



# ORISSA REVIEW

APRIL 1974



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The Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi distributing Land Patta to a landless person at Raj Bhawan, Bhubaneswar on April 1, 1974

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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Home ( Public Relations ) Department  
Government of Orissa  
Bhubaneswar

Subscription :  
Annual: Rs. 6.00  
per Copy 50 paise

Date of publication  
15th of each month

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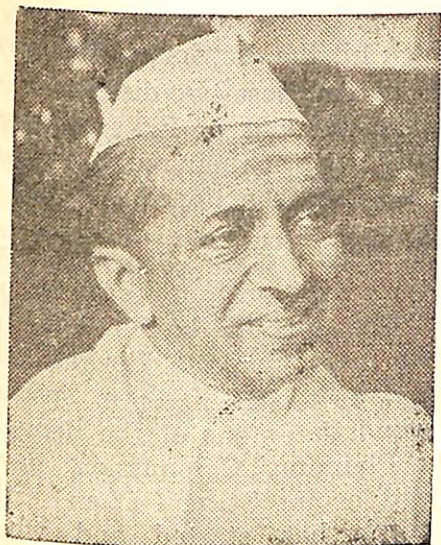
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CHAITRA 1895

Vol. XXX No. 9

## IN THIS ISSUE :

1. Build a Better and Prosperous Orissa	1
2. Orissa: A New Era of Prosperity	15
3. The Oriya Jatra: A View	19
4. Orissa of Tomorrow	22
5. Religion, Reality and Police Efficiency	26
6. Aero Modelling	31
7. The Role of Small Savings in the Mobilisation of Resources.	34
8. Our State	39



## Build a Better and Prosperous Orissa

### Governor's Inaugural Address at the Legislative Assembly

Inaugurating the Opening Session of the Orissa Legislative Assembly Shri B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa, laid emphasis on all-round development of the State by implementing the minimum programme in respect of education, health, housing, communication and drinking water during the next five years.

Full text of the Governor's address has been reproduced below for our readers.

"It is not possible to begin a survey of the economic situation in this State for any year without a reference to the natural calamities which are a recurrent annual feature. During 1973-74 also we had our share of misfortune and inevitably a considerable part of our resources and energy had to be diverted to bring succour to the distressed and to repair the damages. Immediately after the flood and cyclones of 1972, the State was gripped by drought conditions due to scanty rainfall during the months October, 1972 to April, 1973. The Government had declared 958 Grama Panchayats in all the thirteen districts of the State as drought affected and had taken appropriate relief measures. The drought was accompanied by acute scarcity of drinking water for which special measures were taken. The total expenditure on drought relief measures was Rs. 56.65 lakhs.

In the first fortnight of July, 1973 there was heavy flood in the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput. In the second fortnight of the same month there was a heavy rainfall in the catchments of the Mahanadi, Baitarani, Budhabalang and Subarnarekha. As a consequence, there was heavy flood in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur and Keonjhar. This was followed by

## BUILD..

two other phases of flood and a cyclone which hit the districts of Balasore and Mayurbhanj in October, 1973. The damage in these two districts was particularly severe. At our instance the Government of India deputed two teams to assess the flood damage. On the basis of their recommendations Central assistance of Rs. 11.73 crores has been sanctioned.

It is now well recognised that these flood relief measures are palliatives which do not provide any long-term solution to the problem of flood control. Keeping this in view, the Government have taken up several flood control measures of which two major projects, Rengali and Bhimkund in the Brahmani and Baitarani river basins deserve special mention here. Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone of the Rengali Project on the 23rd November 1973. The Planning Commission have already approved this multi-purpose project for the Stage I at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.92 crores. The work has started and when completed, it is expected to generate 100 MW of power and protect about 2,000 Sq. Kms. and 10 lakhs of people in the delta area from the ravages of flood. All possible steps are being taken for the resettlement of the families who will be displaced by the project. The Bhimkund Multi-purpose Project on the river Baitarani is estimated to cost Rs. 118.27 crores including Rs. 53.27 crores for flood control. It will generate 170 MW of power, moderate the flood in the Baitarani delta covering an area of 1,295 Sq. Kms. and provide irrigation to 3.86 lakh acres. A final decision regarding the dam site is expected to be taken shortly after which the execution of the project will be expedited.

## ECONOMIC SCENE

Another feature of the economic scene in 1972-73 is an all-round increase in the price of essential commodities due to various factors such as, power-cut, lock-outs and strikes in the manufacturing industries, transport bottle-necks, drought conditions in other States, etc. To meet this situation the Government had issued instructions to the Collectors to open as many retail centres as necessary to ensure supply of rice throughout the year at prices fixed by the Government. Steps were taken to open storage depots in time in the interior areas which are usually cut-off during rains. Thus during the khariff year 1972-73, a large number of retail centres (10,994) were opened and the total off-take of rice was 141,813 metric tonnes. This may be compared to 9,680 centres and 203,400 tonnes of off-take during 1971-72. For the purpose of feeding these centres and for contributing to the Central pool, we procured

210,000 tonnes of rice as against 167,000 tonnes in the previous year. Food Corporation of India continued to be our agent in these operations. Issue of rice through the retail centres at fixed prices had, no doubt, a sobering effect not only on the prices of foodgrains but also on other essential commodities. The position, however, was more difficult in case of essential commodities which are imported from outside such as wheat, Vanaspati, pulses, vegetable oil, baby food, tyres and tubes, kerosene, etc. The Government tried its best to arrange adequate supplies with the help of Government of India, the manufacturers and the local dealers. Price Fixation Sub-Committees of Citizens' Committees set up at the district and subdivisional headquarters continued to fix reasonable prices of essential commodities in respect of each and there was no price control. The State Government had to promulgate several orders under the Essential Commodities Act to ensure fair and equitable distribution of the scarce supplies of these essential commodities so that hoarding or smuggling could be curbed or discontinued. Enforcement activities and anti-smuggling measures were tightened and 3,449 cases were started in connection with the contraventions of control orders. 710 arrests besides 12 detentions under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act were made and appropriate punishments were awarded to all those who were found guilty.

The crop estimate made by the Bureau of Statistics & Economics, the production of rice has substantially improved during the year 1973-74. It is estimated at 41.91 lakh tonnes, an increase of 12 per cent over the figure of 1972-73. Being fully conscious of the need to procure as much foodgrain as possible in order to meet the consumption needs of the State and to export the balance to the Central pool and keeping in view the general satisfactory condition of the last khariff paddy crops in the State, the Government have accepted a target of procurement of 3 lakh tonnes of rice for the current khariff year, though Government of India have been pressing us to place the target higher at 4 lakh tonnes. Procurement prices of paddy and other khariff foodgrains have been substantially increased for the current khariff year beginning from the 1st November 1973. The State Government have directly taken over the task of procurement in eight districts this year.

The wholesale trade in rice, wheat and wheat products is already under statutory control. Distribution of other essential commodities like cement, automobile tyres and tubes of specific sizes is also under statutory control. The Government have issued instructions to ensure fair and

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equitable distribution of other essential commodities like kerosene, Vanaspati and baby food. These orders and instructions are being enforced to prevent hoarding, black marketing and other malpractices. Difficulties in the national economy will persist. But with the co-operation and good-will from all sections of the community, hardship to the common man can be minimised.

Ultimately the long-run solution to the problem of scarcity lies in increasing agricultural production. It is encouraging to note that there has been a substantial break-through in the field of consumption of fertilisers which has increased almost three-fold during the last 3 years despite the constraints on supply at the national level. Simultaneously there has been a remarkable improvement in the utilisation of the irrigation potential created both in the Hirakud ayacut as well as in the coastal districts. In this respect our State compares favourably with some other States in the country. There has been a **marked change** in the cropping pattern. Wheat production has substantially increased and in the field of cotton and groundnut we have made an impact particularly in some of the western districts. The year 1973-74 was favourable for commercial crops. A price support scheme for jute was implemented with the assistance of Jute Corporation of India.

In the Co-operative Sector, the State Consumers' Co-operative Federation was appointed the sole distributor of standard cloth. The Consumers' Co-operatives will be further strengthened so as to give them a greater role in the distribution of consumer articles. The Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Federation distributed fertilisers worth Rs. 8 crores in 1972-73 and this is likely to increase to about Rs. 10 crores in 1973-74. The Society has also set up a granulated fertiliser plant which has already gone into production. The average capacity of the plant is 50,000 tonnes. A new sugar factory in Bargarh under the Co-operative Sector is likely to be commissioned shortly.

A Lift Irrigation Corporation has been started from the 1st of July, 1973. This would enable us to launch a massive programme by availing of institutional credit on a larger scale. With the assistance from the World Bank and equity contribution by the State Government, the Corporation has already drawn up a programme to execute works to the tune of Rs. 5 crores during 1974-75. 1,173 new projects with an irrigation potential of 54,000 acres have been proposed under this sector. We have been able to achieve spectacular results in the field of dug wells. In



two years a programme of 35,000 wells has been taken up with an investment of Rs. 7 crores. About 20,000 wells have already been dug by now.

Apart from the substantial assistance from the World Bank for Lift Irrigation, the Government are taking full advantage of institutional credit for other programmes, namely, horticulture, diary, fisheries, land development, etc. Till to-date we have received Rs. 6.57 crores from the Agriculture Refinance Corporation and sanction for Rs. 7 crores more is expected to be received shortly. Schemes for Rs. 4 crores are under preparation for further assistance from the Agriculture Refinance Corporation. Commercial Banks have shown keen interest in the field of agricultural finance. 250 branches of various Commercial Banks have been opened so far.

Under Rural Electrification, it was programmed to cover 2,300 villages in the year 1973-74. Against this, 707 villages were electrified till the 28th February 1974. A sudden shortage of Aluminium conductors has affected the programme schedule.

Coming to medium irrigation projects, the river closing work of Ghodahado Medium Irrigation Project in Ganjam has been completed in the current year and irrigation has been given to an area of 8,000 acres. The river closing work of Pitamahal Irrigation Project in Sundargarh has been taken up and the work is in progress. The Bahuda Stage I Irrigation Project in Ganjam has supplied water to an area of 15,000 acres and is proposed to be substantially completed during 1974-75. The Hiradharbati Project in Ganjam also has been completed and has supplied water to its full ayacut of 12,500 acres. The Salia and Budhabudhiani Irrigation Project in Puri district, and Salki Irrigation Project in Phulbani district and the Dhanei Irrigation Project in Ganjam district have almost been completed. These are continuing in Ganjam district have almost been completed. The Ong Irrigation Project in Bolangir, Second and Third Plan Projects. The Saipala Project in Sambalpur, the Sundar Project in Kalahandi, the Saipala Project in Sambalpur, the Kala Project and Khadakhai Project in Mayurbhanj and the Ramiala and Dadraghati Project in Dhenkanal were started in 1973. Five new medium projects, namely Remal in Keonjhar district, Ramanadi and Dha in Ganjam district, Pilasalaki in Phulbani district and Dumberbahal Project in Sambalpur district are programmed to be taken up during the year 1974-75.

## SIXTH FINANCE COMMISSION

The State Government's case was presented before the Commission with particular emphasis on the factors that cause a perpetual gap between revenue and expenditure of the State and accentuate the backwardness of the State's economy. The main recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission have been accepted by Government of India which would enable the State to receive Rs. 577.32 crores as shared taxes and grants-in-aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, during the period of 1974-75. This amount is substantially higher than Rs. 287.37 crores which the State received during the last quinquennium. In terms of the percentages of the total transfer of resources from the Centre to the State by way of shared taxes, duties and grants-in-aid, Orissa's share has increased from 5.41 to 6.01. Besides as a result of the scheme of Debt Relief recommended by the Commission the State's repayment obligations will be reduced by Rs. 157.32 crores during the next five-year period.

It is necessary to point out that the Commission's award is subject to certain observations on financial discipline on the part of the State Government. The observations which are tantamount to conditions are briefly as follows: Firstly, the grants specifically meant for up-grading the standards of administration under particular heads should be fully utilised for this purpose and not diverted for other uses. Secondly, certain minimum norms of financial performance have been laid down for the State Electricity Boards. Thirdly, the water-rates should be revised upwards so as to cover in full the maintenance charges of irrigation works and only the excess above that level should be allowed to be treated as additional resource mobilisation for the Plan by the States. Fourthly, the substantial increase allowed by the Commission under the Head '64—Famine Relief' carries with it the recommendation that any *ad hoc* assistance to be provided by the Centre to the State for drought relief or flood control over and above the allowed amount should be adjusted against the ceiling of Central assistance for the Plan.

### PAY COMMITTEE

A Pay Committee was appointed in 1973 in accordance with the decision of previous Ministry. The Committee is nearing the end of its labours and is expected to submit the report before the end of the month. Pending the receipt of the recommendations of this Committee, the Government have always considered the grievances of the employees

sympathetically and found appropriate solutions within the existing financial and other constraints. During the year the following steps have been taken to ameliorate the economic and service conditions of the State Government employees:—

- (i) Grant of additional dearness allowance to the State Government employees drawing pay below Rs. 500 per month with effect from the 1st June 1973 and the 1st November 1973 conforming to the rates of dearness allowance granted by the Central Government to their employees in the similar pay ranges.
- (ii) Grant of benefit of encashment of earned leave up to a period of 30 days subject to certain conditions.
- (iii) Introduction of a scheme of Group Insurance of all Government employees whereby the lives of the employees have been insured for amounts varying from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 according to the pay ranges on payment of a nominal premium ranging from Rs. 2.80 to Rs. 10.15 per annum per employee on a voluntary basis.
- (iv) Raising the level of minimum emoluments (including D. A. and A. D. A.) of a Government employee to Rs. 180 per month from existing level of Rs. 159 per month as a step towards reducing the disparity between highest and the lowest paid employees and ameliorating the hardship of the low paid employees on account of the rise in prices.
- (v) Grant of house-rent at the rate of 5 per cent of the basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 to all State Government employees drawing a basic pay up to Rs. 500 residing in the towns of Cuttack, Rourkela, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar, Puri and Sambalpur and who have not been provided with Government accommodation.

#### FIFTH PLAN

The Government had initially presented to the Planning Commission a draft Fifth Plan for Rs. 836.09 crores including a minimum needs programme of Rs. 216.11 crores. Discussions were held at various levels between the representatives of the State Government and the Planning Commission. The Commission have since indicated a tentative outlay of Rs. 567.00 crores including Rs. 149.38 crores for the minimum needs

## BUILD..

programme. This tentative State plan outlay is expected to be supplemented by a separate sub-plan for tribal areas and substantial investment in the Central Sector as well as by the financing institutions. Appropriate policies and institutional frame-work such as the Lift Irrigation Corporation are being worked out so that maximum advantage is taken of the resources available from the financing institutions.

Although the final size of the Fifth Plan is yet to be fixed, the outlay for the Annual Plan, 1974-75 which happens to be the first year of the Fifth Plan, has already been finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission. The Annual Plan for 1974-75 will have a total outlay of Rs. 71.29 crores including Rs. 13.21 crores for the minimum needs programme. As much as Rs. 25.78 crores has been earmarked for development of Agriculture and allied activities and Irrigation facilities in the State. Power development for which a sum of Rs. 22.25 crores has been earmarked, gets the next priority. Under the minimum needs programme, social consumption facilities in the sphere of elementary education, rural roads, nutrition, house sites for the rural landless etc., will be provided to persons living in the rural areas, particularly those at the low end of the poverty line. The Annual Plan for 1974-75 will initiate a process of development which will be further continued during the remaining years of the Fifth Plan. The final figure is expected to be known after the Country's Fifth Plan is finalised and the principles governing distribution of Central assistance to the States are settled by the National Development Council.

## EMPLOYMENT

The Government attach great importance to schemes for generating employment particularly among the educated. During 1973-74, an amount of Rs. 280 lakhs was provided under half-a-million jobs programme. 10,902 educated persons have been provided employment under this programme through training and self-employment schemes. This includes 113 doctors, 68 engineers, 85 diploma holders, 52 post-graduates, 361 graduates and 10,223 matriculates. An amount of Rs. 92 lakhs was allocated by the Planning Commission under Special Employment Programme. Employment was provided to 1,416 persons. This includes 208 graduate engineers, 344 diploma holders, 29 graduates and 835 matriculates and other unskilled workers.

## LAND REFORMS

No programme of social and economic development can be successful unless, in a basically agrarian economy like ours, progressive land reform measures are adopted. With this end in view, the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 has been enacted as a Presidential Act and has been enforced throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1973. This has been acclaimed as one of the most progressive land reform measures in the country on the basis of which and supplemented by other measures the Government intend to bring about a more radical transformation in the agrarian economy.

The Orissa Estate Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1974 which has come into force with effect from the 26th February 1974 achieves the twin objective of benefiting the rayats and tenants in the subsisting estates and conferring adequate concessions on the religious institutions for observance of their traditional rites. In pursuance of this Amendment Act, the State Government have abolished the intermediary interests in respect of all subsisting estates.

Steps have also been taken to distribute agricultural and homestead lands to the landless people especially to the Adivasis and Harijans. In the year 1973-74 (till the end of January, 1974), a total area of over 92,300 acres was distributed among 79,133 landless people. The Government have also fixed a target of 2 lakhs acres to be distributed among the landless in the year 1974-75.

## WELFARE OF THE WEAKER SECTIONS

The Government have given special attention to the amelioration of the conditions of the Schedule Castes and Tribes. During 1973-74, efforts were made to strengthen and intensify the supplemental schemes under the backward classes sector. Besides, at the instance of the Planning Commission a special sub-plan for tribal areas has been prepared and sent to the Government of India for additional assistance. On the basis of the guidelines given by the Planning Commission steps are being taken to revise this sub-plan as well as take up preparation of integrated area development programme. Encouraged by the success of the Parlakimedi and Gunupur Tribal Development Agencies two more Tribal Development Agencies have been sanctioned by the Government of India. Prime

Minister inaugurated the Agency for Juangpirh and Bhuyanpirh areas in Keonjhar on the 17th October 1973. Another Agency at Balliguda in Phulbani district has already been approved by the Government of India. To protect the tribals from exploitation by money-lenders and to give them a fair price for the forest-produce sold by them, a few purchase, sale and fair price shops were started some years back. During 1973-74, the activities have been intensified under the Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society by taking full advantage of the institutional finance. The State Government have already stood guarantee for a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs for this society from the Orissa State Co-operative Bank. Although current year's procurement season is not yet over, the turnover of this society has already exceeded Rs. 1 crore. More than 240 fair price shops are being run by this society in the most interior areas. Rice is being made available at controlled price through these fair price shops. Special schemes for processing and manufacture of brooms, baskets, mats and khali leaves and setting up vegetable oil industries have been taken in collaboration with Khadi and Village Industries Board with the primary object of providing employment to the tribals. A provision of Rs. 2.11 lakhs was made in the budget of 1973-74 for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 21 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of 1,050 houses in 314 Jayanti villages of the State at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per house for Harijans who are engaged in unclean occupation or who are landless labourers. With a view to safeguard the prospects of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the services, the Government have issued instructions to have reservations in promotions. In order to protect the tribals from exploitation by the liquor vendors, the Government have decided to abolish the outstill shops in 75 tribal pockets in the scheduled districts of Koraput, Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj as well as in the district of Keonjhar with effect from the 1st April 1974. This programme of closure of outstill shops will be extended to other areas in the succeeding years.

### INDUSTRIALISATION

Much of the economic strength of the State lies in industrialisation based on its mineral wealth. The Sukinda Nickel Project has been sanctioned for an outlay of Rs. 40 crores. It is hoped that the Sargipalli Lead Project and Malangtoli Iron-Ore Project which are under investigation will soon be taken up. A Ferro-Vanadium Plant in Mayurbhanj and extraction of minerals including atomic minerals from sands around Gopalpur by the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., are also being taken up. The

first phase of the Mechanised Ore Handling Plant of Orissa Mining Corporation at Daitari Mines has been completed. This would step up the production from 3 lakh tonnes to 8 lakh tonnes per year. The Corporation has recently launched exploration programme for exploitation of the iron-ore reserves of the Gandhamardan hills of Keonjhar district.

The Government have been making serious efforts to foster a proper climate in which industries can develop in the State. The State Government have taken steps to revive Cotton Mills with the assistance of the National Textile Corporation. A Corporation called the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation meant to provide necessary technical and financial assistance to the entrepreneurs to enable them to establish large and medium industries in the State has started functioning. The State Government have also taken up a programme of construction of Industrial Estates and development of infrastructure facilities with a view to promote small-scale industries. It is proposed to take up a number of industries namely Paper Plant, Tyre and Tube Plant, Jute Mill, Chrome Chemicals, Ingot Casting Plant, expansion of Hira Cement Works and of Kalinga Iron Works. One industrial licence and 12 letters of intent including 4 to the Industrial Development Corporation have been received in the past one year. The letters of intent issued to the Industrial Development Corporation are for a Manganese Dioxide Plant, a Refractory Plant, a Jute Mill in Dhanmandal and a Caustic Soda Plant in Gopalpur area. A decision has been taken to establish a Film Development Corporation to assist the local entrepreneurs to produce films in Oriya. A Food Craft Institute has been set up at Bhubaneswar to provide certificate courses in different crafts relating to hotel and catering industries. Government have also opened a diploma course in management and accountancy in the College of Accountancy and Management Studies, Cuttack with a view to impart necessary training to young men and women to take up responsible jobs in industries.

The Balimela-Talcher transmission line is scheduled to be completed by the end of June 1974. Preliminary work for 2 major power stations, Talcher Thermal Expansion with an installed capacity of 220 MW and Rengali Hydroelectric Power Station, initially sanctioned with installed capacity of 100 MW have already been started in the year 1973-74. Planning Commission have agreed for an outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs for Talcher Thermal Expansion and Rs. 100 lakhs for Rengali Power Station for 1974-75. The Upper Kolab Power Station (240 MW) has also been provided in the Fifth Plan. A scheme has been worked out for assistance from

## BUILD..

the World Bank for a loan of Rs. 932 lakhs for extension of transmission and distribution lines covering a length of 1, 174 Kms. of Extra High Tension lines. Besides substantial assistance is excepted from Rural Electrification Corporation for transmission scheme. The programme for 1974-75 under Rural Electrification is to electrify 3,000 villages and energise 2,500 pumps, with a total outlay of Rs. 11,50 lakhs.

## KENDU LEAF TRADE

In pursuance of a decision of the previous Government to nationalise the Kendu leaf trade, the Government took up a joint scheme from the 1st of January, 1973, entrusting the production and processing of Kendu leaf to the Forest Department and the marketing to the Orissa Forest Corporation. The gross value of the sale of Kendu leaf realised by the Forest Corporation till the 28th February 1974 is Rs. 5.78 crores, including Rs. 83 lakhs earned by sale of leaves to Sri Lanka. Out of this they have paid a sum of Rs. 4.8 crores to the State Government towards royalty, collection and processing. Further payments would be made to the State Government in instalments. The scheme will be continued in 1974 and Government hope that this will ensure proper price to the growers and fair wages to the pluckers without affecting the revenue of the State.

## HEALTH

As regards the programme for health, the emphasis during the current year has been on strengthening the rural health services. With the appointment of additional 140 Assistant Surgeons there is no Public Health Centre left in the State without a Medical Officer. In a number of Public Health Centres two Medical Officers have also been posted. In all the outlying hospitals and dispensaries, doctors have been posted. During 1974-75 medicines and diet grants for the Public Health Centres are being augmented with an outlay of Rs. 25.12 lakhs. It is our endeavour to establish more sub-centres under each Public Health Centre in the hilly areas to intensify the health services. The ultimate object is to achieve the minimum programme of providing a dispensary to every 4,000 population in the rural areas. We have also extended specialist services to the district headquarters hospitals and this programme will be further expanded during the next year. It has been decided to set up a Cancer Institute in the State for providing better facilities in this field. The emoluments of junior doctors consisting of House



staff, Resident House staff and non-Government Post-Graduate students and the facilities provided for them have been enhanced. With this Government hope that the quality of training provided in the Medical Colleges as well as the facilities for the patients will improve considerably.

## EDUCATION

In accordance with the declared national policy the main thrust of the Fifth Plan is on elementary education with special attention to provide such facilities in the backward areas of the State. The objective of the Plan is to ensure enrolment of Rs. 78.3 per cent children in the age group of 6 to 11 and 28.7 per cent in the age group of 11 to 14. Under minimum needs programme it is proposed to open 5,000 primary schools to provide free education to students in the age group of 6 to 11. Of these primary schools 4,000 will be set up in the backward areas. During 1974-75 it is proposed to appoint 2,000 teachers to cope with this programme. Besides 2,965 new middle schools will also be opened during the Fifth Plan with particular emphasis in the backward areas. 750 middle schools will be opened during 1974-75. Necessary emphasis has been laid on expansion of training facilities to the teachers, strengthening of administration, improved production and supplying nationalised text-books, offering of incentives like free uniform, supply of mid-day meals, reading and writing materials to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children. In the field of higher education the emphasis during the Fifth Plan is mainly on qualitative expansion and consolidating the existing facilities with emphasis on job oriented courses. With a view to achieve the targets and objectives of the Fifth Plan it is proposed to streamline the educational administration and strengthen the inspectorate.

To improve the condition of the local bodies in the State, a Municipal Finance Commission has been set up to examine and recommend to the State Government ways and means to improve the finances of the Urban Local Bodies.

It has been decided to set up a Transport Corporation with a view to strengthen and expand the Transport Services by availing of institutional finance.

In view of the Cultural heritage of the State as well as the great tourist potential, a new "Department of Cultural Affairs and Tourism" has

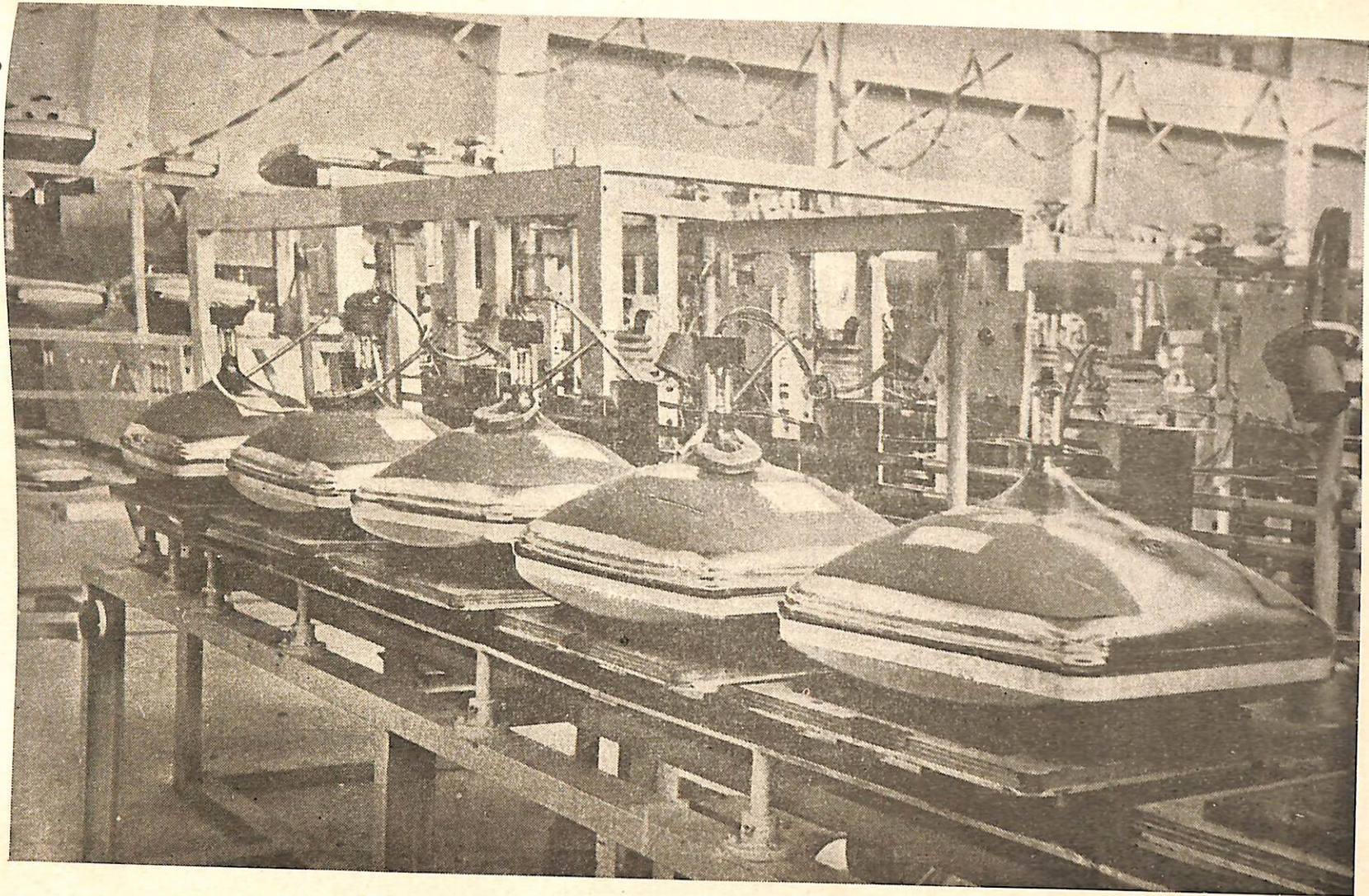
been set up to give exclusive attention to these two subjects which have immense scope for future development in Orissa.

As this will be a short session, legislative measures of urgent nature will only come up for consideration such as :

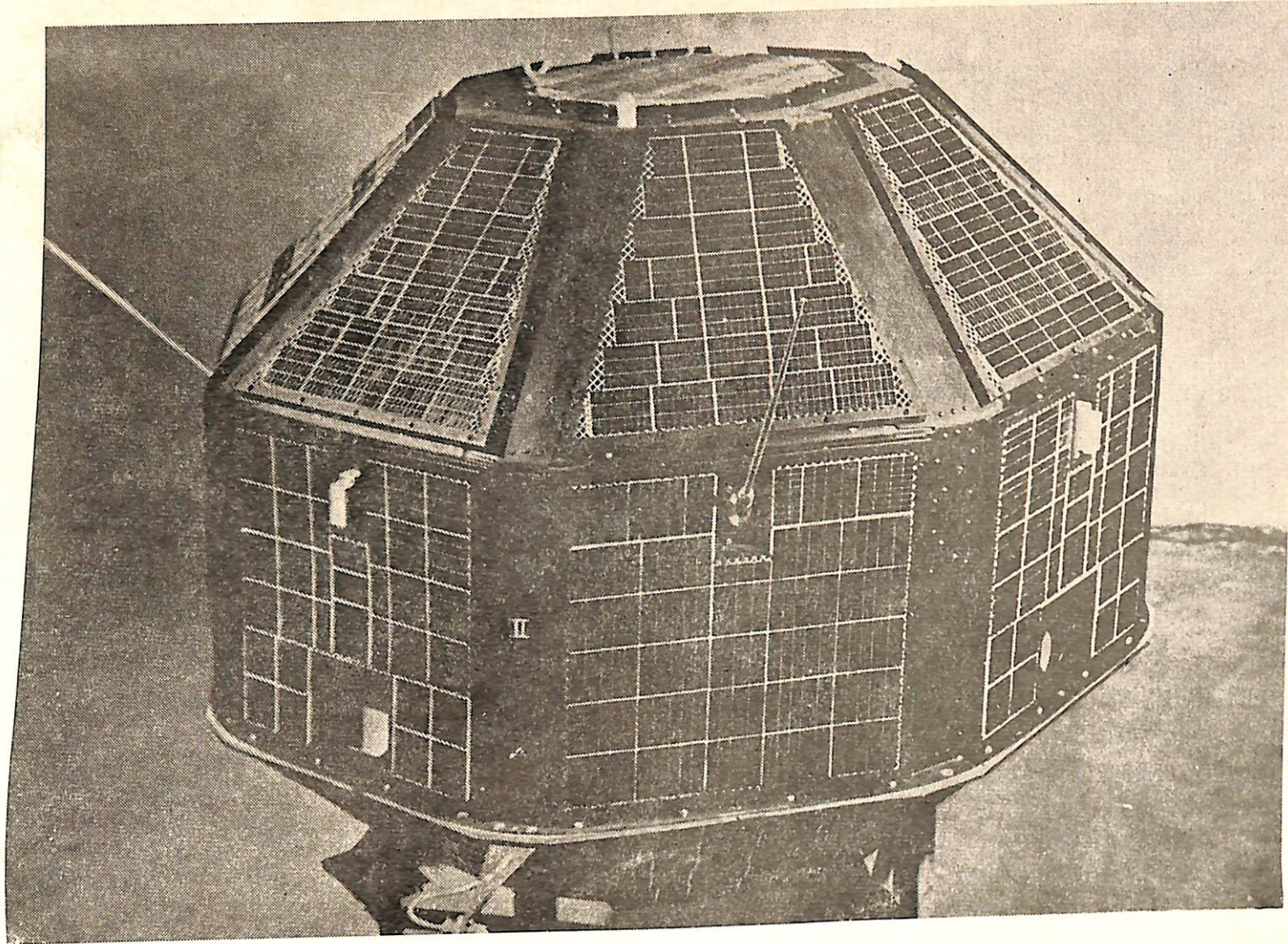
(1) The Orissa Homeopathic (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1973.

(2) Resolution adopting The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

It will be the endeavour of the Government to bring about all-round development in the State which is so rich in its natural endowments and human resources and yet continues to be one of the poorest States in the country. To achieve this object a minimum programme could be worked out in respect of education, health, housing, communications and drinking water and implemented during the next five years.



Ageing operation of the T. V. Picture Tube



The satellite model

ORISSA:

## A NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

On April 1, 1936, Orissa became a separate State and merged in the mainstream of national life. April 1, which is being observed as 'Orissa Day' throughout the State, coincides this year with the visit of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for laying the foundation stone of the Rs. 250 crore Fertilizer Plant at Paradip. The Day also witnesses the inauguration by the Prime Minister of a revolutionary programme of distribution of 2 lakh acres of land to the landless in the State.

To most of our people, the story of the post-independent Orissa has been that of a long-spell of struggle against neglect and backwardness. There is no denying the fact that the majority of the people in Orissa still live below the poverty line and the efforts made in the four successive Five-Year Plans to ameliorate their conditions have been inadequate in the face of the increasing problems of a under-developed State like Orissa. Frequent natural calamities, want of proper exploitation of natural resources, and above all, continued political instability, have all played havoc on the State's economy and progress. Added to this, were the national phenomena of price-rise shortages and production break-down in many spheres. The cumulative effect of these factors on the suffering masses of Orissa can easily be imagined.

## THE CHALLENGE

What apparently a problem-ridden State like Orissa needed at this critical juncture was determined efforts not only to set in motion a realistic programme for all-round development but also to ensure people's co-operation in these efforts. It was also of paramount importance that the government machinery should go about in right earnest implementing the policies and programmes aimed at fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of the people. Rightly, therefore, immediately on assuming office as Orissa's Chief minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, came out with a challenge to the State Administration : the challenge to draw up a time-bound programme for fulfilling the commitments given to the people. She declared that the main task before the Government was to pay greater attention to the poor and the down-trodden.

## REALISTIC MEASURES

When the new ministry was sworn in on March 6, 1974, it was confronted with a host of problems in different spheres requiring immediate attention. While the solution of most of these problems depended on availability of additional resources, the Government adopted a realistic approach in dealing with them effectively. But at the same time it did not lose sight of its cherished ideals for ameliorating the economic conditions of the people. As a vital step towards achieving its goal, the Government have stepped to implement the land reforms measures and to develop industrial sector for providing employment opportunities.

## HISTORIC LAND REFORMS

The historic Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, which came into force from October 2, 1973, is regarded as a radical step towards ushering in an era of socialism in the State. Under the measure, each family of five members is entitled to own not more than ten acres of first, 15 acres of second, 30 acres of third and 45 acres of fourth-class lands. On February 26, 1974, abolition of all intermediary interest in lands was also complete. All these measures have laid the foundation of yet another revolutionary measure-distribution of lands to the poor and the landless.

## LAND FOR THE LANDLESS

The measure has benefited as many as 1,40,155 landless persons, including 31,744 Adivasis and 66,967 Harijans, to whom 1 lakh 58 thousand acres of lands were distributed during the period between July, 1972 and August, 1973. As a part of its programme to improve the lot of the poverty-stricken Adivasis, Harijans and other poorer sections of the people in Orissa, the State Government has intensified its programme of distribution of lands to the landless. According to the programme, 2 lakh acres of lands will be distributed during the period between April, 1974 and March, 1975. All these lands will be given free of any salami or registration fee. It has been decided that these Adivasis and Harijans having less than five acres and others possessing less than two acres will be considered landless.

## WHAT LAND MEANS TO THE POOR

The land distribution programme of the Government has been characterised as distribution of poverty by a section of people. But the Chief Minister has correctly analysed it and said that her Government was intensifying the land distribution programme not because it would remove poverty overnight, but because it would give a sense of possession and self-confidence to the poorer sections. It was an integral part of several other schemes to ameliorate the conditions of the vast majority of poorer sections.

## INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

While the programme of land distribution is certain to bring about a psychological as well as economic improvement among the poorer section of the people, expansion of industrial section still remains to be the only answer to the problem of providing employment to the ever increasing number of the unemployed in the State. It is, therefore, urgent that the various industries in the public sector should be worked out without any delay. True to the commitment made by the Government in the direction, the fertilizer plant at Paradip is now a reality.

## A BIG NEW PROJECT FOR ORISSA

The gigantic fertilizer project, for which the foundation stone has been laid at Paradip by the Prime Minister, is one of the five public

sector projects envisaged in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The magnitude of this project can be well appreciated by the fact that the investment of this project will be of the order of Rs. 250 crores and, when completed, it will annually produce nearly one and a half million tonnes of finished fertilizers. The plant's location on the coast will be ideal for production of phosphatic fertilizers for which the country has to still import rock phosphate and sulphur.

The Pradip Plant, like the other similar projects undertaken by the Fertilizer Corporation of India in the State and elsewhere in the country, will open up possibilities for ancillary and auxiliary industries in the years to come. By-products gypsum and flourine compounds will be available to encourage building ancillary industries. The ancillary industries apart, proposal for setting up a soda ash plant of 400 tonnes daily and ammonium chloride plant of 400 tonnes daily as either a part of or an adjunct to the fertilizer project, is also one of the developments to take place. This will make available to region the much-needed soda ash. By the end of the Fifth Plan, a large percentage of F. C. I.'s production will be in Orissa. The importance of the Pradip Fertilizer Project cannot be over-emphasised when one considers that Pradip alone can contribute enough fertilizer for raising an additional 7.5 million tonnes of foodgrains annually.

### THE GREEN SIGNAL

Evidently, the programme of land distribution and the setting up of a gigantic fertilizer plant together are bound to herald a new era of prosperity in Orissa, a prosperity which had hitherto been a dream to our people. This will go a long way in intensifying the green revolution in Orissa's vast rural areas and increasing production of foodgrains. The Prime Minister's visit to Orissa on April 1, therefore, symbolises the fulfilment of a long-cherished dream of the people of Orissa.

### TOWARDS A NEW DESTINY

It is one thing to dream and achievement, but quite another to translate the dream into reality. It is the ever-widening gap between the hopes and aspirations on one hand and their physical realisation on the other which has continued to hinder the progress of Orissa at all times since the day she came into being. Orissa has everything that is needed to raise her from the state of age-old poverty and backwardness. Only a realistic approach to her problems and determined efforts to solve them effectively can shape her destiny and fulfil the hopes and aspirations of her people.



## THE ORIYA JATRA: A VIEW

I. K. Sukla

The Oriya Samaj, Delhi, presented on February 20, in its BASANTOSAB, among other things, the traditional dance-drama on 'Hiranya Kashipu' by the peoples' poet, Baishnaba Pani (1882—1956), in a manner that has compeled not only admiration but some serious notice as well. That he was alive until only 18 years ago took his GEETI-NATYAS to the remote rural corners throughout Orissa, that he was a dramatist of high order with a scholarly background, a performing artist himself, and immensely popular with audiences, necessitate a close, if not here into the corpus of his writings, at least into the operatic form which owes, in a good measure, its popularity to his writings and performances. His themes from Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas were enriched by his diction. His dialogues had grace and grandeur, his songs were musically catching.

Even a cursory look brings to surface the Oriya Jatra's divergences from its Bengali counterpart. The Bengal Jatra has more drama and more techniques in it, and would appear comparatively more evolved in a sophistication of sorts. The Oriya Variant remains more folkoy, and technique-wise, more modest, which is what makes it significant as a form of popular entertainment.

The striking economy of stage properties is its first commendable point. Without any aids like throne, a garden, and such like items, painted on a scene or stimulated with physical representations, the audience is credited with imagination enough to supply these and regard the stage equipped thus. This being left to the audience, the spectator becomes creatively alert and participant, and continues in this engaged role to be a part of the drama. This does not mean that he is rendered from a passive human spectator into a passive item of inanimate stage property. Instead, he becomes more fully and intimately involved in the opera as a participatory agent, enacting while enjoying the drama, and letting the latter extend to and envelope him.

The dialogue in verse, and stychomythia, are the other items of economy and heightened emotion, the accompanying music and occasional chorus from the orchestra significantly stimulating the process. The king wearing the shoes, and others without it, mark their ranks; and such pointers are not missed by the audience. The stylized action of juxtaposed walking, i.e., two characters exchanging their positions to deliver their lines, is an imaginative hat-trick. Dance movements thrown in now and then (Narada) maintain a semblance of abandon within rhythm-regulated constraints.

The second distinction of the Oriya Geetinatya is its economy in terms of time and energy. After saying their lines the characters disappear from the stage and walk away into the wings. (Remakolly, again, the stage has, for most of the time, only one or two characters on it, with the audience's attention diverted to them and their doings). They thus get time to rest their nerves and muscles and recoup them for subsequent put-ons of emotion. On the stage, having delivered themselves of their lines with appropriate gestures, the characters judiciously doff these to resume only with the next speech. This allows relaxation for the facial contortions and relief for the taut muscles and nerves. Thus, actors manage to remain in trim and can be had for another show after perhaps just an hour or so. That is, in a day, more than one show is possible. This would not mean much physical strain for the Jatra party. The multiple female roles can be enacted by just one or two for they have not to remain on the stage all the while. The witty fat jester is another, though critical, contrivance for the emotional relief of the audience. So, is part of the music. That the jester moves to a musical rhythm is a pleasant virtuosity, adding much to hilarity.

With these as assets the Oriya Jatra lends itself more readily to exploitation as a mass medium of artistic entertainment. If Mythology can be the source of themes popular with the people, History-past and present—can as well find the operas quite as richly. The current history would need no exertion for the mind. The audience can identify the character types and recognize the verisimilitude of events far more readily. Some of the actors can play a multiplicity of roles utilising the time-lag between their appearance. The whistle, ushering the actors on to the stage every time they enter, is a good device to alert the audiences too. The section constituting the orchestra can be big or small, bare or elaborate.

This roster of advantages highlights the rich potential of Oriya Jatra. Within Orissa, it can draw on the local folklore and immediate incidents affecting the people. Outside the state, it can easily adopt its repertoire to other demands, if any. It may not have to, many a time. For those who believe in mass entertainment and mass enlightenment, this Jatra offers a viable medium, which, for its modesty, can be easily adopted, and oriented to cultural purposes. Art with a message can mobilize masses more effectively than treatises. Oriya Jatra is a popular art form, bearing the stamp of a people's genius, and yet universally useful, in that, after all, all humanity suffers from the same travails and shares the same talents.

Besides Bengal Jatra which is quite rich with its own tradition and innovations of late, the Oriya Jatra can well be tried for the revolutionary drama, and it can well be exploited as a powerful vehicle of mass mobilization in India where illiteracy and lack of means are all pervasive. With the AIR and TV having been for the most part reduced to handmaids of the rulers, it is these popular and traditional modes of pleasure and propaganda which, in the days to come, will have to be increasingly resorted to in the service of the masses, the wretched of India, who can't reach the air-conditioned urban auditoriums and the plethora of arabesque esoteric experiments in progress there, blessed with benign patronage of the Establishment.

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## ORISSA OF TOMORROW

April 1, 1936, Orissa became a separate State. By 1949, 26 princely States merged in Orissa. With its rich wealth of natural resources, land, forests, water, minerals and a long sea coast, it is poor. But with larger central assistance, time-bound programmes and programmes priorities, Orissa enters a new era of development—opportunities of employment, more production of consumer goods, food production, reduction of economic disparities etc.

Population of Orissa increased from 175.49 lakhs in 1961 to 219.5 lakhs in 1971 recording a growth rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. Of this, workers constituted 31.22 per cent whereas the equivalent figure was 43.66 per cent in 1961. Of the total working force in the State, 79.59 per cent were engaged in agriculture and allied activities whereas a little more than 20 per cent in non-agricultural occupations. The mining and manufacturing sectors provided employment to only 6.67 per cent of the total working force.

In the Plan Five period (1974-1975 to 1978-1979) employment opportunities is to be provided to 39.40 lakhs.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACK DROP

Orissa's backwardness in the midst of rich natural resources is a paradox. Appropriately it is an experience that availability of resources does not lead to economic change. Rational utilisation of available resources, of technology and skills in production as also the level of investment of capital can remove backwardness. Orissa's Plan Five aims at bringing about a higher degree of rational utilisation of existing resources to initiate a process of development. That will raise the living standards and offer opportunities for a richer life to the people.

The State and *per capita* income of Orissa at current and constant prices (1960-1961) was Rs. 22,771 lakhs and Rs. 155.43 respectively in 1950-1951. According to quick estimate, Orissa's State and *per capita* income at constant prices (1960-1961) was Rs. 50,049 lakhs and Rs. 253.40 respectively in 1971-1972.

Nearly 64 per cent of Orissa's population live below the poverty line on the eve of the Plan Five. It is needless to mention that the Plan Five aiming at removal of poverty has to make substantial efforts for tackling the problem of absolute poverty.

Unemployment and under-employment are some of the major symptoms of the problem of poverty.

Thus Orissa presents the problem of a typical low income economy. Removal of poverty is the first objective for tomorrow with a heavy stress on creation of employment opportunities in all sectors. This objective however can not be achieved in isolation. Development in various sectors of economy—agriculture, industry, mining and development infrastructure facilities. Such all-round development would promote wide employment and lead to production of consumer goods. Orissa's Plan Five along with the national planning process seeks to achieve these goals.

## THE NEW ERA

On October 2, 1973, the radical land Reforms came into force fixing land ceilings. Under the measure, each family of five members is entitled to own ten acres of first, 15 acres of second, 30 acres of third and 45 acres of fourth class land. The estimated two lakh acres of surplus land will be distributed among the landless persons and backward people.

On February 26, 1974, Zamindari Abolition was completed in Orissa. The largest Ekhrajat Mahal of Lord Jagannath Temple was taken over by the State Government along with 4,25,760 Zamindaries. Thus all the intermediaries were abolished which started in 1951.

So far, more than 92,300 acres of land have been distributed among the landless. During April 1, 1974 and March 31, 1975, two lakhs acres will be distributed among the landless.

Flood control is the most urgent need to protect the vast extent of damage to agricultural properties. Second to Hirakud Dam, the Prime Minister, Smt, Indira Gandhi laid the foundation of the Rengali Multi-Purpose Dam on the Brahmani to protect Rs. 6 crore worth of property annually on December 23, 1973. The large Bhimkund will come on the Baitarani. These two projects will cost nearly Rs. 200 crore.

The Lift Irrigation Corporation established on July 1, 1973, has envisaged a Rs. 5 crore—programme for 1974-75 to irrigate 54,000 acres of land. So far, 20,000 wells have been dug. During the next two years, 35,000 wells at an expenditure of Rs. 8 crore would be dug for irrigation.

A master plan for optimum utilisation of water resources has been prepared giving special attention to drought-affected and backward areas.

State's Plan Five proposes to integrate all the irrigation systems. Location of medium, minor and lift irrigation projects will be dovetailed to each district. It envisages irrigating nearly 10.40 lakh hectares more than the Plan Four achievement.

### BETTER DEAL

Weaker sections of society will get pride of place during the Plan Five period. In addition to the two existing Tribal Development Agencies in the State, 15 more such agencies are proposed. Agriculture, roads, drinking water supply, minor irrigation, village industries and the like are attended to in the tribal areas through 75 Adivasi Development Blocks.

State's 1974-75 annual Plan of Rs 71.29 crore includes Rs. 13.21 crore under the minimum needs programme. This programme lays stress on provision of homestead plots, roads, primary education, etc. in villages. In 1974-75, under rural electrification programme, 3,000 villages are proposed to be covered. More than 2,500 lift irrigation points will be

energised. A cancer hospital is coming up. Of the 5,000 primary schools to be opened, 4,000 are to be set up in the under-developed areas. During the Plan Five, 2,965 Middle English School will be opened.

To strengthen the economic power, mineral-based industries like Sukinda Nickel, Sargipalli Lead and Malangtoli Iron Projects and Ferro-Vanadium Factory, have been undertaken. With the assistance of the National Textile Corporation, sick cotton mills have been energised. Small entrepreneurs are getting all possible assistance. Among other new industries to be opened, mention is to be made of the Jute Mill, Caustic Soda, Manganese Dioxide and Television factories.

A Film Promotion Corporation will be set up for assisting local entrepreneurs.

### MODERN TEMPLES

Paradip Port, Hindustan Steel Plant at Rourkela, Hirakud Dam at Sambalpur, MIG Factory at Koraput, Fertilizer Factories at Talcher and Rourkela and NBTE at Chilka are only a few milestones. The 180 Kms. Jakhpura-Banspani railway will usher in an era of progress in export of mineral ores. Cuttack-Paradip rail link is another landmark.

### PARADIP FERTILIZER

Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, while laying the foundation stone of the Paradip Port on January 3, 1963, wrote:

“Willed by the people, I commend you to this  
yet another national adventure”

And on this first day of April after a decade, Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, has laid the foundation of another national project to produce food for crops.

This 2483.6 million rupees project will be taken up by the Fertilizer Corporation of India during the Plan Five. Out of Rs. 2483.6 million, the foreign components will cost Rs. 573.9 million. The annual requirement of raw-materials for the project will be Rock Phosphate 9,89,000 tonnes, Sulphur 2,87,440 tonnes, Fuel Oil 3,88,910 tonnes and Muriate of Potash 2,58,000 tonnes. The project, after completion, will provide urea and urea mixed fertilizer. The annual production will be mixed fertilizer, DAP-urea 5,36,000 tonnes, mixed fertilizer 8,82,500 tonnes and urea 2,43,380 tonnes.

# RELIGION REALITY AND POLICE EFFICIENCY

S. S. Padhi

Religion is the ideal. Reality is only an attempt to reach the ideal. This attempt has continued and will probably continue as long as the world exists. If the ideal is reached the humanity, as we know, will cease to exist. For, I think, the perfect man will not eat, will not sleep, will not marry but will always remain in contemplation of the infinite and once this stage is reached by all human beings at a given time the humanity will soon cease to exist. Thus for the sake of the humanity, I think, God will never allow the reality reach the ideal state. A gap will remain so that each human being will be anxious to fill-up the gap. But once he traverses a certain distance though he will be applauded by others for the progress he has shown, he will himself find that he is still far from the ideal and thus there will be no rest for any man. I feel the definition of life is this 'perpetual restlessness'.

Most of the educated persons have gone into Government Services in this country. The reading public, I think, mostly falls within the rank of Government servants. Therefore, I would like to pose a problem to the Government servants particularly the Police regarding their



quest to reach the ideal. One thing is common to all Government servants i.e. disposal of files. Disposal of files means passing an order or recommending a certain solution to a problem. Surely, as quick the problem is solved the life's process of reaching the ideal is that quickly hastened. Though I am quoting P. M. Rule relating to correspondence this is applicable to all officers for any good thing spoken by any authority is applicable to all.

We know that all ethical values propounded by different religions are applicable to all religions. No religion has praised or condoned lying, stealing or adultery and it may be appreciated that all misconduct in the world are variation of the three vices of lying, stealing and adultery. A murder can be said to be stealing of life from a man's possession. Cheating always involve speaking lies. Rape and other sexual offences amount to adultery in a sense.

I am referring to the most common thing of Government work which is disposal of files and correspondence and quote here the Police-Manual provisions to make as introspect on our work.

1. In a letter each paragraph shall be numbered.
2. When information is urgently required but the urgency is not so great as to justify the use of the telegraph, the communication shall be issued in express letter. An officer receiving an express letter shall dispose of it with the same expedition as he would a telegram.
3. Signatures to public documents shall be clear and legible. All corrections shall be authenticated by the initial or signature of the officer signing the letter. All officers shall date all their signatures and initials.
4. All communications addressed by Police Officers of the State to Police Officers under a different Administration or Government, or to officer in a district of the State in which there is a different vernacular, shall be in English if not written in the language of the district to which they are sent.
5. Urgent orders and telegrams received from the I.-G's Office of D. I.-G's Office shall invariably be attended to at once, even if they cause some inconvenience.
6. No file shall deal with more than one subject.

RELIGION....

7. The clerk or officer to whom a paper is marked shall submit it in its file, as soon as possible, together with any other files, documents or references necessary for a proper consideration of the subject.

8. For minor communications, such as reminders, service post-cards shall be used.

9. To ensure punctuality and correspondence being brought up on the due date, the ministerial or other officer-in-charge of receipt and despatch registers shall prepare under the last entry a list in red ink, showing the number and date of each letter pending for over a week in case of the receipt register and for over a fortnight in case of the despatch register. The entries shall be carried forward week by week till the letters are finally disposed of. The Assitant or Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Inspector, the court officer or the officer-in-charge as the case may be, shall examine these lists at least once a week and pass orders against all pending items. The Superintendent, shall check pending lists at least once a month and pass orders against all pending items. The Superintendent, shall check pending lists at least once a month unless he deals with them himself, and Subdivisional Police Officers and Circle Inspectors shall exercise this check when they inspect Police-stations. Subdivisional Police Officers and Circle Inspectors when they inspect Police-stations or Court offices shall examine these registers to ensure that orders are being complied with.

10. Second and subsequent reminders should always be addressed to the officer by name.

11. Reminders received should not be sent into the office but should be retained by the Superintendent or Head of other Establishment, Assistant or Deputy Superintendent in charge of the office in his own possession until disposed of. They should be filled on a tag and the clerk concerned sent for to produce the file. Any orders passed should be entered on the file. When the matter has been disposed of, the reminder may then be placed on the file.

12. When a reminder is received and an early reply to the original letter is not likely, the reminder shall be answered, a post-card being used to communicate the interim reply.

Life is an interdependent force and no human being can be in watertight compartment. Every man's action gives a reaction on others. It is impossible to be perfectly healthy if the neighbours are unhealthy. It is impossible to be perfectly pure if many in the nation are impure. A combined effort to raise humanity to abridge the gap between the reality and religion should be made. One can start the efforts from today. I feel police who have this excellent provisions about how to deal with correspondence can lead the way to obtain the good will and admiration from other departments and public who also will surely not lag behind to help each other and help the country to march ahead through the future

#### FOREIGN YOUTH VISITING INDIA

The youth tourist traffic to India has gone up from 82,328 in 1970 to an estimated 1,29,000 in 1973. Last year's figure of 1,29,000 young tourist is 31.5 per cent of the total tourist visited this country.

During the 4th Plan period, a provision of Rs. 39 lakhs was made for construction of youth hostels and a chain of 15 such hostels is already, being put up at various tourists centres including Puri.

## Do You Know ?

### H. A. L. EXPORT EARNINGS UP

- \* The export earnings of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. increased from Rs. 11.27 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 19.89 lakhs in 1972-73.
- \* The earnings are expected to reach Rs. 32 lakhs in 1973-74 and Rs. 57 lakhs in 1974-75.
- \* The bulk of export earnings is from overhaul and repair of engines for foreign customers.
- \* Components of aero-engines and helicopters are also being exported.
- \* Plans are in hand to further diversify and increase.

# AERO MODELLING

When pioneers like Leonardo da Vinci first studied the problems of aeronautics around 1500 A. D. and Otto Lilienthal conducted his first glider flying experiments in 1895, no one did fore-see their far-reaching consequences. These experiments have made it possible today the tremendous developments for carrying millions of people in modern sophisticated aircrafts to different parts of world.

Shri S. patanaik  
B. J. B. College  
Bhubaneswar

This progress could be achieved due to hard work and painstaking experiments made on a small scale with aeromodels.

The importance of aero modelling was recognised during the development of space adventure. After the World War II, the people became more interested and enthusiastic over the preparation of small scale models of aeroplane which came to be known as Aeromodels.

Aero modelling came into India by two pioneers Late Mr. K. L. Roy and Mr. Jow Eanon in the year 1939. They shared their ideals and interests in modelling and constructed the first petrol engine model.

A new era in aero modelling began in India with the formation of the "Aero Modelling Association" at Calcutta in 1948.

After the formation of N. C. C., the executive body of N. C. C. under the chairmanship of the Director General of N. C. C. introduced Aero modelling as a subject to be taught to each of the N. C. C. Air Wing Cadets for acquiring adequate knowledge in Aeronautics. Aero modelling is also considered as an essential knowledge for defence service pilots.

Besides, the N. C. C. and defence services, there are several aero modelling clubs in our country which are engaged in preparing of the Aero models for benefit of their members.

In foreign countries like U. S. A. and Britain, the school students are trained in Aero modelling and competitions are organised every year to develop latent faculty of the students.

Aero modelling mainly consists of two branches—preparation of models and flying of these models. Aero models are prepared by using a special type of light wood and thin oiled paper called tissue paper coated with dope, a thin gum. Better type of models are prepared with accurate measurements, polishing the frame for aerofoil shape, covering the models with tissues papers and balancing it against the centre of gravity and centre of pressure.

The best performance of the aero models depend upon the good balanced construction of models, good engine and its fuel system.

The engine fitted to the models for flying purposes is either a small internal combustion engine having the capacity range 1 C. C. to 5 C. C. or by the radio transmitters. 50 per cent diesel, 50 per cent ether and 20 per cent castrol serves as fuel in engine system.

Aero models are categorised depending on their performance of flying with engine or without engine. The models which moves by the wind power and controlled by a long thread like the kite is commonly known as gliders. The engine models are of the four types (a) free fight which flies freely in the air and land by its ownself without any control in surface (b) control line which is controlled by a person with fero lines as it makes circles around the head of the controller (c) sea planes which have floats in its wings to move freely in water.

The most thrilling and romantic scene of flying models is the aerobatics of the control line models. The various types of aerobatics performed by the models are (1) wing over where the models climb vertically up and passes vertically over the head of the controller (2) loops in which models fly a path in vertically upwards and dives and retain the circular path again (3) inverted flight, models flies in the path of direction uproute to that of takeoff with normal altitude. (4) Figure of eight where models fly along a path in the form of figure eight.

Adequate knowledge in Aeronautics, principle of flight and regular practice in modelling make an aeromodeller perfect in aerobats. Aero modelling is an act which can be cultivated with patience and hard labour.

It has been proved that good aeromodeller becomes successful in flying if he takes it up as his career.

The days are not far-off, when we should think of extending Aero-modelling as a part of the curriculum of study in every school and college to train our young students in the elementary principles of aeronautics.

### SFDA/MFAL DIG OVER TWENTY THOUSAND WELLS IN ORISSA

The small Farmers Development Agency and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers projects operating in the five districts of Orissa have already dug 20,429 wells. Besides, setting up of 379 motor pumpsets, 245 minor irrigation works have been completed by the projects.

The programmes have also helped to set up 1,949 milch cattle units, 2,044 goaterly units and 355 poultry units in these areas. The total number of beneficiaries under all schemes is 75,958.

An amount of 276.33 lakh has been spent under the projects since its inception in the State.

# THE ROLE OF SMALL SAVINGS IN THE MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES

The main constraint of a developing economy like ours for embarking on any scheme of development is scarce capital resources. It is said by Prof. Rangur Nurkse that the essential problem of an underdeveloped economy is the problem of capital formation. Capital formation mainly depends on savings. Savings play an important role not only in developing an underdeveloped country but also in maintaining the levels of economic development.

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Savings in any country can be increased in three ways. Firstly it can be increased by the methods of capitalistic exploitation that is by paying workers less than their actual marginal productivity. In the second place, it can be increased by the socialistic or what they call Siberian process—where labour force is ruthlessly used by the State to increase the national savings. Lastly, the democratic process which is otherwise known as the voluntary savings. Given the Socio-Political frame-work we have to depend mainly on voluntary savings. Voluntary savings can be increased mainly by two methods. In the first place we have to check the savings which go into useless and undesirable forms and secondly,



by adopting measures to make positive increase in the volume of savings. In this connection a study undertaken by the U. N. observes-“ at present savings often takes useless or even harmful forms and that there is need to mobilise them in more suitable forms for use in economic development by furthering appropriate institutions”.

Saving mostly domestic saving in a poor country does not automatically flow into Capital market because of slow degree of industrialisation to tap the savings, investment of meagre saving in speculative trade giving higher margin of profit but which does not create any real capital and lastly because of dissipation of saving by purchase of luxury goods.

Viewed in this context saving in relation to economic development means something more than mere consuming. It suggests its proper utilisation for the formation of capital; especially the productive capital. There should be an adequate mechanism to ensure the flow of such savings to the investors. Here only emerges the importance of the movement of small savings in a developing country.

In a country like India the Small-Savings movement is becoming increasingly important for the following reasons:

- (a) India is now passing through a period of planned economic development which is by itself pro-inflationary. What is required here is to check undue consumption and channalise the savings into productive and priority sectors. Not only saving but institutionalisation of saving is necessary. Small savings movement will go a long-way to achieve this cherished goal.
- (b) The Small-savings movement in India has a peculiar feature. The provision here is that the proceeds from small savings are shared between the States and the Centre. Since 1970 the Central Government has evolved a new formula which provides that besides two thirds of net collection that the States at present are getting for every five per cent in excess of the national average of net to gross collections achieved, the State Government concerned would be eligible to get 2½% as additional loans. The repayment of loans is also spread over 25 years with a moratorium for the First Five Years. The larger the collections from a State, the higher will be the amount that will be returned to it by way of loan from the Centre. Thus, the sharing arrangement has some sort of

built in attraction for States to maximise collections from their respective areas.

- (c) Thirdly small-saving comes from the small savers. Had there not been such facilities then the money collected in the form of small-savings would have been frittered away by wasteful consumption.

The emerging pattern of investment in small savings among the various States indicate that while the big and the medium investors in the industrially more advanced States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal went on a big-way in favour of the postal certificates and those in agricultural States like Hariyana, Punjab, and U. P. seem to have concentrated on keeping the bulk of their savings in the form of deposits with Postal Savings Bank.

#### THE FACTORS THAT HINDER AND HELP THE MOVEMENT

It will not be out of place here to discuss the obstacles found in the way of mobilising small savings.

(1) The low level of income and poverty are the main obstacles for small savings. In case of India more than 60% of people live below the poverty line and as such this state of affairs is a great obstacle for promotion of saving.

(2) In underdeveloped countries like ours people prefer to purchase land, construct building, acquire precious metal than to save institutionally because those things add to their social prestige.

(3) Wide-spread illiteracy and consequent lack of foresight and people's attachment for cash also discourage saving movement.

(4) Existence of vast non-monetised sector is one of the fundamental obstacle for promotion of savings. A vast section of the people mainly living in rural areas and employed in agricultural sector has to do very little with money economy. Here saving in terms of money is out of question.

(5) Promotion of savings is affected by the siren songs of inflation. Saving itself is an antidote for inflation. But because of inflation and sudden erosion in the value of money the preference for real assests increases gradually. This reduces the desire of the people to save in terms of money.

(6) The Reserve Bank of India's study suggests that the premature encashment and frequent withdrawals defeat the very purpose of the

scheme. But these are the results of inflationary pressures. The level of saving in a country is generally influenced by their level of income both agricultural and industrial, rate of employment, percentage of literacy, rate of increase in population, level of prices and the promotional measures to popularise it.

### ORISSA'S ACHIEVEMENT

It is gratifying to note that in Orissa the target for small savings for the financial year 1972-73 has been exceeded. Though the target fixed was Rs. 4.5 crores, the collection in this regard has been Rs. 6.35 crores and Orissa has secured third place in the national scheme of collection.

If one considers the factors that hinder the growth of small savings one finds most of them are predominantly present in Orissa Economy. Large non-monetised sector even now exists in Orissa and the largest percentage of people below the poverty line inhabit in the State. Still then exceeding the target resounds to the credit of organisational machinery entrusted with the mobilisation of small savings.

If one reviews the situation in Orissa in the context of the factors that promote small savings certain interesting factors emerge.

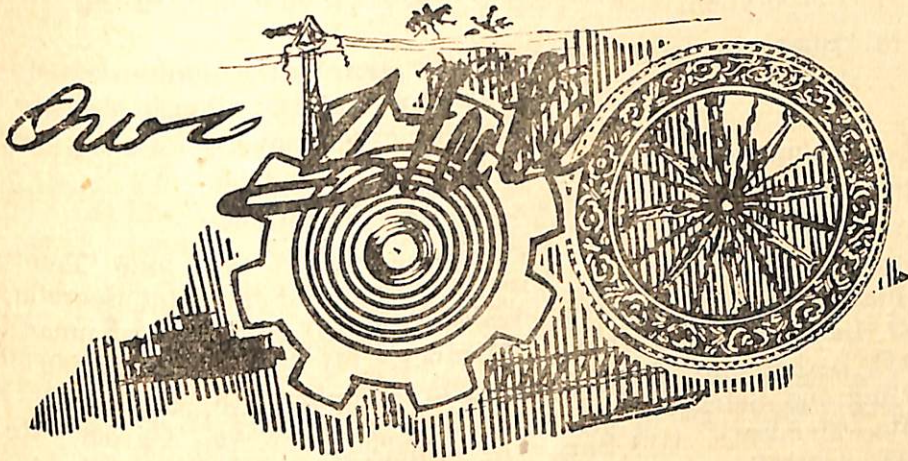
(a) Firstly when we analyse the district-wise break-up of the small savings we find that the highest collection has been made in the district of Sundargarh (Rs. 2,20,000000) and the second highest has been in the district of Cuttack. Here we find a co-relation between the degree of factory income, industrialisation and the collection of small saving. So with greater degree of Industrialisation in the State there will be more scope for mobilisation of savings.

(b) In the second place so far as gross value of agricultural output is concerned, Sambalpur ranks as the first but whereas target fixed for small saving is concerned, it occupies fifth position. This immediately gives us a conclusion that small savings drive in the district of Sambalpur has not been intensive and there is some scope to increase it there.

(c) So far as literacy in the State is concerned, 26.12% people are literate in the State. Among the districts the highest urban literacy rate is observed in the district of Puri (i.e. 57.61%). But when we see the co-relation between saving and the rate of literacy, Puri ranks third and Cuttack second. This gives us the impression that the small savings drive in the district of

Puri having highest urban literacy has not gained proper momentum.

- (d) In the district-wise rural and urban composition of population, the highest percentage of urban population is recorded in the district of Sundargarh which is mainly due to the development of Rourkela township in the last decade. Cuttack being the largest City, the population constitute on 5.07% of the district whereas the population of Rourkela City makes up 16.74% of the population of Sundargarh district. When we compare it with the growth of small savings it is the highest in Sundargarh district. So the growth of small savings is higher where there is more of urban population and less where there is less of urban population.
- (e) Among the districts when we find target fixed for small savings for the year 1972-73 and the target proposed for 1973-74, Phulbani has the lowest position. The target in (72-73) was Rs. 10 lakhs, whereas in (1973-74) it has been fixed at Rs. 5 lakhs. This is the district having the lowest number of people, lowest density of population and large number of tribal population. Here a segment of the economy of the district is non-monetised. Public education programme to educate the tribals for a monetised sector of the economy will be of immense help in mobilising savings.
- (f) It has been observed that the postal savings constitute the major portion of small savings in Orissa. With ramification of Postal savings facilities the small savings collections in the State will be accelerated. (ii) To encourage the States at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the total collection from small savings in the States should be given to the States in form of loans. (iii) As the mobilisation of savings depends on the degree of urbanisation and industrialisation of the State, Central investment in the State to tap its mineral and natural resources should be stepped up, (iv) Holding the price line is an essential condition for the growth of small savings. The State Government has limited responsibilities in this regard. Central Financial Policy should be so formulated that it will not hasten the process of inflation unduly, otherwise people will lose their faith on the monetary mechanism of the country and the growth of saving be it small or large, will be in doldrums.



## ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION IN ORISSA

The State Government were considering the question of forming a Road Transport Corporation in Orissa under the Road Transport Corporation Act in replacement of the existing State Transport Service for sometime past. After careful consideration of all aspects, Government have now decided to establish a Road Transport Corporation in the State, with effect from 1-5-1974 by transferring the assets and liabilities of the existing State Transport Undertaking to the said Corporation. With the formation of the Corporation, all the employees of the State Transport Undertaking working under the State Government will be transferred to the Corporation with the existing service conditions with a stipulation with their service conditions under the Corporation would not be less favourable than those existing under the State Government immediately before formation of the Corporation. Consequent on the formation of the Road Transport Corporation the following advantages will accrue:—

- (1) Institutional finance for expansion and intensification of road facilities to meet the demands of the travelling public will be available.
- (3) The Central Government will participate in the Capital of the Road Transport Corporation to the extent of 25 per cent of the

Capital transferred to the Corporation by the State Government on the date of formation of the Corporation and 50 per cent of new capital by the State Government after formation of the Corporation.

- (3) There will be flexibility in operation as the administration will vest on a Board which will take final and quick decision on matters affecting the changing needs of operating a big fleet on Commercial lines.

The Board will consists of six members as follows:—

- (1) Shri N. C. Behura, I.A.S., Secretary, Works and Transport Department—Chairman, (2) Shri S. D. Sen, O.F.S., Joint Secretary to Government, Finance Department—Member, (3) Shri Ajay Kumar Das, At/P.O. Baripada, Mayurbhanj—Member, (4) Shri Chittaranjan Das, At/P. O. Berhampur, District Ganjam—Member, (5) Shri S. N. Kar, Marketing and Sales Officer, South-Eastern Railways, Garden Reach, Calcutta—Member, ((6) Shri M. Bahadur, Additional F. A. and C. A. O., South-Eastern Railways, Calcutta—Member.

### ABOLITION OF TRUST ESTATES

In keeping with the National objectives to bring all royats directly under the State, the Government of Orissa have abolished all trust estates, with effect from 18-3-1974 by the enactment of the Orissa Estate Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1974. The mis-giving expressed in certain quarters to the effect that this will affect the Seva Puja of the religious institutions are totally unfounded. It is, however, considered necessary to enlighten the public on the implications of the enactment.

2. At the outset, a word about the background of the problem may be of relevance. All intermediary estates were abolished in the year 1951 except the trust estates. There were a few amendments to this Act subsequently. The 1974 Amendment Act abolished the trust estates. These trust estates include the estate of Lord Jagannath at Puri and other public trusts inside the State.

3. The benefits accruing on the trust estates may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) The estates had huge assets in shape of lands, tanks, etc. but were not getting the income which was due to them. Annuity to be paid by Government hereafter will assure their income.

- (2) The annuity will be equal to the net income of the deities in the pre-vesting year. All the assets of the deities will be taken into account in calculating the annuity. It is considered that this amount will be adequate in maintaining the religious rites.
- (3) In addition to the perpetual annuity the Amendment Act provides for further concession in favour of the deities. They are as follows:—
- (a) The trust estates will be settled with homestead lands and lands in their Khas possession.
  - (b) Further they will be settled with lands and tanks which were used by them for religious purposes before vesting.
  - (c) Government may also settle additional lands and buildings required for efficient management of the rites, within a period of three years.
  - (d) The personal service tenure holders will retain their jagir lands. This will help in an uninterrupted continuance of rites and rituals as before.
  - (e) The ceiling provisions of the Land Reforms Act will not apply to the Khas lands settled with the trusts.
  - (f) 70 per cent of the anticipated perpetual annuity could be paid as interim annuity if the amount of perpetual annuity is not determined within a year of vesting. This will ensure uninterrupted continuance of religious rites and functions.

4. The Temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri has been experiencing serious difficulties in the recovery of rent and cess from its rayats for the last 5 years. An arrear of about Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs has accumulated to be realised through Court action. Consequently litigations have increased and there has been heavy drain of expenditure on staff engaged in connection. The temple would be free now from the burden of maintenance of its collecting staff and will get perpetual annuity regularly from Government for continuing its religious rites. Thus, it is now in a more advantageous situation than ever before.

5. The benefits of the abolition of the trusts accruing on the rayats and tenants in the estates areas are—

(1) In conformity with the National policy, no intermediary would lie between the State and the rayat. The rayat now will be entitled to all benefits under all forms of tenancy reforms.

(2) The rayats under the trust estates so far were paying land revenue. They are now brought at par with others in the State and will be exempted from paying the land revenue.

6. The Government are conscious of the social importance of religious and public trusts and aware of their various obligations. Expedient steps are therefore being taken to settle their cases for settlement of land and payment of annuity. It is expected that in the existing socio-economic condition this will be to their maximum advantage and will also at the same time ensure the continuity of their traditional functions.

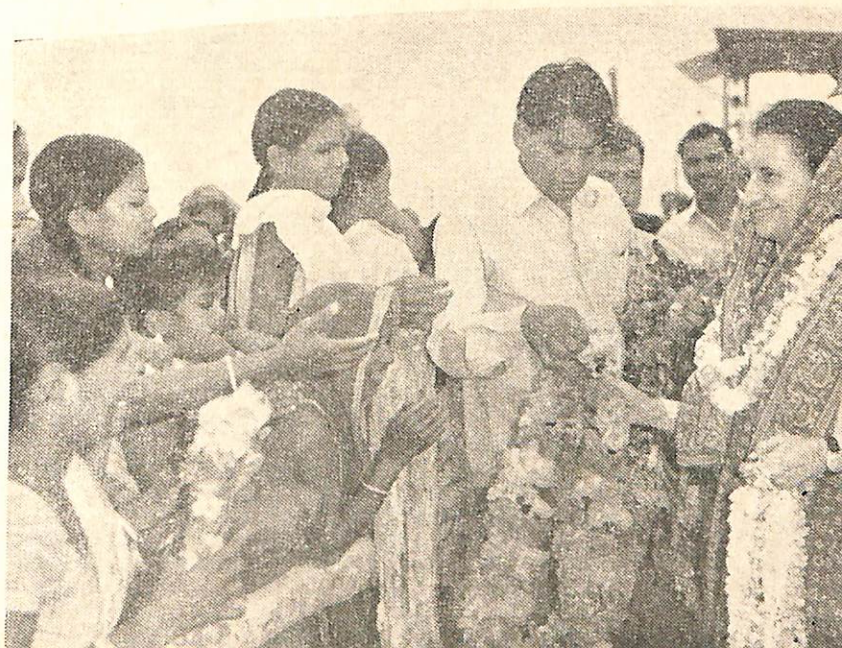




Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi addressing a big gathering at Paradeep after laying the foundation of the Fertiliser Project on April 1, 1974

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi at Paradeep





Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi distributed Pattas to the landless Adivasis and Harijans on April 1, 1974. Picture shows : Prime Minister Shrimati Gandhi and the Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy with the landless Adivasis and Harijans at Bhubaneswar

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Somnath Rath, Minister of State for Health and Urban Development receiving the Kerve National award for best performance in the field of family planning in Orissa for the year 1970-71 from Dr. Kar Singh, Union Health Minister at New Delhi





Chief Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy laid the Foundation of the Siminoi Powerloom Co-operative Society in Dhenkanal on April 2, 1974

## NEWS IN PICTURES



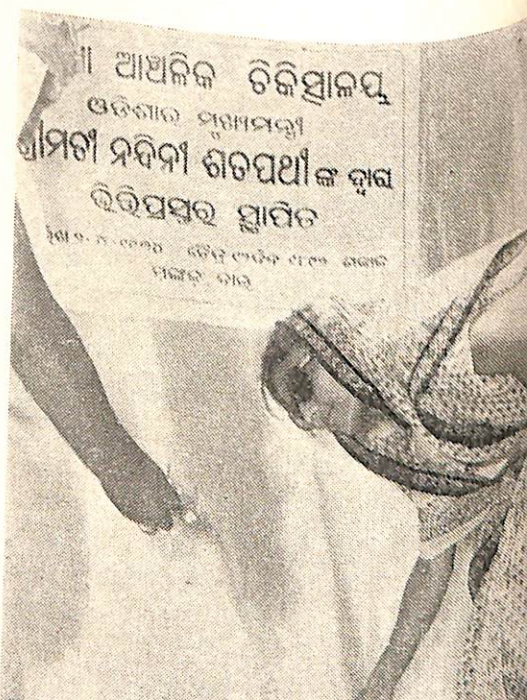
Shri B. B. Mishra, Director General, Central Reserve Police inaugurating the newly constructed 'Group Centre' at Bhubaneswar



Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa laying the foundation of the Lingaraj Law College at Berhampur on April 5, 1974

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa laying the foundation of the Medical Aid Centre building at Patia on April 2, 1974. The building will be constructed out of the funds raised by the people by blood donation





Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy inaugurating the Gandhi Auditorium at Bhatra in the outskirts of Sambalpur Town on April 11, 1974

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy laying foundation of the Kosala Sahitya Samaj Bhawan at Sambalpur on April 11, 1974





Shri D. L. Sekhar Deo, Minister of State for Irrigation and power distributed 354.80 acres of land to 134 Adivasis, 20 Harijans and 17 other landless people of Sundargarh District on April 2, 1974

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri J. N. Dasmohapatra, Education Minister, Orissa distributing certificates to artists who completed short-term Theatre Training Course in a valedictory function held at Rabindra Mandap on March 29, 1974





Shri Binayak Acharya, Minister for Finance & Excise addressing at the Foundation Day Ceremony of the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar on April 13, 1974

## NEWS IN PICTURES

The Chief Secretary of Orissa, Shri M. Ramakrishnayya addressing a meeting of Secretaries to Government and the Chairman and Mg. Directors of different Corporations on April 12, 1974 in the Secretariat Conference Hall





Shri Narayan Swain, Sarpanch, Khalarda of Barang Block receiving a cash award of Rs. 150 from Shri K. C. Lenka, Minister of State for Industries in the inaugural function of the savings fortnight at Barang on March 15, 1974

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri R. C. Patra, Labour Commissioner, Orissa presenting the Safety Shield to Mr. Banerjee Divi, Sectional Engineer of Rourkela Steel Plant on March 29, 1974 at a special function held in the office of the Labour Commissioner







ପାରାଦୀପ ସାର କାରଖାନା  
ପ୍ରଧାନ ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଇନ୍ଦିରା ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା  
ଭୂମି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ପ୍ରାପିତ

ଚୈତ୍ର ୧୯, ୧୩୮୧ ସାଲ, ଅପ୍ରେଲ ୧, ୧୯୭୪

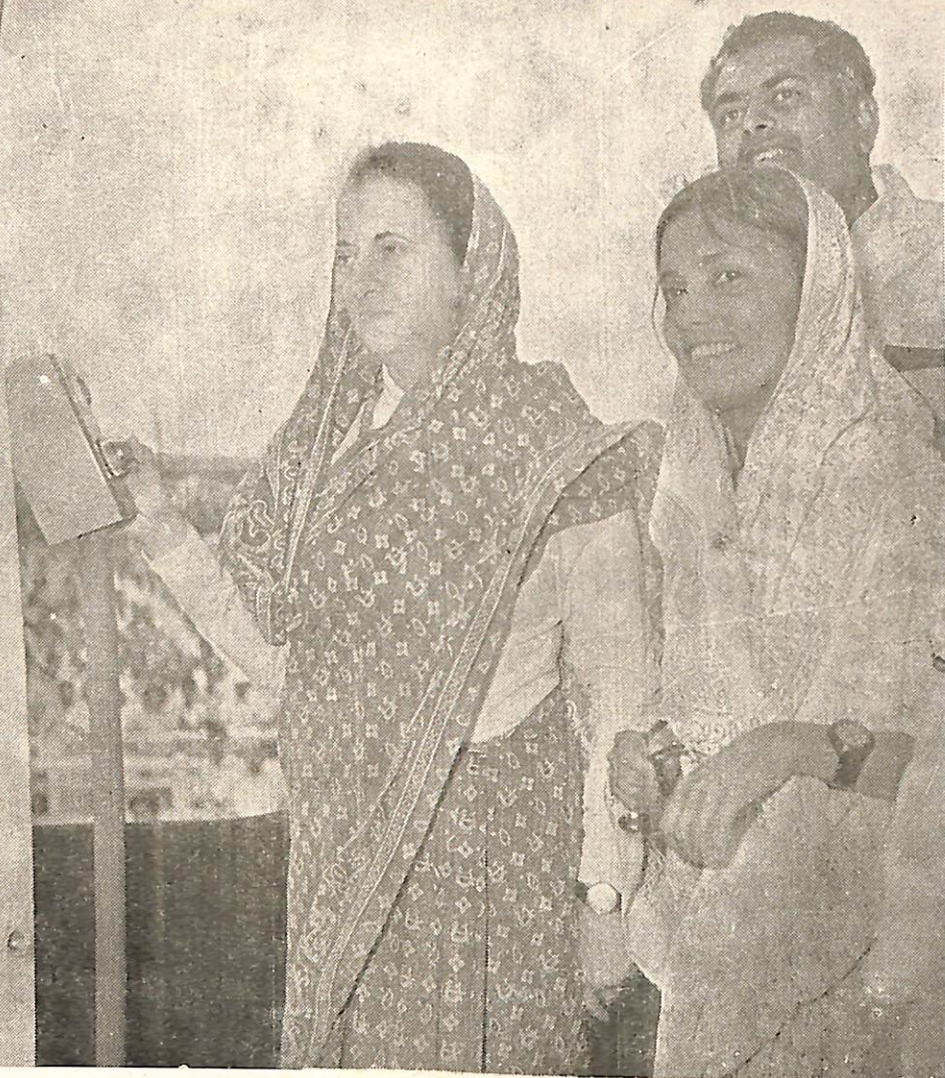
पारादीप खाद कारखानाकी  
आधार शिला का स्थापन  
प्रधान मंत्री

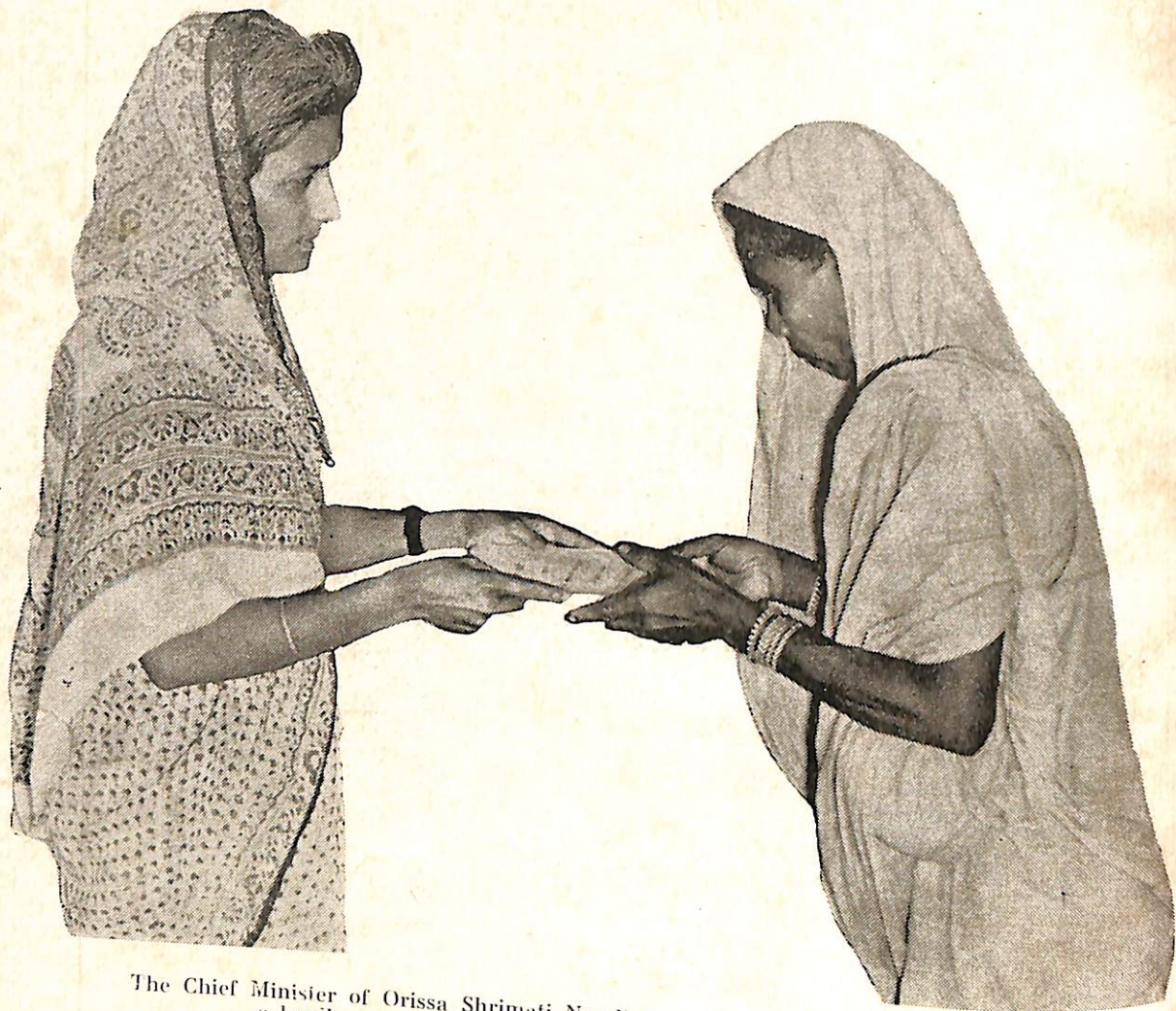
श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा किया गया  
चैत्र १९, १३८१ साल, अप्रैल १, १९७४

PARADEEP FERTILIZER FACTORY  
FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY  
PRIME MINISTER

SRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI

CHAITRA 19.1381. APRIL 1st, 1974





The Chief Minister of Orissa Shrimati Nandini Salpathy distributing land Patta to a landless woman at Siminoi in Dhenkanal on April 2, 1974