised Banks. Besides, the Orissa Small Industries Corporation gives loan to educated unemployed who set up small-scale industries for their self-employment for purchasing machinery under Hire-Purchase Scheme. This corporation also gives loan of seed money required by this class of entrepreneurs.

Factory sheds and land—Industrial Estates have been set up at 19 places of the State. Factory sheds constructed in these estates are leased out to small-scale industries on monthly rental basis.

Government land is given to small-scale industries at half of the market rate in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. In the remaining districts, Government land is available to small-scale industries at 1/3rd of the market rate.

Government are taking steps to reserve lands at 30 places of the State which enjoy growth potential for development of industries. Lands at these places are available to industrialists at the above-mentioned concessional price.

Government are establishing "Developed Areas" in the vicinity of important growth centres where developed sites having power and water-supply, communication facility and other infrastructural facilities are available for industries.

Power and Water—Power is given to small industries (both new and existing units under expansion) at a rate 12½ per cent less than the usual rate from the date of construction for 5 years after commissioning. Besides, power subsidy at two paise per unit is given to small-scale industries (excepting printing press and agricultural processing units) having connected load up to 20 H. P.

Water supplied by the P. H. Department to industries is given on a "no Profit no Loss" basis.

Raw materials—Scarce raw materials like iron and steel, plastic, copper, zinc, aluminium, brass, nickel, chemicals, coal, cement, etc., are allotted to our State by the centre and these are supplied to small-scale industries.

Technical guidance and advice—Technical guidance and advice are rendered to small-scale entrepreneurs free of cost by the technical officers of the State Industries Department, Small Industries Service Institute, Cuttack (a Government of India Organisation) and the Orissa Small Industries Corporation. Model schemes for different small-scale industries are supplied to these entrepreneurs as well as particular schemes are prepared and supplied to them on request. Besides, half of the cost of preparation of Project reports for deserving industries is given to entrepreneurs by the Government. The Planning & Design Cell helps industrialists intending putting up industries in the State with facts and statistical data relating to raw materials and various industrial products and marketing for the industries in which they are interested.

Supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis—The National Small Industries Corporation of India supplies machinery to small-scale industries on hire purchase basis. Under this scheme, a small industrialist can get the required machinery through this Corporation by paying an earnest money of 5 per cent for imported machinery and 10 per cent for indigeneous machinery. The balance is payable in easy instalments. Besides, the Orissa Small Industries Corporation is supplying machinery to educated unemployed entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis.

Marketing Assistance—Small-Scale industries are allowed 15 per cent price preference over large scale industries and industries outside Orissa so far as purchases of stores of State Government and other State Governmental undertakings are concerned. The Director of Industries and the Director of Export Promotion & Marketing assist the small industries of the State to market their products both in Orissa and outside by maintaining liaison with Government and semi-Government Organisations, Railways and Director-General, Supplies & Disposal.

Other concessions—Small-Scale industries are exempted from paying sales tax on raw materials for the first five years of their existence. Octroi tax will also be exempted for purchase of machinery and raw materials for first five years.

SOME SPECIAL SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Some Special Schemes which have been introduced for the development of small-scale industries in Orissa during the last two decades need mention here—

Pilot Project Scheme—This scheme was introduced in the year 1958-59. The salient feature of this scheme was to set up small-scale units in collaboration with private entrepreneurs. Government invested up to 90 per cent in the equity capital of these units. 40 units were established under this scheme out of which four units have been transferred to the private entrepreneurs who had paid back the Government shares. 20 units have been liquidated. Five units have closed down due to unsatisfactory performance. Steps are now taken to revive these units. Seven units are working satisfactorily.

Panchayat Samiti Industries Scheme—This scheme was introduced in the year 1962-63. The sole objective of this scheme was to develop rural industries based on agricultural products with a view to provide alternative job opportunity to the agriculturists and rural artisans and to diversify industries. By the end of 1964-65, 176 industries were sanctioned under this scheme out of which 142 units were taken up. By the year 1965-66, 118 units went to production. These were, 32 Carpentry units, 28 roofing tile units, 11 Sugar units, 12 light engineering units, 9 Saw mills and 19 other units like Rice mills, Oil Mills etc. At present 69 units are in production.

Government are now considering to revive some of the closed units and reorganise the sick units.

Rural Industries Projects—This project is being implemented through Central Government assistance. Initially two projects, one at Barpali in Sambalpur district and another at Jajpur in Cuttack district were sanctioned for our State. Under this project, rural industries are developed on co-operative basis. So far 15 industrial units and 20 rice hullers have been set up in both these project areas. About 400 persons have found employment in these industrial units. Besides, a number of

rural artists like carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers and tailors have been provided with improved tools and machinery which have helped them in improving their efficiency and augmenting their income.

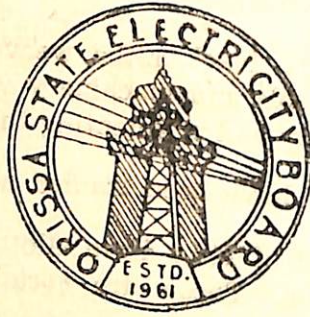
About 500 young men have been trained in different trades also.

Last year, Government of India have allotted two more Rural Industries Projects to our State. These are located in Bhawanipatna and Bolangir.

Self-Employment through Industry—Unemployment among the educated youngmen specially young technocrats has posed an acute problem in our country today. To combat this, a scheme has been introduced to provide self-employment to this category of youngmen through small-scale industries. Under this scheme educated youngmen are encouraged to start small-scale industries for which they are provided with factory sheds in different industrial estates on rental basis with rent subsidy. They are also provided with machinery on hire purchase basis and seed money for obtaining loan from Banks towards their working capital.

This scheme has been introduced since 1971-72. So far 75 Graduate Engineers and Diploma-holders have received training under this scheme. 26 parties have been granted seed money and 63 parties have been given machinery on hire-purchase basis.

Our endeavour to develop small-scale industries in Orissa has created an industrial atmosphere in the State and now we do not find dearth of entrepreneurs amongst our youngmen. A time has come when the entire Government machinery should be geared up to cater for the needs of these entrepreneurs and provide them with all facilities promptly so that their enthusiasm does not die out. It is time that we must go to them and try to solve their problems instead of making them to run after us.



ORISSA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD OFFERS

ABUNDANT POWER TO THE PROSPECTIVE
ENTREPRENEURS FOR SETTING UP INDUSTRIES
IN THE STATE

*It has now commissioned a large Hydel Station at Balimela and has embarked on extensive installation of further power stations EHH transmission system to provide power for industries all over the State.

*It has achieved unprecedented success in electrifying 8816 villages during the 4th Plan alone as against only 821 villages prior to 1968-69 since Independence. Bringing electricity to door steps for rural consumers for setting up small industries and installing of agricultural pumps.

*It plans to supply power to a further 15,000 villages and 60,000 Lift Irrigation points during the 5th Plan.

***RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IS KEY TO
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Help us
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ORISSA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD
BHUBANESWAR

ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN ORISSA

Sri A. C. Padhi

Chief Engineer, Roads & Building Orissa

It is a undeniable fact that the development of roads in a State is a measure of its prosperity. Well developed roads would open the gate of prosperity by bringing about all round development in the sphere of agriculture, mining, industry, commerce, etc. In more advanced countries emphasis is laid on better roads which help full-fledged utilisation of national wealth as well as industrial products. Unless there is a good net-work of roads, neither the raw materials can easily be transported to industries nor the final products to the market centres. Due to lack of proper communication, both agricultural and industrial products would lie in a dormant stage, thus leading the country to a economic stagnation. To avoid this, more attention is gradually focussed for streamlined development of communication, especially the roads which afford door to door service unlike other modes of transportation.

In Orissa, the road development is far from satisfactory and much remains to be done. Although Four Five-Year Plans and three annual plans were over, it has not been hitherto possible to make all the existing roads all-weather and surfaced. This is mainly due to financial stringency, which creates hindrance on the path of rapid progress. In face of financial restrains, efforts are not lacking to expedite the pace of progress in the field of road development during the 4th five year plan.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT....

The special feature of Fourth Five-Year Plan is that more emphasis have been laid on bridge works with a view to make the roads all-weather. The plan as a whole is a bridge-oriented one. 119 bridges have been completed during the plan period, the most important amongst them being the construction of bridge over river Bagh, Salki, Meherani on M.D.R. 43, Tel near Sonepur on M.D.R. 35 and minor bridges on 132 K. V. line road. Construction of bridges over Bagh, Salki, Meherani and Tel have opened a direct route from the State Capital Bhubaneswar to the district headquarters, Bolangir. Replacement of four wooden bridges and construction of four minor bridges, which were washed away during 1972 flood on 132 K. V. line road, has reestablished direct route to Koraput within the State. Due to construction of minor bridges on Tumuribandh-Rampur-Chhatikuda road a direct route from State Capital to District headquarters—Bhawanipatna has been opened up. Besides these, 10.35 Kms. of new road has been constructed during the Fourth plan period which connects Bhubaneswar with Nandankanan, a place of scenic beauty.

Next coming to the Fifth Five-Year Plan which has commenced since March, 1974, consists mainly two components namely R. D. P. and M. N. P. for development of roads in the State. An amount of Rs. 5 crores has been tentatively earmarked for development of P. W. D. roads under R. D. P. and Rs. 35 crores for development of roads under M. N. P. With Rs. 5 crores, spill-over works of higher category roads from Fourth Plan will be taken up. The amount available under minimum needs programme is envisaged to meet the cost of connecting villages or cluster of villages having population of 1,500 or above with the nearest market centres by means of an all-weather route.

During the current year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided for development of P. W. D. roads under the above programme. With this amount, the following targets are aimed at.

Targets of the Annual Plan 1974-75

Length of roads in K. M. and C. D. works in nos.						
B. T.	Metalling	N. C.	Mooruming	Bridges	Causeways	Culverts
168	162	28	47	47	21	122

As regards central sector, the construction of bridge over river Subarnarekha on Balasore-Kharagpur road is continuing from Fourth Plan with loan assistance from Government of India under E. & I. scheme. It is likely to be completed during the current plan period if the full amount is made available by the Central Government. The cost of the bridge will be borne by both the West Bengal and Orissa, on equal share as it will benefit both the States. It will reduce the distance between the two States by 64 Kms. and would be conducive to the promotion of inter-State trade and commerce.

From the funds available under central road fund during Fourth Plan, three projects as detailed below are taken up—

- (i) Improvement of Bhubaneswar-Puri road (S. H. 8) to two lane standard (for a length of 15 Kms.).
- (ii) Construction of a bridge over Bhargabi near Chandanpur on S. H. 8.
- (iii) Construction of bridge over Kanchi near Malatipatpur on S. H. 8.

Progress of these projects are in full swing and are likely to be completed during the current plan period. This will make major portion of the road double lane and the balance portion is also proposed for double lane out of the funds available under C. R. F. during Fifth Plan *inter alia* other projects.

In conclusion, it may be stated that with the limited plan resources at our disposal, sincere attempts are made to carry out our road development with a view to achieve optimum benefit out of it. For better development and to keep the pace of development on par with other developed States, it is imperative to allocate more funds for road development in the State.

A number of residential and non-residential buildings are coming up every year due to expansion of New Capital. Funds are provided in the budget by Government for development works in New Capital every year.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT....

The Government employees are facing immense difficulties for accommodation in the New Capital. In order to solve the housing problem, construction of 642 numbers of different types of quarters were contemplated during 1973-74 out of which the civil portion of 592 numbers of different types of quarters have been completed. A sum of Rs. 1.44 crores was sanctioned by Government for the work. The quarters will be allotted to the employees soon after their completion shortly.

The construction of the following major buildings are in progress in New Capital, Bhubaneswar.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT BUILDING

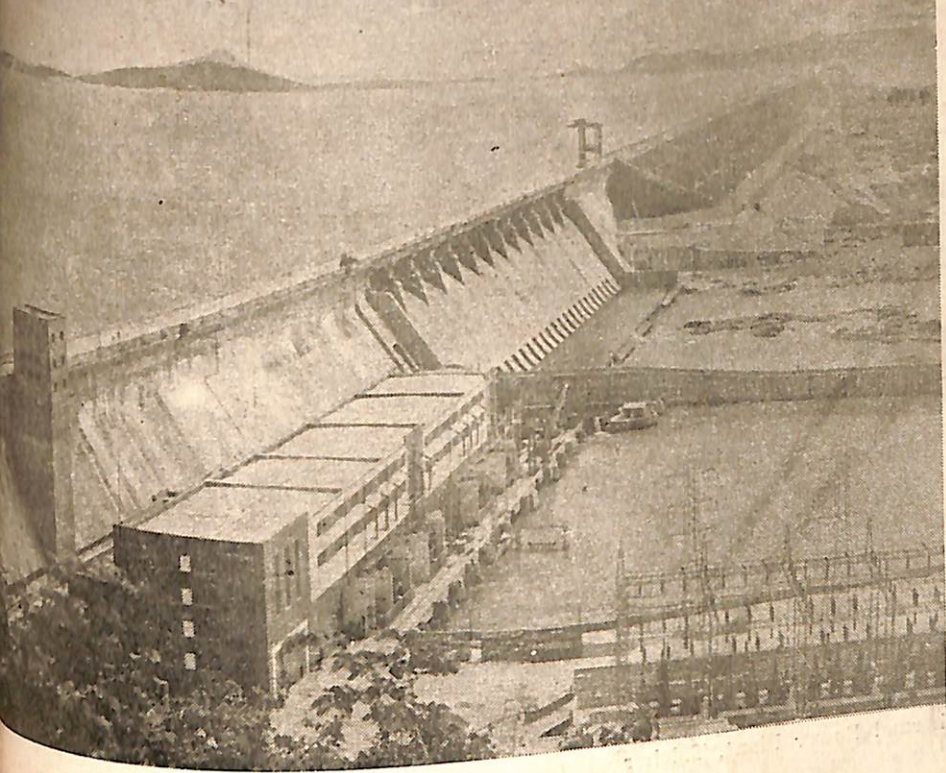
This is a nine-storied building. To provide office accommodation for the different Heads of Departments, the construction of this multistoried building with estimated cost amounting to Rs. 1.27 crores was envisaged. The building has been completed up to 6th storey and the work of 7th to 9th storey are in progress.

NEW CIRCUIT HOUSES AT BHUBANESWAR AND CUTTACK

It has been a constant trouble for officers who come on tour to New Capital and Cuttack on Government work for their accommodation. To solve this problem, Government have accorded approval for construction of a New Circuit House Building in New Capital, Bhubaneswar at a cost of Rs. 11,20,000 and in Cuttack at a cost of Rs. 15.18 lakhs. The Buildings consist of 3 stories. The work of the buildings have come up to ground floor roof level.

STATE INFORMATION CENTRE BUILDING AT BHUBANESWAR

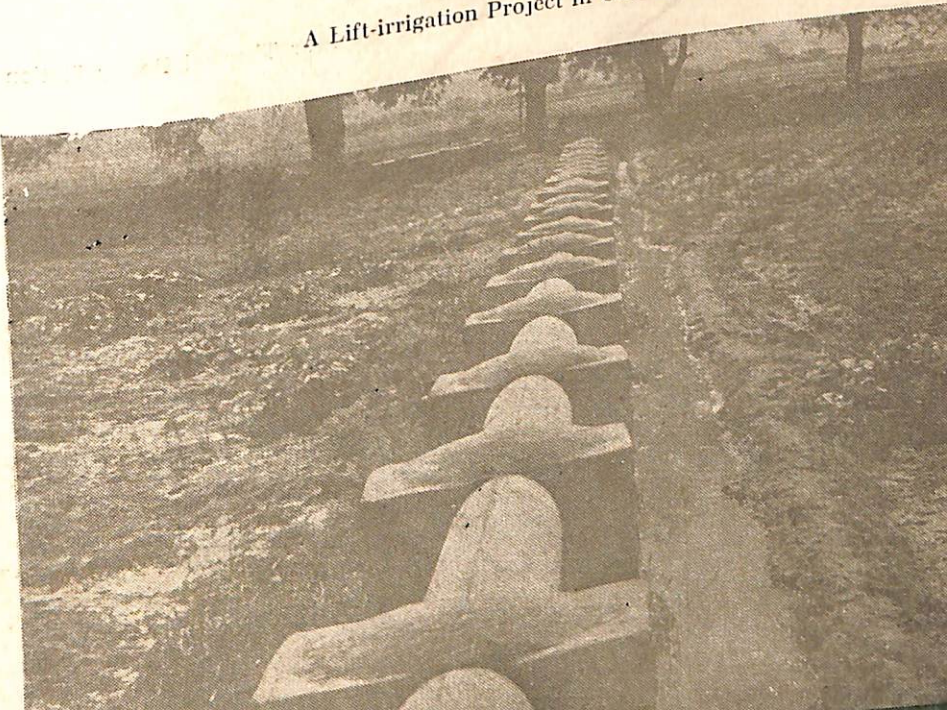
Construction of the above building has been approved by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.61,000. A sum of Rs. 11,90,827 has already been spent for the work. The plastering and mosaic works of the building are in progress and within a short span of time the building will be available for use.

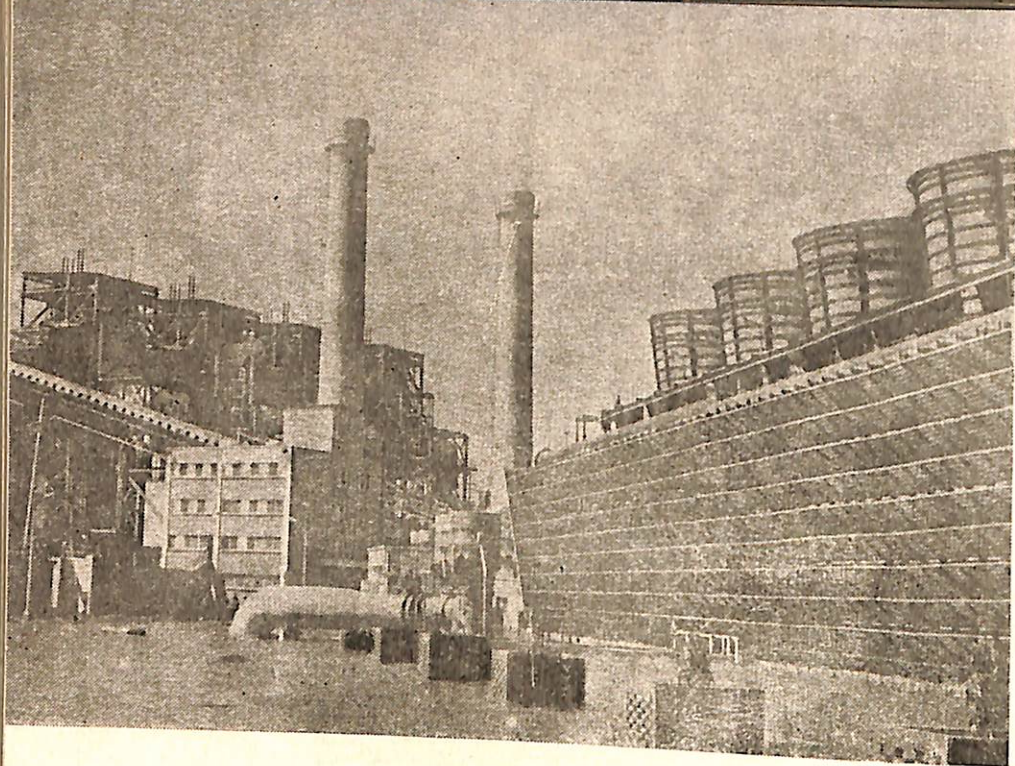


Hirakud Multi-purpose Project

PROFILE OF PROGRESS

A Lift-irrigation Project in Cuttack district

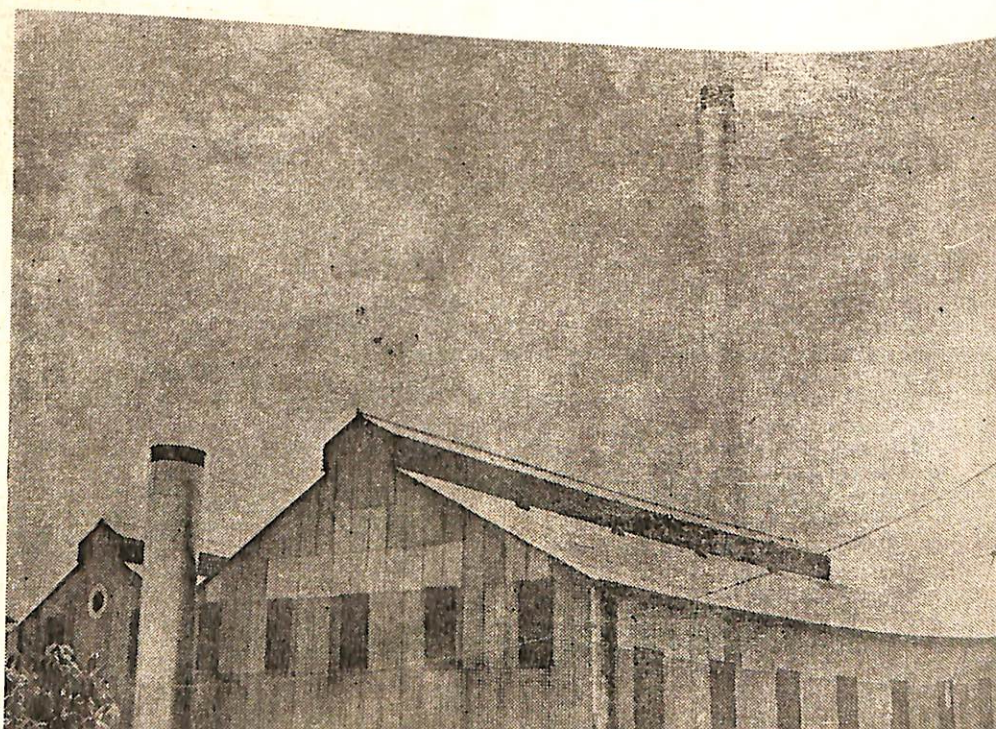


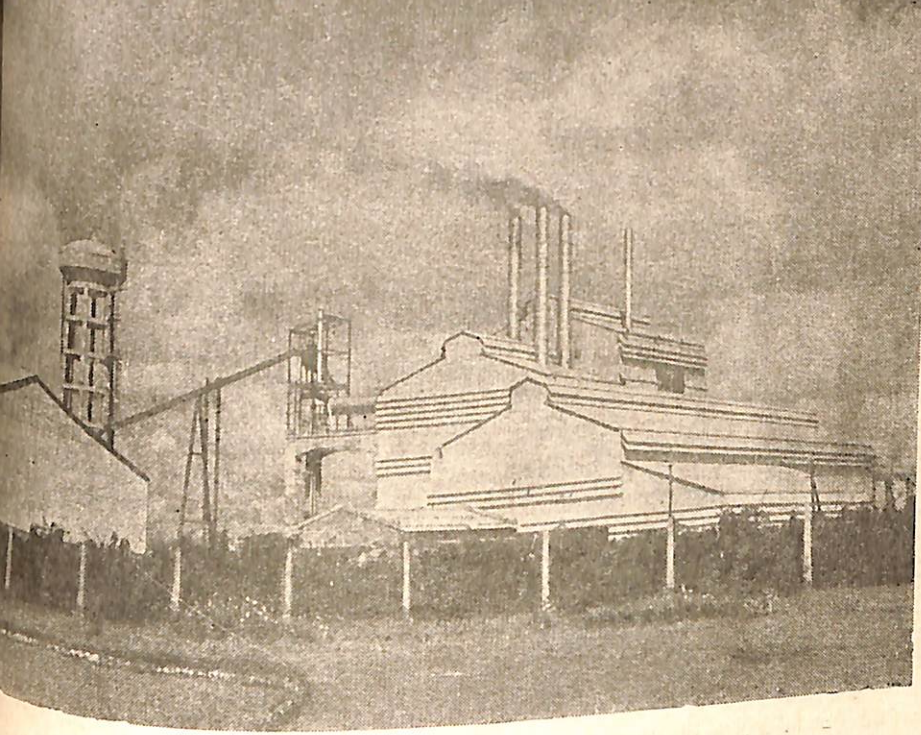


Thermal Power Plant, Talcher

PROFILE OF PROGRESS

Chowdwar Thermal Power Station

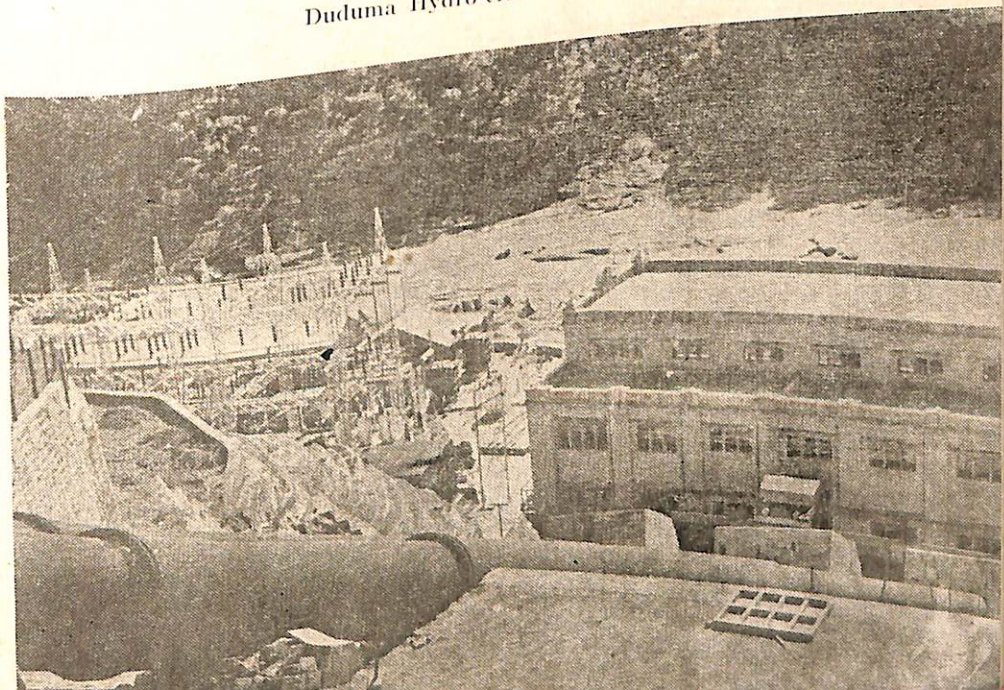


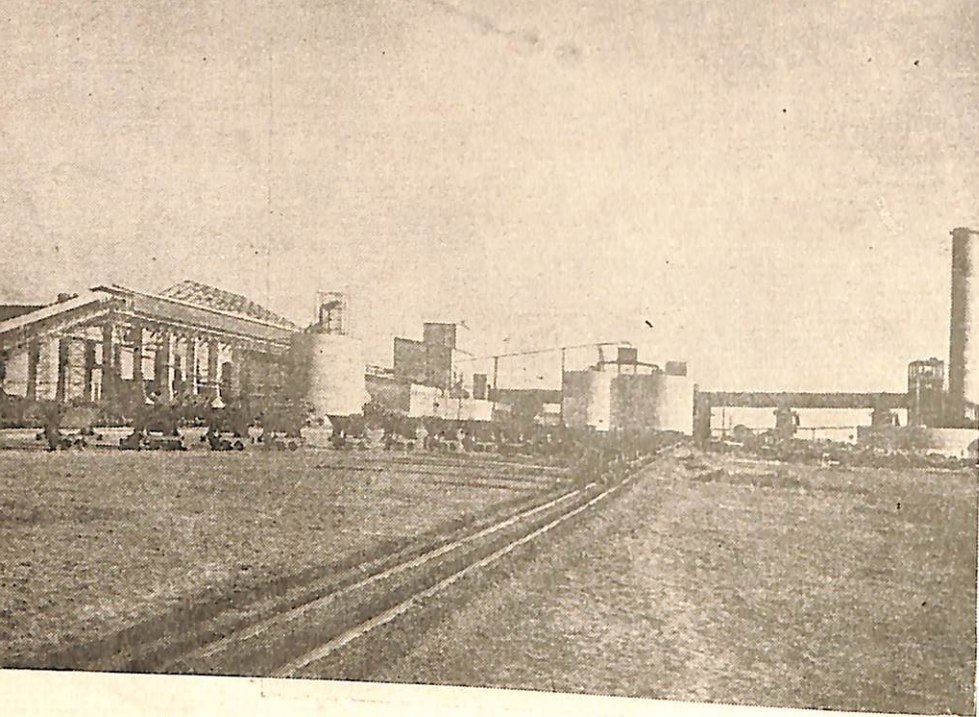


Ferro-chrome Plant, Jaipur

PROFILE OF PROGRESS

Duduma Hydro-electric Project (Koraput district)

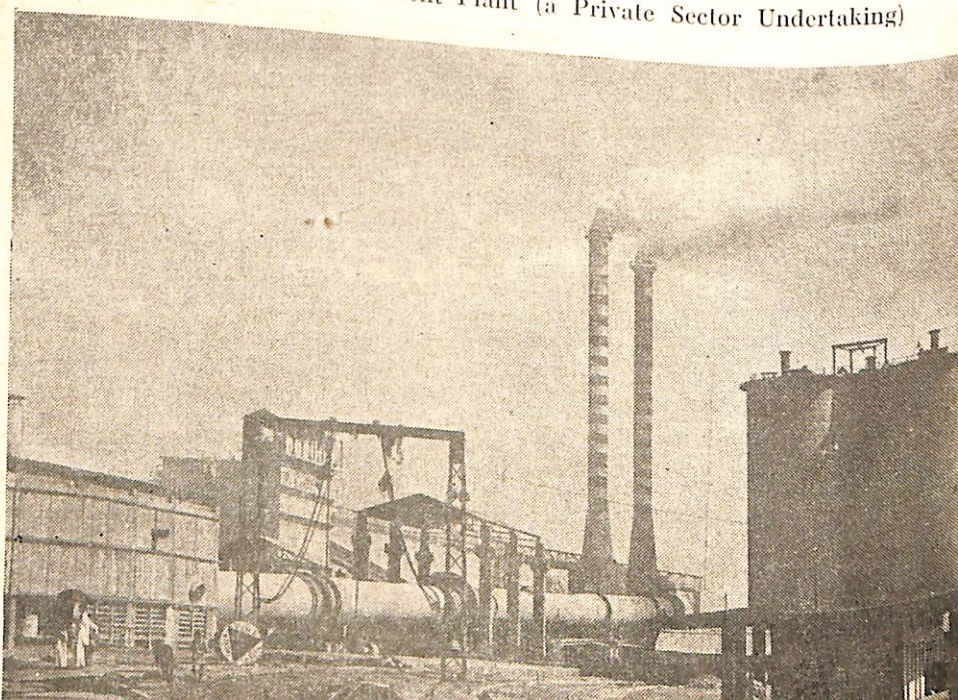




Cement Plant Bargarh (Sambalpur district)

PROFILE OF PROGRESS

Rajgangpur Cement Plant (a Private Sector Undertaking)



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In order to fulfil the long outstanding demand of the public for construction of a Science College at Rourkela, Government have approved for construction of a double storied building at a total estimated cost of Rs. 37.96 lakhs. The building consists of 5 distinct blocks connected with corridors. Works are taken up in phases. The construction of the Administrative Block, Class Room etc., has been taken up in 1st phase and on its completion the college will start functioning. A sum of Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been spent on the project up to the 31st March 1974. It is expected that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs will be spent on this work during the current financial year.

FORMS PRESS BUILDING

The Form Press of State Government was being held in a rented building at Cuttack. Hence the construction of a separate building for the Form Press was approved by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.57 lakhs during the year 1972. A sum of Rs. 41.60 lakhs has since been spent and the work is in full swing.

BUS STAND ON LINK ROAD, CUTTACK

There was no permanent building for the Bus Stand at Cuttack. Government have approved for construction of a Bus Stand building at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,50,478. The work is in progress and a sum of Rs. 11.25 lakhs has been spent on the work by March, 1974.

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THE EVILS OF DOWRY SYSTEM

Dr. M, N. Das

Professor of History, Utkal University

During the fifties of the last century the British Government was busy suppressing one of the worst social customs which was seen to be in practice in vast areas of north and north-western India. It was female infanticide. It was widely prevalent among such upper class people as Rajputs, Brahmins and Kshatriyas. For generations they practised that inhuman and unnatural custom blindly. It seems as if the parents suspended their conscience and kindness and got their offsprings annihilated simple because they were daughters. Countless number of female children, thus, were destroyed every year.

The British officers started investigation. What could be the cause of such a terrible practice among the rich, intelligent and cultured sections of the society? To their surprise, the prime factor responsible for the origin of that custom was Dowry System.

Among the Rajputs and Kshatriyas there was a superstitious belief that a daughter should be given in marriage before she was ten. In right time, therefore, the fathers searched for bridegrooms. That was a golden opportunity to the fathers of bridegrooms. They charged heavy

dowry to give consent to the proposal. If the bride's father paid the demand, marriage was performed. If he could not, the daughter remained unmarried and ultimately crossed the frontier of ten. That affected the family prestige of the father. It was a disgrace and a degradation. To avoid that fall, the fathers spent all their wealth and at times became paupers in order to give away their daughters before ten.

In course of time the amount of dowry became so heavy that it became impossible for many fathers to meet the demand. The consequent result was the origin of that horrible system—female infanticide. One of the British administrators who did research on the subject, H. B. Edwardes, put it like this : “Either the fathers' fortunes or daughters' lives must be sacrificed. The choice lying with the fathers they chose infanticide in preference to beggary or wounded vanity”.

To abolish infanticide, the British administrators began their campaign against the cruel and painful system of dowry. John Lawrence, in the Punjab was astonished to gather how heavy could be the Indian dowry. Earnings of an entire life could be spent in the wedding of one daughter only. Less fortunate fathers could not show their faces to others. The landlord of a place named Ataa was obliged to spend 17 lakhs at his daughter's marriage. A certain Tej Singh spent one lakh to give his daughter to the son of a poor Brahmin in order to rise higher up in the social ladder. The Government decided to create opinion against dowry. District Officers were instructed to prevail upon village panchayats that the Government viewed with displeasure the unreasonable custom of the dowry. The fear for the British was so deep that a certain Dewan Hari Singh who spent 15 thousand in the marriage of his first daughter before the Government policy was announced, felt compelled to spend only one thousand at the marriage of his second daughter after the announcement. The British did not make law to abolish dowry. They only declared their displeasure against it. Regarding female infanticide, of course, they made laws for its abolition. On August 8, 1853, the then Governor-General declared in a minute.

“There are two causes alleged for Female Infanticide; the one is a religious one, founded upon peculiar tenets or considerations of caste; the other is a pecuniary one, arising out of the habitual expenditure of large sums upon marriage ceremonies.

"The Government can bring its authority to bear upon both causes by proclaiming that the destruction of female children is murder, whatever may be the moving cause of the crime, and that it shall in case of conviction be implacably visited with the punishment justly due to every murderer".

Female Infanticide disappeared for ever. The system of dowry also lost its rigid character. In hundreds of meetings, organised at the instance of the provincial and district officers, people voluntarily agreed to spend as less as possible in daughter's marriages. The amount of dowry fell to its minimum.

Those were the days when the Indian society was still under medieval conditions. But 120 years have passed since then. The Indian society has marched to modernism through education, enlightenment, progressive outlook and rational approaches. But surprising as it is, the unchanging human character in India still prefers to retain dowry system as an indispensable and desirable part of the marriage system. The ills associated with the system do not disturb the conscience of the society. Rather, the society has remained indifferent to the various side-issues of the dowry. There is indeed no female infanticide in India; but obviously enough there are suicides—suicide of brides, their parents, or even of the whole family—arising out of dowry. The sociologists at times discover such deaths.

A much greater surprise follows from the fact that in India of today the system of dowry tends to become more acute and more widespread than ever before because of the spread of education. *And, the most surprising phenomenon is: among the highly educated people, it is the highly placed persons who charge abnormal sums of dowry. About 15 years ago, during discussions on dowry in the Legislative Council of the Uttar Pradesh, amounts of dowry were mentioned as follows: "for an I. A. S. official, Rs. 30,000 to 40,000; for men in the provincial services, Rs. 20,000 to 25,000; for Engineer and Medical Graduates, Rs. 10,000 to 14,000; and for Lecturers in Colleges and Universities, Rs. 4,000 to 5,000." **It goes without saying that during the last 15 years, the aforesaid

*Vide K. M. Kapadia, Marriage & Family in India, p. 137.

**Vide Aileen D. Ross, The Hindu Family in its Urban Setting, p. 261.

groups should have enhanced the size of the demands in view of the downward values of money. To-day, for an I. A. S. Officer, the dowry and marriage expenses may come up to one lakh. (An Ambassador Car at Rs. 25,000+50 totals of gold at Rs. 25,000+Furniture, Radio, Refrigerator, etc., at Rs. 25,000 + cost of dinner, entertainment, etc. Rs. 25,000 = Rs. 1,00,000). There may be scope to suspect that those fathers who want to spend a lakh of rupees in order to offer a daughter to a brilliant young officer of the administrative service find such huge amounts not necessarily from sources which can be termed honest. It is natural for many affectionate mothers to prevail upon their husbands to find money for daughters' marriages from whatever source possible. Dowry is one of the causes of the widespread corruption now prevailing in our society. If a survey can be conducted of the amounts of dowry offered by different sections of people who occupy higher ranks in Indian society, the graph will sort out certain groups with reputation for unbounded charity at daughter's wedding, and indicate specific economic factors responsible for that charity.

The following may be described as the direct and indirect evils associated with dowry.

First, the very foundation on which the Hindu marriage rests since the days of the Vedas is something spiritual, ethical and religious rather than anything commercial, material or economic. The wife is a partner of her husband in all virtues. Marriage is not a contract, but a sacrament. It is the modern dowry which dislocates that traditional value and converts marriage into a partnership in property. Economic consideration resting on house, ornaments, land, and wealth, etc., makes the marriage impure.

Secondly, those bridegrooms who pay greater attention to dowry while selecting brides, tend to pay secondary consideration towards such attainments of the bride as education, culture and intelligence. Gold is more glittering than human qualities. The bride's person is considered less valuable than her father's gifts. Such attraction towards wealth indirectly devalues the worth of the human. Disregard towards bride's values as a bride is a harmful attitude which hinders general improvement of women. Dowry is indeed an insult to any worth in a woman.

Thirdly, the fathers of bridegrooms who demand dowry without consideration for qualities of the brides, do not pay any heed to the economic condition of the brides' parents. Consequently, the bride's father sells or mortgages his lands or ornaments to meet the demands. One of the causes of rural and urban middle-class indebtedness was and still is the dowry system. Economic degradation resulting from social irrationalities is a typical feature of Indian life.

Fourthly, those among the parents who are obliged to pay heavy dowries either for false prestige or for bridegroom's demand, think it quite appropriate to demand heavy dowries at the time of the marriage of their own sons. Rather, they hope to get much more. 'What I have paid to my son-in-law, I must take the same for my son' is a natural psychology for many parents. Thus, suffer when you give, but enjoy when you get, makes dowry a vicious economic circle.

Fifthly, it is the duty of every father to discover a suitable bridegroom for his daughter. The society needs a balance and a harmony in conjugal relations. That is possible when partnership is decided with relative matching qualities. But when the father is unable to meet the dowry demands of a suitable boy, he goes down in the ladder to search for the less qualified or even the unsuitable. The marriage, thus, results in ill-judged partnership which leads to mental unhappiness. An educated wife and uneducated husband, or a highly educated wife and less educated husband do not always find it easy to make temperamental adjustments. Marriage is a balance of several factors. Dowry disturbs the natural growth of that process. When education, ability, intelligence, culture, and occupational work, etc. of both the male and the female become co-relative and co-extensive, the married life becomes automatically happy. But the unnatural system of dowry dislocates many natural features of a fast moving modern society.

Sixthly, at times, in order to escape the demand for dowry, many parents prefer elderly bridegrooms for their young daughters. Middle-aged and old persons charged small dowries or no dowry. There are unfortunate fathers who are forced by economic hardship to hand over their young daughters to aged bridegrooms including old widowers. The tragic circumstances in which young wives live in the houses of

THE EVILS.....

their old husbands need no description. At times, death appears more attractive than life. Suicides take place. Many become widows at young age.

Seventhly, educated and established persons in the cities run at times a competitive race to win over a bright young person as son-in-law when the latter enters administrative services, etc. The prospective bridegroom at length selects the highest bidder as his father-in-law. The defeated fathers hang down their heads in shame. Such auction systems in marriage market actually destroy whatever sanctity is still left in a Hindu marriage. The result is the beginning of the fall of the man in the husband. The wife who comes with the pride of the biggest dowry looks down upon the husband with contempt. And, the great meritorious husband, with all his qualifications and high position remains inside the home *henpecked*.

Eighthly, the poor girls whose marriage is delayed because of the poverty of their parents feel helpless and miserable to the extreme. They do not feel freely to show face to their own relatives and neighbours. They feel wretched even before their own parents. The parents, too, feel most uncomfortable before their daughters. At last, of course, there comes the marriage. But when the bride comes to her husband's house with small dowries, a new chapter begins in her miserable existence. The redoubtable mother-in-law plays her inevitable role in chastising the daughter-in-law for her failure to bring fortunes to her son. It goes on till the mother-in-law enters her grave or till the daughter-in-law grows up in age and eminence to retaliate.

Ninthly, there are instances when intelligent rich persons lure away promising young students giving hopes of financing for higher education, etc. and offer their daughters in marriage. Some of them scrupulously keep their promise, help the poor son-in-law in need, and educate him to find a responsible place in the society. But there are also persons who do not keep their words and do not come to offer any help even in moments of extreme need of the son-in-law in his college or university days. Such acts of betrayal level a permanent bad blood between the father-in-law and the son-in-law, and indirectly affect the bridegroom's affection towards his wife.

Last but not the least, the dowry system degrades the social values in very many ways. There are fathers who save money for dowry, but do not spend anything for daughter's education. There are persons who marry for dowry but ultimately repent for getting unworthy wives. Some postpone marriage till they are well established and thereafter feel privileged to demand heavy. There are others who pretend not to demand anything till the last moment, but when the marriage is finalised and fixed, just on the eve of the marriage or on the marriage platform itself claim heavy dowry. At times, marriages dissolve in tragic circumstances when no settlement is possible in the issue of dowry. Tragically enough, the bride's side is always at disadvantage.

A generation is passing by since India became independent. Much could have been done during the last quarter century to eradicate those social evils which have no rational foundation. There is no excuse that old traditions die hard. A greater misfortune is to allow traditions to revive with vigour. Dowry has revived itself. Should it continue? Perhaps no body would agree. But, yet, everybody would like to retain it.

The unchanging east is changing fast. Should India stay behind? It is time to evaluate many of our social systems in the context of our growing poverty, growing social maladies, and increasing devaluation in the value of man. The British abolished the sati system or the burning of the widows, and the female infanticide. Though foreigners, they did enough for Indian womanhood. The dowry is the last vestige of the social degradation of woman. Should India keep it and yet be modern?

DOWRY IS A SOCIAL EVIL

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NEW DIMENSIONS OF TOURISM IN ORISSA

Sri A. N. Tiwari,
Director of Tourism and Cultural
Affairs, Orissa

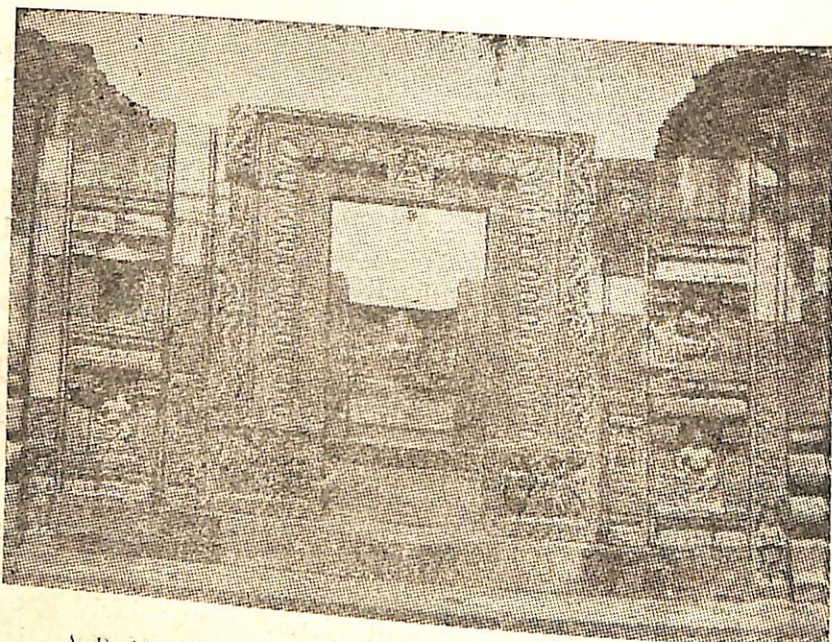
Situated on the Eastern Sea Board of India, bounded by the State of West Bengal on the North, Andhra Pradesh on the South, Madhya Pradesh on the West, and the blue waters of the Bay of Bengal on the East, Orissa is a haunting ground for tourists, both foreign and domestic. Its rich and varied treasure of tourist attractions has still not been fully discovered. In the famous golden triangle of 'Konarka-Puri-Bhubaneswar', we have only identified the tip of a mighty Ice Berg. Bulk still lies immersed in the deep waters of oblivion.

Here is a State which can cater to the dimensional tastes of the tourists. The twelfth century Sun Temple of Konarka, popularly known as a Black Pagoda has acquired an international fame by now. I still remember the words of a visiting Prime Minister of an important foreign country who exclaimed that Konarka defies description and radiates an aura of human warmth. Its statues seem to be dinning a constant whisper of traditional welcome in the ears of the visitors. Preparation of a master plan for development of Konarka—Puri Beach complex is currently engaging the attention of Government.

Buddhism has left its indelible mark on the Orissan soil. On one of the arms of the golden triangle is the 13th rock edict of Asoka. Close by a Buddhist Peace Pagoda has come up. From the

NEW DIMENSIONS....

height of Peace Pagoda, one can have a glimpse of the extensive ground which at one time was the venue of famous Kalinga war. It was this battle that converted Chandasoka to Dharmasoka, from a Killer to a Protector.



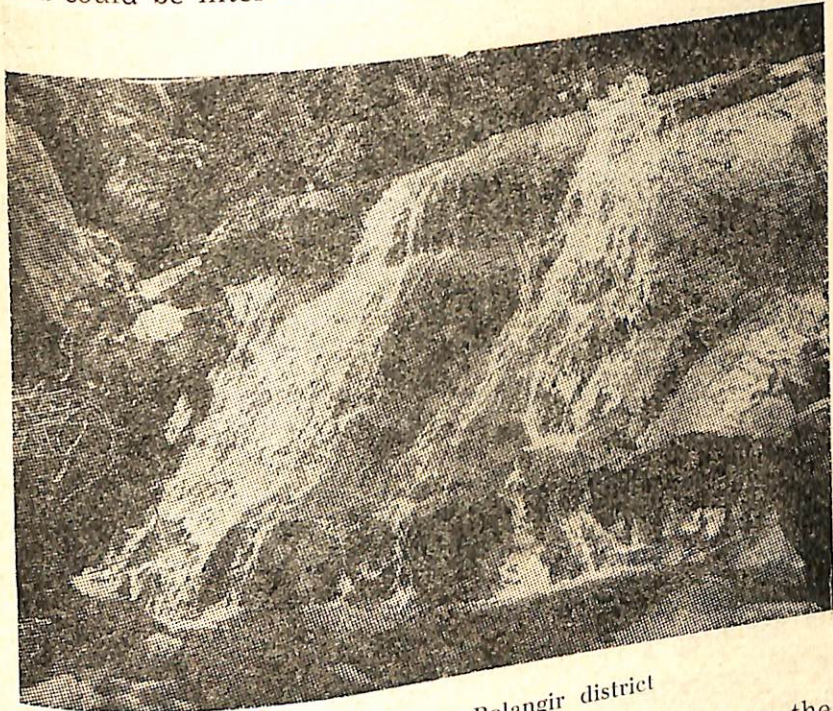
A Buddhist Monument at Ratnagiri in Cuttack district

Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri and Udayagiri Complex situated at a distance of about 88 kilometres from Cuttack could be of considerable interest to the Buddhists all over the world. What is needed is the primary infrastructure of an all-weather road and good accommodation facilities.

Chilka with its mighty stretch of water is an abode of migratory birds from far off lands. State Government have since set up a High Power Committee for preparing an integrated development plan of Chilka Complex. It has already been declared as a Bird Sanctuary. A tourist bungalow has been put up at Rambha and the Inspection Bungalow at

Barkul has been improved. Chilka lake is dotted with small islands which could be developed. Long before independence, the Britishers patronised this lake as a good holiday resort.

Flanked by lush green wooded hills on either side, the deep gorge at Tikkarapara across river Mahanadi in Dhenkanal district could be of considerable interest to tourists. The mighty Mahanadi River passes through this gorge for a distance of 24 Kilometres. This scenic spot could be developed for fishing, swimming, and for a much needed rest in the lap of nature. The temple of Kantilo situated at the point where River Mahanadi emerges from the gorge is a replica of Lord Jagannath temple at Puri and could be interlaced with the proposed Tikkarpara Complex.

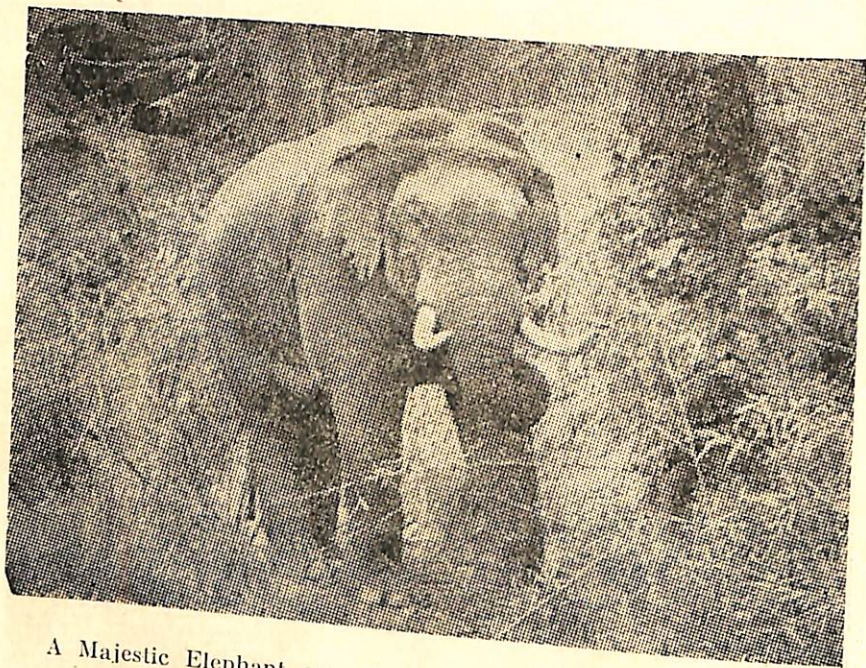


Harishankar Waterfalls in Bolangir district

Yet another beauty spot is the Similipal National Park in the district of Mayurbhanj situated on the main National Highway. With its wide

ranging wild life Similipal is one of the nine tiger reserves set up by the Government of India in the country. There are plans to have a camping site in the vicinity of Similipal for the convenience of tourists. The twelfth century temple of Khiching built of chlorite stones is a delightful symbol of Orissan Art.

As one drives down the National Highway he could be lured by another tourists triangle of Chandipur Sea Beach, Gopinath temple at Remuna and Panch Lingeswar at Nilgiri in Balasore district. Plans are afoot for having a zoo on the sea beach at Chandipur. A tourist bungalow has since been set up.



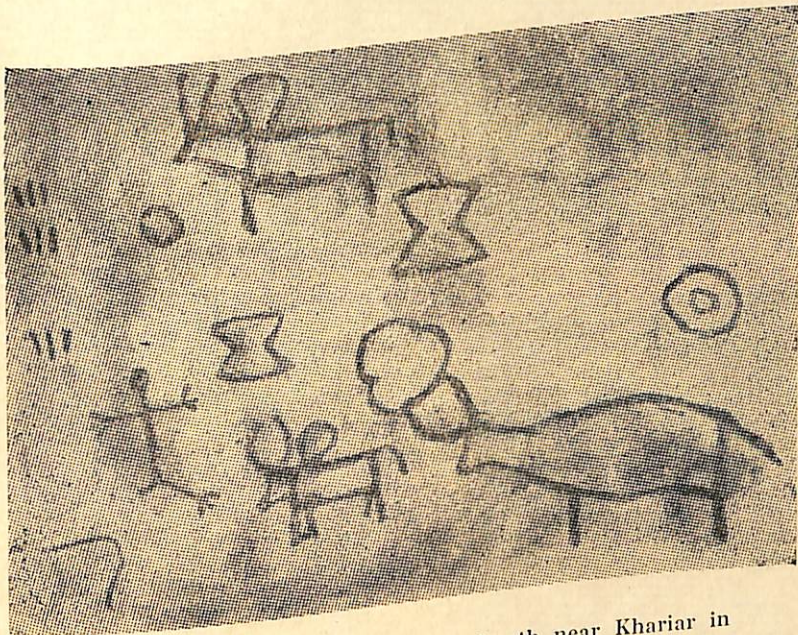
A Majestic Elephant emerging from Similipal National Park

Orissa has been a cradle of ancient art and architecture. Evidence of the artistic activities of our ancestors is spread over the entire State. The ancient temple of Joginis at Ranipur-Jharial and Harishankar waterfall in Bolangir district, Narsinghanath in Sambalpur district, rock-

paintings of Sitabanji in Keonjhar and Jogi-math near Khariar in Kalahandi district, are some of the places which could be of abiding interest for the tourists and students of the history.

Given the proper transport facilities and the basic infrastructure, Orissa could meet the varying needs of all categories of tourists, ranging from ancient architecture to scenic spots.

The State Government have already taken up with the Government of India the question of direct air-link from Delhi-Bhubaneswar via Varanasi. The Indian Tourist Development Corporation has plans for investing a

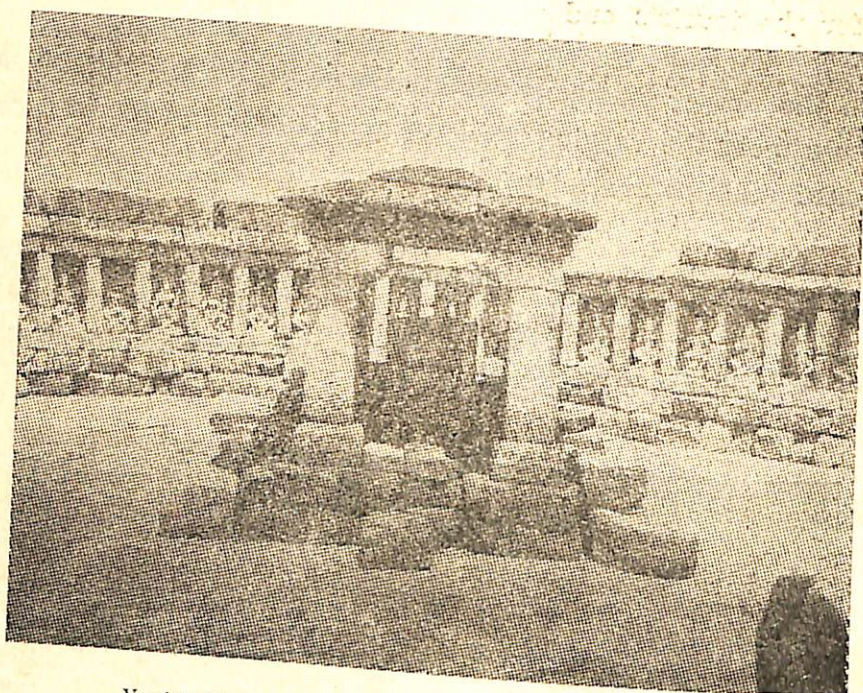


Stone Age rock-paintings at Jogimath near Khariar in Kalahandi district

sum of Rs. 75 lakhs during the Fifth Five-Year Plan for expansion of the Railway Hotel at Puri and the Tourist Lodge at Bhubaneswar. After the plans for the Konark, Chilka and Tikkerpara Complex are finalised,

NEW DIMENSIONS....

work will be taken up in a planned manner for developing these areas which are of eternal interest to the tourists. With these developments,



Yogini Temple at Ranipur Jharial in Bolangir district

Orissa could rightly provide an element of sustained interest for lovers of art, students of history and tourists in search of relaxation.

UTILIZATION OF SABAI GRASS

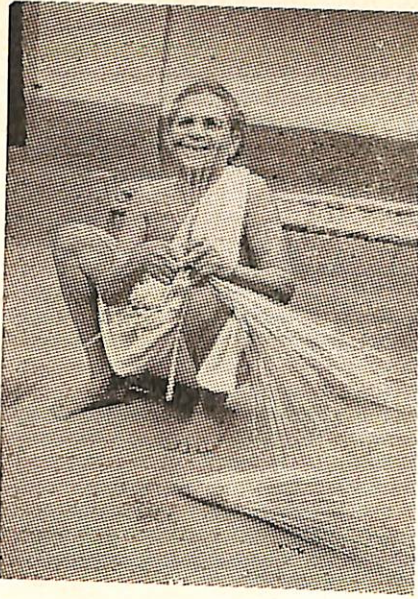


Rope-making in Sabai grass

The Adivasis of the Mayurbhanj district are economically backward. They are not able to get employment throughout the year. Despite this, none of them—male or female sits idle.

A Santal Woman engaged in processing Sabai grass for rope-making





An Adivasi Woman making broom
of Sabai grass

Sabai grass grown plenty in the district provides self-employment to most of the Adivasi women. They make rope, broom and other useful household articles of Sabai grass. Thus they earn a good living by selling ropes and brooms in the local market. This helps them in maintaining their family.

Rope made of Sabai grass is being
hardened with a wooden implement



(Photographs :
Shri Prasanta Pattnaik)

BUDDHISM IN ORISSA FROM EPIGRAPHIC SOURCES

Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru

After Ashoka and Kharavela, the earliest inscription disclosing Buddhism and its influence in Orissa is known from Bhadrakali Temple stone inscription of Maharaja Gana, edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar (1) and now preserved in the Orissa State Museum at Bhubaneswar. From a critical study of this inscription I found that Dr. Sircar's reading is not free from doubt. In the first instance, the name of the Maharaja Gana is not correct. The most significant and striking error is in the second line of the inscription where a compound word is read as 'Ma (ha) kulapati-Ayya-Agisama (na)' which ought to be read 'Mahakulapati-Ayya-Sangha-Samana'. Dr. Sircar has tried to interpret the sentence by tritiya-vibhakti although it is clearly expressed by dwitiya-vibhakti. It means that some grants were made by the King in favour of a Buddhist Sramana who belonged to the Arya-Sangha. That Sramana was a Maha-Kulapati or the head of an institution which was established in that locality viz. Bhadrak in Balasore district. The inscription has been attributed to the 2nd or 3rd century A. D. on palaeographical ground.

When the eastern part of Orissa was under the influence of Buddhism, the southern part were equally flourished with 'Sangharamas' under several Buddhist Monks. A 'Sangharama' was established on the top of a hill near the river Vamsadhara at Salihundum. It was at the heart

(1) Ep. Ind. Vol. XXIX, PP. 169—174 ff

of Kalinga ruled by the Matharas and Ganga Kings from Simhapura and Kalinganagara respectively. The Buddhist institution located at Salihundum, was called 'Kattaharama' which name is given in an inscription of that place.(2) Dr. T. Ramachandran has edited this inscription and assigned its period to the 2nd or 3rd century A. D., for the Prakrit inscriptions of Ghantasala and Nagarjunikonda of Krishna district have palaeographical similarity with epigraph.(3)

After Kharavela and his successors, Kalinga passed to some foreign invaders like the Kushans and Murandas.(4) Most probably they ruled the Country for about three hundred years which we call the 'dark-age' in the history of Orissa. The Kushan-rule in Orissa is known from a large number of copper coins, discovered from places in between Balasore and Ganjam. These coins are named as 'Puri Kushan Coins'. No where in India except Orissa this type of Coins is found. So, we believe that a branch of the imperial Kushans, who issued their own Coins, was ruling in Orissa till the 3rd Century A. D. when they were expelled by a very powerful Nagavamsi King named Satrubhanja.

From the village of Asanpat in Keonjhar district, a stone inscription, containing the figure of Nataraja Siva, was discovered a few years back. The inscription is now preserved in the Orissa State Museum. This stone inscription has disclosed for the first time that a Nagavamsi Maharaja Satrubhanja, the ruler of Vindhya-tavi has defeated the 'Devaputras' *alias* Kushans in hundreds of battles. It is necessary to state that the Kingdom of Vindhya-tavi must have been comprised of the lands of the Bhanjas of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. From the Harshacharita by Banabhatta we get a clear description of Vindhya-tavi in which some educational institutions were established and which was visited by Maharaja Harshavardhana of Thanesar to rescue his sister, Rajyasri, in the 7th Century A. D. From Asanpat inscription we further learn that Maharaja Satrubhanja was not only a great hero but also a learned scholar who has studied many Sastras, like Bharata, Purana, Itihasa, Vyakarana, Upasiksha, Nyaya, Mimansa, Chhanda, Sruti, Prakarana, Vijnana etc. He made grants to all sections of religious people namely Brahmacharin, Parivrajaka, Bhikshu, Nirgranthika, Varnantika etc. He also built

(2) Ibid Vol. XXVIII, P. 137 and Pl. No. 4

(3) Ancient India, No. 5, Jan. 1949, Pl. XXV

(4) According to a tradition mentioned in the Madala-Panji, Orissa was under the Yavanas (foreigners) for a long period.

avasathas (dwelling houses) and Viharas (Buddhist Monasteries where Monks lived) and Mathas (Hindu Temples). Thus, it goes without saying that it was the period when there was no hatred among preceptors of different schools of religion and philosophy. The Asanpat inscription further tells us that the Kingdom of Vindhyatavi was surrounded by Gaya, Pataliputra, Pundravardhana, Vardhamana, Tamralipti, and Ubhaya-Toshali, where he made rich Charities. From palaeographical consideration, this inscription belongs to the 3rd century A. D. and Shri Anirudha Das, has edited this inscription.(5)

It is interesting to note here that there is a historical place called Sitabinji in Keonjhar which offers some clue to link the historicity with facts collected from Asanpat Inscription of the 3rd Century and the Harshacharita of the 7th Century. We notice a painted hunting scene on the ceiling of a big cave called Ravana-Chhaya in that place. There is also a line of writing at its bottom which reads 'Sri Disabhanjasya'. Future may disclose if Maharaja Satrubhanja of Naga dynasty had any relationship with Disabhanja who is also assigned to about the 4th Century A. D. or even earlier. Any way, in Sitabinji there are some interesting relics concerned to Hindu, Jain and Buddhist conceptions.

The next epigraphical record that offers a clear picture regarding the spread of Buddhism in Orissa is Jayarampur Copper plate inscription of the time of Maharajadhiraja Gopachandra, whose suzerainty extended from the district of Faridpur in Bangladesh as far as Balasore district of Orissa. This inscription was edited by me; and I have attributed its time to the 5th Century A. D. From this record it is revealed that one Maharaja Achyuta, a local prince of Balasore who was a subordinate of Gopachandra had established a monastery for worship of Arya Avalokitesvara by the Arya-Sangha'. For this purpose, he granted a village called Svetabalika. From Gunaighar inscription of Vainya Gupta of Bengal it is known that a Bhikshu-Sangha of the Mahayana sect lived in West Bengal when Gopachandra was the overlord of that region. Vainya Gupta too used to worship Arya Avalokitesvara like Maharaja Achyuta of Orissa. While editing the Jayarampur Inscription, I have stated:—

"In line 18 we find the name of the deity Bhagavat Aryavalokitesvara who was worshipped by the 'Arya-Sangha'. There is the mention in the

(5) O. H. R. J. Vol. No. 2, PP. 1—8 ff

Sadhanamala regarding a distinct doxology relating to the worship of this particular deity. The 'Arya-Sangha' which is a distinct group of worshippers of Arya-Avalokitesvara is mentioned in the Sanchi Inscription of the Gupta years 93 and 131, (7) corresponding to A. D. 413 and 451 respectively. In Gunaighar inscription it is stated that a village was granted in favour of the Lord Buddha under the custody of Mahayani Arya Santideva who resided in the Asrama-Vihara, dedicated to Arya Avalokitesvara.

The most interesting fact which we gather from Jayarampur Copper plate inscription is the Buddhist Monastery where students of different schools have assembled. They were not prohibited from learning the Vedas although it was strictly condemned by the Baudhas. It shows that there was tolerance, Co-operation and harmony existed in those Buddhist institutions during the 5th and 6th Centuries A. D.

The inter communal hatred crept gradually obliterating that harmony and co-operation from this land during the 7th century when Sasanka a most powerful Hindu King of Karnasuvarna (Gauda), began to rule over the East Indian territories as their over-lord. His suzerainty extended from the river Lohitya (the Brahmaputra) in the East as far as the Mahendra Mountain of Ganjam in South. Probably, the rivalry between Harshavardhana of Kanoj who was a great patron of Buddhism and Sasanka, the supporter of Saivism, has led to a bitter hostility between the Hindus and Baudhas in Orissa. I have discussed this aspect in my article entitled 'The Gupta Rule in Kalinga'. (8) In that article, I have quoted some passages from the Manjusri-Mulakalpa, a Buddhist epic in which Sasanka is depicted as a great villain and wicked King being a sinner owing to his activities of iconoclasm at Buddhist centres, and also from the Ekamra Purana in which the same King (Sasanka) is praised for his glorious performance to uphold the Vedic religion. This contradictory description relating to Sasanka's action for and against the Hindus and Baudhas respectively is a clear evidence to prove how a King of Gouda (Sasanka) planted some unhealthy animosity between these two communities who lived in Orissa for a thousand of years before enjoying mutual co-operation and peace.

(6) O. H. R. J. Vol. XI, No. 4, P. 206 f

(7) Fleet's Gupta. Inscriptions

(8) O. H. R. J. Vol. 1, PP. 38-39 ff

In that age, the flow of Saivism entered into Orissa from all directions. The Sailodbhavas and the Vighrahas from the east, the Gangas from the South and the Somavamsis from the West have flooded Orissa with Saivism which religion began to dominate the entire country from the Suvarnarekha to the Vamsadhara and from the Vindhya Mountain to the seashore. Several Buddhist temples including images of gods and goddesses have been merged into Hindu structure and icon. Even after lapse of many centuries we are able to find out at Bhubaneswar and other places. Temples were rebuilt by remnants of some buddhist monasteries with their images. The temple of Bhaskareswar at Bhubaneswar is one of them.

In the 7th Century, there lived in Kalinga a great Buddhist scholar and saint named Dharmakirti. He was an author of Nyaya-Sastra in Sanskrit. An inscription containing the name of Dharmakirti and other two saints, Chandralekha and Bhadrakhan, is found on the wall of a small Siva temple standing upon the top of a hill near Padmapur in Koraput district. It is said that Dharmakirti, the author of the Nyaya-vindu, happened to be a professor of Nalanda University. He also visited Tibet to write the correct meaning of the Buddhist Tripitaka. It is further interesting to note here that in commemoration of that great scholar of Orissa, a village was situated in Puri district which still goes in the name of 'Dharmakirti'. This village is near Siruli wherefrom an inscribed Buddhist image of the 7th of 8th Century was discovered by Shri R. N. Das, Curator, Orissa State Museum, last year. It proves that inspite of political and social apprehension some Buddhist institutions could survive in that age.

The deplorable condition of the Baudha priests, however, was changed when the Bhaumakara Kings stepped into this land from the North. They captured this land in the beginning of the 8th century A. D. They embraced Buddhism and used the titles of Paramopasaka, Paramatthagata, Paramasaugata etc. in their inscriptions. (9) Although they supported the Buddhists, they did not oppress the learned Brahmanas whom they regarded and granted lands abundantly. In one of the copper plate inscriptions of Subhakaradeva, a Paramopasaka, it is stated that he allowed granting of a village in favour of a Hindu God, Vaidyanatha. His

(9) J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI, PP 69—83 ff : O. H. R. J. Vol. XIII, No. 1, etc

son, Santikaradeva, has also invoked the God Mahesvara in the following verse:—

ନାଡ଼ୀ ଚକ୍ରେ ଦରସ୍ତ ସ୍ଥିତ-ଜଳ-ଦହନ-ସ୍ପର୍ଶନାକାଶଧାମେ ।
 ସର୍ବାତ୍ମା ସର୍ବଶକ୍ତିଃ ଶଶି-ଚରଣିରତ ବିଶ୍ଵମୂର୍ତ୍ତିଃ ପୁରୁଷଃ ।
 ଯୋଃସୌ ଦେବାଦି ଦେବୋ ବଚରତ ଭଗବାନ୍ ଦେହୁନାଂ ଦେହୁମଧ୍ୟେ
 ଅଦ୍ୟୋ ହଂସ୍ଵାଭ୍ୟାନୋ ସ ଜନ୍ମୁତି ଜତେଂ ପ୍ରାଣଭୁଜ୍ୟେ ମହେଃଃ ॥

From this verse we gather that in course of time the cult of tantric Yoga developed in Orissa. In Talcher grant of Subhakara (III) the King adopted the title of Parama-maheswara, (10) although his brother, Sivakaradeva, granted lands in favour of a Buddhist temple where the Lord Buddha was worshiped by the Bhikshunis (Theris) who resided in that temple.

In course of time, the Bhauma-Kara Kings and Queens used the titles of Paramamahesvara and Paramavaishnava. But, prior to that, Santikaradeva tried for resurrection of the Buddhist Institutions at the Khandagiri hill, where his inscription is found in a cave temple. After the down fall of the Sailodbhavas of Kongada, Buddhism again revived in that locality. It is proved from discovery of a large number of Buddhist Gods and Goddesses, made of bronze and brass, from a hoard at Banpur in Puri district. These images are now kept in the State Museum of Orissa. Some of them have contained inscriptions of doxology and religious formulas of Buddhism. From palaeographical consideration they are assigned to different times within the range of 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A. D. Precisely, that is the period when Ratnagiri and Lalitagiri, the two important Buddhist centres of Orissa reached zenith of their glories.

Towards the latter part of the Bhaumakara Rule in Orissa, an attempt was made to absorb Buddhism with Saivism and Vaishnavism through the media of Tantrism which was successfully worked out in this land in the name of Jagannatha-dharma.

As day follows night, several religious institutions, cults and Philosophy followed one another ultimately heading towards one goal, namely the principle of homogeneity, the main synthesis of which has been culminated into the great cult of Sri Jagannatha of the present day.

(10) B. Misra, Orissa under the Bhauma kings PP. 32—39 ff

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Dr. J. N. Panda

Director, Animal Husbandry
and Veterinary Services, Orissa

Animal Husbandry activities have created a remarkable epoch in the history of Orissa after independence. It is a fact that in the past, there was not a single recognised or improved breed of cattle in this State as a result of which the *per capita* availability of milk was only 20 ml. per day during the pre-Plan period. But now-a-days we have got six lakhs of improved progeny of Red-Sindhi, Hariyana, Jersey cattle by adopting scientific breeding programme during different Five-Year Plan. The *per capita* daily availability of milk is now estimated at 53 ml.

It is now experienced that a pair of local bullock used to cultivate only six acres of land whereas a pair of bullock of improved variety can cultivate 10 acres of land resulting in decrease in cost of cultivation.

The milk yielding capacity of a Deshi cow has been increased from 0.8 Kgs. per day to 2.48 Kgs. for F1, 2.89 Kgs. for F2 and 3.60 Kgs. for F3 through cross breeding programme. Similarly, Red Sindhi and Hariyana progenies are producing on an average 460 Kgs. of milk in a lactation which is 1,300 Kgs. and 1,600 Kgs. for a Deshi, Jersey and Hariyana graded jersey cow, respectively as against a lactational yield of 275 Kgs. for a deshi cow. The above remarkable progress has been achieved only through the systematic *natural breeding* and artificial insemination in K. V. Scheme I. C. D. P. U. G. S. areas and A. I.

Scheme in Orissa. Now we have covered nearly 40 per cent of the breedable cow population under improved breeding policy. One large size I. C. D. P. at Cuttack and a medium size of I. C. D. P. at Berhampur have been functioning which provide opportunity for Jersey breeding.

Although a medium size of I. C. D. P. has been established at Samhalpur, it will function with full swing during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Jey-pore in the district of Koraput will be provided with a medium sized I. C. D. P. in the Fifth Plan where impact has been created under the existing hill cattle development scheme. 24 K. V. Blocks with 250 centres, three intensive cattle development projects with 130 pure centres, twenty normal centres and 406 numbers of normal and pure A. I. Centres are established during plan period to adopt improved breeding policy along with all-round development of cattle wealth.

It is also proposed to open 100 more A. I. centres, 5 more K. V Blocks with 10 units each in the coming 5 years.

Twelve Live-stock Breeding Farms are functioning so far in the State with the aim to supply pure breed bulls and cows to the farmers and to provide wholesome milk to town dwellers.

In respect of other species of live-stock, ten poultry breeding farms, eight A. I. P. D. Centres, two Sheep and Goat Farms, one Pig Breeding Farm, five Feed Mixing Centres, fourteen Semen Collection Centres have been established. For the better treatment of animals 36% Veterinary Dispensaries and 1,175 Stockman Centres have been set up till the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan providing one Veterinary Institution for every 11,387 heads of livestock.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan 50 more dispensaries and 75 Stockman Centres are to be opened and technical qualified staff will be appointed in all these Veterinary Institutions to protect the livestock wealth of the State from the hazards of various diseases. As there is shortage of trained Livestock Inspectors to man the existing centres the stockman training Centres are proposed to be reopened. The Biological Products Institute has also been expanded to manufacture new vaccines and to increase its production capacity in respect of vaccines already being manufactured.

In the year 1951-52, 1966 outbreaks of various diseases were reported as a result of which 13 per cent of the cattle attacked by various diseases died. During the Fourth Plan period, however, the average annual outbreaks reported was less than 200 and the percentage of cattle

died to the total cattle attacked due to various diseases come down to as low as 2 per cent. This has been possible due to adequate animal health cover programmes implemented during plan periods.

Some of the common contagious diseases have almost been eradicated or their incidences have been so reduced that they are no more a menace. During the Fourth Plan period annually nearly 8.5 million cases were treated which is more than 50 per cent of the total livestock population of the State. On an average 20 per cent of the livestock and poultry population have also been vaccinated in every year.

Adequate supply of balanced feed and a fodder is highly important to exploit the genetic value of the cattle. Considering the importance of this aspect a Fodder Development Wing was organised in the State during the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Under Fodder Development Programme two Seed Production Farms have been established in the State at Chiplima and Angul. Besides these, all Livestock Breeding Farms along with the Veterinary Institution are growing fodder not only to meet their own requirements but also to supply the intending farmers with the seed materials.

964 acres of land is now under fodder cultivation in Livestock Dairy Farms and 4, 281 acres have been cultivated in the farmers land.

It has been proposed to establish a seed production farm at Salapada in Keonjhar district in order to benefit the small and marginal farmers working under the S. F. D. A. and M. F. A. L. areas. It is also suggested to establish 3,000 fodder plots in private farmers lands. Besides 10,000 plots will be raised in private farmers land. Considerable progress has been made in poultry keeping. It has become a subsidiary occupation to many people for supplementing their income and for increasing food of animal origin. During the pre-plan period, there was no poultry farm in Orissa worth-mentioning. Only 50 birds of exotic breeds were maintained in the State Poultry Farm, Angul. But during the plan periods ten poultry farms and eight A. I. P. D. Farms were established with the strength of 48,807 and 8,396 birds respectively. *Per capita* availability of eggs at the beginning of First Plan period was estimated at 6.5 per year. Due to various developmental programmes the same has increased to about 11 eggs.

ANIMAL....

So far 640 educated persons have been identified in the State who have taken up commercial poultry farming. Nearly 1/3 of the total poultry population of the State is now either exotic or graded one. These poultry farms and other deshi birds yield annually 252 millions of eggs.

Besides egg and milk production, goat rearing scheme, pig breeding and sheep breeding schemes are also under implementation by this Department. Improved variety of Bull, Ram, Boar and Ducks are supplied to S. F. D. A., M. F. A. L. and T. D. A. So far 1,949 dairy units, 355 poultry units and 2,044 goat and sheep units have been set up in the State under S. F. D. A. and M. F. A. L Programme. From the State Livestock Breeding Farm, Chiplima. Rams are supplied to villagers on exchange basis to upgrade the local stock. Improved large white, middle white Yorkshire breeds of pigs are also distributed freely for improvement of local stocks.

It is also proposed to establish Rural Dairy Milk Co-operative Societies at Paradeep, Angul, Jajpur Road and Puri in addition to the existing ones and at Talcher in order to provide 200 to 1,000 litres of milk daily to the urban areas. Besides this, adequate measures have already been taken to set up a Dairy Corporation in the State.

HUMOUR IN PUBLIC LIFE

A delegate to the Information Minister's Conference was lamenting that good films in the country are being ousted by bad films. Interjected another saying "good men in the society have been replaced by bad men".

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FORESTS OF ORISSA: ACHIEVEMENTS AND OBJECTIVES

Forests constitute about 43 per cent of the total land area of the State and about 8 per cent of the total forest area of the country. They play an important role in the economy of the State, particularly in that of the underdeveloped tribal areas. Although the forests appear extensive, only 50 per cent of the forests area is productive and managed scientifically. The rest of the area lying outside the reserved forests is forest by name only. These are neither demarcated nor managed scientifically. Most of these undemarcated forests are either barren or contain little valuable forest growth, and mostly burdened with numerous rights, thereby rendering scientific management a very difficult proposition. Even in the case of the reserved forests which are under proper scientific management, over 30 per cent of the crop is miscellaneous and of little commercial value. Besides, these forests are also not well served by motorable roads for commercial exploitation.

Land hunger of the people of the State, particularly of the landless, is on the increase and encroachment even inside the well-demarcated reserved forests has become a major problem. 'Podu' or shifting cultivation which is the most pernicious form of land use is still practised extensively in the major tribal areas of the State. Government have since constituted committees of officials at Sub-division level for conducting

FORESTS OF....

a rapid survey for land use in forest areas with a view to releasing suitable surplus land for the landless people.

PLANTATION SCHEMES

With a view to ensuring planned development of the forests and forest resources of the State, a number of schemes have been taken on hand. Demarcation and survey of forests for the purpose of reservation for eventual scientific management is one of such major schemes in operation in most of the forest divisions. Rehabilitation of barren and degraded forests, and enrichment of the growing stock in poor areas are sought to be achieved through massive schemes of reforestation and afforestation. Therefore, more than fifty per cent of the plan allocations is being spent for plantations under different schemes such as (i) Economic plantations, (ii) Quick growing species, (iii) Rehabilitation of degraded forests, (iv) Development of minor forest produce, (v) Farm forestry and (vi) Plantations on coastal sand dunes, etc. In addition, schemes of plantation with strong bias for conservation of soil and moisture in the catchment areas of major river valley projects are also being executed with central assistance in the Hirakud and Machhkund Dam areas. After the devastating cyclone of 1971, a new scheme for raising plantations in the coastal belt has been taken up. The object of this scheme is to raise a shelter belt of forests all along the coast for protection of inland areas from cyclones and tidal bores.

PODU PREVENTION

In order to find out land for settlement of tribal people engaged on "Podu" a new scheme for "Podu Prevention" has been taken up since 1971-72. More and more attention is being focussed to open up inaccessible forest areas by phased construction of forest roads. The Forest Resources Survey division has been established for collection of data on availability of raw material for setting up more forest-based industries in the State. Augmentation of the protective staff and provision of mobile squads are being done to meet the challenge of organised illicit removal, encroachment and destruction of forests by anti-social elements.

CASHEW DEVELOPMENT

A scheme for development of cashewnut, a valuable dollar-earner, has been taken up with central assistance since 1971-72. A special project

under the Drought Prone Areas Programme has been launched in the Phulbani district since 1971-72 with central assistance.

NON-TAX REVENUE

Forests constitute the most important source of non-tax revenue of the State. The gross forest revenue earned during 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 7.96 crores and Rs. 8 crores, respectively. The total expenditure incurred including expenditure on plan schemes during these years (1972-73 and 1973-74) was Rs. 2.83 crores and Rs. 2.36 crores, respectively. The net surplus to the State exchequer from this source of non-tax revenue was therefore Rs. 5.13 crores and Rs. 5.64 crores during 1972-73 and 1973-74, respectively.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS

The Forest Department of the State has been supplying Railway sleepers to the Railway Administration regularly, and during the year 1973-74 Railway sleepers worth Rs. 95.29 lakhs were supplied to the Indian Railways.

RAW MATERIAL FOR PAPER

Bamboo is the most important raw material for production of paper in the country and our forests supplied bamboos to five major paper mills in the country—three inside the State and two outside. One more paper mill is likely to be set up at Jeypore in Koraput district soon. The total revenue obtained as royalty for bamboos supplied by the State during 1973-74 was Rs. 78,60,000. The rates of royalty for bamboos have been revised by Government during 1973-74 and the revenue from this source is likely to go up per annum from this year.

SAL-SEED OIL

The sal seed extraction plant installed at Rairangpur in Mayurbhanj district has already gone into production. Our State has been the pioneer in this regard. The Orissa Forest Corporation Ltd. have been entrusted with the collection of sal seeds in the remaining areas of the State and they are expected to set up a few more plants for extraction of sal seed oil in the near future.

LEGISLATION

The Orissa Forest Act, 1972 was enforced in this State with effect from the 14th July 1974, replacing the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the Madras Forest Act, 1882 which were in force, respectively in the northern and southern parts of the State. This was a major step in unification and rationalisation of the law on forests in the State. The Orissa Forest Shooting Rules, 1973 were enforced during October 1973. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 enacted by Parliament is also being enforced in this State with effect from the 14th August 1974.

NATIONALISATION OF KENDU LEAF TRADE

The nationalised kendu leaf trade worked jointly with the Orissa Forest Corporation Limited, was a grand success in the very first year. The total production was 3.57 lakh quintals of processed kendu leaf as against the maximum production of 3.2 lakh quintals. (The total revenue earned for the exchequer during the first year of the trade is Rs. 2,81,96,000).

NATURE CONSERVATION

Important strides were taken in the field on nature conservation and management of wild life by the department during the Fourth Plan period. 'Project Tiger' with a total allocation of 38 lakhs was launched in the Similipal hills during 1973-74. The State Biological Park at Nandanakanan has become very popular with visitors from inside and outside the State. The total number of visitors to this Park exceeded 2 lakhs during 1973-74. Schemes for rapid expansion of the Zoo, procurement of new and rare animals and provision of more facilities for recreation of visitors are now on hand.

PLAN ALLOCATIONS

The total expenditure incurred on plan-schemes during the Fourth Plan was 339.28 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 680.00 lakhs, the provisional allocation for 1974-75 being Rs. 90 lakhs. In view of the steep rise in prices, this allocation is rather unimpressive. All the same, efforts of the department are to ensure sustained development of the forests and forest resources of the State so as to make them fulfil their due role in the economy of the State.



The Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, addressing at the inaugural function of the 'Annapurna Catering Centre' organised by the Asoka Mahila Samittee of Unit II, Bhubaneswar on August 25, 1974. The Catering Centre aims at providing chapatis and curry at a cheaper rate for the poor working people of the area

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Banka Behari Das, Minister, Revenue and Rural Development, inaugurating the Sakota M. I. Project of Muniguda Block in Koraput district on August 28, 1974
 Shri Ram Chandra Ulaka, Minister of State for Tribal & Rural Welfare and Shri Bhagirathi Gamanga, Minister of State for Agriculture and Co-operation were also present at the function

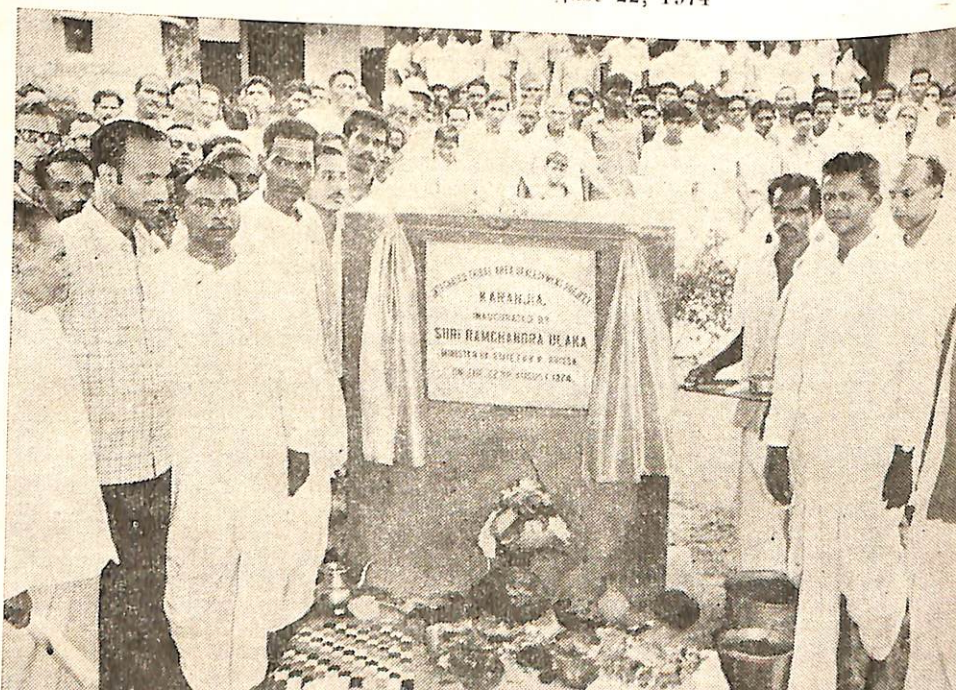




Dr. Linsser, Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany handing over the manuscripts of 'Madala Panji' to Shri J. N. Das Mohapatra, Minister of Education, Tourism & Cultural Affairs at a function held at Kalamandap, Bhubaneswar on August 12, 1974. Also seen in the picture is, Shri A. N. Tiwari, Director of Public Relations, Tourism and Cultural Affairs.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka, Minister of State for Tribal & Rural Welfare inaugurating the Integrated Tribal Area Development Project at Karanjia on August 22, 1974



KHIRA-CHORA

Jadunath Das Mohapatra
Minister, Education

A visit to the lonely and calm town of Balasore will remain incomplete if the famous Khira-Chora temple at Remuna is not visited. Balasore is rich in many legends and historical events. The history of this town is a history of destruction and construction. French, Dutch, Portuguese and English had their occupations here. The immortal Bagha Jatin fought with the Britishers in the vicinity of this town. The saviour of Oriya language from imminent peril the great Fakir Mohan Senapati was born in this town. History has recorded all this in golden letters.

The famous Khira-Chora temple of Remuna is at a distance of four miles from Balasore towards the west. The place was not only important for bell-metal industry but also it was a seat of Vaishnav culture in the past. The atmosphere around the temple is very serene and calm. The name 'Remuna' is derived from the word 'Ramaniya' meaning very beautiful.

The legendary background of this place and the deity Gopinath is very interesting. In Treta Yuga while Sri Ram Chandra along with Sita and Laxman was spending his time in Chitrakut, once there was a heavy rainfall along with frequent and forceful thunders. Sita was afraid and uttered the name of Mahamuni Jaimini, as a result of which the rain stopped. After a while the cattle of the Rishis of

KHIRA...

Chitrakut Ashram moved around. Seeing the cows and their calves Sri Ram Chandra became very happy and laughed. Sita could not understand the cause of his meaningful laugh. On enquiry by Sita Sri Ram Chandra smilingly told that the cows indicated his future Dwapara-leela.



Khira-Chora Gopinath Temple at Remuna

Sita became very much curious to see the future image. Sri Ram Chandra by means of his arrow carved a beautiful image of Muralidhar

Gopal along with some other images on a piece of stone and showed it to Sita. While showing Sri Ram Chandra touched the image with arrow and there was bleeding which indicated 'Jeebanyasa' in the image. Thereafter the image was worshipped by Sita at Chitrakut. After some days they left Chitrakut and the image was there. Subsequently Sita was stolen by the Rakshyasa King Ravana. Then the Ramayana War was fought and Sita was rescued. While returning to Ayodhya Sri Ram Chandra spent a night at a very beautiful spot. For obvious reasons they were detained there for four days. On the fourth day Sita wanted to purify her body by taking bath in a river. But there was no river at the place. Sri Ram Chandra hit the earth seven times by his arrow and a river suddenly came into existence. The river has been known as 'Saptasara' and the beautiful spot as Remuna.

After a long time in Kali Yuga the King Langula Narasingha Dev reigned in Orissa. He was a vaishnavite having no son. After the marriage of his only daughter he with his queen went on pilgrimage and reached Chitrakut. He found out the Muralidhar Gopal Bigraha and brought the Bigraha with him to place it in a temple at Srikshestra or Puri. On his way to Puri the King spent a night at Remuna. There he was directed in a dream to instal the deity there and make necessary arrangements for seva-puja.

In the morning the King installed the deity and made all arrangements for the worship and named it as Sri Gopinath. The two big tanks named Brajapokhari and Kutapokhari were also dug at the instance of the King. Langula Narasingha Dev reigned in 13th century A. D. and hence the origin of Sri Gopinath at Remuna can be traced back to more than 700 years.

The legend connected with the stealing of a 'Khira Bhandra' by Sri Gopinath Himself for His devotee Madhabendra Puri is still more thrilling. Once Sri Madhabendra Puri was going to Puri to bring scented sandal-wood for his deity Sri Gopal and halted at Remuna. At the sight of Sri Gopinath his heart was filled with devotion and joy. He started Samkirtan in the temple. On enquiry he learnt about the details of Seva Puja and got an account of the different bhogas offered to the deity. The last bhog was delicious Khira. This Khira bhog was very famous. A strong temptation for this bhog arose in his mind. But he was a man who never begged anything. Since nobody offered him

KHIRA...

this bhoga, with great disappointment he left the temple and sat at the hat performing Samkirtan for the whole night.

After finishing Seva-Pooja of Sri Gopinath, the sevak slept as usual. In dream Sri Gopinath ordered him to get up and take a pot of Khira from beneath. His wearing garment which he had stolen and kept there without the knowledge of anybody, and hand it over to Sri Madhabendra Puri, the greatest of his devotees, who was still engaged in Samkirtan at the hat behind the temple

The sevak was surprised and carried out the orders of the deity. He met Madhabendra Puri and handed over the 'Khira-Bhanda' by saying—"For you Shri Gopinath has stolen khira—There is no other fortunate man like you". (See Shri Chaitanya Charitamrita).

From this day Shri Gopinath was known as Khira Chora Gopinath and his 'Mahima' spread everywhere.

Madhabendra Puri established his Sidhhshram at Remuna and stayed there for some days. The Ashram is still existing and the wooden sandals of Madhabendra Puri are still worshipped in that Ashram.

Madhabendra Puri's beloved disciple Sri Chaitanya Dev also visited this temple. When he bowed down at the feet of the deity, a bunch of flower from the body of the deity fell down on his head. Sri Chaitanya danced in overwhelming joy.

For some time he lost his outward sense. Spiritual signs appeared on his face. He realised God in himself.

In 16th century Remuna attracted many Vaishnab Sadhakas and its glory was at its highest peak. It was an important pilgrimage for the Vaishnabas.

The present temple is a recent construction with lovely designs. The coloured flowers on the wall of the temple are very lively. The temple has a very beautiful flower and vegetable garden. The Champak grove just behind the temple adore the premises and bring a sense of eternal joy in the mind of the visitors.

Out of the several festivals observed here, the Chaitra Mohastab is most notable. All the festivals relate to some leela of Sri Krishna. The Vaishnabas' fountain of religion flow from Shri Krishna. Vaishnaba literature very vividly describe the different episodes of Shri Krishna with Shri Radha. All Vaishnaba Sadhakas rehearse and reproduce in their life all the doings of Radha-Krishna. For ages Khira Chora temple has afforded chances to innumerable Vaishnaba Sadhakas to experience the thrill of God realisation. The temple of Khira Chora has become till today the Centre of spiritual energy and inspirotion. With the eclipse of Vaishnab culture though its importance faded gradually, the tourists passing through Balascre never afford to miss a visit to this legendary place.

HUMOUR IN PUBLIC LIFE

Speaking about the importance of developmental activities by way of educating the people on family planning, someone said that the best contraceptive ~~film~~^{pill} is the developmental pill.

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A delegate in the conference was waxing eloquent about the need for drawing wires to the Television Centres in the rural areas. Quipped another delegate, "we have no wires to pull".



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Lemon Squash

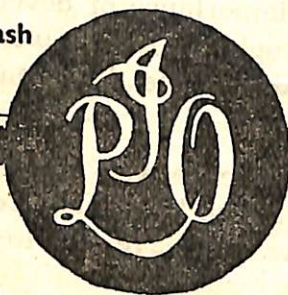
Pineapple Squash

Mango Squash



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April 1, 1973



FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT DURING FIFTH PLAN

Dr. Pyari Mohan Misra

Director of Fisheries

Nature has given immense scope for development of all kinds of fisheries in Orissa. The State has perennial rivers like Mahanadi, Brahmani, Subarnarekha, numerous reservoirs, large number of tanks, several estuaries and brackish water lagoons. The Bay of Bengal stretches about 480 Kms. along Orissa coast and provides one of the richest shrimp belt in between Paradip and Gopalpur so as to make the blue revolution successful.

Now-a-days people are thinking of green revolution to increase the agricultural production, white revolution to increase the poultry products, but are not thinking much about the blue ocean which with its abundant fish stock, can provide great opportunity than land for a successful living. This is of course due to the lack of inner courage of man to conquer the sea and to take pain so as to struggle with the sea. Land which is easily approachable by man has already got considerable importance for exploitation but the marine bio-sphere can provide much more opportunity to man-kind because of its great vastness in comparison to land and the hidden treasure inside it. The people of Orissa can get much larger area for exploitation from the sea around them than the whole land in the State. But they should develop the

FISHERIES....

seafaring, the infrastructures to exploit the sea and the technical skills. In past the white race struggled in the sea and explored numerous land masses and settled in many places and made their countries very rich. In the modern time it is not possible to acquire other's land, but there is no difficulty to exploit the sea around our coast to obtain the valuable marine fish and shrimps.

BOUNTY FROM THE BLUES

During the final year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the marine fish production of the State was about 17,000 tonnes against the base level of 10,000 tonnes in 1968-69. The inland fish production during the same period became 23,000 tonnes against a base level of 15,000 tonnes in 1968-69. Although there was some increase in marine fish production yet the mechanisation programme has not gained momentum in the private sector due to lack of private enterprise coming into it and due to want of landing and berthing facilities in the State. There was some increase in inland fish production during the Fourth Plan. Yet pisciculture did not increase significantly due to lack of raising fish farms by private pisciculturists. Lack of pisciculture in irrigation reservoirs and natural calamities. Fish seed production for inland pisciculture has come to a level of 35 million annually during the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan, but the private sector has not yet taken up fry production as a profession. Therefore during the Fifth Five-Year Plan great emphasis has been laid to increase fish production in the State through private agencies and to improve the socio-economic condition of fishermen so that they will be attracted to enter into fishing industries. It is proposed to raise the inland fish production to 28,000 tonnes in the final year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In the marine side, it has been envisaged to increase the fish production by about 80 per cent so as to reach a target of 30,000 tonnes per annum in the final year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. This is possible as adequate provision has been made in the Fifth Plan to help the traditional inland fishermen and traditional marine fishermen and to organise them into fisheries co-operatives so as to get institutional finance. The annual level of fish production will rise to about 58,000 tonnes during the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan from the base level of 40,000 tonnes. The main strategy for the fisheries development in the Fifth Plan is to attract finance from commercial banks, co-operative banks and from Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Therefore subsidy has been provided by the department in several

schemes so as to enable the fisherman and fisheries co-operative societies for getting 75 per cent institutional finance. Excluding that Government would be able to contribute share capital to fisheries co-operatives and to give managerial subsidy for running the fisheries co-operatives.

OUR PLAN PROGRAMME

Three fishing harbours are expected during the Fifth Five-Year Plan at Paradip, Gopalpur and Dhamra. A project report for fishing harbour at Paradip at a cost of Rs 270.40 lakhs has been submitted to the Government of India by the Paradip Port Trust with basic data given by Fishing department and it can accommodate 15 medium size steel trawlers of 57'—75' and 50 mechanised wooden trawlers of 32 to 38 so as to catch 10,000 tonnes of fish. A project report has been prepared by pre-investment Survey of Fishing harbours, Banglaore for a fishing harbour at Dhamra, the confluence of river Brahmani and Baitarani in Balasore district in order to accommodate 35 mechanised wooden boats and 15 medium size fishing vessels to catch 8,200 tonnes of fish and is under consideration of the Government of India and the cost of the harbour will be about Rs. 84.34 lakhs. The fishing harbour at Gopalpur at a cost of Rs. 21.79 lakhs has been linked with the commercial harbour and it can accommodate about 80 mechanised boats of 32 to 42 feet and 5 numbers of 57 footer steel trawlers so as to catch 10,000 tonnes of fish annually.

THE NEW APPROACH

The number of mehanised boats in the State is about 122 and about 178 more mechanised wooden boats will be required so as to keep the harbours fully engaged excluding the steel trawlers. It is expected that the steel trawlers will come in the private sector by giving land facilities, but the mechanised boats will be acquired by the fishermen, unemployed educated youths and Fishermen's Co-operative Societies. Therefore 25 per cent subsidy has been proposed by Government to acquire mechanised wooden boats in the private sector. To help the traditional marine fishermen who catch fish in the coastal areas and estuaries by means of their age-old boats and nets, a subsidy of 25 per cent has been proposed so as to help them to acquire new boats and nylon nets. To produce the mechanised boats, it is envisaged to have a boat-building yard in the State in the private sector by giving 25 per cent subsidy. About Rs. 80 lakhs have been proposed as subsidy to own

FISHERIES...

mechanised wooden boats and country boats for marine fishing. The department will also take up the responsibility to conduct purse-seining so as to catch the pelagic fisheries of the State.

Traditional riverine fishermen and inland fishermen engaged in fishing in rivers and reservoirs will be helped by 25 per cent subsidy so as to own wooden boats and nets and the rest 75 per cent can be availed of as loan from the institutional finance.

In order to increase inland fish production private pisciculturists will be given 25 per cent subsidy so as to renovate their tanks and to reclaim small derelict water areas so as to get 75 per cent loan from institutional finance. About Rs. 30 lakhs have been earmarked for providing subsidy in the inland fisheries.

SCHEMES FOR POOR FISHERMEN

To cope with the expansion of inland and marine fisheries, the department has provided Rs. 20 lakhs to train large number of people in fisheries. P. L. Account has been provided so as to expand the marketing of fish programme in the State. Fisheries extension programme at a cost of Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been earmarked to render technical advice to Grama Panchayats and private pisciculturists to take up pisciculture. About Rs. 7 lakhs has been proposed for expansion of fisheries co-operatives so as to organise the fishermen into co-operatives to avail of institutional finance. Also a new scheme, namely, rehabilitation of fishermen has been proposed so as to provide loan to fishermen to construct their dwelling houses to enable them to live in better sanitary conditions and there is a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs in this connection. The total amount proposed for fisheries during the Fifth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 325 lakhs.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan in fisheries is modelled to tackle the conditions of the poor fishermen in addition to increase the level of fish production of the State. The condition of fishermen is poorer than the agricultural farmers and they live along the coastal areas in a standard which is even inferior to that of agricultural farmers. Therefore, it requires considerable funds, patience and time to ameliorate their conditions adequately and during the Fifth Five-Year Plan the main strategy is to increase their socio-economic conditions in addition to the fish production. The department therefore earnestly hopes that the fishermen

of the State will realise the gravity of the situation and will come forward to co-operate with the Government so as to increase their welfare and fish production in the State.

The department has got ambitious plan for development of Chilka lake, the largest brackish water lagoon of the country by a straight cut so as to join the lake with the sea and thereby enhancing more fish stock of the lake and to establish brackish water fish farms in the north eastern fringe of the lake and to utilise the straight cut connecting the lake with the sea as a fishing harbour so as to exploit fish from the off-shore areas. To study the problem in greater detail, hydrographic survey and model studies are being conducted by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona and their results are awaited. Since it will be a new venture to tackle brackish water fisheries in the country, it requires careful consideration and it is expected that major development will take place in the near future.

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ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, ORISSA.

NEW DIMENSIONS FOR MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN ORISSA

Orissa Government under the aegis of Orissa Mining Corporation has made a determined bid to exploit the hidden mineral wealth of Orissa. The year 1973-74 presents a remarkable landmark in the history of Orissa Mining Corporation when it made a sizeable profit of about Rs. 1.10 crores. The era of losses seem to be over and this was the third year in succession when the corporation has made profit. The surplus in 1972-73 was Rs. 63.58 lakhs and 1971-72 it was Rs. 16.79 lakhs. This surplus helped in completely eliminating the accumulated loss of Rs. 78.6 lakhs as on the 31st March 1971.

In keeping with the objectives of the State Government for development of minerals and mineral based industries in the State, the Corporation has finalised a programme of work for the year 1974-75. This stipulates achieving a production of 13.56 lakhs tonnes of iron ore, 0.60 lakh tonnes of manganese ore and 1.60 lakh tonnes of chromite ore of various grades.

NEW DIMENSIONS...

Taking the base year as 1970-71 the percentage in the rate of production has shown substantial results as will be evident from the statement given below. It is expected that the rate of increase during 1974-75 will be as detailed below:—

	1970-71 (tonnes)	1974-75 (tonnes)	Percentage increase
Iron Ore ..	809,840	1,356,000	67.44%
Manganese Ore..	419	60,000	1,102.40%
Chromite Ore ..	74,860	160,000	113.74%
Total average ..	886,199	1,576,000	78.04%

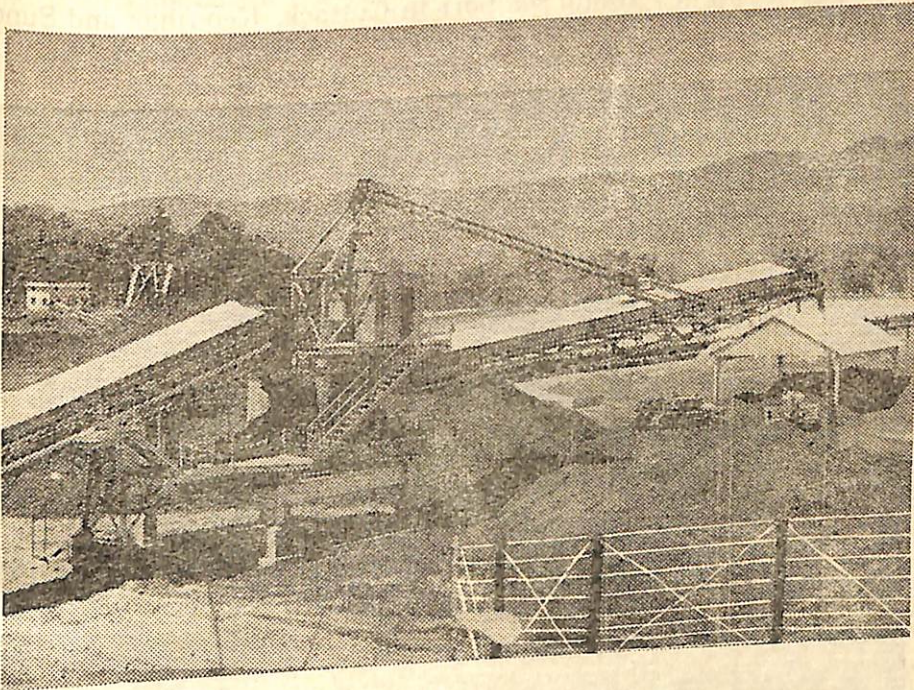
(b) In terms of financial out-turn the corporation expects to achieve a remarkable rate of increase. The idea of the rate of increase in 1974-75 when compared to 1970-71 is given below:—

Iron Ore	..	65.60%
Manganese Ore	..	110.11%
Chromite Ore	..	49.77%
Total Average Increase	..	65.16%

(c) The estimated surplus with the corporation during the year 1974-75 is envisaged at about Rs. 1.84 crores. Thanks to the determined bid of the corporation, it is now in a position to plough back its surplus for exploring new mines and for accelerating the pace of mineral development in the State.

The year 1972 witnessed opening up of three new projects by Government of India. These were, Sukinda Nickel Project, Sargipalli Lead Project and Malangtoli Iron-Ore Project. The Corporation has already prepared a work programme for undertaking investigation and preparation of a detailed project report for the Gandhamardan Iron-Ore Project in Keonjhar district. This will prepare the ground for setting up of

pelletisation/sponge Iron Plant. An agreement has since been entered into with the M.M.T.C. of India for supply of 1.80 lakh tonnes of high grade Iron-Ore from the Gandhamardan deposits during the year 1974-75. Negotiations are also going on with Government of India for taking up detailed investigations for Bauxite/Alumina Projects in the backward district of Koraput. This is primarily based on the Pottangi Bauxite deposits whose estimated resources is over 50 million tonnes.

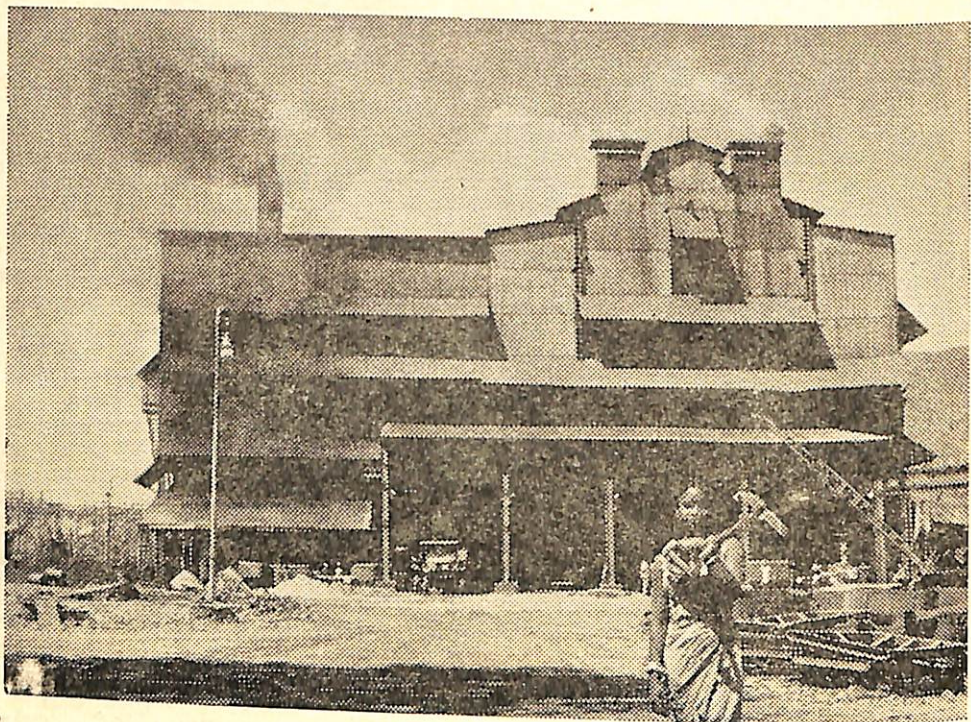


Ore-Crossing Plant, Barasuan

The Corporation has 15 working mines of iron-Ore, Manganese Ore and Chromite Ore. Preliminaries of execution of contracts for marketing the Ores during 1974-75 have since been finalised keeping an eye on the increased production targets.

Nature has been extremely liberal with its bounties in terms of mineral wealth in our State. Apart from the prospecting of Iron-ore deposits in Gandhamardan area the Corporation has planned for prospecting of Chromite ore deposits in Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts and Manganese deposits in Keonjhar and Koraput districts.

Opening of communications is vitally linked with the mineral development in the State. Thanks to the inspiring leadership of our Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, the Ministry of Railways has agreed to the proposed construction of Jakhapura-Daitari-Banspani rail link. The preliminary survey has since been started by the Railways. This vital missing link stretched over a length of 180 kms. and estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores will provide a direct link between the mineral-rich hinterland of Paradip sea port in Cuttack, Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts.



Ferro-Manganese Plant, Joda

The Daitari Ore Handling Plant completed in early 1974 was inaugurated by Shri B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa, on the 20th January 1974. The projected production from Daitari Project during 1974-75 is estimated at 9.5 lakhs tonnes. Expansion of the Stage II of the Ore-handling Plant of Daitari will be ready by the 31st March 1976. With the completion of the 2nd stage of the Daitari Project the Corporation could reasonably expect to achieve the full noted capacity production of 1.6 million tonnes of ore annually.

The Orissa Mining Corporation has ambitious plans for development of mineral resources during the Five-Year Plan. Some of the important projects contemplated are given below:—

- (a) Production of 1.6 million tonnes of lumpy Ore annually from the Daitari Project, and processing possibilities of utilisation of fines arisings ;
- (b) Production of about 0.5 million tonne annually from Tomka iron ore deposits (for which the Corporation has already applied for lease);
- (c) Development and working of Banspani Group of Mines including Banspani, Khandbondh, Pandalposi;
- (d) Working of Khandadhar/Kurmitar iron ore deposits;
- (e) Development and working of Sakradihi iron-ore deposits;
- (f) Development and working of Gandhamardan complex iron-ore deposits;
- (g) Development and working of Kaliapani, Kalrangi, Sukrangix, Kathpal, Tailangi, Boula chromite deposits;
- (h) Development and working of Kaddodihi, Dubna and Nishikhal Manganese deposits;
- (i) Development and working of Bauxite deposits in Pottangi and adjoining areas in Koraput district;
- (j) Location, prospecting and development of Graphite deposits in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts;
- (k) Prospecting and development of China-clay and fire-clay deposits in Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts;
- (l) Development and working of Limestone deposits in Koraput district, in case marketing of Limestone is feasible during the period for setting up of Cement Plants, etc.

The Corporation reasonably expects that with the exploitation of mineral resources and setting up of mineral-based industries it will be able to strengthen the drive of the Government for eradication of poverty and would give a much-needed thrust to the economic prosperity of the State.

ORISSA MARCHES TOWARDS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Production of Foodgrains, Oilseeds, Jute, Sugar Cane during Plan Period and Target for the Fifth Plan

	Pre-Plan 1950-51	1st Plan 1955-56	2nd Plan 1960-61	3rd Plan 1964-65	4th Plan 1973-74 (Provisional)	5th Plan 1978 (Target)
Food grain (Lakh Tonnes)	20.66	24.36	40.28	49.24	54.01	70.00
Oilseeds (Lakh Tonnes) ..	2.61	0.65	1.28	1.39	2.77	4.00
Jute and Mesta (Lakh Ba'les).	2.46	2.89	3.03	4.51	5.92	7.00
Sugar Cane (Gur) (Lakh Tonnes).	1.10	0.94	0.74	2.00	2.59	3.00

**Director of Agriculture
Orissa, Bhubaneswar**

LAND REFORMS IN ORISSA

With a view to ameliorating the conditions of the actual tillers of the soil and to ensure security of tenures in lands held by the cultivating tenants, the State Government have enacted a series of legislations. In order to protect the crop sharers against arbitrary eviction, the Orissa Tenants Protection Act was passed in the year 1948 and the provisions of the Act were made applicable retrospectively from 1st September 1947. This Act remained in force till 1955 when it was replaced by the Orissa Tenants Relief Act. These Acts in addition to making provision against eviction of crop sharers and other temporary tenants also regulated the rent payable by them. Then the Orissa Estate Abolition Act was enacted in the year 1951 as a first step in introducing land reform measures in the State by elimination of intermediaries. This Act made provision for abolition of all intermediary interests existing between the State and the raiyats and for release of the service tenure holders from the obligation of rendering service and conferring occupancy status on them in respect of the lands under their occupation.

To introduce uniformity in tenures and consolidate the rights and benefits accruing under various legislative and executive measures preceeding it, the Orissa Land Reforms Act was passed in 1960. This Act was subsequently amended by the Orissa Land Reforms

(Amendment) Act, 1965 and the main Act along with the amendment was brought into force, with effect from the 1st October 1965 excluding the provision of Chapters III and IV of the Act. Chapter II of the Act which provides for conferment of occupancy status on temporary lessees, sub-tenant or under-raiyat, and on dwelling houses of raiyats, tenants, agricultural labourers and artisans, etc. was first enforced, with effect from the 1st October 1965. Then Chapter III of the Act which provides for resumption of land for personal cultivation and conferment of occupancy right on un-recorded tenants was enforced with effect from the 9th December 1965. Only Chapter IV of the Act dealing with fixation of ceiling on land holdings and settlement of ceiling-surplus lands could not be brought into force till 1972 due to litigations pending before the Supreme Court. After disposal of the appeals filed by the State Government before the Supreme Court against the orders of the High Court of Orissa declaring Chapter IV of the Act as *ultra vires* of the Constitution, the State Government enforced the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act throughout the State with effect from the 7th January 1972.

In order to reduce the ceiling limit prescribed under the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 and to extend the time-limit for acquisition of raiyati status by temporary lessees recorded and un-recorded tenants, sub-tenants and under-raiyats and also to grant more privileges to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 (President's Act 17 of 1973) was enforced throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1973. In order to make the amendment Act more easy for operation as well as to remove certain ambiguity found therein, the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 was promulgated with effect from the 13th April 1974. To make the provisions contained in the O.L.R. (Amendment) Act as well as in the O. L. R. (Amendment) Ordinance permanent, the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1974 has been enacted. The Amendment Act received the assent of the President on the 11th July 1974.

By virtue of the said 'Amendment Act share-croppers, temporary lessees, recorded sub-tenants and under-raiyats have been granted following privileges—

(a) The time-limit prescribed in the Principal Act for acquisition of raiyati right by the share-croppers which had expired has since been extended for a period of 2 years with effect from the 2nd October 1973.

As a result of this, the share-croppers who could not file applications during the prescribed period can have the privilege of acquiring raiyati right over the lands held by them. According to the principal Act the share-croppers were entitled to acquire occupancy right over half of the land held by them. But in the amendment Act they can acquire raiyati right over the entire extent of land held by them.

(b) Similarly, the time-limit prescribed for acquiring raiyati right by temporary lessees, recorded sub-tenants and under-raiyats which had expired have been extended for a period of 2 years with effect from the 2nd October 1973. Hence, according to the amendment Act, they can acquire raiyati right by filing applications during this extended period of two years.

(c) The provisions in the Principal Act that six years' continuous possession required for having raiyati status by the raiyats and tenants over their homesteads has been deleted in the amendment Act. As a result of this, the raiyats and tenants can easily acquire raiyati right over the homesteads under their occupation.

(d) According to Amendment Act, a raiyat with whom land has been settled for agricultural purposes under a permanent lease from Government cannot transfer the land within a period of 5 years without permission of the Revenue Officer. This restriction could not however apply to any mortgage executed in favour of a Scheduled Bank or Co-operative Bank or to a money decree obtained by such Bank.

In the amendment Act ceiling has been fixed 10, 15, 30 and 45 acres of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV lands respectively for a family of 5 members with an addition of two standard acres for each member in excess of 5 subject to a maximum of 18 standard acres. Provision has been made to settle 70 per cent of the surplus lands vested in Government with persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

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CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Scatteredness of the agricultural holdings is a great impediment to land development and profitable agriculture. Due to socio-economic pressures inherent in an agricultural economy like ours, holdings get rapidly subdivided. A large compact holding is divided into small ones each comprising of scattered fragments. As a result, agriculture becomes time-consuming, expensive and cumbersome. Mechanisation of farming and implementation of sophisticated techniques of land development have become difficult. Fragmentation, therefore, puts serious physical limitation on agriculture.

Consolidation of holdings has been recognised as an ameliorative venture to remove the above physical impediments. It aims at achieving compactness of agricultural holdings through a scheme of redistribution of land in compact rectangular blocks wherever the rectangulation is adopted. In a broader sense consolidation embraces an element of village planning, reservation of land for communal use and for future developmental purposes, for better communication facilities, irrigation and drainage channels. Moreover the advantage in having lands under one ownership in one or two compact blocks are obvious. Boundary lines are reduced in number and extent releasing many idle acreages for agriculture and bringing down boundary disputes. Larger fields make land development and mechanisation of farming possible. On the whole consolidation results in

CONSOLIDATION....

better management and supervision, increases profitability, stimulates land development and facilitates application of improved techniques of agriculture.

Considering the above utility in the Consolidation Scheme, the State Government have enforced the Orissa Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land Act 1972 throughout the State with effect from the 10th August 1973 and have put the consolidation scheme into operation in selected fragmented-ridden areas of the State. Statutory notification under section 3 (1) of the said Act has been issued in respect of 1,293 villages under 10 police-stations in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Ganjam. The Consolidation camps in these areas have been opened since August, 1973 and the operation is now in progress. The Scheme is likely to be extended to other districts in near future.

Out of 1,293 villages notified for consolidation, the consolidation units have been constituted under section 6 (1) of the Act in respect of about 1,170 villages. The villages which are found unsuitable for consolidation will be dropped from consolidation operation.

After formation of units, the consolidation operation generally passes through the following stages:—

- (a) The first stage in consolidation programme is "Land Settlement Operation". The map record-of-rights of each village under consolidation is drawn up with reference to existing record-of-rights if any and through intensive field enquiry. Simultaneously, comparative valuation of each plot with reference to a "standard plot" is ascertained. Location of trees, wells and structures over land is noted and their valuation computed. All these details find place in a Register known as "Land Register" prepared for the village.
- (b) To ensure popular participation a statutory representative body called the "Consolidation Committee" is constituted for each unit to advise the consolidation field staff in the village at various stages of the proceedings.
- (c) The statement of principle is then prepared by the Assistant Consolidation Officer in consultation with the Consolidation Committee. This Statement of Principle will

contain the principle to be followed in carrying out consolidation operation, specific areas and the extent to be earmarked for public purpose and the basis on which and the extent to which the land owners shall contribute land for public purposes.

- (d) The Land Register together with the Statement of Principle is published in the village and relevant extracts are sent to the land owners asking them to file objections regarding right, title, interest in land, valuation of land or of trees, wells and structures recorded in the register. The objections are disposed of judicially and the Land Register is finalised. After finalisation of the Map, Land Register and other records, transfer of land by way of sale, gift, mortgage or exchange is prohibited except with the previous permission of the Consolidation Officer.
- (e) Basing on the records as finalised, a scheme of exchange is drawn up.—While drawing up such a scheme of exchange known as “Consolidation Scheme” certain statutory requirements are kept in view. Every land owner is allotted upto three “Chakas” (compact parcel of land). The total area allotted does not differ from the original area by more than 33½ per cent while the total valuation remains the same. A land owner is as far as possible, allotted as compact area where he had the major portion of his original holdings or where he had his private source of irrigation. Amount for trees, wells and structures standing on the original land is awarded to a land owner payable by another to whom these are allotted.
- (f) After the draft scheme of consolidation as envisaged above is drawn up, it is published and objections are invited and disposed of. The scheme then becomes final, possession is delivered wherever necessary.

The present phase of the Consolidation operation in the areas as mentioned above, is now in progress by taking mainly necessary survey work and preparation of Map and Land Register into hand. The survey work in about 100 villages have been completed. Preparation of land Register in one village is complete and this work is now under progress in

CONSOLIDATION...

more than 300 villages. The Consolidation Committees in most of the units have been constituted and such committee in all the units is programmed to be completed soon. The present phase of the consolidation operation is programmed to be completed in 1975-76.

The State Government propose to continue the programme for consolidation of holdings in a big way during this Fifth Plan. The target is to cover about 25 per cent of the cultivated area of the State by consolidation work in the Fifth Plan period.

HUMOUR IN PUBLIC LIFE

Speaking about the democracy in an emotinal address, some-one observed, "we are an infantry democracy" (He meant infant democracy).

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A news-item "Integral Coach Factory asked HMT to get its head examined" (It meant head of the machine).

INCENTIVES FOR SETTING UP SMALL- SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Government of Orissa are committed to a policy of rapid industrialisation of the State. There is a good deal of encouragement to the small-scale industries in particular in the State. Various concessions offered by the State Government are indicated below:—

Technical Guidance—The Government will contribute up to 50 per cent of the cost of preparation of feasibility study or project report done through an agency approved by them. Technical guidance will be available to small-scale industries from the Small Industries Service Institute, Cuttack.

Financial Assistance—The Government investment in form of loan, share capital and supply of machinery through hire-purchase are available for small-scale industries under the State-Aid to Industries Act.

Sales Tax—The Government shall allow exemption of the sales tax/purchase tax paid by the industry on raw materials purchased by it during the initial period of five years of its production.

Octroi Duty—All industries will be exempted from payment of Octroi duty on machinery brought for setting up expansion of industries or renovation of existing industries. Raw materials will also be exempted from payment of Octroi duty in respect of new industries for a period of five years.

INCENTIVES

Power—Power will be supplied to new industries at a lesser tariff rate. Concession is given for expansion also. Industries using electric power as a raw material (e.g. Electro-Chemical and Electro-Matallurgical industries). Concession as well as refund of Electric duty will be allowed on the merits of the cases.

Land—(i) Government land will be made available at 50 per cent of the market rate. In the eight industrially backward districts of Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanja and Phulbani land will be made available at 1/3rd of the market rate.

(ii) The premium will be realised in five instalments, the first instalment being payable at the time of taking possession of the land. The Government will also take steps to acquire private land at the cost of Industries concerned.

The Industries Department have already reserves blocks of land in the important growth centres of different districts for allotment to industries. Some of these reserved land are converted to developed sites.

A massive programme of construction of Industrial Estate has been taken by the Industries Department. In the district of Dhenkanal there is a proposal to construct two Industrial Estates in places like Angul and Dhenkanal.

Water—Water-supply is ensured on no profit and no loss basis.

Housing—Financial assistance is given for construction of labour tenements. Housing colonies are also put up by the Government.

Price Preference and Government Purchase—Many products of small-scale industries of the State are allowed price preference up to 15 per cent in the matter of purchase of stores by the Government and semi-Government departments.

The State Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing collects industrial intelligence regarding Government purchase for supplying them to industrialists. The department also serves as a liaison between the small industries and the Government (D.G.S. & D., Railways, etc.).

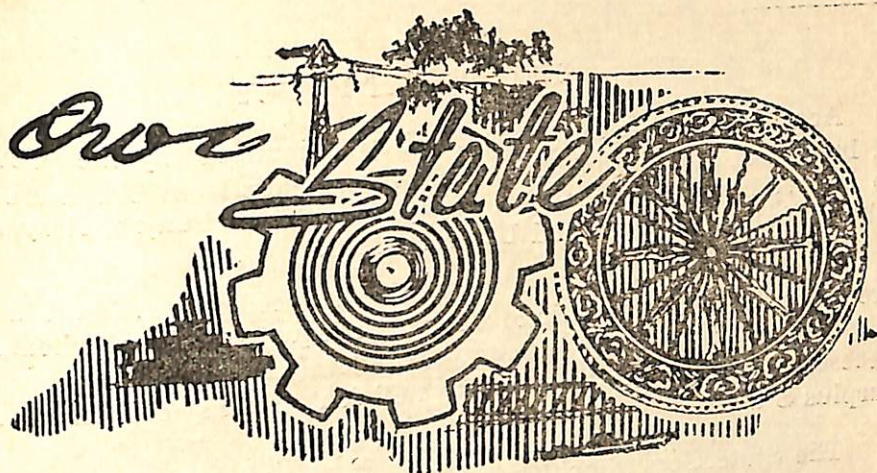
CALENDAR OF EVENTS
JULY, 1974

- 1-7-1974 ... A Head Post Office opened at Koraput
- 3-7-1974 ... Government of India releases a 25 paise commemorative Postal stamp of Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das.
Chief Minister inaugurates Guru Nanak Eye Bank in S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack.
- 7-7-1974 ... Miss Usha Mishra of Sanat Nalini Girls' High School, Cuttack, wins Gold medal for High-Jump in Indo-Ceylonese International Olympic for School Children held at Colombo.
- 6-7-1974 ... The Union Government promulgates two anti-inflationary Ordinances with the provision of ceiling on firms' distributable profits for two years and deposit of further pay rise and 50 per cent of the additional D. A. rise. This would immobilise 500 crores of rupees in the first year.
- 9-7-1974 ... Shri F. A. Ahmed, Congress nominee for Presidential election visits Bhubaneswar.
Shri Raghunath Ray, Congress candidate for Chilka Assembly Constituency declared elected to Orissa State Assembly.
- 11-7-1974 ... President Shri V. V. Giri gives assent to the recently ammended Orissa Land Reforms Bill, 1974.
The Orissa Entertainment (Ammendment) Tax Act, 1974 adopted in the State Assembly.
- 13-7-1974 ... The Orissa State Assembly adopts the Court Fee (Orissa Ammendment) Bill, 1974.
- 14-7-1974 ... The Union Minister for Defence, Shri Jagjiban Ram visits Rourkela.

CALENDER OF EVENTS..

- 15-7-1974 ... A recent survey by the Geological Survey reveals a rich deposit of 1040 million tonnes of Buxite in the State.
- 17-7-1974 ... Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi visits Bhubaneswar
- 18-7-1974 . Orissa Assembly adopts the Orissa Education (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
- 22-7-1974 Reserve Bank revises bank rates for the ninth time since its inception in 1935. The increase is by 2 per cent over the present rate of interest.
- 25-7-1974 ... Shrimati Nandini Satapathy, Chief Minister of Orissa, inaugurates the fourth Tribal Development Agency at Balliguda in Phulbani district.
- 31-7-1974 ... Orissa Government by an Ordinance takes over the management of Utkal University for one year.

The Union Minister of State for Industrial Development, Shri M. B. Rana, passes away.



INLAND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEME IN RIVER MAHANADI

A Scheme for introducing navigation in river Mahanadi between Dholpur-Cuttack has been launched as a Central Sector Scheme. The outlay as approved by the Central Government is Rs. 50.18 lakhs.

The main features of this scheme are overcoming the impediments to navigation after the construction of Mundali weir, provision of loading and unloading facilities along the river banks and maintenance of adequate draft in the river by means of river training measures. Navigational channels with up and down stream lock chambers at Mundali for providing free flow of river traffic were taken up during the Fourth Plan period and the contract for the work was awarded to the Orissa Construction Corporation—a State undertaking.

In the mean time, the navigational channels have been dug and the upper stream lock chamber has been provided. The work on the down stream lock chamber has been taken up. After this is provided, the traditional traffic in timber and bamboo rafts will have free flow. This will give relief to the extent of Rs. 48 per tonne in cost of transport of these items. It has been estimated that an annual revenue of about Rs. 7 lakhs in shape of toll charges will be derived from the traffic that will pass through these locks.

A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been spent so far against the approved outlay of Rs. 50.18 lakhs. The Central Government has also agreed that any additional amount that may be required to complete the scheme over and above the approved outlay will be made available to the State Government.

NEW WHEAT POLICY

According to the new wheat policy announced by the Government of India, the Roller Flour Mills and Wholesalers from Orissa are allowed to import levy-free wheat from surplus States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

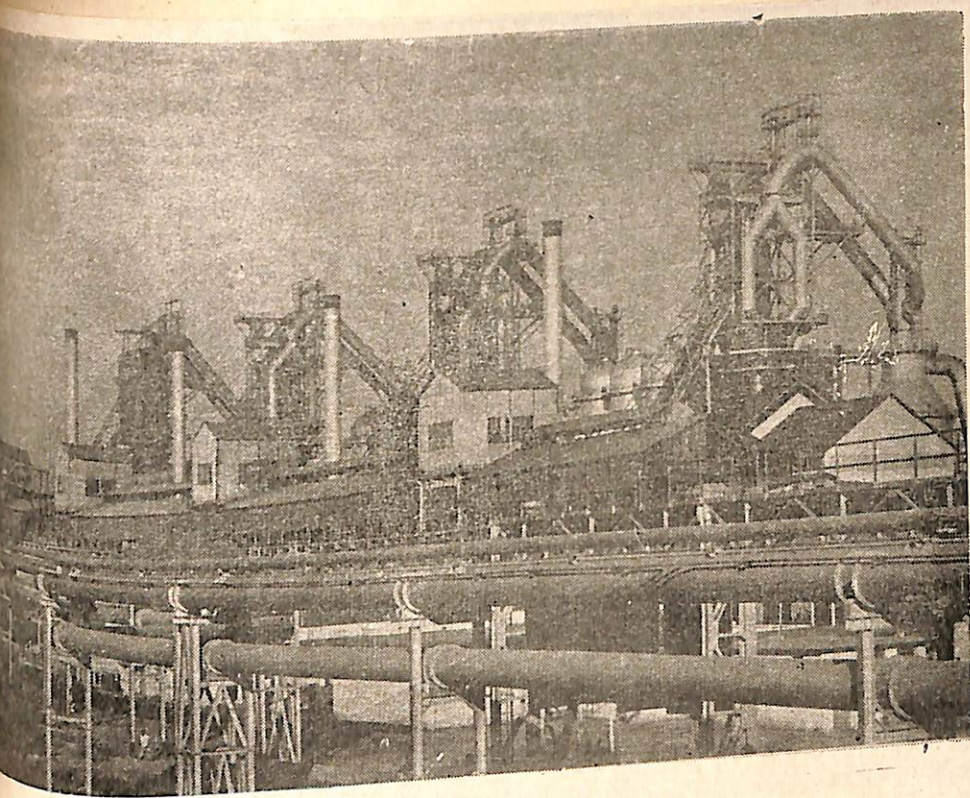
The season for purchase has much advanced and so immediate steps are to be taken to purchase and import adequate stocks of wheat from the surplus States. The private wholesalers will be rendered necessary assistance to import sufficient stocks of wheat from the surplus States.

The State Government have issued a notification fixing Rs. 170 per quintal as the statutory maximum wholesale price inclusive of all taxes of wheat dealt in on private account, at any rail head station in the State. The Collectors concerned will fix the retail price at rail-head stations and wholesale and retail prices of other places in their respective districts. The retail price to be fixed by the Collectors will not exceed Rs. 1.78 paise per kg. inclusive of all taxes anywhere in the State.

The Wholesalers importing wheat from surplus States will be free to dispose of the same on their own without any permit subject to the ceiling prices fixed. They will, however, intimate details of receipt and disposal of stocks as provided for in the Orissa Wheat and Wheat Products Control Order, 1973.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES PROGRAMME DURING FIFTH PLAN

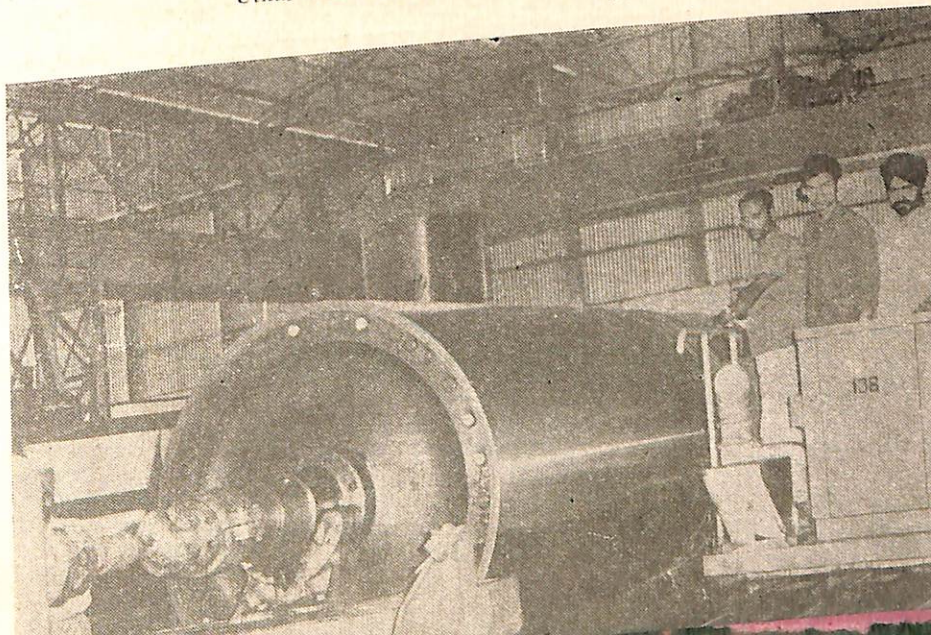
The Government of Orissa has decided to revive the Village Industries Schemes taken up by State Khadi & Village Industries Board, which were closed since long and also to take up some new schemes. Accordingly, a programme for Khadi & Village Industries schemes having a total outlay of about Rs. 55 crores has been prepared and sent to the Khadi Commission for approval. The total outlay of Rs. 55 crores is proposed to be met from the assistance to be received from the Khadi Commission and by taking loans from different financing institutions.



Rourkella Steel Plant

PROFILE OF PROGRESS

Utkal Machinery, Kansbahal Sundergarh district

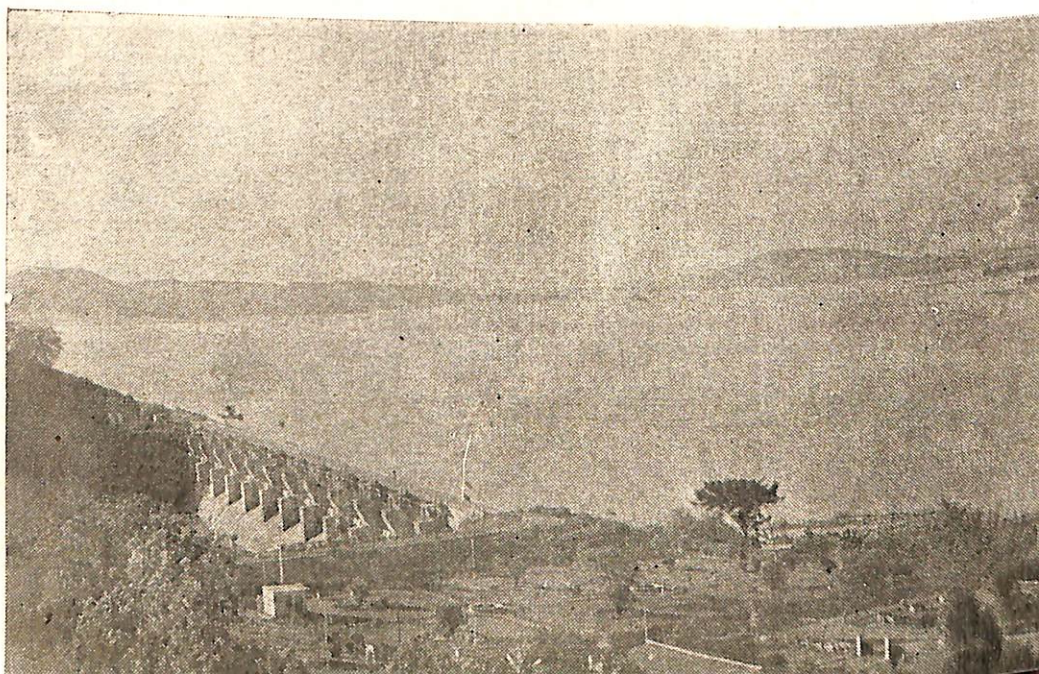




Deep-sea Fishing at Paradeep, with the help of Power Boats

PROFILE OF PROGRESS

Mandira Medium-Irrigation Project near Rourkella



SALE OF LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECTS TO FARMERS

Government have decided to sell the Lift Irrigation Projects which have been completed by the Government and Lift Irrigation Corporation, to the interested cultivators of the State subject to the following conditions.

1. At least 60 per cent of the cultivators having land within the ayacut of a particular project including the cultivator(s) on whose land the tube well, pump chamber and supply channel are located shall be willing to share the cost of the project.

2. (a) The cost of the project to be fixed by the Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation will be paid in one instalment.

(b) The cost of the land on which tube well and pump chamber are located and supply channel laid will be excluded from the value of the project and be shared by the purchasers. The owner(s) of that land will allow free access for operation and maintenance of the project by the co-purchasers.

3. The purchasers shall not increase the capacity of the project by installing more number of pumps or pumps of higher horse-power-capacity than that installed at the time of purchase.

4. The purchasers shall ensure that the other cultivators possessing land within the ayacut of the project but not contributing towards the cost of the project, are not deprived of the irrigation benefit they were enjoying before sale of the project and are also charged at rates equal with the purchasers for supply of water.

5. Preference will be given to the purchasers forming a Co-operative Society.

There are now 1,470 completed projects with an irrigation potential of 82,940 acres.

IMPOSITION OF SURCHARGE ON ENTERTAINMENT TAX

The State Government have imposed a surcharge under the Orissa Entertainment Tax Act at the following rates with effect from the 1st August, 1974.

- (I) When tax is paid by means of affixing stamps on the ticket, the amount of surcharge shall be;
 - (a) ten paise, if the payment for admission to the entertainment including the tax is one rupee or less; and
 - (b) in any other case, fifteen paise;
- (II) When tax is payable in any other manner, the surcharge shall be equal to twenty-five per cent of the tax payable.

The surcharge shall be paid in the same manner as the tax.

MARCH OF EVENTS IN ORISSA 1974

- March 6 .. New Ministry headed by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy sworn-in.
- March 15 .. Trust Estates abolished under Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1974.
- March 24 .. A new Sugar Factory in co-operative sector commissioned at Bargarh in Sambalpur district.
- April 1 .. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, laid the foundation of Rs. 250 crore Fertilizer Project at Paradeep.
Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi inaugurated land distribution programme at Bhubaneswar.
- April 13 .. Ordinance promulgated to amend Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973.
- April 17 .. A Granular Fertilizer Project in co-operative sector inaugurated at Bargarh in Sambalpur district by the Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.
- April, 19 .. Growth Centre for small-scale industries inaugurated at Titilagarh in Bolangir district.
- April, 29 .. The Cancer Institute started functioning at S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack.
- May, 1 .. The Orissa Road Transport Corporation started functioning.
- May, 25 .. Maharaja Shri K. C. Gajapati Narayan Deb of Paralkhemundi passed away.
- May, 28 .. Sodium-Dychronate Plant inaugurated at Jagatpur in Cuttack district.
- May, 30 .. Pallahara in Dhenkanal district electrified
- June, 6 .. 'Demand Trunk Service' introduced between Calcutta-Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.
- June, 12 .. Central Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5.60 crores for development work in drought-prone areas of Kalahandi and Phulbani districts.
- June, 17 .. Land Settlement (Amendment and validation) Bill, 1974 adopted in the Orissa Assembly.

- June 17 .. Government decided to distribute 70 per cent of the ceiling-surplus land among landless Adivasis and Harijans.
- July 5 .. District Magistrates authorised to prosecute offenders under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- July 7 .. Twenty-five paise Utkal Gouraba Madhusudan Das commemorative Postage stamp released.
- July 9 .. Guru Nanak Eye Bank inaugurated at Cuttack
- July 11 .. President of India gives assent to Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1974.
- July 17 .. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi inaugurated the Food Conference at Bhubaneswar.
- July 18 .. Orissa Education (Amendment) Act, 1974, adopted in the Orissa Assembly.
- July 25 .. Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy inaugurated the fourth Tribal Development Agency at Baliguda in Phulbani district.
- July 31 .. Orissa Government took-over management of Utkal University.
- August 15 .. Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy launched State wide campaign against Dowry.
Creches-cum-Balwadi Centres opened in all District Headquarters besides Berhampur, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela for the benefit of working Harijan women.
- August 20 .. Governor, Shri B. D. Jatti, resigned and Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court Justice G. K. Mishra sworn-in as Acting Governor.
- August 23 .. Restriction on intra-District movement of rice lifted.
- August 26 .. Country's longest 530 km. 220 K V Power grid connecting Balimela with Talcher completed.
- September 1 .. Growth Centre campaign at Dhenkanal inaugurated by the Chief Minister.
India's first Perlite Expansion Plant attached to the Fertilizer Factory at Talcher commissioned by Smt. Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa.

ORISSA'S BID TO COMBAT THE MENACE OF HOARDING, SMUGGLING AND ADULTERATION

Unpredictable nature and unscrupulous anti-social elements in the State have conspired to play with the lives of the masses. A sustained and relentless drive against these elements has been launched throughout the State with active co-operation of the people in general and youth in particular. Facts below will speak for themselves about the results achieved during the period from March till middle of August 1974.

HOARDING UNEARTHED

Rice	4,657	Quintals
Paddy	2,348	"
Wheat	459	"
Wheat-products	233	"
Rice-products	60	"
Vanaspati	77	"
Sugar	316	"
Jawar	719	"
Pulses	68	"
Cement	1,709	Bags
Kerosene	29,233	Litres
Bran	148	Packets
Tyres & tubes (truck)	12	Nos.
Cycle tyres & tubes	8,529	"
Torch batteries	660	Pieces
Baby food	6	Tinn
G. C. I. Sheets	Worth Rs. 50,000	
Fertilizers	Worth Rs. 3,46,550	

RAIDS CONDUCTED

3,704 raids were conducted during the said period resulting in detection of 1,327 cases and arrest of 280 persons.

SMUGGLING CONTAINED

Smugglers continue to change their tactics of operation as security measures tighten. One of our Supply Inspectors sacrificed his life in a pitched fight against smugglers. His sacrifice has not gone in vain. Smuggling has been considerably arrested. Following essential measures have been taken for stemming the smuggling.

Border patrolling intensified

Intensive vigilance effected

Law to deal with essential commodities made more stringent

Cash awards to persons helping in detection of smuggling under consideration.

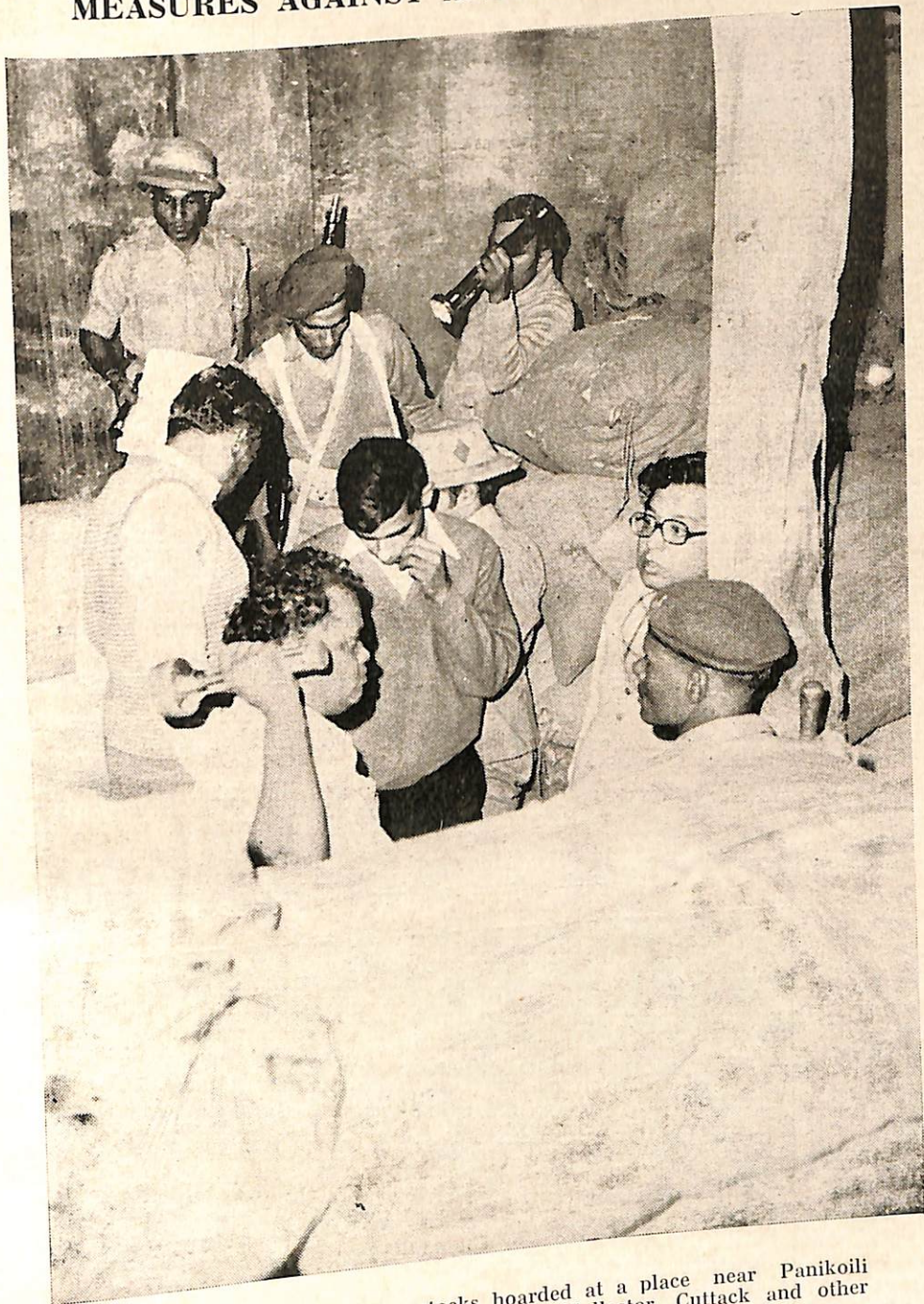
Restriction on inter district movement of rice & paddy relaxed. Restrictions however continue within a belt of 8 K. Ms. from the border.

ADULTERATION DETECTED

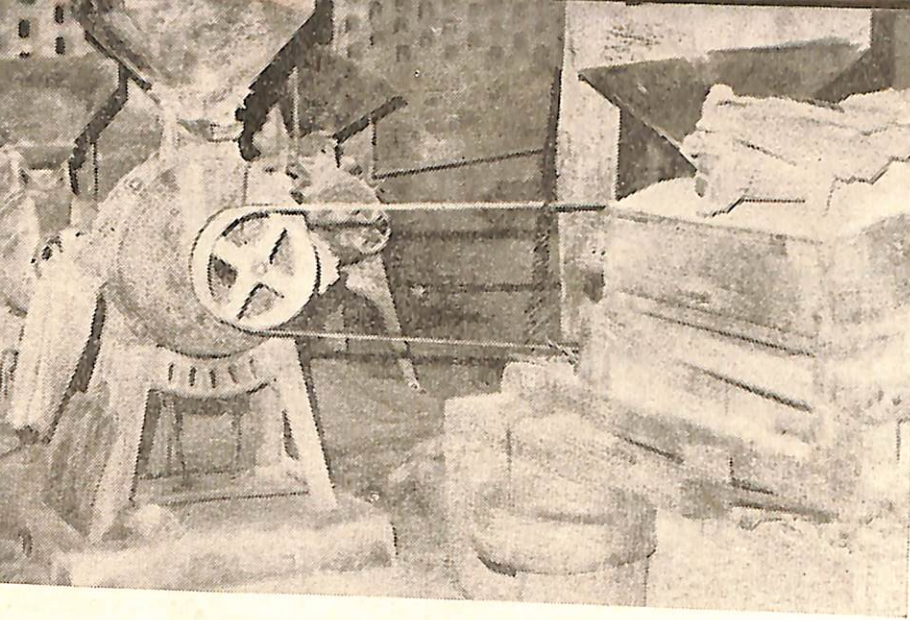
Elements engaged in adulteration always keep their profits above the lives of the people. A Statewide hunt against adulteration is on. Our recent drive at Cuttack led to the discovery of an underground mill engaged in large-scale production of articles to be used for adulteration. Seizure of this mill has been widely hailed as a good deterrent.

In one of her recent addresses the Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, has cautioned the hoarders and blackmarketeers and has said that the people and the Government cannot be a mute spectator to their black deeds. They must see the writings on the wall and correct themselves.

MEASURES AGAINST ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES



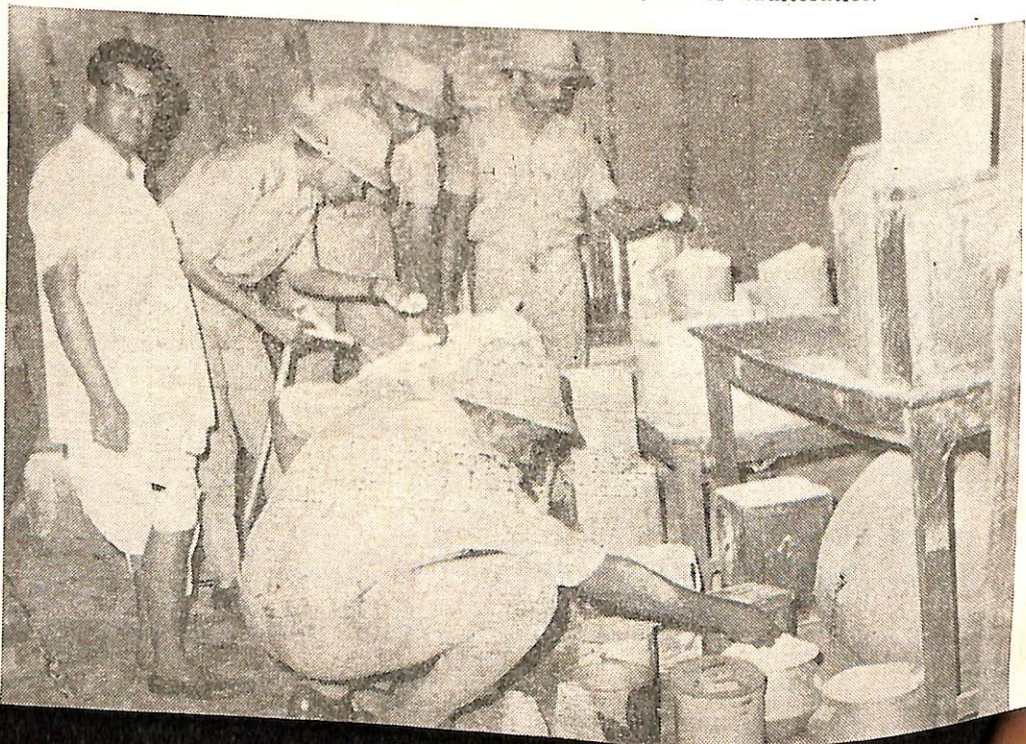
Wheat, Cement and Sugar stocks hoarded at a place near Panikoili unearthed during a raid conducted by Collector, Cuttack and other concerned authorities



Underground huller mill used for the purpose of grinding materials for adulteration brought to light in a recent raid in Cuttack City

MEASURES AGAINST ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Materials grinded and kept for the purpose of adulteration





A Truck smuggling Atta and Wheat was seized of Chandikhol in
Cuttack district

MEASURES AGAINST ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Hoarding of Fertilisers unearthed in Cuttack city





Truck tyres seized at Jamsola border in Mayurbhanj District

MEASURES AGAINST ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Food stuff smuggled out of the State seized at Jamsola border in Mayurbhanj District



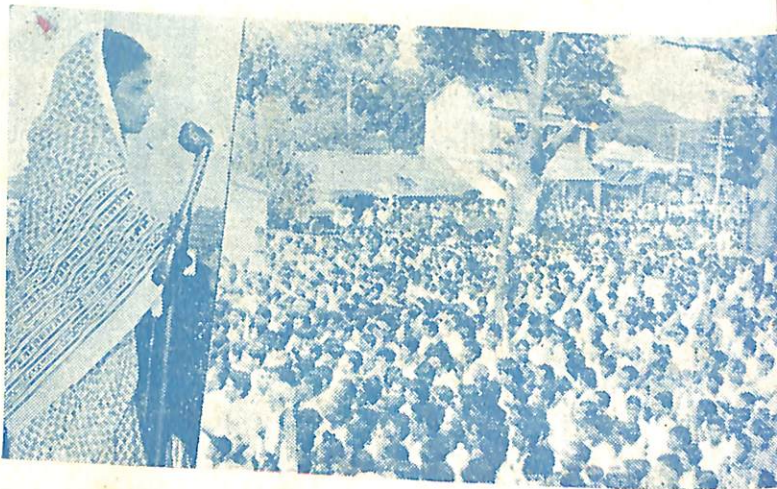


Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi addressing the Conference on Agricultural Development organised at Bhubaneswar on July 17, 1974
The Governor of Orissa, Shri B. D. Jatti, Chief Minister Shrimati Satpathy, Union Agriculture Minister Shri Subbramaniam and the Union Minister for State, Shri Sindhe and many high-level officers of the State Government participated in this Conference

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Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy inaugurating the Baliguda Tribal Development Project in Phulbani district on July 25, 1974



Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy at the Inaugural function of the N. A. C. Market Building, Phulbani on July 26, 1974

