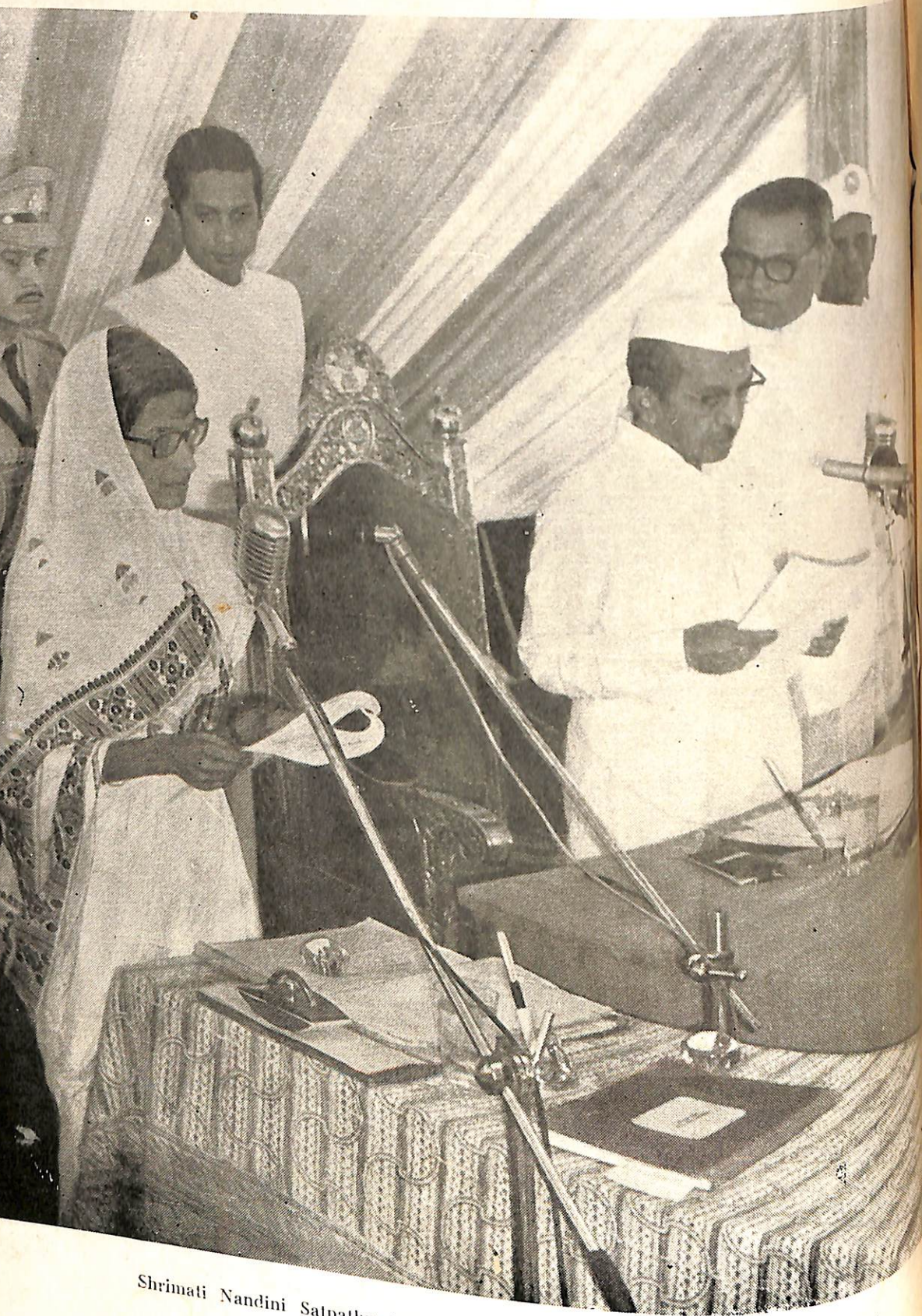




ORISSA REVIEW

(ELECTION SPECIAL)

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1974



Shrimati Nandini Satpathy taking oath as Chief Minister on March 6, 1974 at Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneswar

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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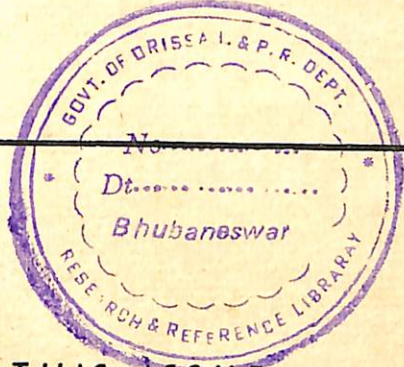
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ELECTION SPECIAL



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Shrimati Nandini Satpathy

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy is a young and courageous leader, restless and impatient about the development of the poor and the down-trodden. In politics, she is a progressive and in administration, she is dynamic.

Born on 9th June, 1931. Shrimati Satpathy has been brought up in an atmosphere of progressive literature and revolutionary zeal. Her father, Shri Kalindi Charan Panigrahi, has won laurels as a novelist and poet, and in recognition of his contribution to contemporary literature, he has been awarded Padma Bhushan. Her paternal uncle, late Shri Bhagvati Charan Panigrahi, had made a name as a revolutionary. This twin influence of literature and politics has made a great impact on Shrimati Satpathy's life and career from a young age.

While at school at the age of 12, Shrimati Satpathy had taken active interest and part in public affairs. She led student movements and was Secretary of the Girl Students' Association in 1948-49. At the same time, she evinced great interest in literature. The poems and short stories she wrote as a school and college student, were widely praised for their sensitivity and patriotic fervour.

Shrimati Satpathy obtained her Master's Degree in Oriya literature from the Utkal University, passing out from the Ravenshaw College. She later, brought out a monthly magazine, which she had significantly named

as "Dharitri" (Mother Earth), and edited another monthly called "Kalana" (Assessment), published from Calcutta. Her short stories and other literary output during this period were widely acclaimed. The Hindi version of a collection of her short stories entitled "Janapath" which has recently appeared, has become instantly popular.

Shrimati Satpathy's first love is social work. She organised relief work in distant villages affected by floods and drought from time to time. She organized the Orissa Women's Relief Committee and was its Secretary in 1958, she organized the Orissa Branch of the Association of Social and Moral Hygiene in India. She is also associated in one capacity or another with many welfare, relief, literary and other organizations.

Shrimati Satpathy entered the parliamentary arena for the first time when she was elected to the Rajya Sabha as a Congress member in April, 1962. She was again elected in April 1968. By dint of her merit as a parliamentarian, she soon attracted the Prime Minister's attention. She was made a Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting on 29th January, 1966. And after the General Elections in 1967, she continued to hold the same portfolio in the new Council of Ministers. She took over as Deputy Minister attached to the Prime Minister on 14th February, 1969, and later was elected as Minister of State on 26th June, 1970.

As a member of the Central Cabinet, Shrimati Satpathy had earned a name for the devotion and diligence with which she had discharged her responsibilities. Her intelligence and common-sense, reinforced by her gentleness, are her inexhaustible assets from which she draws liberally in solving intricate problems.

Shrimati Satpathy led the Indian Film Delegation to Moscow in November-December, 1966, and visited a number of Soviet Republics. She again led the Indian Film Delegation which visited the U. S. S. R. in October, 1968 and to Taskent in May, 1972. She also attended the 15th General Conference of UNESCO at Paris in the same year as a delegate in Indian Delegation. She visited London and studied the working of British Press Council there. In October, 1970 she accompanied the Prime Minister as a member of India's Delegation to the Commemorative Session of the United Nation in New York.

Shrimati Satpathy was the Chairman of the Children's Film Society, India, Bombay, and had guided the day-to-day activities of the Society for two terms. She was unanimously elected as a member of the Board

of Directors of the International Centre of Films for Children and Young People in Paris in October 1968 as a representative of the Indian National Centre of Films for Children and Young People.

She is member of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee and member of the Advisory Council of the Youth Congress of which Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the Chairman.

She and her husband Shri Debendra Satpathy, a Member of Parliament are ardent devotees of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother of Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry.

Shrimati Satpathy was elected unanimously as Leader of the Congress Legislature Party on 13th June, 1972, and headed a Congress Ministry following the fall of the United Front Cabinet. She resigned as Chief Minister on 1st March, 1973. Even during her brief spell of less than nine months in office, her Government had initiated such progressive and far-reaching measures as the land ceiling law and the nationalisation of Kendu Leaf Trade among other things. Her Cabinet had also taken advance action in preparing the State's case before the Sixth Finance Commission and formulation of the State's Fifth Plan proposals. The State also witnessed increase in the tempo of activity in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Many special projects for the exclusive benefit of the weaker sections of the community and adivasis were given special attention during her tenure.

After a year of President's Rule, she has once again been unanimously elected as Leader of the Congress Legislature Party on 2nd March, 1974, after the general election to the State Vidhan Sabha, in which she steered her party to unique success.



Shri Binayak Acharya

Shri Binayak Acharya was born on August 30, 1918, in a middle class family of Berhampur town in Ganjam district. An endearing personality and political figure in Orissa, Shri Acharya is a firm believer in socialism and secularism. Even during his student career, he had come in contact with prominent political figures in and outside the State. After graduation, he worked in a number of schools as an assistant teacher and later became a headmaster. He spent about 20 years of his life as Headmaster in the Municipal M. E. and High School. Teaching was not a profession for him but a mission in life. During his teachership also, he had taken active part in politics. During the "Quit India Movement" in 1942 Shri Acharya used to work as the trusted contact man of the detenues in Jail and looked after their families during their absence.

Popularly known as "Binayak Master", Shri Acharya took active part in politics since 1961. In 1967 he left the Headmastership of Municipal High School of Berhampur and successfully contested the Assembly seat from Berhampur Constituency as a Congress candidate and became the leader of the Opposition in the Orissa Assembly following the resignation of Shri Sadasiv Tripathy from the said assignment. In May, 1970, Shri Acharya became the Convenor of the Congress (R) party.

The period between 1967 to 1971 saw many political changes in the State. Shri Acharya steered the party through heavy odds with courage and determination. In 1971, he was elected again from Berhampur Assembly Constituency with a big margin of about 24,000 votes.

Since his boyhood Shri Acharya had fought against casteism communalism and all kinds of parochialism. He took active part in Harijan movement in Ganjam district. In 1939, he was censured by his elders for sharing food with the Harijans in a community dinner. When passion ran high between Oriya and Telgu speaking people in Paralakhemundi in early part of 1950, Shri Acharya plunged himself to the task of ridding the people from narrow regionalism.

Shri Acharya again became the leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly in April, 1971 when the United Front Ministry headed by Shri Biswanath Das was installed in Office. After the fall of the United Front Ministry, he resigned the leadership of the Congress Legislature Party in view of the changed circumstances.

In the last Congress Ministry of 1972 he became the Minister for Agriculture, Co-operation, Urban Development, Labour, Employment & Housing and Education.

After resignation of Congress Ministry in 1973, Shri Acharya was elected as a Councillor and became the Chairman of Berhampur Municipality in the month of July, 1973.

He has been re-elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from the Berhampur Constituency as a Congress candidate in the mid-term elections held in February last.



Shri Banka Bihari Das

Shri Banka Bihari Das, a prominent political figure of Orissa was born in January, 1923 in Cuttack district. While he was a Fourth Year student of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, he plunged himself into the active politics by discontinuing study and joining the 'Quit India' movement. He underwent four years of imprisonment being charged with criminal conspiracy.

An astute politician and an able organiser, Shri Das was the Assistant Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee in 1947. In 1948, he was the General Secretary of the P. S. P., Orissa Unit. He was elected to the State Assembly from Binjharpur Constituency in 1957. He was nominated as a member of the Orissa Taxation Inquiry Committee in 1959. He was also Joint Secretary of the All-India P. S. P. from 1969 till its merger with the Socialist Party. In 1966, Shri Das was elected to the Rajya Sabha where he made a mark as an able parliamentarian. His contribution to important legislative measures are well-known. He continued as a member of the Rajya Sabha till 1971. Shri Das was a member of the Committee on Public Undertaking in 1969 as also a Member of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament in 1970. His proposal on abolition of Privy purse was accepted in the Rajya Sava and accordingly Bill was presented in

Parliament. His proposals on Nationalisation of Bank were also discussed in the Rajya Sava.

A journalist politician, Shri Das was Editor of the 'Krushak' an Oriya weekly from 1961 to 1967. He has contributed many articles on current political and economic matters. His books "Indian Economy and Socialism" and "Know Your World" are widely read and appreciated. He worked as a representative of the famous economics news paper for Orissa "the Economic Times"

A relentless fighter against injustice and oppression, Shri Das's contribution to the cause of the poor and the down-trodden are well-known.

A widely travelled man, Shri Das has visited U. S. A., U. K., France, Germany, Yugoslavia, Italy, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Australia, Lebanon, Switzerland and Japan.

His main hobby is politics and social work.

He took a pioneering role in the merger of the P. S. P. with the Congress in 1972.

He was elected from Dharmasala Assembly Constituency in 1971 mid-term poll.

He was Minister for Finance, Planning & Co-ordination and Commerce in the last ministry headed by Shrimati Satpathy. Shri Das has again been elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from Dharmasala Constituency in the mid-term election held in February last.



Shri Jadunath Das Mahapatra

A leading legal practitioner of Balasore Bar, Shri Das Mahapatra, is a renowned writer and journalist. He has to his credit several Oriya publications including novels, dramas, short stories and one-act plays.

Born at village Kudai in Soro P.-S. of Balasore district in the year 1929, Shri Das Mahapatra had lost his parents from the very child-hood. He passed Matriculation from Satyananda High School, Soro, I. A. from Fakirmohan College, Balasore, B. A. with Honours from Ravenshaw College and LL.B. from Calcutta University (1951).

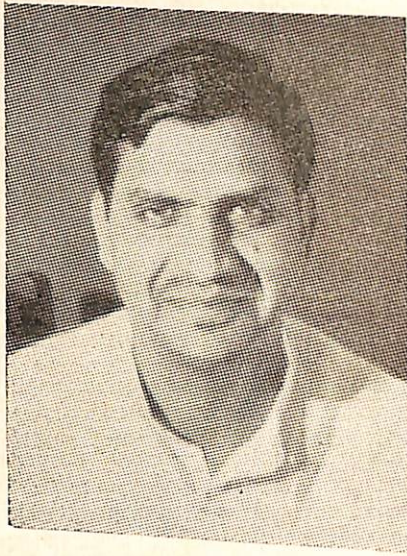
A veteran student leader, he was the President of the Calcutta Utkal Chhatra Sangha and also editor of 'Asantakali' an Oriya monthly from Calcutta. He joined Congress in 1962 and became the Organising Secretary of Balasore D. C. C., General Secretary, Balasore D. C. C. from 1964-67 and was elected President of D. C. C. in 1967. After division of the Congress he became the President of Balasore District Utkal Congress in 1970. In the last mid-term elections he was elected to the Legislative Assembly from the Soro Constituency of Balasore district and was a Deputy Minister in the Ministry headed by Shri Biswanath Das in 1972. He has been re-elected to the Assembly from the same Constituency in the mid-term elections held in February last.

His publications :—Novels—Gramya Nadir Tire, Manisha Rajyar Pasu, Premar Pratham Sambodhan, Bibhisika, Pralaya Payodhi Jale, Mruta Bandarar Itikatha.

Poems—Sarthaka Kabita Alochana.

Drama—Parasamani, Surjya Mandir, Sangram, Bhuli Huana, Khyama Karibeki, Ratrigo Tume Katha Kuha (Most of these plays were successfully staged by professional drama troupes including Annapurna Theatre).

Shri Das Mahapatra is extremely popular among his colleagues for his amiable personality.



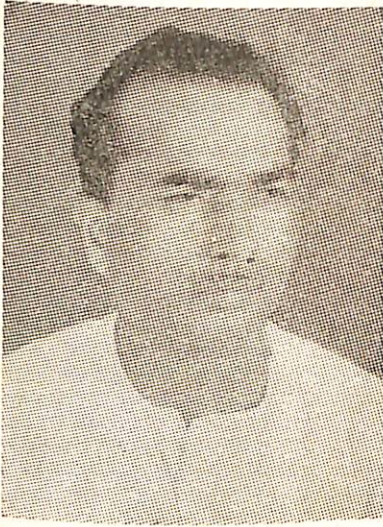
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi

Born on the 2nd September 1940, Shri Panigrahi hails from the village Baragaon in Sambalpur district. The village had acquired prominence on account of being the birth place of late Bir Surendra Sai, the great nationalist and the revolutionary of the 19th century.

During his student career, Shri Panigrahi actively participated in various social, cultural and constructive activities and became well-known for his leadership among the Youth and Organisational abilities. He was President of Gangadhara Meher College Students' Union and was associated with various noble works like installation of the statue of Gangadhar Meher, establishment of Law College at Sambalpur and the Sambalpur University. He was also the founder of the Sambalpur District Youth Congress. He has been an active member of the Sambalpur University Syndicate.

A relentless fighter against injustice, oppression, corruption and exploitation, Shri Panigrahi took a pioneering role in strengthening the Congress Organisation after 1967. In 1971, he was elected to the State Assembly from Sambalpur Constituency and was a Cabinet Minister in the ministry headed by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

Shri Panigrahi has been re-elected to the Assembly from Sambalpur Constituency as a Congress candidate in the recent elections held in February, last.



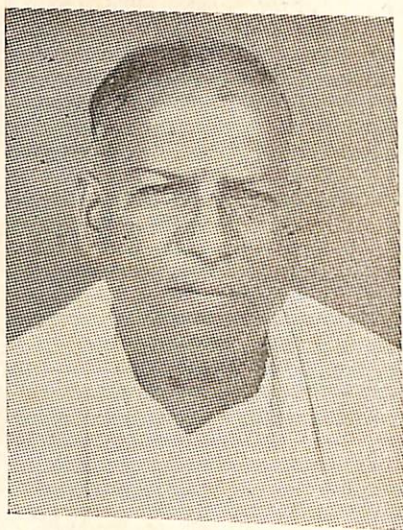
Shri Lakshman Malik

Shri Malik was born in a Scheduled Caste family of Barakhandaita, P. S. Jagatsinghpur, district Cuttack in 1928. He was elected in 1952 and 1962 from Cuttack Sadar Constituency. In the year 1971, he was also elected from Jagatsinghpur Constituency. Hobby—Writing and cultural activities, special interest in social work. Political and other activities. During school career he took active interest in "Bhagachas" movement. He was General Secretary of the Pradesh Congress Committee for a long time, Assistant Secretary, Orissa Depressed Class League from 1958 to 1963, General Secretary, Depressed Class League since 1963. Took active interest in the organisation of educational institutions; was Member in various School and College Advisory Committees, Member, Public Accounts Committee and Member, Public Undertaking Committee.

Shri Malik was the Minister of Works and Transport, Excise and Community Development & Panchayati Raj in 1972 in the Congress Ministry headed by Shrimati Satpathy. He is now working as President of Cuttack District Congress Committee.

He has been all along dedicating himself for the welfare of the depressed and down-trodden section of the society.

Shri Malik has been re-elected to the Assembly from Jagatsinghpur Constituency as a Congress candidate in the recent mid-term election, held in February last.



Shri Mohan Nayak

Shri Mohan Nayak was born at Dhanamera Mehentar Basti in Berhampur town, Ganjam district on 3rd June 1921.

He Joined the Congress in the year 1936 and was imprisoned in 1940 and 1941 for offering individual Satyagraha and was again imprisoned from 1942 to 1945 for taking active part in Quit India movement. He took leading part in Temple Entry Satyagraha at the famous Jagannath Temple at Puri successfully in the year 1948. To impart educational facilities to poor Harijans and Adibasi students and to recruit anti-untouchable propaganda workers he founded the Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Nimakhandi in the year 1953 and donated all his balance salaries received from the Parliament and Assembly.

Shri Nayak became Secretary of Ganjam District Harijan Sevak Sangha in the year 1938. He was Councillor of the Berhampur Municipality from 1951 to 1956 and Member of the Ganjam District Board from 1946 to 1953. He became a Member of Parliament (Second and Third Lok Sabha) from 1957 to 1967.

In 1953, he was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from Berhampur Constituency. He was re-elected twice to the Assembly from Dura Constituency in the year 1967 and 1971. He has again been elected from

Gopalpur Constituency in the recent general elections. He is the nominated President of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangha, New Delhi (All-India Branch).

He was awarded 'Padmashri' for his selfless social services by the President of India on the Republic Day, 1970.

To propagate removal of untouchability he is bringing out a monthly magazine "Sevak" continuously from the year 1948.

At present he is the Vice-President of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Ad hoc Committee.

His hobbies are writing books and dramas on untouchability, music, agriculture and horticulture and social service.



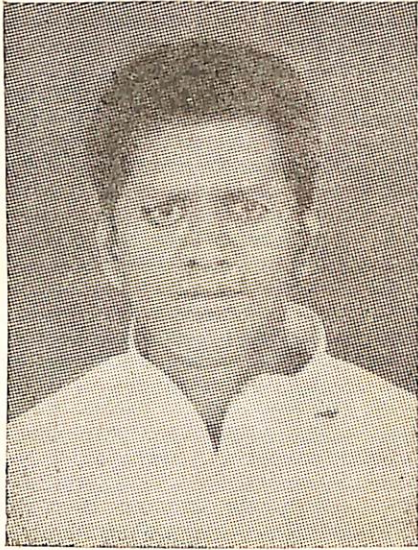
Shri Somanath Rath

Shri Somanath Rath was born in 1924 in the village Badagada of Ganjam district. A lawyer of eminence, he was actively associated with the Co-operative Movement of the State as a Member of the Board of Director of Orissa Land Development Bank, Orissa APEX Society, and Orissa Co-operative Union. He was also the President of the Regional Co-operative Marketing Society, Bhanjanagar. Shri Rath has throughout his career taken keen interest in literary and cultural activities. He was President of the Bhanja Sahitya Parishad for a long time.

Shri Rath had taken part in the freedom struggle during his student career. He was also a member of the Senate of the Berhampur University.

Shri Rath was Minister of State in the last ministry headed by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

In the recent Mid-term Poll, he has been re-elected to the State Assembly from the Bhanjanagar Constituency.



Shri Ramachandra Ulaka

Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka, who comes of a tribal family of Jatapu sect, was born on July 1, 1934 in Ambadola village of Koraput district. A graduate in Science from Khallikote College, Berhampur, Shri Ulaka served in the office of the Accountant-General, Orissa from 1958 to 1962. He joined Politics in 1962 and was elected to Parliament from Koraput Lok Sabha Constituency as a Congress candidate the same year. He was re-elected to the Lok Sabha in 1967. He has been elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from Rayagada Constituency of Koraput district as a Congress candidate in the recent general elections held in February, 1974. He is actively associated with agricultural labour movement in Rayagada Sub-division.

While in Parliament Shri Ulaka was Member of the Estimates Committee from 1963 to 1965; Member, Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes from 1968 to 1970. He was also member of the various consultative Committees in Parliament.



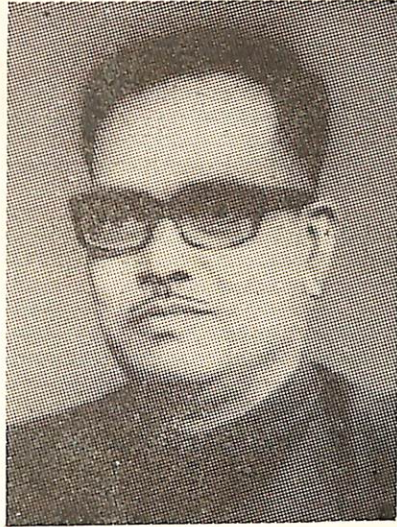
Shri Brahmananda Biswal

Shri Brahmananda Biswal was born in 1935 in Bada-Suanla village of Kamakhyanagar Subdivision of Dhenkanal district. He took his degree in Law in 1961 and joined the Bar in 1962.

Shri Biswal took part in active politics during his student career since the year 1961.

He was elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly from Kamakhyanagar Constituency in 1971. He was re-elected from the same Constituency during 1974 elections securing the highest margin in the State i.e. 23,137 votes over his nearest rival. He served as a Member on various Committees including Estimates Committee, Forest Select Committee and State Small Savings Advisory Board. He became the President of the Dhenkanal District Congress Committee from 1972.

Shri Dibyalochan Shekhar Deo



Born on September 19, 1923, Shri Dibyalochan Shekhar Deo hails from the village Majhapara in Sundargarh dsitric. He happens to be the grandson of grand daughter of late Bir Surendra Sai, the great nationalist and revclutionary of the 19th Century Orissa.

Though born in Raj family Shri Deo took active part in Prajamandal activities prior to merger of States. He refused the post of Sub-Deputy Collector offered by the then Darbar Government in 1947 and volunteered to work as a Head Master in the local M.E. School for two years, with a view to spread education in the area. He joined Indian National Congress as an active member in 1951 and became President, Dharuadihi Mandal Congress ((1951 to 1967). He was elected as the President, Sundargarh District Congress Committee in 1967 and continued as such till 1971 January when he took over convenorship of the Sundargarh district.

Earlier he was a member of Block Advisory Committee, Sundargarh Block and was elected as Sarpanch, Majhapara Grama Panchayat (1954 to 1962) consecutively for three times, each time having returned uncontested. He was nominated by State Government to participate in the First Inter State Regional Conference of Community Development Seminar held at Darjeeling in September, 1955. Subsequently he was elected as the

Chairman of Sundargarh Panchayat Samiti (1951 to 1967). During his active Chairmanship, Block activities specially the then Prize Competition Schemes gained momentum.

Shri Deo is a life member of the Bharat Krushak Samaj since its inception in 1955. He continues as a member of All-India Farmer Council since 1957, participated in several All-India Farmers' Council meetings as a delegate from Orissa. He was nominated to undergo training in agriculture in Australia under Colombo Plan in 1956 under Farmers' Exchange Programme. He continues to be a member of the Executive Committee of Bharat Krushak Samaj, Orissa Branch. He was also actively associated with the Co-operative movement in Orissa.

Shri Deo successfully contested from Sundargarh (General) Constituency in 1971 election and continued as M. L. A. till March, 1973 when the Orissa Assembly was dissolved. He has been re-elected from Sundargarh Constituency in the recent mid-term Poll (1974). He was Chairman of the Estimates Committee, a Member of the National Savings State Advisory Board and a Member of the Orissa River Board.

Hobbies—Gardening, Reading and Music.

Social Activities—Organises youth activities, works for eradication of social injustice like prohibition and untouchability.

Literary Activities—Contributes articles to different periodicals. Works for establishment of village Library in rural area and opening of adult education centres for illiteracy drive campaign.



Shri Krupasindhu Bhoi

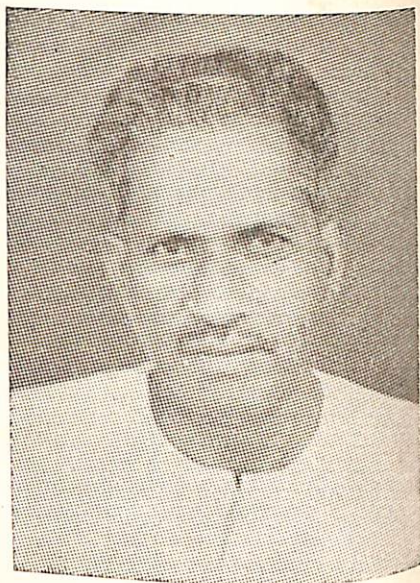
Shri Bhoi comes of a reputed family of freedom fighters of Sambalpur district. As a student leader, a doctor and a social worker, he had risen to eminence.

He was born on August 5, 1942 in the village Tampar of Padmapur Subdivision. He passed M. B. B. S. Examination in 1967 and entered into Government Service and joined as a Medical Officer in Paikamal Dispensary. He resigned from Government Service in the year 1971 and contested from Padmapur Assembly Constituency as a Congress candidate and was elected with a comfortable margin. His father late Krutibas Bhoi and grand-father late Satyabadi Bhoi were eminent Congress Workers and took part in the Independence struggle. Shri Bhoi has strong conviction in socialism and ideology of the Congress party. His favourite pastime is writing and indoor games. As a Doctor, he served the people of his constituency and worked hard for the development of Padmapur-Paikmal area and for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.

Shri Bhoi was Minister of State in the last ministry headed by Smt. Nandini Satpathy.

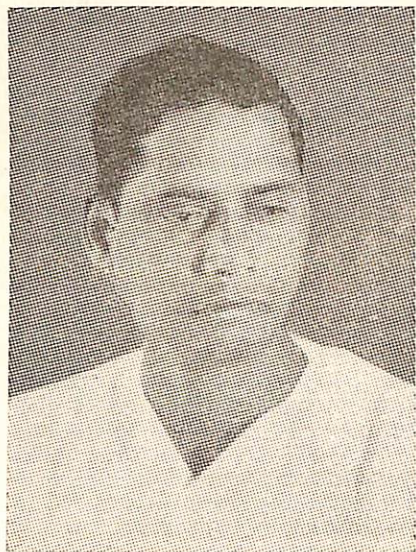
In the recent Mid-term Poll, Shri Bhoi has been re-elected from the same Padmapur Constituency.

Dr. Benudhar Baliar Singh



Shri Benudhar Baliar Singh was born in 1928 in Vajagada village of Puri district in an agriculturist family. He studied in Olsingh and Khurda High Schools and passed Matriculation in 1938. Later, he entered Medical School and after successfully passing his examinations in 1942 joined Quit India Movement. Since then Shri Baliar Singh has been in Medical profession and working as a Congress Worker. In 1962, he joined the State Medical Service. However, he left Government service in 1966 and contested as a Congress candidate against Gajapati Shri Bira Kishore Deo, Maharaja of Puri from Khurda Constituency in 1967 and lost to the Orissa Legislative Assembly. In 1971, he was elected as a Congress candidate defeating the Utkal Congress leader Shri Biju Patnaik by a margin of 9,000 votes. He has been re-elected in 1974 elections from the same Constituency.

Hobby—Agriculture and service to the humanity



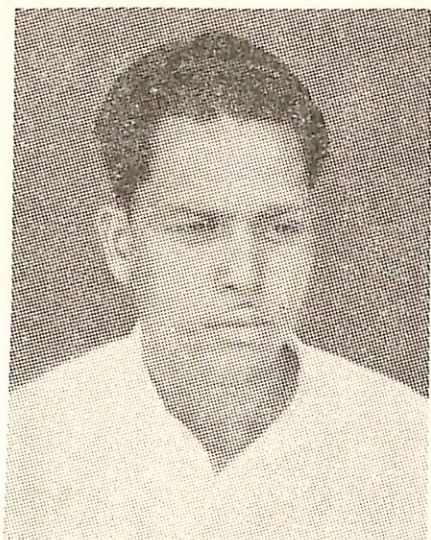
Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka

Born on March 2, 1940 of a poor agriculturist family in Arada village of Cuttack district, Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka evinced keen interest in politics during his student career in Ravenshaw College. He passed M. A. LL. B. in 1965. As a student, Shri Lenka started various youth organisations and took active interest in Social and Cultural activities. Later, he became a member of the Cuttack District Congress Committee. He was also President of the Cuttack District Youth Congress during the period from 1964. In 1967, he became a member of the Pradesh Congress Committee and was later elected General Secretary of the Cuttack District Congress Committee.

In 1971, Shri Lenka was elected to the Legislative Assembly from Chowdwar Constituency of Cuttack district. He was responsible, among others, for building up the image of the Congress Organisation in Orissa on the lines of socialism under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Besides being a promising politician Shri Lenka is also well known as a leading agriculturist of the State. He was the only young farmer who

cultivated and produced hybrid Maize and Jawar through modern technique of agriculture. As a life member of Bharat Krushak Samaj, he organised a number of seminars in different parts of Orissa to educate farmers.

Shri Lenka, who is at present the General Secretary of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee, takes keen interest in upliftment of Harijans and Adivasis of Orissa. He is also the President of a number of labour Unions under I. N. T. U. C.

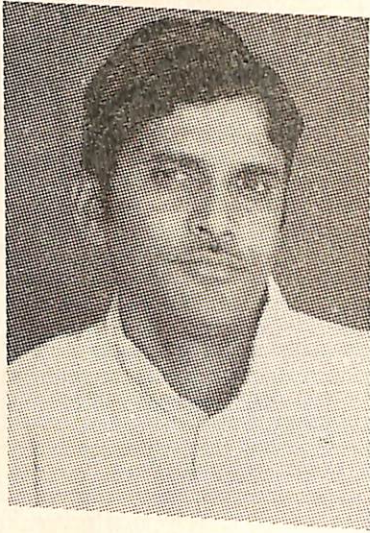


Shri Bhagirathi Gomango

Shri Bhagirathi Gomango, was born on June 29, 1938. A young and dynamic Adibasi leader from Koraput district, Shri Gomango was elected to both State Assembly and Parliament in 1971 from Gunupur Assembly and Koraput Lok Sabha Constituency. Earlier, in 1967 Shri Gomango had been elected to the State Assembly from Gunupur Constituency. He has been reelected to the State Assembly as a Congress candidate from the Gunupur constituency of Koraput district in the recent mid-term elections.

Immediately after his college career, Shri Gomango took up teacher-ship and was later drawn into politics. He contested the 1967 elections and was elected from Gunupur Assembly Constituency. A well-known Protagonist of the Congress ideology, Shri Gomango takes special interest in the upliftment of the tribal community. He is associated with various social and cultural organisations of Koraput District. President of Koraput Nisanibarana Sangha, Member, Working Committee of Adima Jati Sangha.

Shri Gomango was a Minister of State in the last ministry headed by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.



Shri Jagannath Patnaik

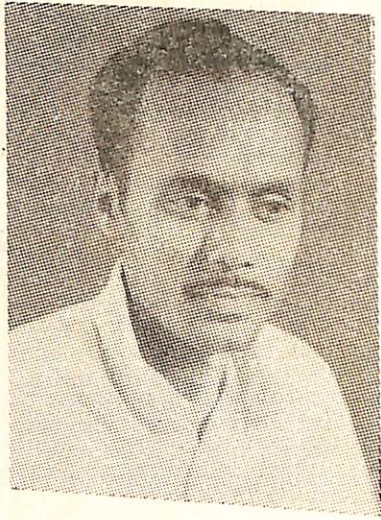
Shri Jagannath Patnaik was born at Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi district in the month of November 1946. After passing the Matriculation Examination from the Bhawanipatna High School he graduated himself in Arts from Bolangir College. He was the President of the Rajendra College Union during the session 1966-67. He took active part in the Students' movement during the year 1964, was a member of the State Action Committee and courted arrest. As a student leader he invited the attention of the then Union Home Minister, Shri Guljarilal Nanda to various political, administrative and students problems. He courted arrest for the second time at Bolangir in the year 1969.

He contested against Shri R. N. Singh Deo from Bolangir Constituency as a candidate of the Bolangir Youth Front with the support of the Indian National Congress, C. P. I. and the-then Praja Socialist Party in the 1971 mid-term election. Again he contested as a Congress candidate from Nawapara Constituency of Kalahandi district during the recent mid-term elections held in February 1974 and has been elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

He took keen interest in various sports, games and cultural activities in Bolangir and Kalahandi districts and played an important role in the construction of stadiums. All along he has been attending different meetings connected with sports and games held in the Barabati Stadium Cuttack.

Shri Patnaik attended the International Youth Festival held in Berlin as a member of the Indian delegation and took active part in the different International Seminars on 'World Peace and disarmament', 'World Youth Movement' etc. On invitation he went from Berlin to **Moscow** where he visited different Cultural Institutions for about a fortnight.

Hobby--Games, Sports and Cultural Activities.



SK. Matelub Ali

Sk. Matelub Ali, who comes of a middle class agriculturist family of Dharua Shyamsundarpur village in Cuttack district, was born on December 16, 1942. He came to be actively associated with students' movement during his student career. An M. A. in Oriya of the Utkal University, Shri Ali is well-known for his literary activities as a short story writer and essayist. Prominent among his publications are 'Mousuni', an Oriya book, and critical works on Ganakabi Baishnab Pani and Jagamohan Lala, two veteran literary figures of Orissa.

Before joining active politics, Shri Ali worked as a Lecturer in Saiepur College for over two years. Later he became the General Secretary of the Orissa Textile Mills Labour Union and evinced keen interest in labour movement. Due to his remarkable contribution as a capable organiser and worker, he was elected President of the Cuttack District Youth Congress. Shri Ali, who is also associated with different youth and cultural organisations of the State, nourishes deep faith in the Gandhian philosophy.



Shri Kuanria Majhi

Born on January 21, 1930, at Astia in Mayurbhanj district, Shri Kuanria Majhi is a graduate of the Utkal University. He served in various Government departments in different capacities. While in service he joined politics in 1965. He was Chairman of the Rasgovindpur Panchayat Samiti from 1967 to 1970. He was elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly from Muruda Constituency in 1971 as Swatantra Party candidate. After joining the Congress Party in 1972, he has been re-elected to the Assembly from Baisinga Constituency as a Congress candidate in the mid-term elections held in February last.

Hobby—Agriculture, Social work, upliftment of tribal areas.

DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES IN ORISSA: A REVIEW

Shri K. M. Senapati

Dy. Chief Electoral Officer

The General Election to the State Legislature was held on the 22nd, 24th and 25th of February 1974, basing on the newly delimited constituencies.

According to Article 82 of the Constitution of India, the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be re-adjusted after the completion of each Census. Article 170 envisages that the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be re-adjusted after the completion of each Census. Further, in accordance with Article 330, seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. The number of seats reserved in any State for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes shall bear the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State in the House of the People as the population of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in the State bears to the total population of that State. In the same manner Article 332 enjoins that seats shall be reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Legislative Assembly. The number of seats reserved for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in the

DELIMITATION OF....

Legislative Assembly shall bear the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in the State bears to the total population of the State. The Parliament may, by law, determine the authority and the manner in which such authority would delimit the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies.

The last Census operation was done in 1971 treating the 1st day of April, as the reference date. In 1972, the Delimitation Act, 1972 (76 of 1972) was passed in the Parliament and it received the assent of the President on the 30th December 1972. In accordance with section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government constituted the Delimitation Commission consisting of 3 members. At the time of undertaking delimitation of constituencies of a particular State, the Commission under law, was required to associate 10 persons—5 of whom were members of the House of the People representing that State and other 5 were members of the Legislative Assembly of that State. In both these cases, members were nominated by the Speakers of the respective Houses. The Commission had associated 5 members of the House of the People representing Orissa. Since there was no Legislative Assembly at the time of delimitation of constituencies in Orissa, the question of associating members from the Legislative Assembly did not arise.

The Commission determined the total number of seats in the House of the People to be allocated to the State of Orissa as 21 and the total number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly as 147. Keeping in view the geographical compactness, physical features, administrative boundaries, facilities of communication and public convenience, the Commission further determined the jurisdiction of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies and published its draft proposal in the *Orissa Gazette* on the 20th October, 1973. Objections and suggestions in regard to the proposals were invited within a period of one month from the date of publication of the proposals. About 1,000 petitions were filed by people belonging to different classes and from different parts of the State. Besides, four Associate Members had also sent some dissenting proposals which were published in the *Orissa Gazette* for information of the general public. The Commission considered all suggestions and objections by holding public sittings on 10th December at Bhubaneswar, 11th and 12th December at Cuttack, 14th and 15th December at Sambalpur and

17th and 18th December at Berhampur. The final order of the Commission was published in the *Orissa Gazette* and in the *Gazette of India* simultaneously on the 31st December 1973.

According to the aforesaid final order, 21 seats in the House of the People have been allocated to Orissa. A total number of 147 seats have been assigned to the State Legislature. Thus, the number of seats in the House of the People for Orissa has increased by one. Seven seats have been increased in the State Legislative Assembly. But the ratio between the seats in House of the People and the seats in the Legislative Assembly continues to remain 1 : 7 as before. The distribution of Assembly seats in different districts is as follows :—

Cuttack	...	26
Balasore	...	12
Mayurbhanj	...	10
Puri	...	16
Ganjam		15
Koraput	...	14
Bolangir	...	9
Sambalpur	...	12
Sundergarh	...	7
Keonjhar	...	6
Dhenkanal	...	8
Phulbani	...	4
Kalahandi	...	8
Total		<hr/> 147 <hr/>

Out of 21 seats for the House of the People, 5 have been reserved for the scheduled tribes and 3 for the scheduled castes. A total number of 34 seats have been reserved for the scheduled tribes in the Assembly. Similarly, a total number of 22 seats have been reserved for the scheduled castes in the Assembly. There has been no increase of seats reserved for the scheduled tribes and the scheduled castes. On the other hand, general seats in the House of the People have increased from 12 to 13 and that in the Legislative Assembly increased from 84 to 91.

A question arises how reserved seats could not be increased although there was an over-all increase of 7 seats in the State. According to 1971 Census, the scheduled tribe population is 5,071,937 representing 23.11 per cent of the total population of the State. The total population of scheduled castes is 3,310,854 representing 15.09 per cent of the total population of the State. The proportionate number of seats for the scheduled tribes is 33.97 or 34 and that of the scheduled castes is 22.18 or 22. In 1961 Census, the percentage of scheduled tribes population was 24.07 whereas in 1971 Census it came down to 23.11. The percentage of scheduled castes population came down to 15.09 as against their percentage of 15.75 in 1961 Census. So the total number of seats reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes remained unaltered.

The constituencies have been delimited basing on population as determined in the last Census operations. So, constituencies located in areas having high density of population are comparatively smaller in size than those situated in sparsely populated areas like Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani districts. Natural barriers have not been avoided fully in case of constituencies those have been located in delta areas and coastal areas of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts and hilly areas mostly in Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani districts etc.

At the State level the average population of a seat in the House of the People is 1,044,981 and that in the Legislative Assembly is 149,283. From the point of view of population, Keonjhar Parliamentary constituency having a population of 1,095,578 is the biggest and Mayurbhanj Parliamentary constituency with a population of 1,004,482 is the smallest. Similarly Telkoi Assembly constituency in Keonjhar district is the biggest having a population of 171,974. Bhubaneswar Assembly constituency in Puri district is the smallest having a population of 132,786. The main reason for such variation is that the average population for an Assembly constituency total is derived by dividing the total population by the total

number of seats allocated to the State. Thereafter, the entitlement of seats of a district is worked out by dividing the total population of the district by the State average population. The average population of a constituency of a district is arrived at by dividing the total population of the district by the number of seats allocated to the district. So the average population of a constituency varies from district to district. For the purpose of delimitation, the population of a constituency is allowed to vary between 10 per cent of the either side of the district average.

For the first time in Orissa one Assembly constituency has been formed consisting of areas of two districts. That is Birmaharajpur constituency which covers Birmaharajpur Police-Station of Bolangir district and Handapa and Kishorenagar Police-Station and 3 Panchayats of Athmallik Police-Station of Dhenkanal district. The names of the newly formed constituencies are Bhandaripokhari in Balasore, Kishannagar and Bari Derabisi in Cuttack district, Koraput and Chitrakonda in Koraput, Jatni in Puri and Raghunathpalli in Sundergarh district. The highest number of constituencies is in Cuttack district being 26. The lowest number of constituencies is in Phulbani district being 4. The jurisdictions of 14 constituencies including all the 4 in Phulbani district have not been changed. The districtwise distribution of seats reserved for the scheduled castes is as follows :—

	...	5
Cuttack	...	2
Balasore	...	2
Ganjam	...	2
Bolangir	...	2
Puri	...	2
Dhenkanal	...	2
Sambalpur	...	2
Kalahandi	...	1
Koraput	...	1
Phulbani	...	1
Keonjhar	...	1
Total	...	22

Seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes have been increased at the rate of one each in Sundergarh, Koraput and Mayurbhanj districts. Phulbani district has lost one reserved seat for the Scheduled Tribes. Ramagiri Assembly constituency in Ganjam district records the highest concentration of the Scheduled Tribe population being 76.29 per cent to the total population. Baisinga Assembly Constituency in Mayurbhanj district records the lowest concentration of the Scheduled Tribes population among the reserved seats being 45.19 per cent to the total population. There is no reserve seat in Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal and Bolangir district. The Delimitation Act, 1972 provides that seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes shall be located in areas where the proportion of their population to the total is the largest. Even though Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Puri districts are entitled to at the rate of 1 reserved seat each and Bolangir district 2 seats, no seat could be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in these districts under the above provision. On the other hand, Mayurbhanj has got 9 seats instead of 6, Koraput 10 seats instead of 8, Sundargarh 5 seats instead of 4 and Keonjhar 4 seats instead of 3. Ganjam and Kalahandi districts have got one seat each although they are entitled to 2 seats each. Malkangiri and Phulbani constituencies which were previously reserved for the Scheduled Tribes have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Nawapara and Mohana Constituencies which were previously reserved for the Scheduled Tribes have been made general seats. Baisinga Assembly constituency which was a general seat previously has been made a reserved seat for the Scheduled Tribes. Although the percentage of the Scheduled Tribes population is 57.50 in Malkangiri Assembly Constituency, it has been reserved for the Scheduled Castes in special consideration of a large number of Scheduled Caste people in Koraput district—their number being 2,74,115. Names of the defunct Assembly Constituencies have been retained in respect of 131 seats. Without making large scale changes, the names of Jajpur-West, Banpur and Dura Assembly Constituencies have been changed to Korai, Chilka and Gopalpur respectively.

According to section 10(2) of the Delimitation Act, 1972 the final order of the Commission shall have the force of law from the date of its publication in the official gazette. But the order is made applicable in each case when the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly is dissolved. In this context the general election to the State Legislature was held according to the delimited constituencies. But it will not be applicable to the Parliamentary constituencies till the House of the People is dissolved. II

DELIMITATION OF...

for any reason, any seat in the House of the People allotted to the State falls vacant, the bye-election would be held basing on the old constituency but not the newly delimited constituency.

The final order of the Commission, after its publication in the official Gazette and any notification affecting the order shall be laid before the House of the People and Legislative Assembly of the State. The order of the Commission cannot be called in question in any Court of Law. The Election Commission is competent to correct, by making amendments, any printing mistake or any error arising therein from an inadvertent slip or omission and also when boundaries are altered or name of any district or territorial division mentioned in the final order is changed, without affecting the original jurisdiction.

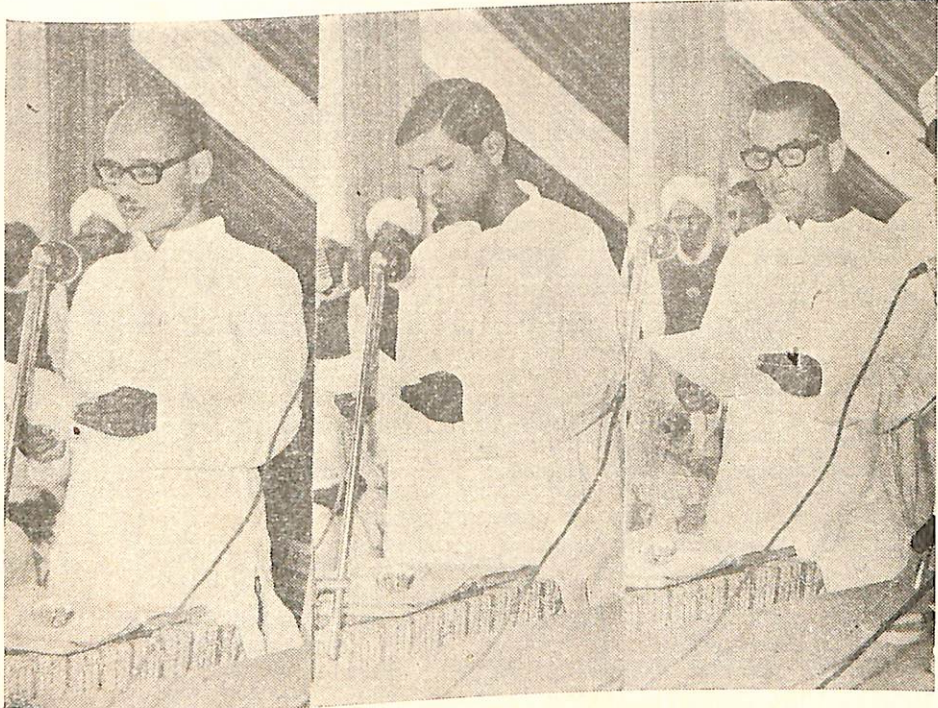
POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

On the occasion of the Republic Day, 1974 the following three Police Officers of Orissa have been awarded Police Medals for their meritorious service:—

- (1) Shri Abdul Hafiz, D. I.-G. of Police (Officiating), Southern Range, Berhampur.
- (2) Shri A. G. Rao, Inspector of Police, Special Branch, C. I. D., Cuttack.
- (3) Shri Radhamohan Samantara, Inspector of Police (Officiating), Puri district.



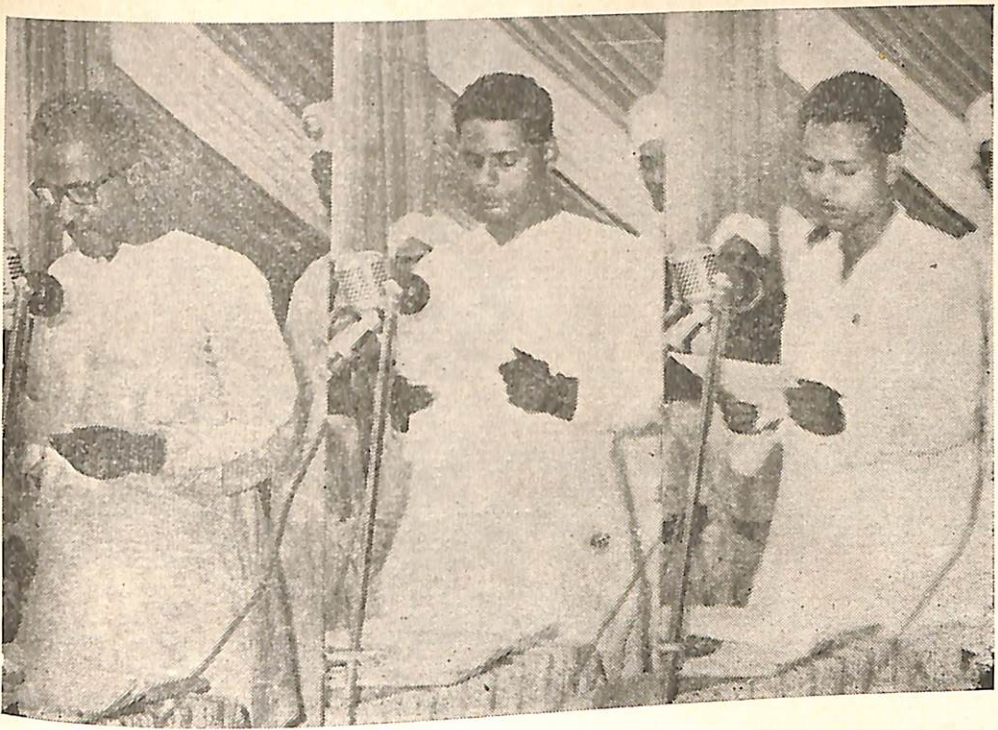
Swearing in of the Members of the New Council of Ministers



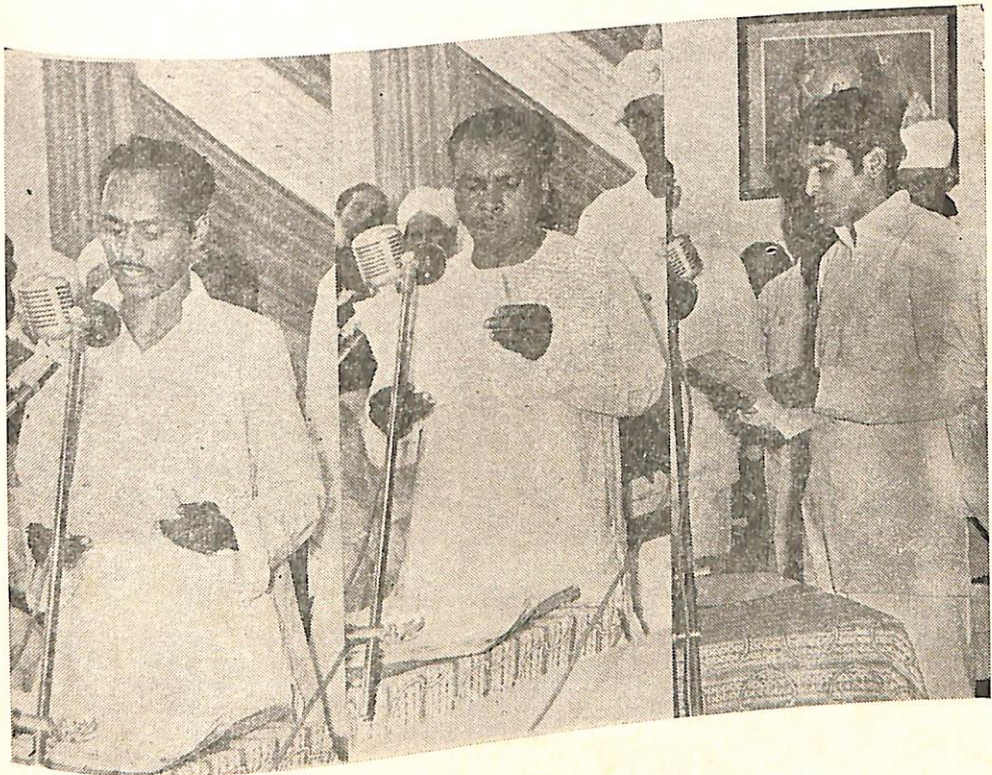


Swearing in of the Members of the New Council of Ministers





Swearing in of the Members of the New Council of Ministers

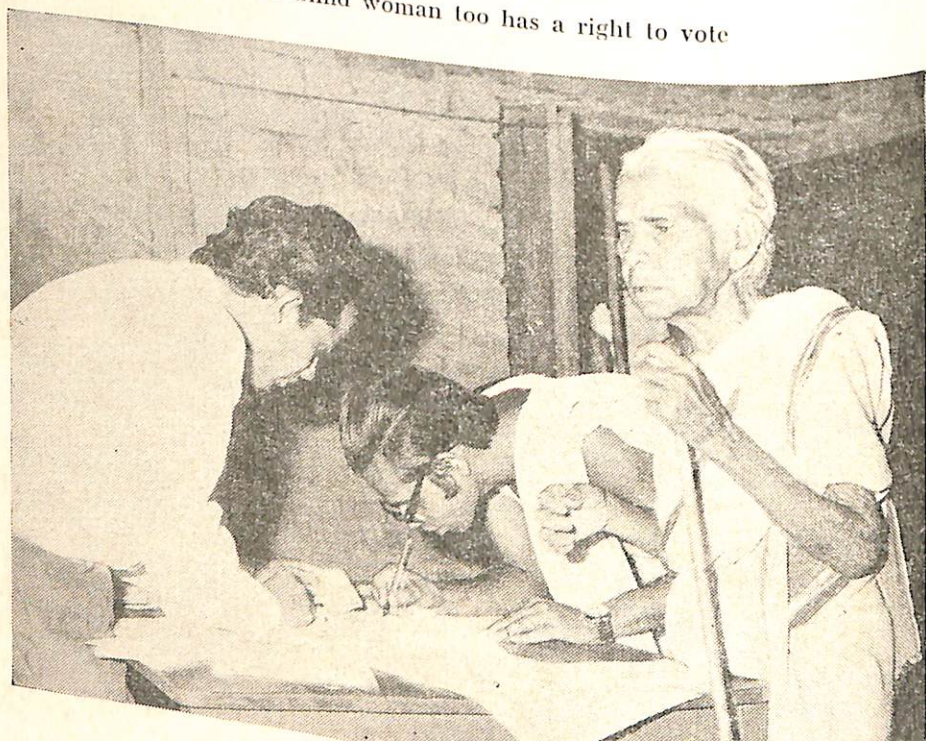


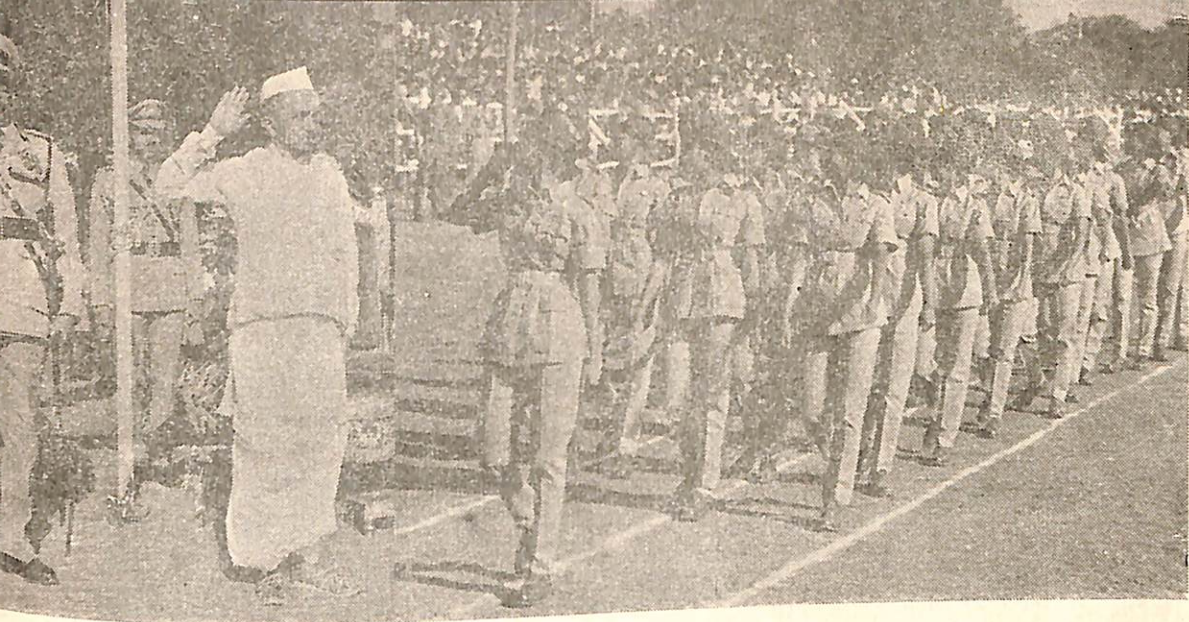


An Adivasi voter exercising her franchise

ELECTION SCENE

The blind woman too has a right to vote

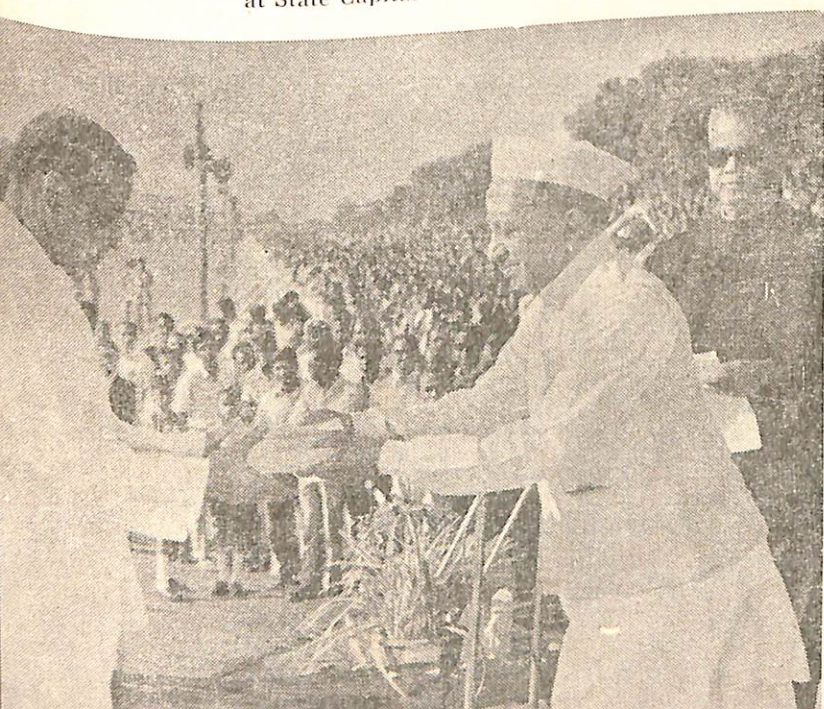


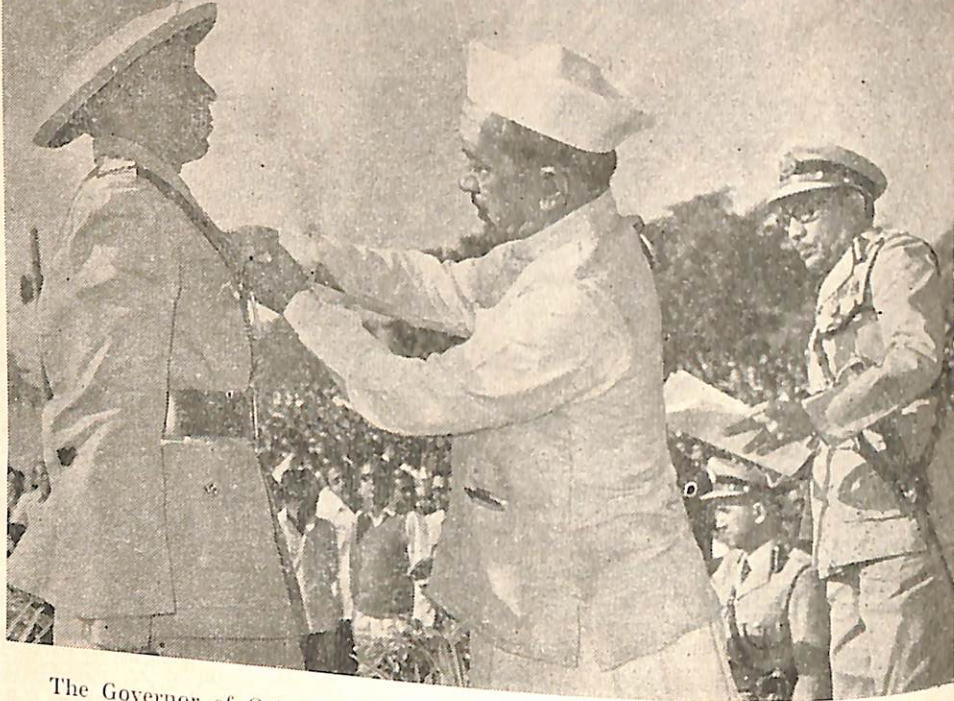


The Governor, Sri B. D. Jatti, taking salute at the Republic Day Parade at Bhubaneswar

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION, 1974

Balaram Mohanty, a veteran Freedom Fighter and Writer receiving Panna Patra from the Governor at the Republic Day function held at State Capital



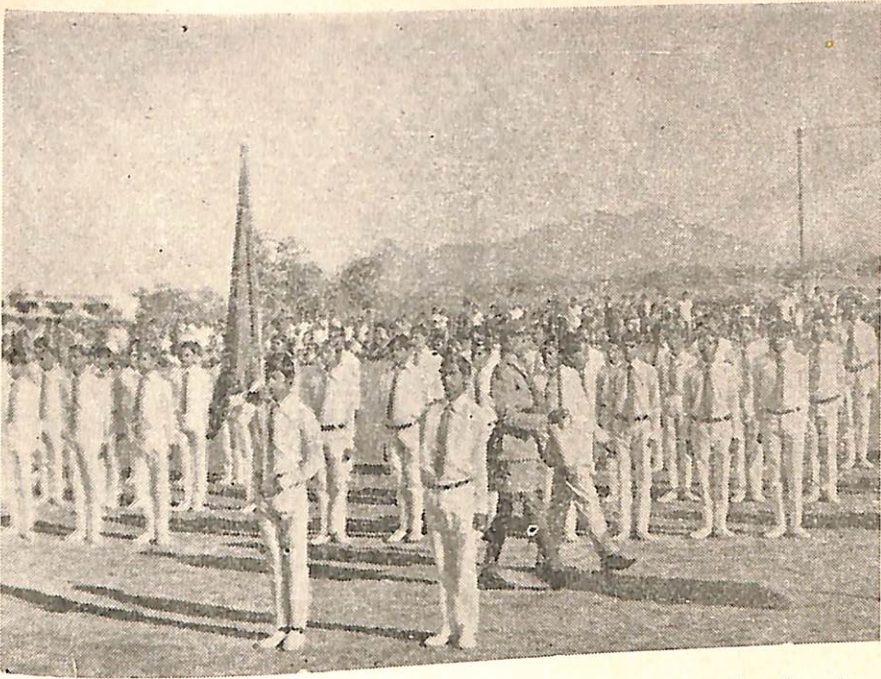


The Governor of Orissa Shri B. D. Jatti decorating a Police Officer with Police Medal at the Republic Day function, 1974

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION, 1974

Shri L. Misra, Collector, Sundergarh awarded Tamra Patras to freedom fighters of Sundergarh district on the Republic Day, 1974. They are : Shri Nilamani Sutar, Shri Rudreswar Senapati, Shri Narahari Sahoo, Shri Biswanath Pradhan, Shri Bhakta Bandhu Mohanty and Shri Narahari Behera

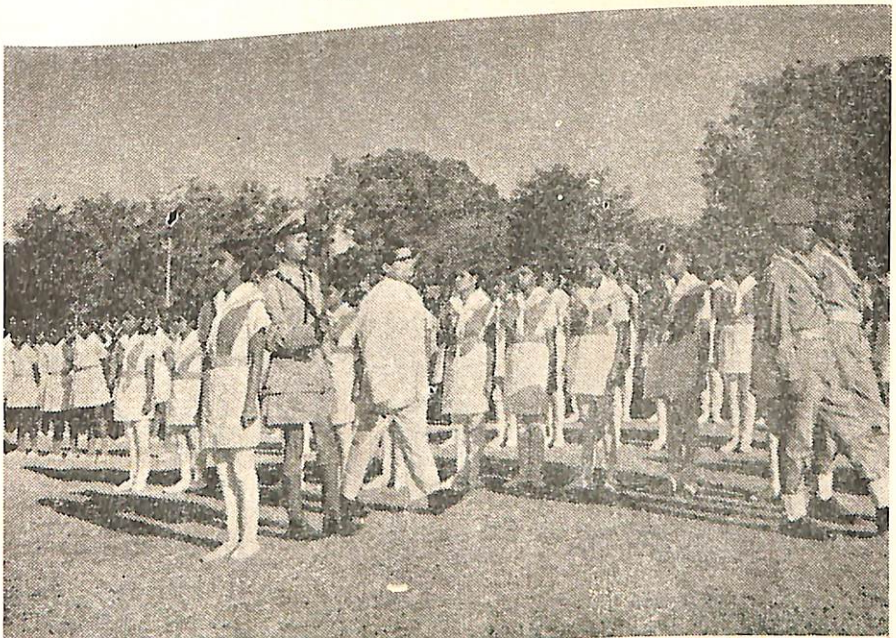




Collector, Kalahandi inspecting the Republic Day Parade at Bhawanipatna.

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION, 1974

Shri L. Misra, Collector, Sundergarh inspecting the Republic Day Parade at Sundargarh





The Collector, Kalahandi, presenting Chief Minister's Cup and cup to Senior Division, N. C. C. of Kalahandi for best performance in the Republic Day Parade at Bhawanipatna

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION, 1974

The Collector, Kalahandi, distributing Pattas to the landless Adivasis and Harijans at the Republic Day function at Bhawanipatna



A FEW FACTS ABOUT DHENKANAL

Shri Surendra Mishra

Collector, Dhenkanal

A recent survey conducted by the lead Bank disclosed that Dhenkanal district ranked low in the list of under-developed districts in the State and as such is considered a backward district. The conception that the under-developed States should have proportionately a greater share from the Centre so as to bring them on par with the developed State should *mutatis mutandis* apply to under-developed districts within the State in relation to developed districts. Dhenkanal district deserves this concession due to potential resources Nature has gifted to this district and exploitation of these resources would certainly add to the income of the State as also of the Centre.

A glance at the achievements made so far and the unexploited potentialities it has in reserve may tempt planners to apply themselves to the growth of this district.

AGRICULTURE

Of the total geographical area of 10,70,000 hectares, 2,92,000 hectares remain barren and uncultivated. Of the rest, net area sown is only 3,98,400 hectares and area growing double crops is only 81,200 hectares. Thus there remains a vast area still to be exploited profitably. This district is primarily a rice-growing district. Lands in which commercial crops are grown constitute only 8 per cent of the total cultivated area. It may be mentioned here that with the growth of industries in and around Talcher, the population may grow at a faster rate. This population has to be fed and the agriculturists of this district as also the development agencies working for the growth of

A FEW FACTS....

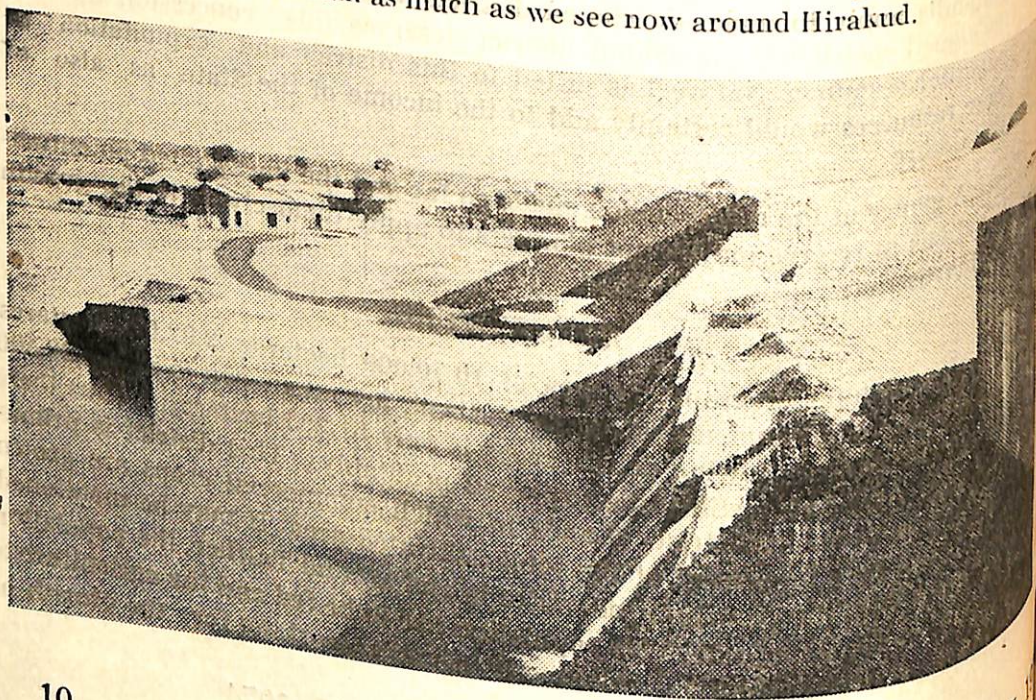
agriculture must take into account of this factor and prepare themselves to meet the demands of this growing population. The agricultural farms in this district and experts in charge of them should strive to experiment and apply modern agricultural practices and acquaint the agriculturists of this district with commercial crops. The growth centres likely to lead to population concentration will be Talcher, Rengali, Angul and Dhenkanal.

IRRIGATION

Agriculture in this district depends mainly on monsoon. The average rainfall in this district is only 56". Irregular and erratic rains in past have brought floods and drought and consequently have shaken the agriculture-based economy of the district. To avoid this and to give a boost to agricultural activities a number of irrigation projects are now coming up.

RENGALI MULTIPURPOSE DAM PROJECT

The work on this project has now started in full-swing and it is expected that this will be completed by the end of the 5th Plan period. It will provide irrigation to about 4 lakh hectares. There will be agricultural activities around Rengali Dam as much as we see now around Hirakud.



DERJANG PROJECT

The first phase of this project is nearing completion and the second phase is being planned. It will irrigate 6,400 hectares in Khariff and about 2,000 hectares in Rabi season.

DADRAGHATI PROJECT

The project has just been taken up and will be completed by the end of the 5th Plan. It has been designed to irrigate 2,600 hectares.

AUNLI PROJECT

It has been programmed to be completed during the 5th Plan period and on completion this will irrigate 6,000 hectares.

Besides these, the following Medium Irrigation Projects are under investigation :

1. Ramial (Kankadahad)—This is designed to irrigate 11,000 hectares. This project is awaiting clearance from the Centre.
2. Manjore Project, Kishorenagar : 10,000 hectares
3. Jatak Project, Pallahara : 3,500 hectares
4. Sindajore Project, Chhendipada : 2,000 hectares
5. Tikara Project, Kanhia : 20,000 hectares
6. Sankheinali Project, Dhenkanal : 2,000 hectares

In view of the importance of irrigation in the economic development of the people of this district a number of projects will be taken up in the 5th Five-Year Plan period.

MINOR IRRIGATION

At present 117 Minor Irrigation Projects maintained by the Rural Engineering Organisation irrigate 16,000 hectares Kharif and 2,500 hectares Rabi crop. A number of old and derelict Minor Irrigation Projects have been taken up by the R. E. O. for improvement. During 1973-74 R. E. O. received Rs. 25 lakhs out of which about Rs. 20 lakhs have been spent. The projects in hand need Rs. 65 lakhs over and above the sanctioned amount for their completion.

LIFT IRRIGATION

58 Lift Irrigation points have so far been installed in Brahmani basin. If these points will be put to optimum use, there will be no scope for further expansion on the Brahmani basin. Mahanadi basin has so far not been exploited because of the fact that electricity has not reached that area. The Lift Irrigation points are irrigating at present only 600 hectares. These are to be provided with field channels to put them to optimum use.

GROUND WATER POTENTIAL

The ground water survey reveals that Dhenkanal is very rich in ground water potential. A beginning has just been made to exploit the ground water potential. So far 4,000 dug-wells have been taken up in the district, out of which nearly one thousand wells have been completed. It has been programmed to take up 3,200 dug-wells during the current co-operative year, and these will be constructed by private individuals, mostly small farmers, with loan from the Central Co-operative Band and Commercial Banks and subsidy available from the Small Farmers' Development Agency.

CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

This district has a Central Co-operative Bank at Angul including 7 branches at various places. There are also 7 Land Development Banks, 4 Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies and 193 Service Co-operative Societies. Co-operative loans amounting to Rs. 90 lakhs and Rs. 24 lakhs have been distributed to needy cultivators during last Khariff and Rabi seasons respectively. Out of the total investment in the Co-operative sector, a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs is augmented with the subsidies from the Small Farmers' Development Agency.

Institutional credit is now available from the Nationalised Banks. They are financing agricultural development with short term credit and at the same time are also financing permanent agricultural projects with medium and long-term credit. Fruit orchards and other economic plantations, for which there is scope in Dhenkanal, are also being financed by Commercial Banks.

COMMUNICATION

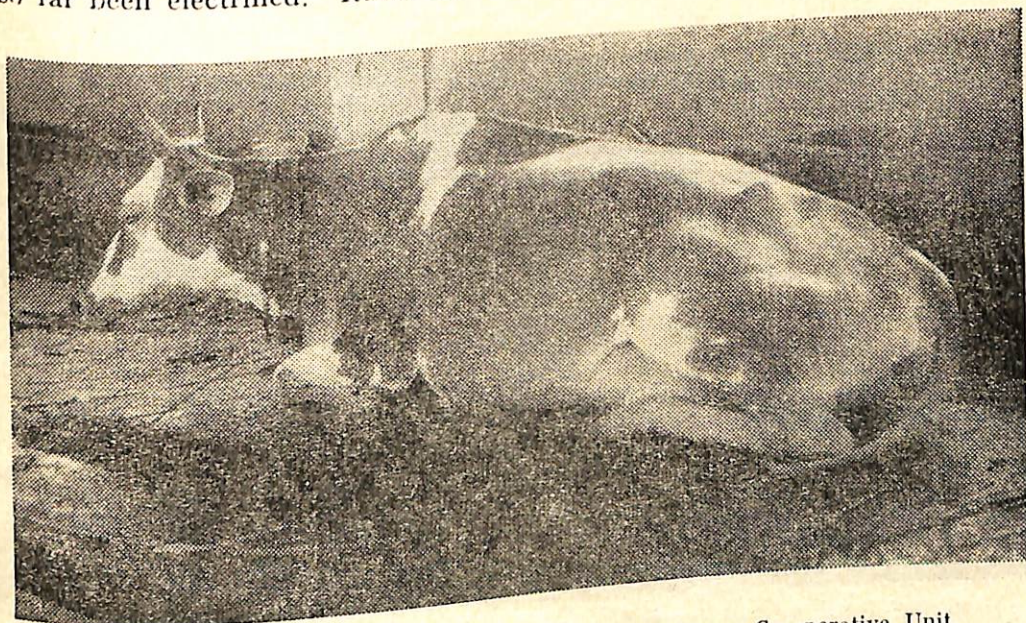
Dhenkanal still remains very backward in the field of communication. So far the Subdivisional headquarters of Pallahara and Kamakhya-nagar have not been connected with all-weather roads. Block headquarter

ters of four Blocks of Kamakhyanagar Subdivision, one Block of Talcher Subdivision, one Block of Angul Subdivision and one Block of Athmallik Subdivision have not been connected by all-weather roads.

The length of National Highway in the district is 260 kms, and the length of Major District Roads and other District Roads is nearly 800 kms. The improvement of National Highway No. 42 connecting Sambalpur and Cuttack has been taken up. National Highway No. 23 which connects Talcher with Rourkela has not yet been taken up. There is no State Highway in the district. Development of the road from N. H. 42 from Banorpal to Talcher Industrial Complex and construction of road from National Highway 42 at Angul to Talcher Industrial Complex is considered an urgent necessity in view of rapid growth of industries at Talcher. Unless communication is developed and all the growth centres are connected by all-weather roads, agricultural and industrial development cannot be taken up successfully.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Out of the total number of 2,612 inhabited villages, 578 villages have so far been electrified. Rural electrification schemes for Kamakhyanagar



Jersey breed cows have been introduced into Kaimati Dairy Co-operative Unit

A FEW FACTS...

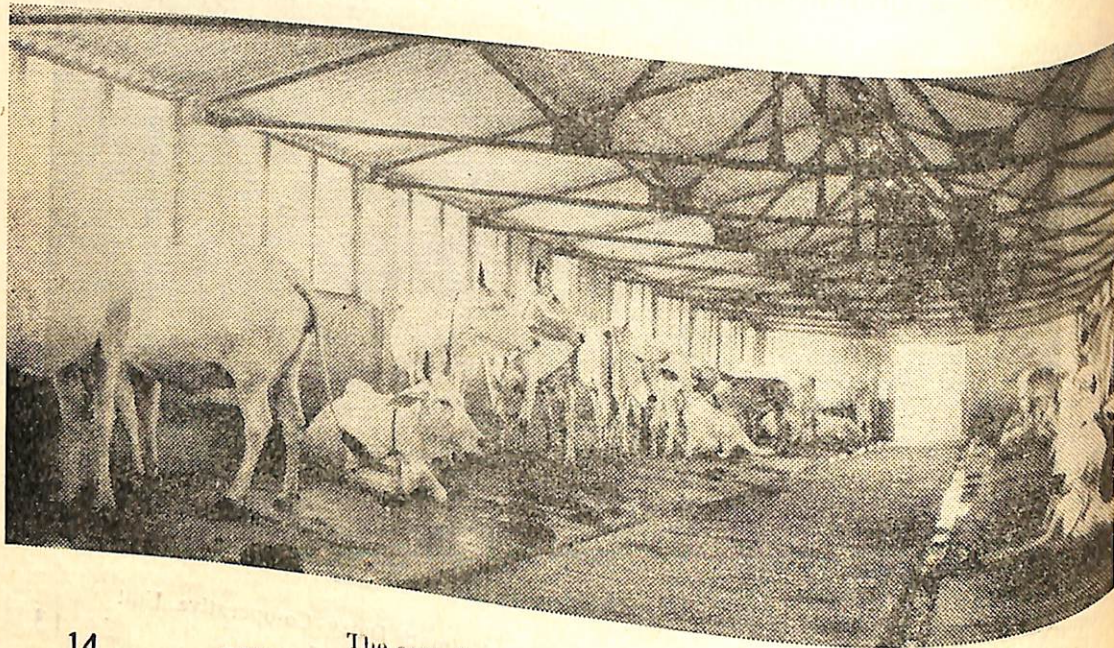
Parjang and Banarpal were sanctioned earlier. Two other schemes namely Angul and Chhendipada have recently been sanctioned. This would contribute substantially to the growth of agriculture and industries in the district.

INDUSTRIES

Talcher Subdivision of this district has assumed considerable significance due to establishment of various heavy industries, such as : Thermal Power Station at Chainpal, Fertiliser Plant, N. C. D. C. etc. Besides, the following industries will also come up at Talcher in near future :—

- (i) Heavy Water Project
- (ii) Super Thermal Power Station.
- (iii) Formed Coke Project, and
- (iv) Mini Steel Plant

To add to this, a number of ancillary industries are proposed to be set up at Talcher.



The cow shed of Kaimati Dairy Unit
ORISSA REVIEW—FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1974

THE INSEPARABLE TRIO: AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND POWER

The attainment of self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the year 1971, is one of our major achievements since independence. Agricultural production had marked a record growth rate of six and a half per cent in 1969-70 and seven per cent in 1970-71. However, it suffered a set back in 1971-72 owing to unprecedented drought conditions in a number of States.

The phenomenal development has been brought about by sustained all-round effort in the fields of Agriculture, Irrigation and Power. Great emphasis has been placed on irrigation in the successive plans. As a result, the irrigated area has nearly doubled in the course of 20 years, from 1951 to 1971. The total irrigation potential stood at 20 million hectares in 1971 and another 4 million hectares will be added at the end of the current plan. In the Power Sector, the progress achieved is remarkable. A nine-fold increase has been achieved in the total installed capacity since independence.

AGRICULTURE

Two outstanding features of our agricultural production are the wide varieties of crops and the predominance of the foodcrops over non-food crops. It is a matter of credit to the Indian farmer that despite vagaries of nature, the country could face the challenges posed by the need to feed one crore Bangladesh refugees in 1971 and thereafter, without resorting to large-scale imports. Development programmes have been remarkable. A nine-fold increase has been achieved in the total installed farming. Production and supply of high-yielding improved seeds have

been organised. Soil and water conservation measures have been intensified. Fertilizer production has been increased a hundred-fold from 9,000 tonnes in terms of Nitrogen in 1950-51 to 9½ lakh tonnes in 1971-72. In fact the consumption of chemical fertilizers was almost unknown before Independence. Intensive Agricultural District Programme, popularly known as Package Programme, is in operation for about 12 years, with the object of demonstrating and popularising successful innovations for increasing the yields. Abolition of Zamindaris and Jagirs, imposition of land ceilings and other land reforms have been undertaken with a view to bringing social justice to the tiller of the soil.

There has been tremendous expansion in agricultural education and farm research. There are now 19 agricultural universities. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research which spearheads farm research in the country has 23 research institutes/laboratories functioning under it. Research programmes have enabled development of high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat and hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra.

Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance are the two strategic goals of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The strategy as visualised in the Draft Outline, envisages, among other things, an overall growth rate of 5.5 per cent of gross domestic product and emphasis on agriculture, key and basic industries, producing goods for mass consumption.

A production of 140 million tonnes of foodgrains, is targetted by 1978-79. More than 20 per cent of the total Public Sector investment for the Fifth Plan is earmarked for agriculture alone. We propose to spend a sum of Rs. 4,730 crores on agriculture, from the total Public Sector investment of Rs. 3,72,50 crores. In the Private Sector also, a sum of Rs. 2,950 crores, which is well above 18 per cent of the total investment in this sector, is proposed to be spent for agriculture.

IRRIGATION

One of the major factors that stood in the way of development of agriculture in the country, has been lack of irrigation. Therefore, successive plans have laid emphasis on development of irrigation as a measure necessary to achieve any significant progress in agricultural production. 16 per cent of the cultivated area under foodgrains was irrigated in 1951. This has nearly doubled to about 41 million hectares by the end of 1971. While 16 per cent of the cultivated area under foodgrains was irrigated in 1951, the percentage rose to 25 by 1971.

By the end of 1971, 88 major and 488 medium schemes had been taken up with a total irrigation potential of 20 million hectares. While 22 major and 329 medium schemes have been completed, the rest of the plan schemes are in various stages of progress. The Fourth Plan is expected to add 4 million hectares of irrigation potential.

In the Fifth Plan, substantial increase in irrigation potential, having special regard to the needs of drought-prone areas and also better utilization of created potential to achieve maximum productivity, are envisaged. To obtain maximum benefit from the irrigation potential created, the Fifth Plan proposes to introduce, in certain canal irrigation areas, pilot projects for integrated area development. The Fifth Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 2,401 crores to bring 6.2 million hectares under irrigation from major and medium schemes.

Besides increasing irrigation facilities, flood protection has been the objective of a number of projects. Before Independence, flood protection measures were piecemeal and unco-ordinated. The total length of the embankment before Independence was about 5,300 kms. With a number of flood protection works undertaken during the period of planned development, over 7,000 kms. of embankments and 10,000 kms. of drainage channels have been constructed and 4,600 villages were raised above high flood level. According to available data, floods affect about 6.7 million hectares annually including 2.6 million under crops. The Fifth Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 301 crores to bring about 1.8 million hectares under reasonable protection from floods.

POWER

Generation of power is necessary for rapid industrialization and for increase of agricultural output. For improvement of agriculture on modern lines, rural-electrification is vital. Because of these factors, generation of more power formed another important part of the planned development of our country.

The total installed capacity of 1.9 million kws. in 1947 has, as a result of the plans, risen to 17 million kws. in early 1972. This works out to a nine-fold increase.

As against the estimated hydro-electric potential of 41 million kws, so far about 7 million kws. of generating plants have been established.

Besides thermal and hydro-electric projects, the Government has taken up a major step to go in for the installation of atomic power projects. Besides the Tarapur Atomic Power Station already commissioned and the

Rajasthan Project at Kotah and the Kalpakkam Project near Madras, under construction, there are plans to build some more nuclear power stations.

Prior to the commencement of the First Plan, only a little over 3,700 villages were electrified. By the end of the Third Plan the number of electrified villages rose to about 46,000 and by the end of 1971 to over one lakh. Rural-electrification and energization of pump-sets have been given increased importance in recent years.

Although actual expenditure on power development programme during the Fourth Plan period has exceeded the allocations there has been an appreciable shortfall in achievement. The installed capacity at the end of March, 1969 was 14.2 million kws. The Fourth Plan sought to add 9.3 million kws. to the existing capacity but not more than 4.6 million kws. is expected to be added by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The main planks of the strategy adopted in the Fifth Plan for power development programme are stabilization of power supply and implementation of the programme at a faster pace; ensuring power supply to priority industries like steel, fertilizers etc. and also ensuring adequate advance action for the Sixth Plan, consistent with the development in science and technology.

New capacity to an extent of 16.55 million kws. is proposed to be added during the Fifth Plan. With this, 33 million kws. capacity would be available for effective operation during the last year of the Plan.

Development of irrigation and power potential and propagation of improved methods of agriculture have carried the country towards a green revolution. India has ample resources of water which, if put to use, can bring irrigation to nearly 82 million hectares. Similarly the country's hydro-electric potential has been estimated at 41 million kws. Much has been done in the period of planned development to develop the irrigation and power potential and much will be done in the future plans.

With the increasing interest being taken by the people and the Government in improved methods of agriculture and in creation of greater irrigation and power facilities, the production of foodgrains is bound to increase further and the country will complete the green revolution, which has been ushered-in, by the Plans.

Fulfilment of the targets visualised for the Fifth Plan, will make the country self-sufficient in foodgrains and leave a cushion for buffer-stock.