

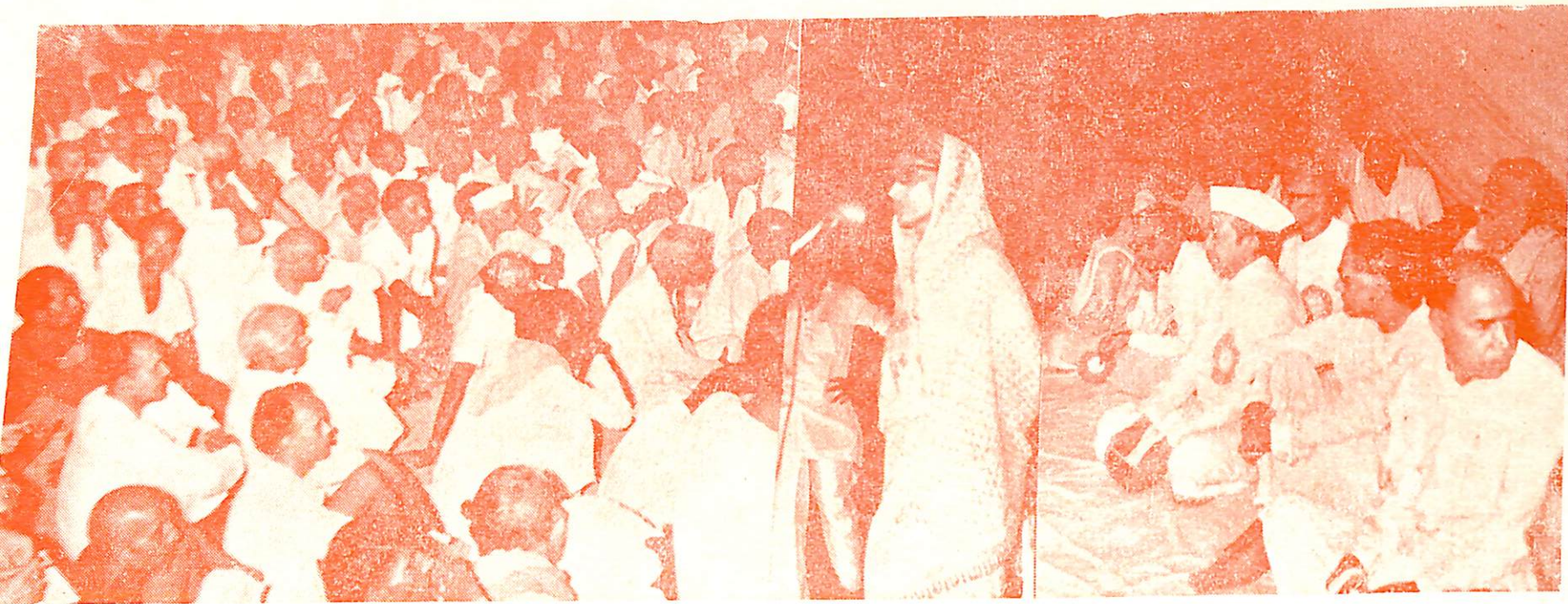
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ORISSA REVIEW

MAY 1974



The Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, addressing the Conference of Freedom Fighters at Sambalpur on April 17, 1971

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.

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A Sweet Home

Miss Indira Srinivasan
Lecturer
Regional College of
Education, Bhubaneswar

Every time we use the term a 'sweet home' pleasant thoughts of home rush to our mind, whatever part of the world we may be. If that is so, for those who are away from home, what about those who are in ? It should be sweeter still.

There is a proverb that "charity begins at home". Now I may have to say that everything begins at home. Home is the first centre of education and culture, a child steps in. His mother is his teacher. It is at home he obtains the abilities and skill necessary for tomorrow's world. It is at home, for the first time, an effort is made to unlock the rich store house of knowledge, culture and philosophy, through intimate relationship and personal care; it is at home an effort is made to inculcate a sense of responsibility and aesthetic taste; and it is at home an awareness is created at the first hand level, that we have, eyes to see, ears to hear and mind to understand. And most of all points, we should remember that, it is a sweet home that assures rest and relaxation.

We certainly agree with John Dewey, the great American Educational Philosopher, here that "home is the concentric circle of ones horizons". If things go well and if that concentric circle is kept pleasant at the starting point, it continues to be pleasant all through during the process of widening that circle.

Now, the credit of maintaining a lovely home, always is the birth right of a woman, whatever position she may hold—a mother, a wife, a daughter or a sister. For, aesthetic sense is said to be greater in a woman. A well accomplished woman according to Indian tradition and culture is supposed to be good at 64 arts. And the ability to make a home and maintain a home is one of them of course. Since ages we could trace how Indian women were able to express their artistic skill and aesthetic taste whether they may be from rural areas or urban centres. Many a time, we have heard and still notice those folk traditions in our villages—especially in the South, in the early hours of the morning even today we find the practice of cleaning the front yard of their houses and decorating it with attractive designs in rice powders which are known as 'Kolams' in the south and 'alpana' in the north. Some of these designs are so intricate, that it may be difficult for even a well accomplished artist to reproduce them. This is nothing but a simple rustic expression of interior decoration. Such is the capacity of Indian women, in expressing the best thoughts and ideals of our land, in the most effective form. It is obvious now, that no special effort is needed to cultivate aesthetic taste in the Indian mind. But, realising the change in the pattern of our society that is getting more and more complex, we ought to change our attitude. We are hard pressed of our time. Men and women have equal responsibilities. Our women folk—the embodiment of art and culture can no longer be full-time house holders. They cannot devote all their attention in cultivating artistic skill and other necessary talents in the minds of growing children as they did before. Realising the need of the hour, several institutions have come forward to undertake such responsibilities. Many big Indian cities, today, have roused a genuine interest among women, by offering courses like Home-Management, Home Economics, Interior Decoration, and so on.

Making a home is not the job of an architect or an interior decorator; all that they could do is, to build and furnish a house. It is obviously the job of a woman with all her inherent taste and desire, for the job. She has been doing it, ever since pre-historic woman succeeded in making a very possible home, for her family in caves with nothing but a few skins

to furnish it. Modern women carry on the tradition today with a variety of materials and expert guidance. Provided with an opportunity she expresses in various modes and responds to her inherent desire using many different techniques. Many a time she carries on a sheer experiment with simple materials which often results in astonishingly attractive homes.

A welcoming living room, tastefully designed, brings to life, the best work of a thoughtful mind. Probably, this exciting job of making a home may seem to be rather a difficult job with our responsibilities and social commitments. Moreover a 'home' may consist of anything from one room to a mansion and the inhabitants thereof from a lone dweller to a large family of three generations. An artistically minded Indian woman can obviously spare herself, as much as possible by planning her daily routine sensibly and taking best advantage of her surroundings and available materials. She should be a woman capable of generating happiness through every action of hers. It is not the decoration part of a home that is important but it is all her individual qualities and her personality with no trace of arrogance in it.

The art of home-making no doubt requires great amount of care and attention. The consideration here is, more for the people who live in it. Everything from carpets to cups and saucers, is important to the whole family. Most often in an exciting enthusiastic manner, when efforts are made to decorate a home, 'happiness' which is the most essential product of a "Sweet home" slips off, over the question of economy. This happens only when the basic principles-economy, simplicity and comfort are forgotten while one is deeply involved in the process of making a home. The basic understanding here is that a real lovely home need not be an elaborately furnished home. simplicity is the noticeable feature in it. It only demands an elegant touch everywhere. Elegance combined with comfort. All that we require is, a carefully maintained balance between beauty and comfort here. For, a living room with mere decorative or ornamental value and no functional value is never enjoyed or appreciated.

Women today have taken the term 'economy' in the true sense of the word and have started using unimaginably cheap and simple materials for interior decorations such as, logs of wood, bark, twigs, stones and sometimes, even empty bottles and cans. Indian women in this manner not only seek fresh inspiration of beauty from such exceptionally attrac-

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tive designs using simple materials, but also prove, that visual effect is the total result of individual outlook. After all, our ultimate aim in home making is, to produce maximum effect with minimum effort.

Often in these cases what looks advanced and up-to-date now will be quite old fashioned in no time. But fortunately we live in a world of ever changing ideas. We are never deprived of ideas.

It is clear now, that Interior decoration in modern homes is no longer a luxury. And a 'sweet home' is a positive possibility with less expensive and more new ideas.

Undeniably we have a deep cultural background. Our cultural expression is found in many of our temples and architectural monuments. We cannot deny that we have allowed many cultures and artistic styles to get blended with ours. But, let us not forget, that we have a greater responsibility to retain our cultural identity, however great may be the influence of other cultures. It is essential to remember that we have a tremendous lot of ideas in our country to reveal the Indian mind and outlook to the world. There is no need to live with borrowed ideas, whether it be the art of making a home or making a nation.

Educational Technology Project: A New Challenge

Jagannath Mohanty
Educational Technology
Project, Bhubaneswar

"Educationalists in the developing countries will be more inclined to see educational technology as a means of rapid dissemination of urgently needed education on a massive scale to large groups, whereas the developed countries will see it as a means of increasing the effectiveness of education by making learning a more individual process." This has been rightly observed by Henri Dieuzide, Director of the Division of Educational Methods, Materials and Techniques, UNESCO.

The UNESCO has been making incessant endeavours for over a decade to assist its Member-States in the production and use of educational technology to solve the problems of mass illiteracy or universal primary education on the one hand and the increase efficiency of education on the other. The important result of UNESCO's work was to show the necessity of moving gradually from thinking about technology in education, i. e., use of audio-visual aids with traditional teacher-centered activities to thinking and action bearing on a technology of education

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use of mass media and computer science for the individual learning process under the teacher's supervision.

This international body has made basically two-folds efforts—towards approaching the reform of educational systems in a spirit of innovation, and improving the efficiency of those systems. For both purposes, the utilisation of new techniques in education provides a contribution of considerable values. In other words, educational technology is intended to bring about both qualitative and quantitative improvement of education in more or less degree in almost all the countries of the world whether developed or developing.

The International Education Year, 1970 is an important landmark, in so far as UNESCO's technical assistance has enabled some Member-States to start some new ventures in education. The Ivory Coast, for example, brings about reforms in its school curriculum along with the teacher-training system and introduces the television system in order to reorientate and make its primary education system relevant to the social environment and social needs. In Indonesia, a system approach is being used for the first time on a national scale to analyse the state of school organisation and position which school radio could hold. In Spain, the possible use of a network of computers for accelerated training of the new kind of secondary school teacher which the country most urgently needs, is being examined. Similarly, the Andean States of Latin America are studying the extent to which space communication would promote educational integration in the country. In India finally, a new approach is emerging, involving a method of visual communication in which the new systems of mass communication including space communication will be able to be used, as soon as they appear. *

NATIONAL EXPERIMENT

What is this New Approach our country is having at present. It is not merely an approach or a method. It is an important innovation; an educational venture of far-fetching significance. It is an experiment of international importance in the field of educational technology. This experiment is intended for using the direct communications from Satellite whose signals could be received directly by the T. V. Sets. The Government of India have entered into an agreement with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States to conduct

* Henri Dienside, "UNESCO and New Techniques in Education" Prospects in Education Vol. I No. 3, 1970 pp. 6-7.

the experiment in Satellite Instructional T. V. beginning in June 1975. Although there will be programming for Agriculture, Social Education, Family Planning, etc., along with Education, it is expected that out of the total of four hours programming time, approximately 1½ hours' time would be available only for education. Since the Satellite will have two audio channels, it would be possible to broadcast programmes to two-language areas simultaneously. It has been decided to put TV sets with special adptators made to receive the signals directly from Satellite in 400 villages each of certain districts in Bihar, Rajsthan, Karnatak, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. For purposes of programming with common picture with simultaneous language channels, it has been decided to group the following areas together:—

First group	...	Karnatak and Andhra Pradesh
Second group	...	Orissa and Madhya Pradesh
Third group	...	Rajsthan and Bihar

Out of 1½ hours of educational programmes, 30 minutes will be available for each of these groups mentioned above.

The All-India Radio under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been entrusted with looking after technical aspects of this experiment. It has already been decided to set up three Base Production Units, one in Cuttack for preparation of the soft-ware for Orissa and M. P., another in Hyderabad for Karnatak and Andhra Pradesh and the third in Delhi for programmes for Bihar and Rajsthan. Besides, specific programmes directed to these States, the possibility of having general programmes for all these States will also be explored.

In the context of increasing importance of educational technology throughout the world, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have launched upon a project for integrated audio-visual instruction by making full use of films, radio broadcasts, expanded television coverage of the country and the new educational techniques such as vides-audio recorders, programmed learning, etc. The immediate important task for the Project would be the use of Satellite broadcasts for educational purposes. There is an Educational Technology Unit in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to look after administrative aspects of the Project at the national level. Besides a Centre of Educational Technology has come into existence in the N. C. E. R. T., New Delhi, for implementing the Project. The centre will be concerned with the development of curriculum, preparation of basic scripts for films, radio and television

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lessons, preparation of graphics, multipurpose kits, models and production of audio-visual instructional materials including 16 mm. films. It is intended to use the materials produced at the Centre either via television transmitters for institutions equipped with Television sets or through film-projector for those which do not have TV receivers as well as through tape-recorders and closed circuit television. The Centre would also train personnel for producing educational television programmes and 16 mm. teaching films. The UNDP has offered to provide necessary equipments and make the services of a few experts available for organising the new programmes. The UNDP has also offered a few fellowships for providing training to Indian Personnel.

Besides the Centre of Educational Technology at Delhi, Educational Technology Cells will be set up in various States in a phased manner. In the beginning they were set up in Maharashtra, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Such Cells have been started recently in the States mentioned above, i. e., Karnatak, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, and Rajsthan. The functions of the State E. T. Cells would be as follows:—

- (1) to produce background literature and guidance materials required for the broadcast lessons;
- (2) to train user (i. e. class-room) teachers who will give pre-broadcast instructions and conduct post-broadcast discussions in the class-room ;
- (3) to arrange proper co-ordination and articulation between the class-room timetables and radio and television broadcast programmes;
- (4) to display educational films in a planned manner in relation to curriculum;
- (5) to produce certain programmes of local nature some of which may be live broadcast programmes;
- (6) to make use of all audio-visual and other modern technologies to improve education;
- (7) to assist in the selection of script writer teachers for training and make use of their services;
- (8) to do the necessary liaison work vis-a-vis Government of India, Ministry of Education, Centre of Educational Technology,

NCERT on the one hand and the State Department of Education and the Schools, on the other;

- (9) to explore the possibilities of nonformal education through television.

These Cells will be administered by the concerned State Governments on behalf of the Government of India. The staff for the Educational Technology Cell will be borne on the strength of the State Governments. The entire expenditure on the employment of the staff and maintenance of the State Educational Technology Cells will be met by the Government of India during the first three years of the Fifth-Plan, after which the responsibility for the maintenance of those Cells will be that of the concerned State Governments.

OUR STATE PROJECT

It is very heartening to note that the Government of Orissa have already set up an Educational Technology Cell under the Directorate of Higher Education just recently and necessary steps have been taken to strengthen its infrastructure with a view to enabling it for discharging the responsibilities adequately. The E. T. Cells is making suitable plans and programmes for making efficient use of mass-media and modern technologies for education including schools and colleges, open schools and open universities, literary, further and continuing education and scientific, cultural and technological education for various sections of the society.

With a view to realising the constitutional directive of making Primary Education universal, a high priority has been accorded to this stage of education in the Fifth Plan. As the problems of stagnation and wastage are greatest in the rural areas, most of the Satellite Programmes should be directed to 6—11 age-group keeping in view the possibility that even those below size and those above 11 years would also be looking at them with profit. The main objectives of such programmes should be:—

- (a) to make children sensitive to and learn community living skills;
- (b) to improve their basic concepts and skills in the areas of numeracy, literacy and technicracy;
- (c) to instil habits of hygiene and healthy living;

- (d) to promote aesthetic sensitivity; and
- (e) to make them aware of the process of modernization of life and society around them and the resultant changes in their attitudes.

To conclude, it may be mentioned that the Educational Technology Project is intended to stimulate education at all levels and to bring about qualitative as well as quantitative improvement in education as a whole. It is also hoped that this Project will contribute towards solution of the many problems standing on the way of realising constitutional directives and democratic objectives of education. With adequate use of audio-visual instructional materials, this Project is expected to make education at all levels interesting as well as effective. Let us all make it a tremendous success in the interest of social welfare and national upliftment.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS: ITS PRESENT, PAST & FUTURE

Shri M. N. Roy
Assistant Secretary,
Orissa State Financial
Corporation

It was the year 1945. The aftermath of World War II. The Era of pre-war anxiety was passing into the era of post-war uncertainty. The flame of atomic holocaust was still burning. Oswald Splengler's "Decline of the West" was widely in demand in the market. The "affluent" society was on the brink of economic blizzard. Man's existence was at the stake. Definition of citizenry took precedence of economic aspects over the political aspects of the man. The policy of "Let be" of Laissez-faire stood obsolete. State, instead of assuming a non-interventionist policy, became the guardian and key stone of economic arch.

In the wake of the war-weary devastation, British statesmen and economists were getting busied in planning and rebuilding their shattered industrial economy. Adaptability is the greatest virtue of the British way of life. Finance and Industry, hitherto, in Britain, unlike continental system in Europe, were more or less two separate poles and for the first time

1. Wnrlld-renowned German philosopher who in his book "Decline of the West" divided western civilization into 4 stages (Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring) and predicted the collapse of western civilization after Spring.

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begun to be amalgamated and co-ordinated into one entity. This was not an isolated event rather it became a pantheistic phenomenon in the post-war phase. Because, it synchronizes with the beginning of a similar type of achievements and actions all over the Western World.

In Canada for example, there was the creation of "Industrial Development Bank of Canada" established under Industrial Development Bank of Canada Act, 1944 with an authorised capital of £ 25 crores with £ 10 crores as paid-up capital. It is purely a subsidiary of Bank of Canada like our I. D. B. I. of Reserve Bank of India. Similarly, by the recommendation of Royal Commission on Monetary and Banking, Australia also opened a Department, for the first time, known as "Industrial Finance Department" within Common Wealth Bank of Australia, under the provisions of Common Wealth Bank Act in the year 1945. Its main purpose was to finance, to assist and to offer technical advice on the 'Industrial Undertaking'. A General Manager of this department, supposed to be an expert in 'finance and industry' was to be appointed by the Governor-General for a period not exceeding seven years but will be reeligible for appointment. The capital of IFD was £4 million plus such sum as are paid under Sections 33 and 34. Further IFD may supplement its resources by advance from Treasury or from the Bank.

In Britain in the year 1945, there was the enactment of the bill "Industrial and Commercial Finance Company Ltd." and "Finance Corporation of Industry Ltd." (like the Indian counterparts SFCs and IFC). While the bill was on the anvil in the House of Commons, Dr. Dalton, the British Finance Expert and the then Chairman of Board of Trade, commented that this act for the first time would fill up the "Macmillan Gap".² But Sir John Anderson, the then Minister of Exchequer, went a step further and commented "it is the provision of temporary or longer period finance for industrial business of the country with a view to their quick rehabilitation and development in the national interest thereby assisting in the maintenance and increase of employment"³. The ICFC was intended to finance small and medium sized industry from £ 5,000 to £ 2,00,000 having share capital of

2. A high level committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Macmillan in 1925 in Britain to find out the relationship between finance and industry. And for the first time the Committee recommended the need of paucity of funds for financing smaller and medium sized industries.

£ 15 million out of which Bank of England took £ 5 lakhs as token subscription and the balance has been subscribed by the clearing and scottish bank. In addition to its Share capital the Company has borrowing powers of £ 30 million which would be utilised by loans and advances from member bank *pro rata* to their share holdings. Similarly, FCI is a consortium of Insurance Companies, Trust Companies and the Bank of England in the proportion of 40, 30, 30 respectively. Its bulk of resources are provided by exercising borrowing powers 4 times of the total amount, i.e. £ 100 million by loans through consortium of banks. FCI with an authorised capital of £ 25 million was intended to assist and finance and rebuilding of bigger industrial undertakings.

Unlike the Canadian Development Bank and Australian IFD, the British ICFCI and FCI is above Government control or Government departmental interference. Comparing this to our India, it is found, the structural organisation and functioning of Indian IDBI, IFD and SFCs and IFC are nearer to Canadian and Australian type than of the British type.

The above speech of Sir John Anderson which implies that the financing institutions would play a key-role towards achievement of social justice through full employment marks a departure from the traditional British way of thinking. Speaking succinctly, this hinges on implementation of Keynesian theory of Employment, Investment and Savings. To Keynes⁴ "it seems unlikely that the influence of banking policy on the rate of interest will be sufficient by itself to determine an optimum rate of investment. I conceive, therefore, that somewhat comprehensive socialisation of investment will prove the only means of securing an approximation to full employment."

Keynesian theory of employment is an answer to tide over the crisis in depression and dips in "Aggregate demand". The argument of this British genius veers round the creation of "effective demand". According to him, the volume of employment depends on volume of "effective demand" (subject to that actual employment cannot exceed full employment), and the volume of "effective demand" has to be determined by the rate of investment and propensity to consume; the

3. Speeches in the House of Commons on 23rd January 1945.

4. J. M. Keynes in his book "General Theory of Employment Interest and Money". P. 378.

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rate of investment depends upon the rate of interest and marginal efficiency of capital, the rate of interest is determined by the quantity of money and the state of liquidity preference.

Accepting this Keynesian theory of employment without a conjecture, it is clear that this is well applicable to the advanced capitalistic society. Because, this is an answer mainly to fulfill the "deflationary unemployment" created due to 'insufficient demand' and it is these financing institutions, according to him, that would fill up the financing needs to tide over the temporary recession in the developing economy.

Now, the question is how these financing institutions created to supplement the already existing capital market can work in a society where there is no capital market at all? Because capital poverty accordingly is the 'differentia Specifica' of an under developed economy. Putting otherwise, how does it work or can work in our under developed economy where there is low *per capita* income or low amount of capital used per worker? The point is whether our SFCs and IFC patronised in accordance with the British ICFC and FCI, being devoid of indigenous ingredients of the capitalistic economy can work and secondly further it is noticed that in both cases of British and Canada and Australian Banking institutions, a considerable importance is attached to the proprietors having a reasonable equity in undertaking industrial projects. This point is elaborated by Shri J. S. G. Wilson who points out, proprietors' "character, capacity and prospects prove to be satisfactory; every possibility is explored to shape the proposals in such a form that the financial assistance can be rendered."⁵ This implies that before financing institution renders financial assistance, they must be satisfied that the entrepreneurs must have sound existing financing capability to work out the advanced loan.

This is not possible in India, particularly in Orissa because ours is an under-developed economy. In under-developed economy there is emphasis in production for consumption rather than for sale, emphasis of self-production against wage employment, predominance of primary as against secondary and tertiary. This leads to the creation of vicious

5. J. S. Wilson, University of Canberra, in the Eastern Economist. 29th November 1946.

circle. That is, "because a country is poor, it does not develop; because it does not develop it remains poor". This means, people are living at the margin of subsistence and have less *per capita* income and less *per capita* income leads to less saving and less saving leads to less investment and hence less development.

This is followed by another disease in our State called 'chronic unemployment' or as called by Mrs. Robinson "disguised unemployment". According to Mrs. Robinson, it is a state "where the wage-workers take less productive work on account of loss of their regular employment due to cyclical ebbs in economic activity". Exactly she means the qualitative or cyclical connotation and refers to wage workers but ours is more of quantitative and less than full employment of workers where self-employed workers in their normal avocations suffer due to shortage of complementary resources. Our 70 per cent of the population suffers from this disease.

Developing economy is a three tier edifice—containing three structural storeys—first infrastructure, second sub-structure and the third super-structure. The infrastructure contains availability of raw materials; Substructure deals with capital formation and the technical know-how; and the third superstructure refers to attainment of social justice through full employment. We want to climb 3rd storey—1st storey as the strong base (raw material) but unfortunately devoid of the 2nd storey.

This marks a contrast between developing economy and under-developed economy. Mr. R. T. Grill⁶ in his book "Economic Development" has mentioned that the *per capita* income of people of USA up to the year 1960-61 \$ was \$ 2521, English people 1200 and the *per capita* income of Orissa in 1972-73 is below Rs. 150 and of West Bengal Rs. 500. Our plan envisages an annual rate of growth of 5.5 whereas at the end of 4th Plan our annual rate of growth (in Orissa) has been concretised at 2.6 per cent in place of targeted figure 6.4 per cent. This reflects the tardy growth of capital formation in India and particularly in Orissa.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE

In view of the above discussions, a comparative assessment of OSFC with other SFCs may be taken into consideration. By 1972-73 our investment is only Rs. 80-90 lakhs which is slightly more than Assam and

6 Of Harvard University.

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almost lagging behind other SFCs. This gives a dismal look. Maharashtra and Mysore have reached peak of 14 to 15 crores. Our quantum of capital formation is moving on arithmetic ratio whereas others are moving in geometrical ratios.

Industrial production in Orissa in comparison to India stands at 0.26 in the year 1950-51 and it is enhanced to 2 per cent in 1960-61 and it became 2.5 in the year 1965-66 and from 1965 to 1968 the industrial production instead of rising went down further.

Orissa is studded with vast natural resources like Iron-ore, Manganese, Lime Stone, Dolomite, Chromite, Non-cooking Coal, Gallina etc. The figure so far obtained are furnished below:—

Iron-Ore deposits	..	10,000 Million Tonnes
Coal	..	60,000 tonnes
Chromite:	..	10 Million Tonnes
Manganese Ore:	..	250 Million Tonnes

(National Mineral Development Corporation has established at Kiruburu an Iron-ore Project, with a view to exporting 20 lakhs Ore per annum to Japan).

Also its product of Sugarcane by 1972-73 amounts to 2.47 lakhs tonnes, oil-seeds 2.16 lakh tonnes and Jute 3.79 lakh tonnes. Having vast natural depository of natural resources (as furnished in the above figures) it seems a paradox that our *per capita* income stands at Rs. 325.

We are on the "traditional" phase of economy as per Prof. Rostow. Can we make a leap forward from this 'traditional' phase of economy to Prof. Rostow's 'take-off' stage of economy? Further, in the developing economy, the concept of development is constantly shifting from the 'growth oriented' to 'distribution of income oriented' and we must see that our investment is made in consonance with this income oriented. To tide over these difficulties, we should concentrate henceforward on setting up "COMPLEX—CREATION—PROJECTS". It is a complex because it would be a combination of complementaries of industries and should be based on availability and exploitation of the natural resources and

7. American Economist Prof. Rostow in his book 'Stages of economic growth' made 5 phases of economic growth—caused world wide debate.

simultaneously it must solve "disguised unemployment". And this would bring what is called a "Balanced Growth". Some illuminating examples are illustrated below:

STEEL COMPLEX

Excluding Rourkela we do not have any Steel factory in our State. In a State of ours having a deposit of Iron ore 10,000 M. Tonnes, it is pathetic that we are exporting Iron Ore to Japan at the rate of Rs. 12-20 per tonne. With this Iron Ore Japanese are manufacturing Steel and Tape Records, Transistors, Blades, Cameras and many other luxurious fashionable goods and they are well capturing our market. Thus, Japanese Yen has captured the whole world market and has even surpassed American Dollar being 'scarce currency'. We must stop exporting 40,000 tonnes of Iron Ore. We can set up 4 to 5 mini-steel plants either at Joda or at Barbil, encouraging entrepreneurs in private enterprise or in Joint sector. These steel factories will be entrusted to produce not only steel input but also different inputs such as Steel blades, other luxurious goods like Tape Records, Transistors, Cameras, etc.

Very recently IDA has placed 25 million at the disposal of IDBI for financing imported machinery from abroad. We must exploit this opportunity occasion by inviting entrepreneurs to set up steel factories with the collaboration of Japanese expertise and technical know-how. Each factory would absorb 3,000 to 4,000 workers. We can finance our maximum limit of Rs. 30 lakhs to each factory and the remaining balance being financed by private entrepreneurs and the State Government or some of the financing institutions, that totalling to 1-00 crore rupees each project.

JUTE COMPLEX

Average production of Jute per year as has been mentioned earlier comes to 3-79 lakh tonnes. Out of 64 Jute Mills all over India, West Bengal is having 54, Andhra 4, Bihar 2 and Madhya Pradesh 1 and Uttar Pradesh 3. But Orissa has not even a single one. It is estimated that only Kendrapara Subdivision and some portion of Jajpur Subdivision are exporting to outside the State jute amounting to Rs. 4 to 5 crores every year. We can set up with these materials 3 to 4 Jute Mills at Paradeep Port which is having good hinterland for Kendrapara and Jajpur Subdivisions, and linked by Railway as well as Road communications to the

interior places. Each mill will absorb 3,000 to 4,000 labourers and 3 Mills will absorb 12,000 labourers. For each Mini Jute Plant, it is estimated that Rs. 1.00 crore would be required to be invested. Our Corporation would give to each unit Rs. 30 lakhs and the balance by the private entrepreneurs and the State Government. This we can establish with the collaboration of Jute Corporation of India, Calcutta and can obtain know-how as well as import machinery from abroad. This Jute factories would be entrusted with production of different Jute ingredients such as Jute Rugs, Carpets, Gunneys etc., which have got world wide market and can be exported from Paradeep Port to outside India.

WINE COMPLEX

In Orissa, we are going to have only one factory manufacturing wine, i.e., M/s. East Coast Breweries and the unit has already made a heavy investment. But this scheme is also in embryonic stage. For this wine complex we have to import alcohol and other ingredients from outside the State and can supplement with our own product molasses which is produced from sugarcane. The sugarcane production in Orissa for 1972-73 is 2.47 lakh tonnes and it can easily feed 3 to 4 wine factories.

In Orissa Athagarh Subdivision, Banki, Cuttack Sadar Subdivisions in Cuttack district are widely known as sugarcane manufacturing areas. To stimulate further production we can set up 3 to 4 factories either at Choudwar or at Barnag. Latter is having a Glass Factory which would be necessary for preservation of wine in bottles. For this we can have a joint collaboration and can obtain project report from Bangalore or U. P. Each factory can absorb 1,000 to 2,000 labourers and thus total 6,000 to 7,000 labourers can be employed.

WOOD COMPLEX

Forests in Orissa cover 67 lakhh hectares land which is little more than 43 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. Timbers of many varieties like bamboo, palm and Kendu leaf, Tusser plant like Nux Vomica are yielding substantial revenue amount to the Government exchequer. But we have not yet taken up any factory to manufacture or process these goods. We can take up number of bidi factories produced of Kendu leaf which has got wide demand outside India. In Western Orissa Forests there is abundant supply of soft wood and bamboos which are main ingredients of paper, news-print. In India, there is utmost

need of 2.70 thousand lakhs tonnes of news-print paper per year. Only 30,000 tonnes is produced inside India and the balance is imported from outside India. News-print paper based on bamboos and soft wood can be established at Bhawanipatna or at Sambalpur.

For this we can import machinery from abroad and can encourage renowned private entrepreneurs to set up this industry in Orissa which will absorb 6,000 to 7,000 labourers. For this factory, our Corporation will have preferential shares and work with collaboration with Government of Orissa and with other renowned entrepreneurs. And we can invest Rs. 30 lakhs for each unit and can have four units.

FISH COMPLEX

Our S. F. C. has only financed to one M/s. Cifoods an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs and it is making good profit. But in comparison with the fish available, number of factories we have is very less. We have not yet exploited fully the Eastern Zone like Gopalpur, Chandabali and Chilika. Very recently one survey has been made of Chilika Lake by the "World Bank Team". This lake is having 11,000 square Kms. and the fish production comes per year to 6,000 tonnes. Prior to three years back fish production per year was 6,000 tonnes. Now it has dwindled down to 3,000 tonnes. It is due to layer of deposits of the silt. If this can be excavated, as the bank team estimated, it would produce per year 4,600 tonnes fish (sweet fish), 4,000 tonnes prawn and 3,000 tonnes sea fish totalling to 11.600 tonnes and this would yield per year a revenue of 25.2 million rupees. The World Bank Team has agreed to spend Rs. 9 crores towards the excavation, development of fishery inside Chilika. It is a golden occasion for our Corporation to invite private entrepreneurs to set up 8 to 10 fish-processing factories in the pattern of M/s. Cifoods, just on the side of Chilika Lake. We can give a loan of Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs to each unit as we have given to M/s. Cifoods and the total investment for 10 factories at Chilika comes to 2.00 crore rupees. It is highly revenue yielding and got world wide market. Besides this, we must exploit the avenues of processing fish at Paradeep, Balasore, Chandipur of Balasore, Gopalpur. Apart from Chilika, we can set up 4 to 5 factories at Balasore, Gopalpur and Paradeep amounting in toto an investment of Rs. 1.00 crore (Rs. 20 lakhs each) and on the fish, into we can invest Rs. 3.00 crores. We can set up 4 to 5 Cold Storage Factories for fish preservation making an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs in each.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

About 80 per cent of the population of Orissa are dependant on Agriculture. The total area in Agriculture is 67.44 lakh hectares out of which 13.9 lakhs are irrigated and others are non-irrigated land and is depending on vagaries of nature. We do not have machinery of irrigation and hence we can set up factories for producing tillers, Diesel Pumps, Sprayers, Tractors, etc. In this connection we can follow the pattern of 'Agro-Industries Complex' of West Bengal and these industries can be set up at coastal districts Cuttack, Balasore or Puri. We can invest about Rs. 1.00 crore and can give loan to 3 to 4 factories.

MANGO COMPLEX

Athagarh, Cuttack Sadar and Banki Subdivisions of Cuttack district, in the vicinity of Mahanadi basin and Chandaka forest is blanketed deeply by Mango groves. Mango is sold Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs per year. We can set up some factories to preserve mangoes and process into Mango juice, Mango pickles which is highly in demand outside India. We can invest in this concern Rs. 0.5 crores.

OIL PRODUCTION COMPLEX

The coastal districts of Orissa, especially Puri district is famous for coconut production. We can set up Coconut Oil Factory, coconut rope factory (3 to 4 factories in Puri district) with an investment of Rs. 1.00 crore.

Consumption of mustard oil, ground-nut oil in Orissa comes to 20 lakh tonnes per year. This is imported from U.P., Punjab, Andhra and Gujarat. The average production of mustard oil in Orissa comes to 28,000 tonnes. The production of mustard oil in Orissa can be measured from the figures furnished below, taking unit 100 for the year 1956-57 :—

1957-58	..	80.57
1958-59	..	57.02
1959-60	..	61.09
1960-61	..	90.05
1968-69	..	109.52

Places like Jawangpidha and Bhuyan Pidha of Keonjhar district and Athamallick Subdivision of Dhenkanal district, are renowned for yielding high quality mustard oil-seeds. While the average requirement of mustard oil comes to 8 to 10 crores rupees, we have not set up even a single factory for processing of mustard oil. We can now set up 3 to 4 factories at Dhenkanal and Keonjhar and can invest Rs. 1 crore (Rs. 30 lakhs in each project).

This complex-creation projects will not only exploit our natural resources and solve our 'disguised unemployment' problem to a great extent but will also create what is known as "balanced growth" which is an inveterate tenet of development in "under-developed economy". It can be explained as follows :—

Say, investment in the industry X not only increases the profits of those industries, the products of which are bought by those employed in X; but also by reducing the price of 'X', can increase the profit of industries using 'X'.

It can also increase profitability of those industries the products of which are used as inputs in 'X' industry or those industries whose products are used in conjunction with 'X' as joint inputs in some other industry or of the industry whose product is a substitute for a factor used in 'X' industry.

If such external inter-dependence profit of one industry is increased, consequent *on increased investment in another and vice versa*, it will reach a state called 'dynamic equilibrium'—when investment in both industries is carried to the extent that a further increase in one does not create additional profit opportunity in other.

INVESTMENT IN STATE UNDERTAKING

The performance of the public sector units in Orissa is very poor and far from satisfactory. Though they deal with monopoly goods, their accounts are in red and have made a heavy drain on the exchequer. All

STATE.....

the units of the public sector are running on loss. Orissa Mining Corporation by the end of the 31st March 1970 has incurred a loss of Rs. 28,98,000 and further by exporting iron-ore of 43,000 tonnes, till June, 1970 @ Rs. 12.20 per tonne, it has incurred a loss of 65.16 lakhs. Orissa Commercial Transport Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 13.5 lakhs. Similarly, Barbil Kalinga Iron Works (I. D. C.) by 1969-70 has incurred a loss of Rs. 1,33,24,000. Rolling Mill of I. D. C. has incurred a loss of Rs. 6.93 lakhs. Choudwar Tile Factory has incurred a loss of Rs. 2.29 lakhs. Hira Cables of I. D. C. has incurred a loss of 26.66 lakhs within the year 1969-70.

Orissa Forest Corporation has incurred, by the year 1966-67, a loss of Rs. 60,01,000. In this connection Dr. P. S. Lokanathan⁸ made a scathing comment as follows :—

“This Committee is constrained to bring to the notice of the Government that capital outlay in the bulk of the projects under review seems excessive. To give an example, investment of Rs. 9 crores in the expansion of Kalinga Iron Works to produce a mere 1,00,000 tonne pig iron per annum is excessive. A similar unit launched by private enterprise would probably make do with 30 per cent to 40 per cent reduction in the massive capital outlay. Capital outlay at Daitari Iron Mines is far in excess of what it should be. This is also true in respect of Cable Factory and work of Fisheries, Forest and Transport Corporations. Government should, therefore, make each corporation responsible to ensure that they do not incur excessive capital expenditure in future.”

If this huge fund invested by the State Government can be channelised through O. S. F. C. (being middle man-profit earning institution) it would not only earn profit, but also would act as a brake to the reckless speed of the engine of expenditure. It would be lasting benefit to the exchequer of our State Government as well as to people of the State if the O. S. F. C. is placed as guardian and the custodian of the expenditure to be incurred in the units of the public undertakings.

8. Dr. P. S. Lokanathan's Report on "Evaluation Committee on Public Sector Undertakings in Orissa". P. 22.

This is, indeed, a herculean task because it needs the assistance of Research Cell; composed of economists, renowned technical hands, working with liaison with State Government, keeping a close watch over the market price and the exploitation of natural resources.

If this scheme is materialised, our Corporation's investment will rise from Rs. 0.90 crores to Rs. 10 crores (if we make a rough estimate of investment of Rs. 1 crore per each complex with additional fund for fish and paper complex). Our 5th Plan objective—'removal of poverty' and attainment of social justice through achievement of 5.5 annual rate of growth, can be expected to be concretized.

We can thus make a "big push" from Rostow's 'traditional phase economy' to not only to 'take off' but also to a 'self-sustained' or what we call "self-generating economy".

WELFARE OF FARM LABOUR

K. S. Ramamurthy

The first reaction of those familiar with agricultural policies in India to the announcement of the constitution of a panel for welfare of farm labour may be scepticism, if not cynicism. During the last many decades, no particular group has been the recipient of more sympathy than farm labour—a sympathy which has frequently been translated into committees and reports but rarely into concrete action. But farm labour in India has certainly achieved recognition as a group worthy of solicitude on the part of scholars, economists, sociologists and others. The left movement in India was largely built up on the discontent of farm labour. Massive tomes have been written by distinguished people with as widely varying political persuasions as those of Dadabhai Naoroji and Rajani Palme Dutta on the plight of agricultural labour. A host of political leaders who won us our independence built up their reputation and image by showering goodwill on farm labour.

The reason is not far to seek. Agriculture in India is more a way of life than a vocation. It still remains so despite or because of 150 years of rule by a highly industrialized nation like Britain and 25 years of planning. As early as in 1926, the Royal Commission on Agriculture observed that the essential problem of agricultural labour is to lessen the pressure on land and that the essential condition for relieving pressure on land is mobility. Deliberate attempts have been made in the course of the decades to increase mobility, in other words to discourage the growth of farm labour. However, the pressure of labour on land has continued to increase and the ratio of agricultural workers to the total population of the country has almost remained stationary at about 70 per cent during the last 60 years.

The latest Standing Committee to be constituted by the Labour Ministry is for the protection, productive employment and welfare of farm workers. It will consist of 18 members including experts and representatives of some Central Ministries and State Governments. The idea is that the Committee would be able to function as a co-ordinator for programmes aimed at improving the conditions of agricultural labour. So far so good.

The constitution of the new body for the welfare of farm labour was prompted by considerable criticism voiced in Parliament and elsewhere regarding the unsatisfactory working conditions of agricultural labour. This clearly underlines the fact that agricultural labour continues to be a neglected group, action-wise, in spite of the detailed studies made on the subject.

Not that no attempts have been made to improve the living condition of these people. Such efforts have been made, and earnestly too, especially since Independence. The community development programmes held out great promise at one time, but if they were not entirely a fiasco, they were not a roaring success either. Apart from community development programmes, special programmes have also been undertaken for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.

In addition, Central and State Social Welfare Boards have also been undertaking programmes aimed at providing some welfare services to those sections of the community which needed special care and protection. Though no distinction is made between different sections of the community at large, it can be safely assumed that the schemes of these bodies

have been benefiting, though indirectly, agricultural labour also. However, the benefits of these programmes cannot be measured. But if they have definitely reached the agricultural labour and their families, they would have made an impact on their living conditions. The impact certainly is not striking as otherwise we would not be hearing so much about half the Indian people living on a pittance of less than one rupee a day.

It is obvious that an entirely new approach has to be attempted. It is an extremely complicated thing to discover a certain identity of interests between the rich farmer, the educated elite, the prosperous businessman and the vast mass of impoverished farm labour. It is such an identity which gives rhythm to a community. An idea which has served this purpose very well has been tried out in China with more or less success. This is the commune system. It earned a bad odour because of its association with China as well as because of its alleged totalitarian origins. But fortunately it obtained some respectability a few months ago when the National Commission on Agriculture recommended a community approach for the development of villages. The Commission called it "the Whole Village Development Programme" which, to give its proper name, is a commune of sorts. Actually, respectability had been given to the idea by Mahatma Gandhi whose Phoenix and Tolstoy Farms were remarkable experiments in community living. His purpose was more social than economic amelioration while the commune, as it is understood today, has a definite bias in favour of economic betterment.

The National Commission on Agriculture admitted that its programme may entail a lot of upsetting of the traditional agriculture of most of the farmers in villages where the programme is taken up for implementation. For instance, organisation of irrigation to benefit a whole community, consolidation of land holdings and soil conservation could present

problems. But then, no fundamental reform has been achieved without upsetting the status quo.

All this is perhaps besides the point in the context of the panel constituted by the Labour Ministry for the welfare of farm labour. Its scope is much more limited. It seeks to mitigate, if not solve, the problems of unemployment, under-employment, low standard of living, low wages, lack of amenities and inadequate housing among farm labour. No fundamental reforms these, but if these problems could be solved even partially, it would go a long way towards improving the lot of the poorest people in this country.

(Courtesy: A. I. R.—Spot light)

ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD FOR TRIBALS

The State Industries Department and the Tribal Development Agency, Gunpur-Rayagada have jointly embarked on a scheme designed to initiate the tribals of Koraput district in alternative livelihoods. With this end in view agro and forest-based small industries are being sponsored in the district. Already a scheme for making ropes, mats and khallis (plates made of leaves) is being organised at Muniguda. The scheme, estimated at Rs. 1 lakh, will be run by a Tribal Co-operative Society, and will be under the technical supervision of the Industries Department. It will directly employ 100 tribal youths and will serve as a training centre for tribals of the neighbourhood. The scheme has already evoked great interest among the people of the locality.

Similarly, it has been decided to take up sabai grass and bamboo cultivation in Muniguda and Chandrapur Block areas. The aim is to initiate the tribals in these cultivations which will ultimately pave the ground for setting up allied agro-based industries.

The Tribal Development Agency has taken up bee-keeping as an industry in a compact area of Ramanguda Block. Two hundred (200) bee-boxes have already been provided to 100 tribals. The recipients are being trained in improved methods of honey collection. The programme has generated a lot of popular interest.

RAILWAYS— LIFELINE OF THE NATION

The Indian Railways are an essential utility service, and the lifeline of the nation. Their role in everyday life and economic development is cardinal and crucial.

Our Railways run 10,700 trains a day covering a distance of 12.3 lakh kms. They carry more than seven million passengers, and nearly 5.5 lakh tonnes of goods per day. In addition, daily passengers in the four metropolitan cities—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi—avail themselves of the transport facilities provided by them.

The Railways are also our biggest public undertakings, and employ 1.4 million people in addition to 3.2 lakh casual workers.

The Railways carry the essential foodgrains from one part of the country to another, and the raw materials to keep the wheels of industry moving. Since the economy of one part of the country is dependent on the other, any disruption in such a vital link as the railways will have a disastrous effect both for the nation and the individual.

Let us ponder for a while what it means at the national level if this vast network of essential transport comes to a grinding halt. Take the case of coal, for example. Its shortage or non-availability can throw out of gear thousands of industrial units in the country, rendering millions of workers idle. For a thermal power house, coal is an essential raw material. If power is not available, irrigation will not be possible and lack of water can result in crop-failures. This becomes a vicious circle and there can be famine and food-shortages on a wide scale and the prices can go higher still.

Similarly, the sufferings at the individual and human level will be too great to imagine. If a man cannot go to see his sick wife, mother or son, or a student cannot appear in an examination or interview, it will be his everlasting regret. Examples can be multiplied and all concerned may very well imagine how widespread and disastrous the consequences be if the railway service is disrupted.

Therefore, the problem of maintaining industrial peace on the railways is an essential factor for higher production, removal of shortages and scarcities, and the stabilising of prices, which are so vital.

SOCIAL OBLIGATION

There can be no objection to any trade union activities for the redress of legitimate grievances of the workers. These can be discussed and thrashed out across the table for which a negotiating machinery exists. The Government, no doubt, have a responsibility so do have the railway-men an obligation towards other members of the society. While fighting for their rights, they should not forget that there are many other less privileged people, who are not Government employees, who do not enjoy the benefit of free rail travel, or subsidized houses, or free medical and educational facilities. Any action which may paralyse the national economy will have dangerous consequences. They themselves will suffer in the disruption of the nation's economy.

RAILWAYMEN—EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT

The railway staff, being employees of the Government, get pay and allowances and are governed by service conditions similar to any other Department of Government. The present situation was accepted by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation when it chose to be a member of the Joint Consultative Machinery by its own choice.

WORKING HOURS

The rules concerning the working hours of the railwaymen not to exceed eight hours a day have recently been gone into by the Miabhoy Tribunal, which also considered the views of the Railwaymen's Federation. Whatever modifications may be required as a result of the Miabhoy Award are to be implemented by the Railways.

JOB EVALUATION AND PARITY WITH PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES

The question of job evaluation with need-based minimum wage and parity in wages with workers in public sector undertakings was recently considered by the Pay Commission. Its recommendations were discussed by the Government with the representatives of the Federation and final decision taken. It ruled out any parity and as such no fresh changes can be contemplated now in revising the pay scales.

As a result of the Pay Commission's recommendations, the wage bill of the railways will already increase by Rs. 109 crores.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

The linking of dearness allowance with the cost of living index is a wider issue which concerns not only the railways but all employees of the Government. It, therefore, cannot be decided upon in isolation specially after the acceptance of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

BONUS

The Bonus Reviewing Committee, set up by the Government, is already going into various aspects of the bonus issue and its recommendations are awaited.

ABSORPTION OF CASUAL LABOUR

The system of seasonal employment of casual labourer for short duration is another issue which cannot be abolished completely. There are, at present, 317,000 casual workers on the railways. If they are absorbed on a regular basis, it will be a massive burden on the Exchequer. However, the casual labourers on the railways are not being neglected altogether. They become eligible for temporary employment after

completing four months and often regular vacancies are filled from these casual workers. During the last four years, about 70,000 casual labourers were absorbed against regular post.

The demand for making available essential commodities including foodgrains by opening departmental stores was considered earlier. Such an experiment was also tried out in the past but it failed. It has to be appreciated that Government cannot discriminate between employees of one department and another.

The Railways wish to keep its employees well-contented and happy. They offer a wide range of facilities and amenities which are not available to employees of other Government departments.

FACILITIES AND AMENITIES PROVIDED

The Railways incur 60 per cent of their expenditure towards the cost of their staff. The average cost per employee is now more than three times the one obtaining in 1950-51. This is expected to go still high with the implementation of the recommendation of the Railway Labour (Miabhoy) Tribunal and the Third Pay Commission.

In addition, the Railways spend about Rs. 216 per employee on staff welfare programmes. The total cost of these in 1972-73 stood at Rs. 30.22 crores.

Some of the benefits, which a railway employee and its family enjoy on housing, medical, education and recreation are listed below.

HOUSING

The Railways spend Rs. 11 crores every year on subsidised houses provided to their employees. A total of 534,600 residential quarters, covering 38 per cent of their regular employees, has been provided so far. Over 5,000 quarters are built for them every year. There is a provision of Rs. 40 crores on housing for railway staff in the Fifth Plan and a sum of Rs. 7.96 crores allocated for the year 1974-75.

MEDICAL AND EDUCATION

During 1974-75, the Railways have earmarked a sum of Rs. 17.24 crores to be spent on the medical services of their staff and their families. There are, at present 10,467 beds in 659 railway hospitals and health units where facilities for most up-to-date treatment exist. Nearly 1.6 lakh patients are treated daily in these hospitals and units.

The Railways incur Rs. 3 crores every year on education. There are 751 educational institutions run by the Railways where about 1.4 lakh children are receiving education.

There are 432 Consumer Co-operative Societies and 384 Fair Price Shop run by the Railways for the benefit of their employees.

It would thus be seen that it is the endeavour of the Railway administration to ensure good industrial relations with its workers and, in turn, they expect discipline and a sense of responsibility and partnership for the peace, progress and prosperity of the nation.

TRIBAL WORKERS PRACTISE THRIFT

A special Cumulative Time Deposit Bureau, the first of its kind in Orissa, was opened in November last in the premises of M/s. Bisra Lime Stone Company, Biramitrapur. This was done in appreciation of the unusual interest taken by the workers of the Company in the Pay Roll Savings scheme. Significant still is the fact that Bureau is to benefit a set of mine workers for whom thrift till the other day was an enigma. Needless to say that the bulk of workers of Bisra Lime Stone Company, are tribals whose day's earnings are mostly spent on drinks. For them today was more precious than tomorrow or the day after. To instil in such a group of workers the habit of thrift was no doubt an amazing feat.

The success however came in a hard way. Efforts of mining authorities could, in 1970, influence only 900 workers out of a total of 8,000 to enroll themselves in the Pay Roll Savings Scheme. The monthly net collection then was 23,000 only. The situation did not improve much in the next two years. However, a remarkable change came in 1973 when the National Small Savings Organisation backed by the Field Publicity Organisation undertook a special enrolment drive. By November 1973 the enrolment figure mounted to 4,162 and monthly net collection rose to Rs. 93,638. In December last 500 more workers enrolled themselves in the Pay Roll Savings groups and the net monthly collection topped Rs. 1 lakh. It is fondly hoped that the remaining workers will fall in line in no distant future.



The President, Shri V. V. Giri, on his arrival in Orissa, is being received by the Governor, Shri B. D. Jatti and the Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy on May 22, 1974

NEWS IN PICTURES

The President, Shri V. V. Giri and Shrimati Giri, witnessing a cultural programme presented by the Orissa Sangeeta Natak Academy at Raj Bhawan, Bhubaneswar on May 22, 1974. The Governor, Shri B. D. Jatti and the Chief Minister Shrimati Satpathy are also present at the function

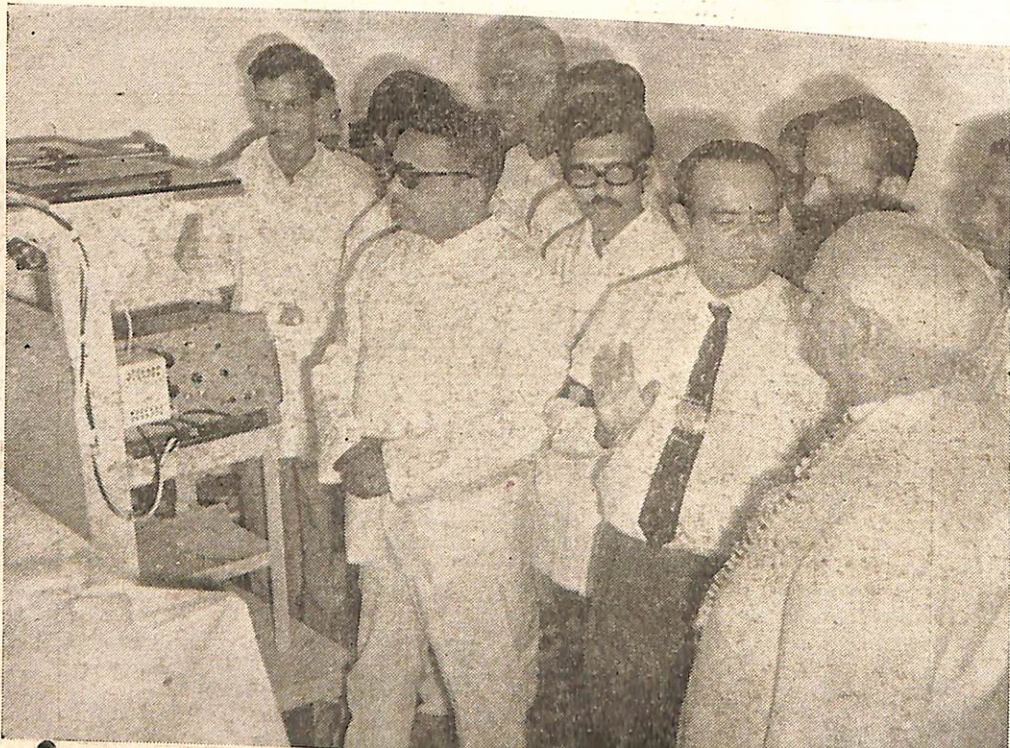




The President, Shri V. V. Giri, inaugurating the Red Cross Blind
at Berhampur on May 24, 1974

NEWS IN PICTURES

The President, Shri V. V. Giri, going round the Radio Isotope Laboratory of the
M. K. C. G. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur on May 24, 1974





Shri B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa, inaugurating the Annual Conference of Lions International District 32-B at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar on May 25, 1974.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy, addressing a public meeting at Bhadrak on May 14 1974. Shri J. N. Dash Mohapatra, Minister, Education is also seen in the picture



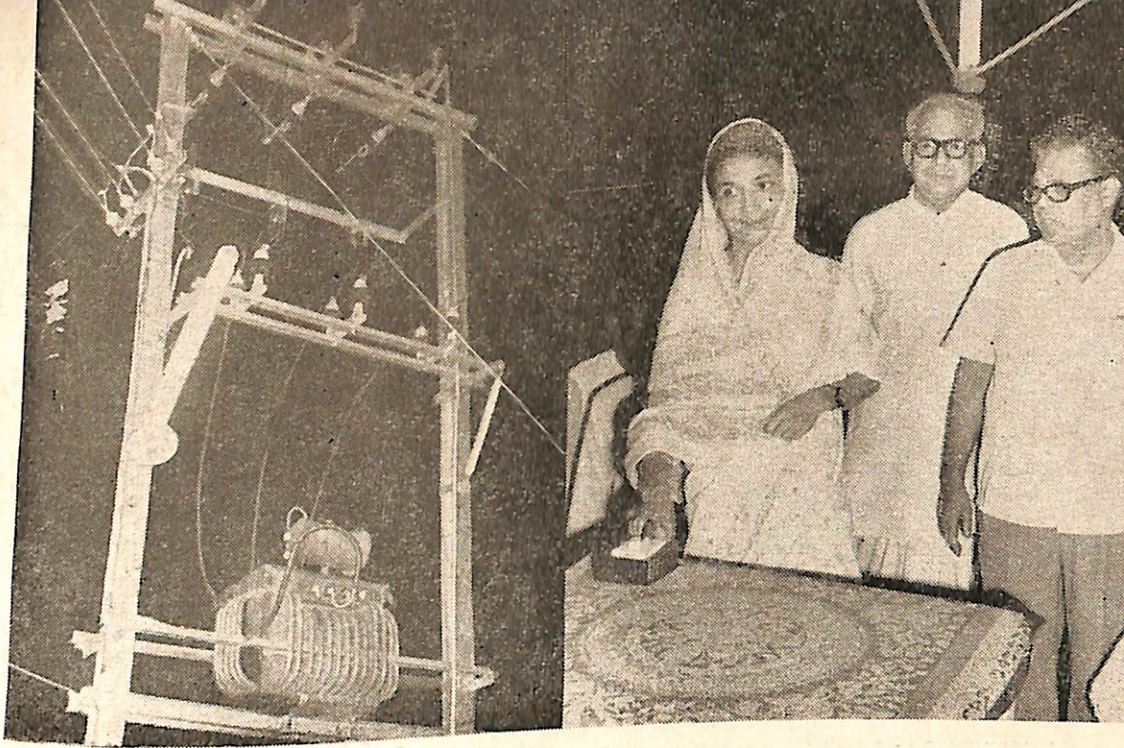


Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, distributing Pattas to the landless people of Binka in Bolangir district on May 17, 1974

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shrimati Satpathy, giving away Pattas to landless tribals of Sunakhal village of Tribal Development Agency, Rayagada, on May 10, 1974





Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, switches on while inaugurating the rural electrification programme of Kanas and 19 other villages of Puri district on May 6, 1974

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs, Shri Jadunath Dash Mohapatra, honoured the distinguished literateurs of the State at a special function organised by the Orissa Sahitya Academy on May 3, 1974

Picture shows : Shri Chandra Swain receiving the award from the Minister

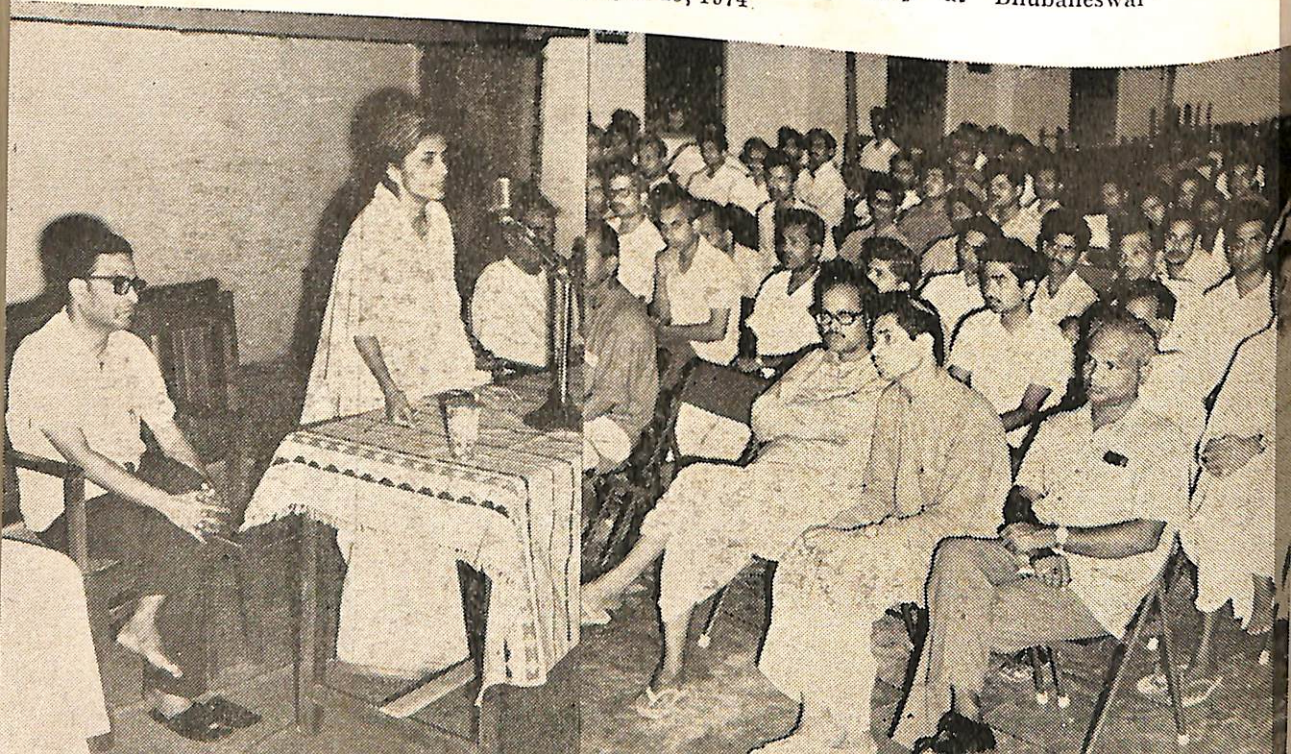




Shri Binayak Acharya, Minister, Finance, addressing the Annual function of the Secondary Teachers' Training School held at Bhubaneswar on May 15, 1974

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister, addressing a Conference on Integral Education organised by the Integration Education Society at Bhubaneswar on April 25, 1974

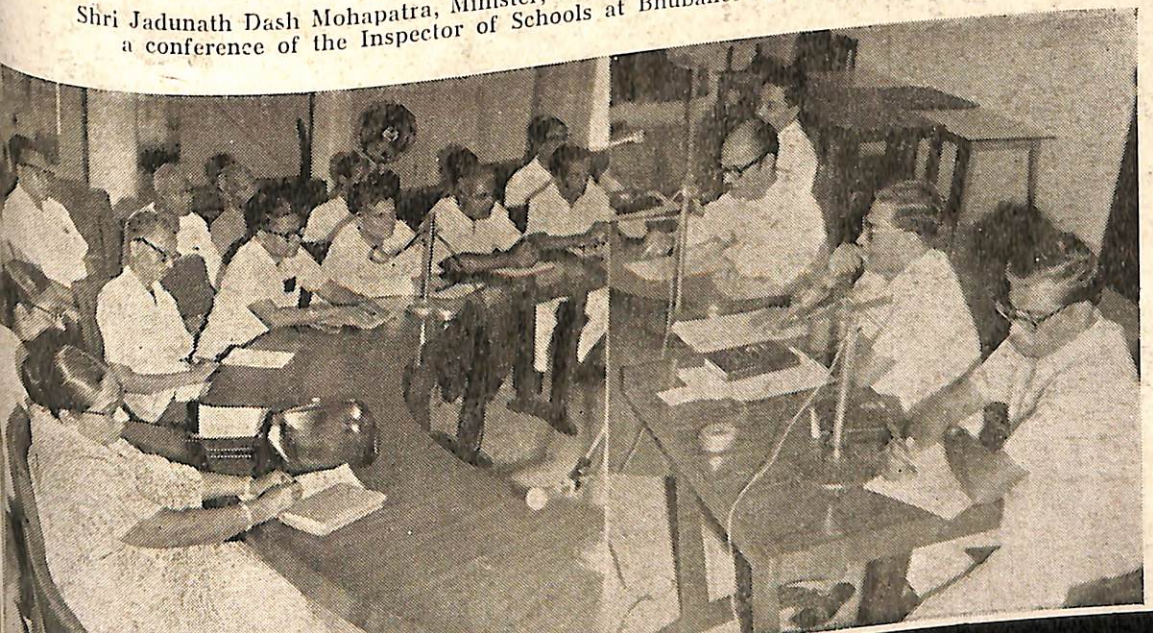




Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa, presenting a model of an ancient boat (a silver filigree work) to the Dy. Consul General of U. S. S. R. Mr. Mir Kasimore at a function of the Orissa branch of ISCUS held at Jagatsinghpur on May 20, 1974

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Jadunath Dash Mohapatra, Minister, Education and Cultural Affairs, addressing a conference of the Inspector of Schools at Bhubaneswar on May 16, 1974





The Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, addressing a public meeting at Jagatsinghpur on May 20, 1974.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shrimati Satpathy addressing a largely attended public meeting at Birmaharajpur on May, 17, 1974



Strikes And Shortages

During the past few months we have seen in various spheres of Government and Private activity, mass agitations attended by violence and mindless destruction of public property, wildcat strikes, go-slow, gheraos, work-to-rule, mass malingering etc. Much of this turbulence, causing a lot of suffering to the common man in whose name and in whose behalf most of these agitations are launched, could perhaps have been avoided.

Let us take a case study of one of such recent agitations : the locomen's strike in December 1973. This lightning strike of locomen of the Railways was the third agitation during the year, the previous agitations having been held in May and August. At the time of agreement with the Government in August, the locomen gave a categorical assurance to the Railway Minister that they would not resort to any strike for three years. The December strike went against that assurance.

In pursuance of the August agreement an

STRIKES...

ad hoc committee was set up to work out the details of the mode and manner of introducing 10-hours duty, a principle that had been accepted by the Government. The Committee, headed by Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Deputy Minister of Railways, and comprising five loco representatives and five Railway Administration representatives, got bogged down in discussions of individual cases and grievances brought up by the loco representatives. This happened in spite of the chairman's insistence that the committee should get on with the work related to the 10-hour duty. The Chairman had to examine more than one thousand cases brought before him by the loco staff. As a result, the work relating to the 10-hour duty had been delayed.

It may be recalled here that the Miabhoy Tribunal, headed by a retired Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court had gone into the problem of hours of work of locomen at great length. The Tribunal recommended reduced from 14 to 12 hours working hours of the locomen should be the Tribunal anticipated and suggested eight year for the reduction of 2 hours of duty. Therefore, for effecting a reduction of 4 hours so as to bring the working hours to ten, it should take 16 years. But it is now proposed to be done in 3 years. Yet the locomen's representatives demanded that the reduction in hours of duty be done in three months which is unrealistic.

Reduction of working hours would mean extensive preparations involving construction of additional staff quarters, running rooms, crew vans and loop lines, acquisition of locomotives and recruitment and training of more than 20,000 additional staff. It would also involve a capital expenditure of over Rs. 38 crores besides a recurring expenditure of several crores. It is obvious that an operation of this magnitude cannot be carried out in just 90 days.

The Minister of Railways announced in the Rajya Sabha in November 1973, the Government's decision to introduce 10 hours of work for the loco running staff from December 1973, and complete its implementation in a phased manner in three years. The implementation has started on all types of trains and in all Zones.

It is agreed by one and all that the high prices, inflation or scarcity of essential articles hit most sections of the population, particularly in the low and middle levels. The strain has been on the railway staff as

well. Demanding and striving for the improvement of emoluments is certainly a legitimate activity. Again, there is a prescribed procedure for giving notice of strike. But the strike under discussion fell far short of the legal requirements. However, it is gratifying to note that in response to the Prime Minister's appeal and in the larger interest of country, the locomen called off the strike on December 24, 1973.

The loco running staff are among the best paid people in our society and enjoy a wide range of amenities. The average take-home pay of driver 'A' is Rs. 1,217.65 as compared to Rs. 688.70 of the non-running staff of the Railways in similar scale and position. Drivers 'B' and 'C' get Rs. 979.54 and Rs. 942.50 respectively as compared to Rs. 584.15 and Rs. 423.55 of other staff in similar scales. Often a mail train driver has a bigger take-home pay than the officer under whom he works.

During September to November 1973, different categories of Railway staff resorted to agitations on as many as 87 occasions. In the first six days of December 15 such agitations were staged.

The Railways lost 4.5 lakh man-days on account of staff agitations during April to October 1973. This is twice the number of man-days lost in the two proceeding years taken together.

In April and May 1973, the revenue loss to the Railways due to the agitations was Rs. 2.25 crores. The locomens strike in August 1973 resulted in a loss of Rs. 14.5 crores.

A strike or an agitation on the Railways, in the coal mine or in the steel mill hits the country where it hurts most, if the Railways, the nations vital lifelines, are disrupted, it results in the dislocation of transportation of essential commodities vital to the nation's economy and defence. It brings immense hardship to the trade, industry and the general public.

The Railways are the nation's premier carriers; they carry all essential commodities vital to the nation's economy and defence such as foodgrains, coal, fertilisers, petroleum products, defence supplies and cement. Nearly 5.5 lakh tonnes of the above basic cargo is carried by rail everyday. More than seven million people travel on it every day.

STRIKES....

The strikes and agitations which are not in accordance with the procedures laid down, harm the interests of the nation and even prove anti-labour in the ultimate analysis

Public opinion is a potent factor in arresting violence as a part of agitations for better wages or amenities. Violence in agitations and trade union practices at times defeat the purpose in view. The question to be asked is: Is it necessary to cut supplies to industries and foodgrains to areas to get demands accepted by the Government?

In a frank survey, the pre-budget economic survey of the Union Finance Ministry called for a determined effort to step up investments in such critical sectors as coal, steel, power and irrigation. But where will be capital come from for expansion of Industries, Railways, Mines, etc. if they are scuttled by continuous unrest and violence? It is the responsibility of every citizen of this country to stem this tendency before violence and unhealthy agitations become part of our life.

SANCHAYA VILLAGE—NIMABAHALI

The village Nimabahali in the district of Dhenkanal has made news. It has been declared a "Sanchaya Village" for its outstanding performance in the field of Small Savings. One hundred-three out of a total of 104 families of the village have opened postal savings bank accounts.

However, this hardly reflects the true picture. Nimabahali is inhabited mostly by small farmers and landless labourers. Poverty trails them at every turn. Savings was a chimera to them. But the change came when the Village Yuvak Sangh aided by volunteers of National Service Scheme of Dhenkanal College started a campaign in favour of practising thrift. The villagers started saving every week whatever little they could. As soon as their individual savings totalled Rs. 5 only they opened a postal savings bank account. N. S. S. volunteers helped them in this direction. No wonder, the total deposit of the villagers in the said account stood at Rs. 3,222 as on 19-4-1974.

STATE BANK— THE PACE-SETTER IN 'DRI' SCHEME

Until recently, the entire outlook of banking in the country has undergone some revolutionary changes. Greater social responsibilities has devolved upon the Banks and banking has by and large reached to the grass-roots level.

A Branch Manager of a Bank trekking a remote tribal village—is he enjoying a hiking trip? Another official viewing the market place with naked interest—on the look out for a fair bargain? Still another having a tete-a-tete with some physically handicapped, yet another holding a palaver in a tribal village—have they become mature sob-sisters? No, because it is now all a part of their official duty. "Crazy", if you exclaim in that vain, you are an ancient, out of tune with the wave length the present day bank operates in.

But what the hell are doing? Yeah, it is to the hell they are going, the hell which so far was given a wide birth by the condescending bank and Government officials. The hell where the effort to eke out a scant living taxes them out of human existence. And for this penurious pariahs,

dissipating in perennial poverty, the visit of a bank official is a veritable doorway to heaven. For the first time in their life, rather in the long history, somebody has come, not to exploit or cheat but to help them towards obtaining financial security.

The "DRI" (Differential Rate of Interest) Scheme, that is the benign scheme which is spreading social banking towards the large, weak vulnerable and exploited segment of our population. It is the DRI Scheme that has brought hope to the weaker and neglected sections of the masses. No more does the illiterate farmer pay exorbitant rate of interest of over two hundred per cent per annum to the village loan sharks. He and his brethren like him get their financial requirements at a nominal rate of interest of four per cent per annum through the novel scheme of "DRI". Along with it come the expertise and pragmatic schemes to utilise the money. Freed from the vicious circle of evergrowing debt, these masses of India are getting a peep at the better future that is soon going to be theirs. Thanks to the "DRI".

Baripada, the capital of the erstwhile Maharaja of Mayurbhanj is a typical semi-urban town. But this district of Mayurbhanj with Baripada as headquarters was chosen for the extensive introduction of DRI Scheme, not because once a Maharaj ruled here. The reason must be obvious. Battalion of ill-clad, ill-fed and illiterate Adibasis, innumerable ignorant ryots farming bits and pieces of land ; artisans with traditional inborn talents for turning metals into object-de-art, the region is a miniature India, with magnified problems. State Bank of India introduced the DRI Scheme to this utterly backward region, devoid of any growth, the other parts of the country witnessed during the past two and half decades.

There is a small cluster of people in a village nearby the Bank. They are traditional artisans, turning metals like brass and bell-metal into cherished pieces of artistry to adorn the traditional worship-rooms and even the modern drawing rooms. They were being fleeced at every end. They could obtain raw materials cheaply. They had no financial backing to operate from a better bargaining base. They had no financial enthusiastic team of State Bank officials led by their Branch Manager. Then came DRI. The liberally traced them out at village kuliana, about ten miles away from Baripada town. They surveyed their condition. They decided that with some bank money and support, they could advance professionally and economically. And they did so with the DRI Scheme.

Both of them are physically handicapped. One's legs are polio-stricken. He neither distresses the devout at the temple gate where he resides, nor does he scrounge the town's dirt heaps. Rather he is perched on the platform of his cute little pan shop catering to the pan hungry commuters near the bus stand. Again the DRI scheme helped him to achieve it. The other handicapped person has two legs, one a wooden leg which grows down underneath his shoulders. He is an established cane weaver. He weaves bottom for chairs. The DRI Scheme helped him in his job.

There are others like the Cycle Rickshaw operators—They have been liberated. No longer do they feed the idle flabby owners of their rickshaws, by giving them the Lion's share of their earnings—earned the sweaty way. A large number among them in Baripada town are now the proud owners of their own rickshaws. The DRI Scheme made him own master. Like the agriculturists who can now get fertiliser, pesticides and free advice on modern farming, all with the DRI Scheme.

The DRI Scheme has created a hope, nay an euphoria that is not going to end up in a whimper, but which will help million all over India, the dream they all cherish, deep inside them—though it has been submerged in a struggle to keep afloat, the desire to be his own master, come true.

Glance at these figures—one single branch at Baripada has advanced loans to over three hundred fifty persons drawn from the weaker and neglected sections in the society under the DRI Scheme. Of them, 200 persons belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and two were physically handicapped. These figures may not seem to be much. But multiply it with 3000 branches the State Bank of India has, the immense beginning that has been made already can be pictured. Undoubtedly, however, the State Bank of India, Baripada Branch is a pacesetter in the implementation of the DRI Scheme in the scheduled district of Mayurbhanj. It excels the Lead Bank on this score.

DRI is not just a scheme, it is a faith. The faith of the present day Bank management in their own duty and capacity in aiding the down-trodden. It is not just lending at four per cent per annum. It is keeping in continuous contact with the borrowers being their friend, philosopher and guide, apart from being the lender.

STATE BANK....

The State Bank of India covers a variety of self-employed and professional under the DRI Scheme of lending. They are basket-makers, Mukut (Coronet) makers, tailors, conch-handicrafts, shoe repairing (Cobblers), tea-stalls, pan shop, bidi-makers, meat sellers, fish vendor, vegetable vendors, fruit seller, cycle-repairing, chanachurwalla, painting, chair-canning, rickshaw-pullers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, sabai grass rope-makers, watch repairers, manufacturers of "Dhokra" articles and bell-metal utensils, and the agriculturists, etc.

RAJ—THE BEST FARMER OF THE YEAR

Shri Biranchi Narayan Raj, tribal of village Beldihi was adjudged the best farmer of Sundargarh district for the year 1973. However this hardly tells the whole story. Shri Raj is a land owning tribal with 50 acres as his holding. But the honour he received in January last was beyond his comprehension two years back.

His 50 acres could hardly feed his large family. The reasons are not far to seek. Apart from pursuing antiquated mode of cultivation the fields were at the mercy of the Rain God. When the rains failed and that happened quite often, Shri Raj's miseries knew no bounds.

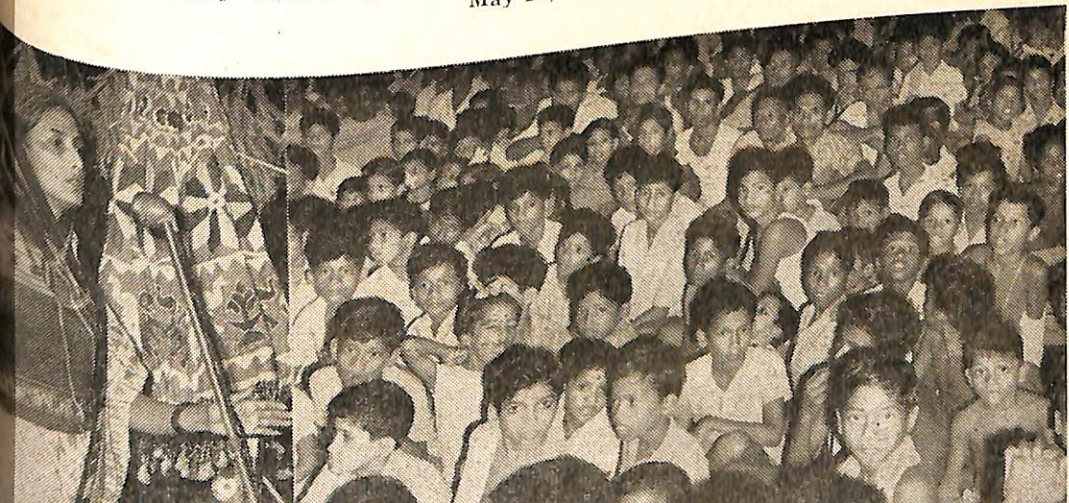
The change came towards the end of 1971. Constant persuasion by Block Officials made Shri Raj realise the importance of irrigation. So, he installed one 5 H. P. pump set to water his fields. And thereafter he took to cultivation of high-yielding varieties of paddy in 1972-73 Kharif season. The result was quite encouraging. He got more than 500 quintals of paddy from half of his land. Success spurred him to greater activities. The following Rabi season he tried high yielding wheat in 15 acres of land and vegetables in 5 acres. The result was unthinkable—about 300 quintals of wheat and a bumper crop of vegetables. The total yield of the year enabled him to install another 5 H. P. pump set and he took to farming in real sense of the term. Apart from cultivating paddy and wheat he raised ground nuts on 25 acres of land. The yield was 18 quintals per acre. Incidentally Shri Raj's yields per acre of paddy, wheat and groundnut were the highest in the district. Farming for him is no more a gamble with the monsoon, rather it has become a profitable vocation.



Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa, addressing the Sixth Annual function of Juba Sanskrutik Sansad at Twlintira in Balipatna Block of Puri district on May 4, 1974

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shrimati Satpathy addressing the Harijan Samilane at Hatasahi near Pipli on May 11, 1974

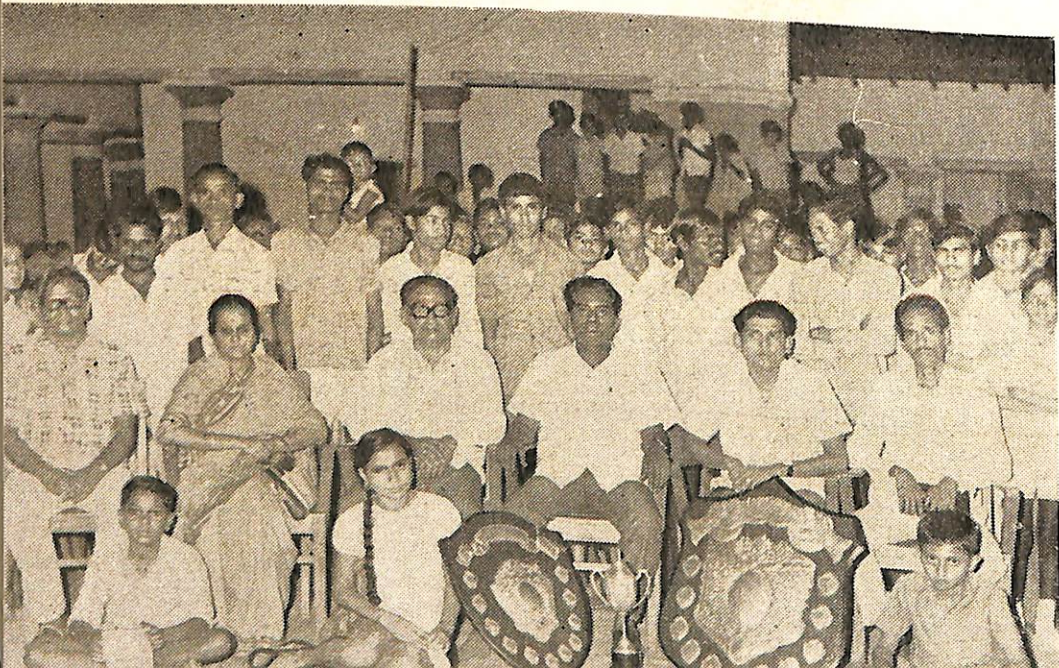




Shri Binayak Acharya, Minister, Finance and Excise, inaugurating the "Jayanti Sanchayika" at Tapoban High School, Khandagiri (Bhubaneswar) on May 10, 1974

NEWS IN PICTURES

The winners of Small Savings Shield of Kalahandi district at the closing ceremony of the Savings Fortnight



PEOPLE WANT RESULTS

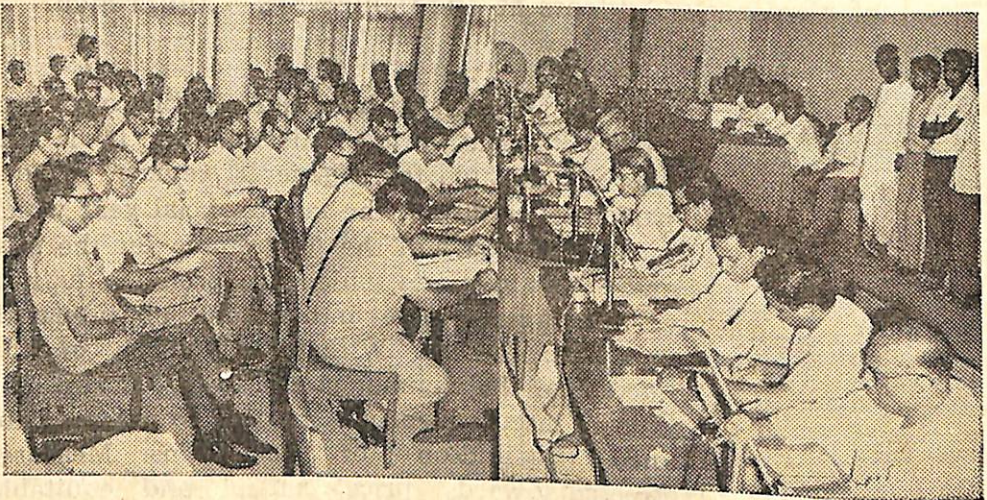
Administration should share anxiety and the sense of urgency in the race against time

Chief Minister's Address at the Collectors' Conference

I am happy that it has been possible to convene this conference during this month. It is the appropriate time for a general review of our performance during the last financial year which has just ended and the programme for the next year. The districts which are prone to natural calamities have to get into a state of preparedness from now on. With the approach of the harvest of the summer rice crop this is also the time to discuss measures relating to procurement and distribution of foodgrains. Measures directed towards price control and equitable distribution of essential commodities could also be reviewed at some length.

The Collectors, on whom rests the primary responsibility for implementation of the Plan should get acquainted with the changed emphasis in plan programmes and the current thinking relating to policies in certain specific sectors. After the present Government assumed office certain broad guidelines have been indicated and the Planning and Co-ordination Department are

working on it. Since the Fifth Five-Year Plan has just commenced on the 1st April 1974, it may be desirable to refashion and modulate our plan schemes in a manner so that this changed perspective becomes easily discernible. I know Collectors are very busy persons. But the daily involvement in multifarious schedule of work has one disadvantage, that is the perspective and the broader framework in which we have to view the isolated events tend to get lost. In the daily rush of work one is apt to miss the wood for the trees. There is generally an element of discretion in the application of rules in the field. A proper appreciation of the spirit underlying the Government policy helps one in exercising this discretion in such a manner that the purpose is not lost in the process of



Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister, addressing the Collectors' Conference held at Bhubaneswar on April 25, 1974

too rigid an application of the letter of the law. For example, if we are clear in mind about the object of distribution of land to benefit the weaker sections of the society, we may be able to apply the rules more purposefully in dealing with particular situations of lease of land or eviction of encroachments.

The performance of the Collectors under conditions of stress and strain has on the whole been creditable. I have confidence that they will continue to meet with grit and determination various challenging situa-

tions, whether law and order, floods and cyclones or problems pertaining to development administration. But I would like to share some of my thoughts about certain matters which perhaps some of you might already have felt in your introspection. Large masses of people continue to be below the poverty line. There is some impatience which is building up among the people. Occasional manifestations of this impatience or misdirection of this mood of the people into destructive channels may be visible here and there. But the symptoms of this mounting frustration are unmistakable. It will be wrong to assume that this mood of impatience, frustration and some times anger is directed against only the elected representatives who seek the mandate of the people on the eve of elections. The average citizen attributes the failure in implementation to the totality of Governmental machinery which includes the civil service. While we may engage ourselves in the unrewarding task of apportioning blame between the political leaders and administrators, between the generalists and the technocrats and in a self-defeating exercise of finding scapegoats, in the judgment of the people we are all in the same boat. The consequences of popular resentment will be felt sooner or later by every component of this administrative super-structure. When a project remains incomplete and the desired benefit does not accrue, when public investment is rendered infructuous due to incompetence or graft, people do not discriminate as to whether an engineer or an administrator is at fault. They want results. Good intentions are no substitute for concrete achievement. Administration by alibis and Government by assurances are equally difficult in a society where people are becoming increasingly conscious. The traditional concepts of permanency and anonymity of the Civil Service have to be viewed in this new environment of rising aspirations and fresh challenges that are being thrown up. The qualitative contents of this tradition of civil service should measure up to the dimensions of the challenge we are facing or, alternatively, it has to refashion itself to suit the changing times. I would therefore expect all of you at the middle and top management level to look upon yourself not only as agents for the implementation of policy but also share our anxiety and the sense of urgency in this race against time.

As professional civil servants, I would expect that all of you have a minimum standard of proficiency in the subjects you deal with and also maintain a standard of personal conduct in dealing with the public and otherwise which would enable you to command the respect of the people

and make you an effective instrument in implementing Government policies. But sheer professional competence and a clinical efficiency are not enough; a certain amount of dedication and personal identification with a cause are essential. I am avoiding the word "commitment" because it is liable to mis-interpretation. But there is no gain-saying the fact that the extra burst of energy which one expects, that emotional involvement which makes one ponder over these problems far beyond the office hours, is the index of your dedication. The quality of leadership lies in infusing those around you with the enthusiasm and conviction which you have and by that process motivate them to put in their best. It is not the authority based on the power to write the character roll or approve the tour programme or sanction leave which draws the instinctive loyalty of the persons around you and gives you the status of a leader. I am not denying the need for a certain discipline in a hierarchical administrative structure, but by itself it does not enable you to fulfil your leadership function. The spontaneous and enthusiastic co-operation of people is obtained by a leader through his capacity to infuse a part of his own faith and zest for work into others through his public or official contact. This naturally presupposes the leader himself having a cause and faith in the same. Neither authority nor cleverness in action can help one to galvanise people and inspire them to do their best even under the most depressing conditions. Higher pay, allowances or house rent or such other matters, however justified they may be, do not instil these qualities if the main-springs of action are either weak or non-existent. Even under the same limitations, you find good work being done in one block where as the out-turn is indifferent in another. Cynicism born of excessive cerebration is a positive deterrent to executive action and, even worse, when one finds in it an excuse for not accomplishing the task. A very large measure of our failure to reach targets is not so much on account of faulty policy but due to inadequate implementation. This is true of a number of schemes, particularly in agricultural production and social services sectors where with very little investment and with some organisation and initiative at the field level targets can be achieved and people can derive greater satisfaction. It does not take a substantial sum to complete incomplete wells and renovate tanks or to repair primary school buildings. It is primarily an exercise in organising the efforts at the local level and mobilising public support.

I hope you are reviewing the problems at the district level in District Development Committees and in the Advisory Boards. I would like that

senior officers associate themselves with implementation of plan programmes in the districts and advice Collectors and district-level officers suitably. The priorities in any sector and the correct methods of organizing a programme may not always be properly understood by field officers. A communication gap is natural and this can only be bridged if senior officers are in close touch with field officers. This—the supervision of administration in the districts—seems to have declined over the past few years and I think we are the worse for it. This does not mean that every officer at the State or Divisional headquarters should henceforward make himself scarce; there can however be no doubt that a planned effort towards restoring communication with field-level administration will pay rich dividends.

I would very much like you to give some thought to the question of District Planning. This work was initiated sometime back on the advice of the Planning Commission but somehow the tempo has slackened. There is perhaps some amount of mis-apprehension that these district plans are essentially a financial break-up of the Fifth Plan of the State and since the Fifth Plan ceiling is not yet finalised, it is premature to start working on district plans. There is also a mis-apprehension that such an exercise is likely to arouse unnecessary aspirations in the minds of the people in that area which we will not be able to fulfil due to constraint on the resources. I must say that these doubts are based on a misconception about the significance of such an exercise. It is not a time-bound financial plan, but primarily a physical plan of the district in terms of its resources potential, giving an integrated picture of the various sectors in the long-range perspective.

Equally important is the evaluation of the progress of various schemes at the district level. I am afraid, very little attention has been given to this task and this drawback has been a very great constraint on rational allocation of resources since the budget ceases to be an instrument of functional funding and comes to be dominated by schemes that can absorb expenditure instead of by schemes that require expenditure. If we drew up programmes and also laid down a realistic schedule of progress it would be easy to budget for programmes and easier also to achieve the targets. We seem to have abandoned this review in favour of a review of expenditure and the result is that we spend a great deal of money to carry the goals of one plan to another.

PEOPLE....

The success of the land distribution programme undertaken by the Government on a priority basis depends not only on expediting these lease cases but also ensuring that those who get land are enabled to secure adequate inputs to make the land productive and earn their livelihood from the same. In some places you may be able to dovetail these into the existing programmes of special projects like SFDA, MFAL and TDA. In some places agriculture alone will not sustain a family and the lessee has to be provided with subsidiary occupations.

Employment schemes deserve our special attention. It must, however, be borne in mind that the main attack on rural unemployment has to come from intensive implementation of normal development programmes, special employment schemes providing useful support. I would like to make a special reference here to schemes drawn up for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and would urge upon you to give your personal attention to these schemes. Here, too, attitudes are important and with limited investment it is possible to protect their rights, prevent exploitation and improve their economic condition. Proper supervision has to be made to see whether the benefits of these schemes have reached these people.

I may here refer to a matter which should receive the highest priority. Procurement is lagging much behind the target inspite of a better khariff crop and measures designed to check hoarding and smuggling. Collectors have already been asked to undertake a drive involving miller agents, F. C. I., Co-operatives etc. to step up procurement. The drive should be made a success.

There are two further matters I would like to refer to before closing this address. The first relates to law and order which, frankly, is not satisfactory in many places. This is due to deliberate designs of dislocating production, of sabotaging economic activity and of preoccupying administration with artificial crises like communal tensions. The strategy clearly seems to be to cause certain difficulties and then organise agitations on these grounds. For example, the supply of foodgrains is deliberately disrupted on flimsy pretexts and public sentiment is then whipped up on the issue of non-availability of foodgrains. There should be no hesitation in dealing with this mischief since this is not an occasional

delinquency but is inspired by deep and long-range designs calculated to create chaos and disharmony. I would expect the district administration to function as a close-knit unit and curb these tendencies firmly.

My last point concerns what has been called, in my view unfairly, routine administration. This administration affects a very large number of people and we cannot dismiss it on the ground that it does not feature in the Plan. I have been dismayed by the very large pendency of cases and applications in revenue courts and offices. Very often the petitioner incurs considerable expense and inconvenience to present himself before the officer concerned on the due date and very often he is told to come again. In the process he loses all faith in our capacity to deliver goods. Public dismay can be very dangerous to social tranquility.

You have a long agenda before me and I would not have talked at this length but for the fact that there would be a long interval before we meet again. In the meantime, Government would expect you to bring about a perceptible improvement in the quality of administration and I thought it was proper that certain matters which in my view have some relevance to this objective should be placed before you.

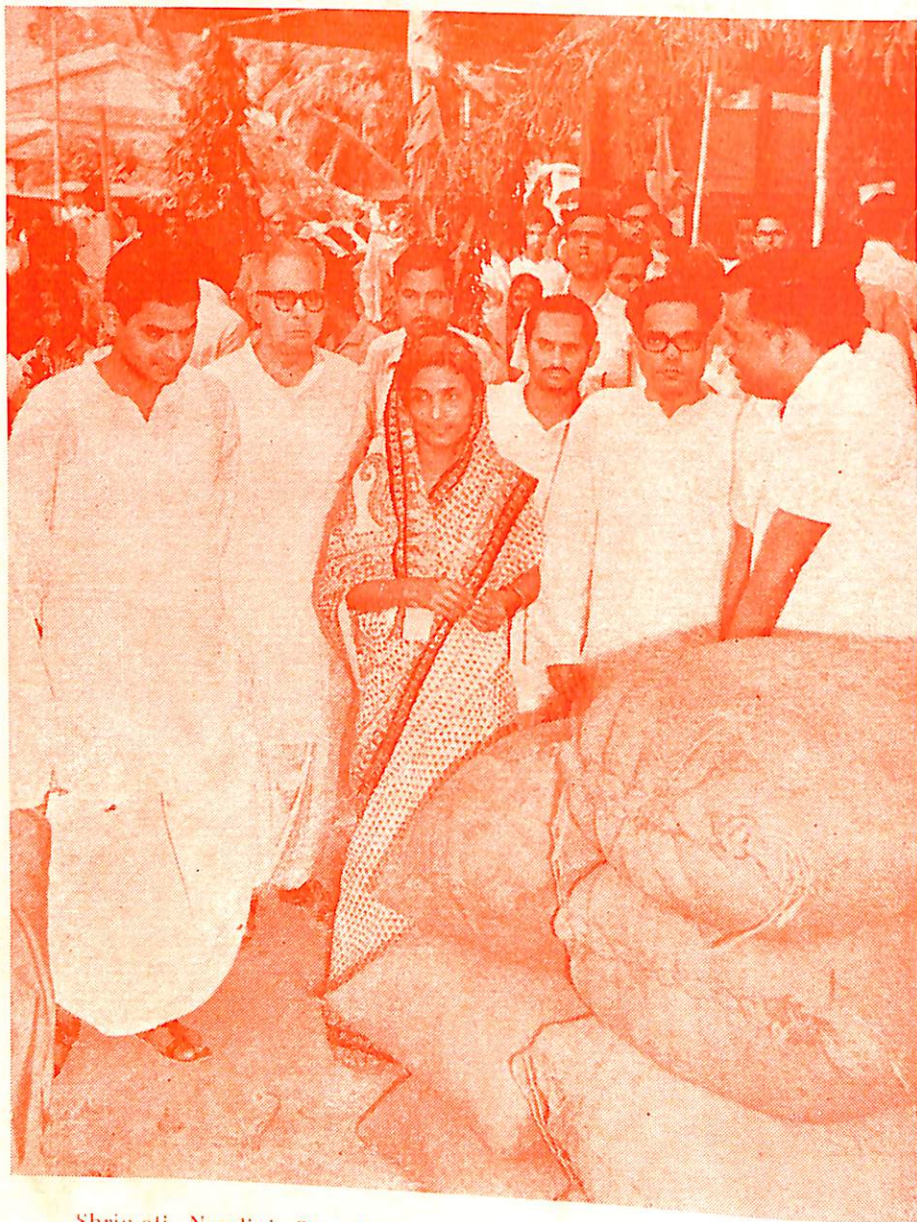
A STUDENTS CAMP

Darkhapatna is a small village at the outskirts of Cuttack City. The village is adopted by the Ravenshaw College under National Service Scheme.

Under the National Service Scheme the college organised a ten day camp in this village under the auspices of Ministry of Education from May 18—28. Under the programme of 'Youth Against Dirt and Disease', 25 students and two teachers of the college undertook cleaning of road and slums, digging of compost pits and vaccination. The villagers participated in the programme.

Besides, the students made a socio-economic survey of the village and conducted rural sport. Essay competition, debates etc. were also organised during the period. Doctors explained the importance of sanitation to the villagers. The main objectives of the Scheme were involvement of students in the rural life and bridging the gap between the rural and urban people.

During the period, 161 persons were vaccinated, six compost pits were dug and nearly two Kms. of road were cleaned.



Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa inspecting the paddy bags purchased by the Regional Marketing Co-operative Society, Sakhigopal while inaugurating the State level function for launching the procurement drive at Sakhigopal on 1st May 1974.