

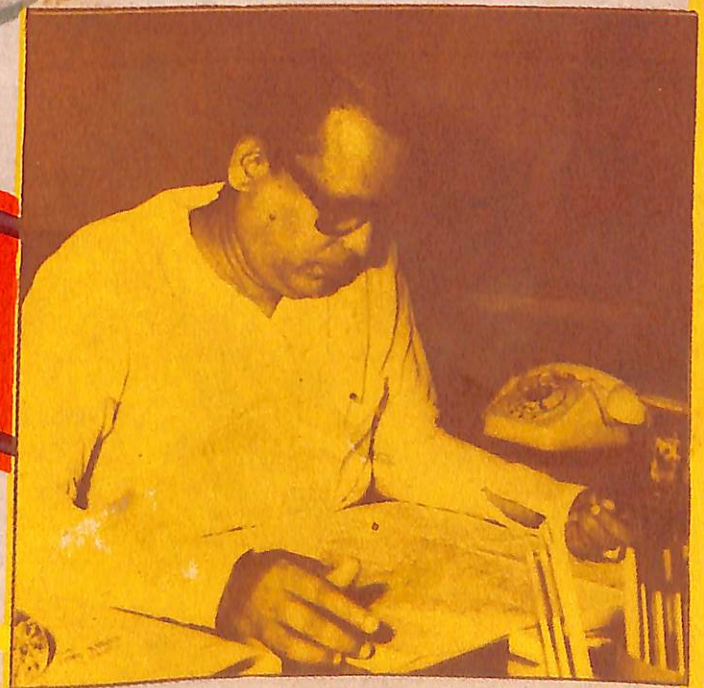
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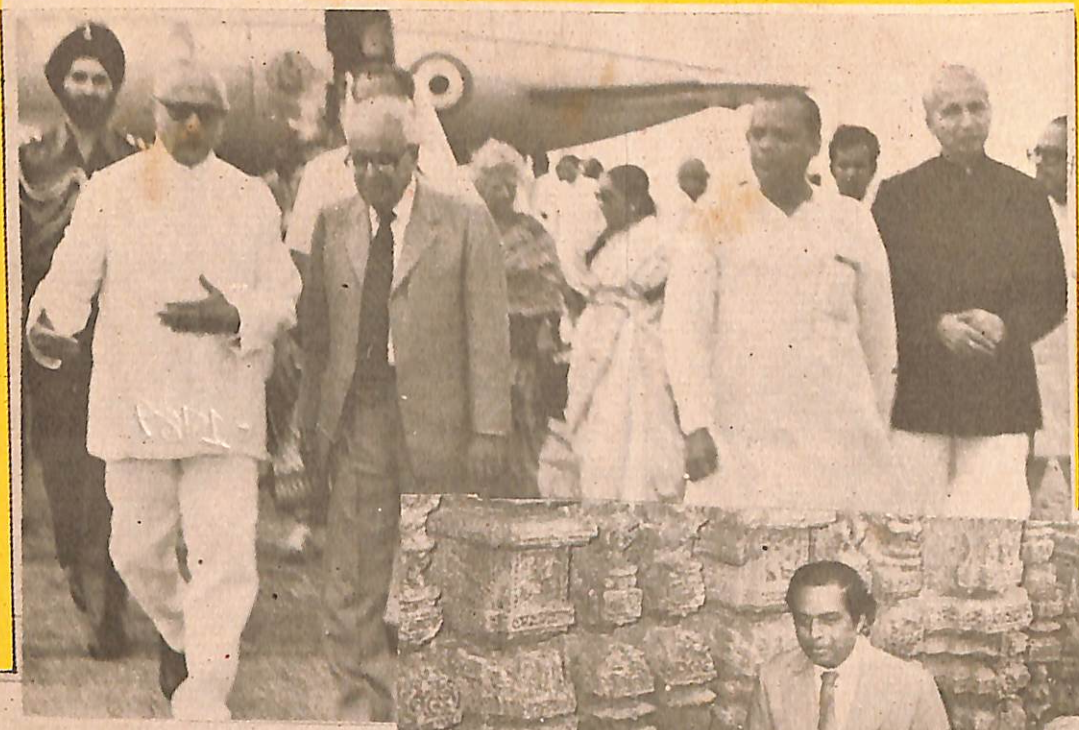
ORISSA REVIEW

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Completion of Popular Government
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IN ORISSA**



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Contents

	Page
Orissa keen to strengthen handloom sector.	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik .. 1
Looking Ahead	.. Shri S. M. Patnaik ... 3
Strategy adopted for agricultural development in Orissa.	Shri Basudev Mohapatra ... 8
A new horizon in the field of Tribal Development.	Shri R. C. Ulaka ... 13
Rural Water-Supply	... Shri B. K. Biswal ... 17
International recognition of Orissa's Tourist Wealth : An achievement of two years.	Shri A. N. Tiwari ... 19
E. R. R. P. and Bonded Labour	.. Shri K. Srinivasan ... 21
The New 20-Point Programme	.. Dr. Chakradhar Mishra ... 27
Family Planning : A perspective	.. Shri K. B. Verma .. 33
Road Development in Orissa	.. Shri A. R. Rao .. 36
Housing and Urban Development marches ahead.	Shri R. M. Senapati ... 39
IDCOL Marches Ahead	.. Shri S. K. Lall .. 41
Where every fourth person is still tribal	.. Suna R. Kanga .. 44
Power Development in Orissa	.. Shri R. C. Misra .. 47
New Horizons in Industrial Development	Shri L. I. Parija ... 53
From the Editor 57

Orissa keen to strengthen handloom sector

Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik
Chief Minister of Orissa

It gives me great pleasure to be in the midst of the members of the Governing Body of the All-India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills who have taken the trouble of coming all the way to Bhubaneswar. The meeting of the Governing Body of the Federation is being held at the most opportune time when the programme of the State Government to set up ten Spinning Projects and to make the State self-sufficient in production of Yarn, is in full swing. I take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation of the valuable and timely services rendered by the All-India Federation to the State Government in organising and implementing the Spinning Mills Programme with speed and vigour.

As you are aware, Orissa is now fully poised for achieving a breakthrough in industrial development and is steadily emerging as one of the industrially developed States of the country. One of the main planks of the strategy for the State's industrial development is dispersal of industrial units in backward areas and creation of equitable opportunities for gainful employment. In this context the State attaches great importance to the development of the decentralised textile sector.

It is one of the declared objectives of our Government to strengthen the Handloom sector by bringing at least one lakh looms into the organised sector and modernise about 80,000 Handlooms by the end of the 6th Plan period. To achieve this objective, we have to create strong spinning support, since yarn is the major input for development of handloom industry. The State has already sponsored ten new projects for this purpose, of which, 7 are

in the Co-operative sector and 3 in the State sector. The total capital investment is estimated at Rs. 80 crores. Out of these 10 projects, 7 are in advance stages of implementation. We hope to complete them in the next two years. All these projects are expected to be commissioned before the end of the Sixth Plan period.

Officers of the Industries Department as well as the Directorate of Textiles have done a commendable job in launching this programme and taking effective steps for its implementation. Timely completion of these projects will bring quicker benefits to the State's economy as well as to the weavers. As of now we have 2 Spinning Mills in the State's Co-operative sector with 25,000 spindles each. After completion of the 10 new projects, the total Spindleage will reach 3 lakhs. This captive spinning capacity should enable the State Government to meet fully the yarn requirements of the handloom weavers of the State.

By establishing Spinning Mills alone, the problem of supply of yarn to the handloom weavers cannot be fully solved unless an effective yarn distribution system is organised simultaneously. Only through such a public distribution system, the poor weavers could be assured of yarn at reasonable prices and of the desired quality. I hope the officers of the Directorate of Textiles will take appropriate steps in this direction.

Mere expansion of spindleage in the State may not help us to fully achieve our objective of making yarn available to the weavers at reasonable price. By way of additional support what we need is production of cotton in the State to feed its growing Spinning sector. At present

cotton is being procured from far off places like Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharastra, etc. Although the State has excellent potential for growing cotton, we have not so far done much for its exploitation. The dependence of the State on outside cotton not only escalates the cost of this basic input, it also makes the State vulnerable to the cyclical trends. Keeping this important aspect in view, we have already launched a crash programme for stepping up production of cotton. I am sure we will soon achieve the desired results in this field also.

I am glad to learn that the Orissa Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mills and Kalinga Weavers' Co-operative Spinning Mills have allocated some funds for providing subsidy to the cotton growers in the State. I hope other Spinning Mills both in the Co-operative and public sector will emulate this worthy examples of their sister concerns. Resources of the Agriculture Department and of the Spinning Mills should be pooled for providing financial incentives of the cotton growers and their Co-operatives. I hope, the All-India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills and N. C. D. C. will join hands in the State's efforts on this front.

The marketing of handloom fabrics has to be an integral part of the strategy for development of integrated Co-operative structure. I would therefore like all out efforts to be made to diversify production of handloom fabrics with particular emphasis on traditional tie and dye designs for which Orissa is famous all over the world. The Spinning Co-operatives have to play a vital role in achieving this objective. In my opinion they should adopt some of the Weavers' Co-operative Societies and take all possible measures to upgrade the weaving skill and technology for product diversification without sacrificing tradition. Such diversification will go a long way to boost exports and make the products more acceptable in the internal market. Production of furnishing fabrics, bed-sheets, bed covers, table mats and other items of daily necessity of special make and designs should be considered in this context. Once

the export market is captured, the Spinning Mill will get very good scope for adding value to the yarn produced by them and earn handsome profit which can be utilised for economic upliftment of the handloom weavers in keeping with emphasis under the 20-Point Programme of our beloved Prime Minister.

I must make a mention of the invaluable services rendered by the All-India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills to the State Government in launching our ambitious programme of Spinning Mills. The Federation has done a commendable job in preparing bankable project reports, screening of term loan applications, selection of machineries and identification of project sites and liaisoning with the financing institutions. I hope that the Federation will continue to extend its ungrudging support to the State Government in future not only in the spinning sector but also for its integration with the handloom industry. I would suggest that they open a Regional office at Bhubaneswar. The NCDC deserves our thanks for timely help in sanctioning financial assistance to the State Government for these projects. They have so far sanctioned an amount of over Rs. 11 crores for 5 projects. Proposals for three more are being sent. I hope that these new proposals will receive due consideration soon. The term lending institutions have also played their role very helpfully. Whenever individual Mills have approached for term loans, the I. D. B. I., I. F. C. I. and I. C. I. C. I. have made special efforts in clearing their applications expeditiously. I am sure they will continue to take similar interest in our proposals in future.

To conclude I once again appreciate the decision of the All-India Federation for holding its Governing Body meeting at Bhubaneswar to understand the progress and problems of the State's spinning programme more closely. I do hope that some valuable suggestion will emerge from the deliberations of the meeting which will enrich the knowledge and understanding of the officers connected with implementation of the programme in our State.*

*Address of the Chief Minister, Shri J. B. Patnaik, at the governing body meeting of the All-India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., held at Bhubaneswar on April 8, 1982.

Looking Ahead

Shri S. M. Patanaik



Orissa had been for long regarded as the Cinderella of India. The Cinderella is now wide awake, and is earnestly endeavouring to get her rightful place.

The State has been plagued in the past with problems of low productivity, unemployment and under-employment, lack of adequate financial resources for investment. In respect of *per capita* income, the State continues to be below the national *per capita* level. National *per capita* income and the State *per capita* income at constant prices of 1970-71 were Rs.696 and Rs.525 (gap of Rs.171) respectively during 1980-81. Present Government have embarked upon a comprehensive economic programme not only to remove some of the major constraints on economic growth but also to ensure that the benefits of economic planning go down to the grass-root level in an equitable manner. Special emphasis has been given to reorient the economy so that the resource-potential of the State gets strengthened and the economy throws surplus to be ploughed for development programmes. The State Government have also successfully taken up with the Central Government for setting up of different projects. Within a time frame of 5 years the present Government could be able to have an investment of over nearly Rs. 6,000 crores through the medium of State plan, Central Plan and institutional finance. This will enable the State's economy to have an annual growth rate of 7.6%. It is hoped that with this type of realistic planning, we will be able not only to arrest the widening gap between

the *per capita* national income and the State income but also would be able to reduce it to some extent.

A firm action programme reflecting the planned strategies in different sectors like irrigation, power, industry, agriculture, allied activities, social services and culture etc. has been drawn up and is being implemented. This will transform a stagnant economy into a buoyant one. The 20-point programme covering the cardinal principles for boosting economy of the poor is being implemented in earnest.

Agriculture contributes about two-third of the State's income and provides employment to three-fourth of its working population. This is the backbone of State's economy and has been given priority attention. There is a break in the stagnant growth in agriculture with the break-through achieved in 1980-81 in foodgrain production reaching about 59 lakh metric tonnes, 2 lakhs tonnes over the highest achieved earlier. The Compact Area Development Programme with its emphasis on guaranteeing Minimum Yield was introduced in 10,000 hect. in 1980-81, and increased to two lakh hect. in the following year and would cover 5 lakhs hect. in the current year. Special programmes have been vigorously launched to cover area under sugarcane and cotton. Groundnut programme specially has been a success. To establish a proper link between agriculture and agro-industries, 9 new

spinning mills, 2 new sugar mills, oil processing units have been planned and some of them are at different stages of execution. The overall strategy in the agricultural sector for the 6th plan is to increase the production of the State from a normal level of 57.65 lakhs tonnes during 1978-79 to 74 lakhs tonnes by 1984-85. This will amount to an annual growth rate of 4.27 per cent against over a nearly annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent over previous decades. Similarly production of oil-seed would be raised to 11.10 lakhs tonnes from 4.27 lakhs tonnes (1978-79). This could amount to an annual growth of over 20 per cent against the earlier annual growth rate of 5.3 per cent.

On top of this, the State Government have launched a unique programme of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor to uplift of the poorest of the poor. Keeping in view of the various difficulties in implementing the on-going Project, this programme has been launched. The main features of this programme are—

- (a) In each village in the State, the villagers will meet and select, on an average, 10 poorest families in the village. The poor family is defined as one having no income-earning asset at all with an annual income less than Rs. 1,200.
- (b) After the families are selected by the villagers, an income earning scheme for each would be implemented with the object of producing a steady annual income over Rs. 1,500 to each family.

There are 50,000 villages in the State and thus 5 lakhs families would be covered in the programme in the 6th Plan. Land-based scheme from the core of the programme and each family is provided with 2 acres where land development is undertaken at Government cost with beneficiaries working as wage earners and thereafter the land handed over to the beneficiary after 2 to 3 years. Irrigation facilities wherever possible through dug-wells, etc., have been provided and where

it is not possible plantation crops like cashew, sisal, etc., is taken up instead of annual crop. In areas where land is not available, suitable measures like handloom, dairy, sericulture, fishery as well as self-employment schemes have been taken up. Over 68,000 families have been benefited under the scheme till March, 1982. The ERRP is a pragmatic time-bound economic programme. Perhaps for the first time in the country a viable anti-poverty scheme has been worked out to meet the real need of the poorest section in the society. Not only the State but the entire country will be watching the programme with keen interest.

Irrigation holds the key to development of agriculture. The present Government are committed to enlarge the area under irrigation and their aim is to remove regional imbalance and provide adequate irrigation facility in the drought prone as well as Tribal areas. By end of 1979-80, irrigation facilities for 12.90 lakh ha., were available. The present Government have a programme to double this potential. Of this, a potential of 6 lakh ha., will be achieved during the Sixth Plan. In the first 2 years we have created an additional potential of about 1.30 lakh ha. In the current year, our programme is to achieve an additional potential of 1.08 lakh ha. Emphasis has been put on timely completion of on-going irrigation projects. A bold programme of construction of dug-wells in the private sector has been taken up. Administrative procedures have been streamlined to expedite energisation of private irrigation points.

Needless to say, power plays a vital role in development and break-through in agricultural and industrial sectors can be possible by quickening up pace in generation of more power. We have embarked upon a short term programme to create additional potential of 600 MW. and long term programme for additional capacity of 2,600 MW. Out of short-term plan of 600 MW., additional capacity to the extent of 517 MW. capacity will be created during the current plan itself. The first phase of expansion programme of

the Talcher Thermal Power Station has been put into commission with an installed capacity of 110 MW. in March, 1982. During the 1981-82 the total generation of electricity was 1505 million units which represented an increase of 7.12 per cent over the achievement in the previous year. The programme for the current year is to generate 3747 million units. The plant-load factor of the Talcher Thermal Power Station has been improved on account of intensive efforts to achieve better availability of coal, reduced down time and co-ordinated maintenance. We have also taken up with the Government of India for early sanction and commencement of construction of a Super Thermal Project at Talcher. Besides we are exploring the possibility of early establishment of a New Thermal Power Station based on the coal reserve in the Ib valley.

The State has rich potential of minerals, forests and marine resources which are being exploited through a co-ordinated programme of industrialisation.

The new Industrial Policy announced in 1980 provides a package of liberal concessions, incentives to entrepreneurs and has revoked widespread enthusiasm both inside and outside the State and have created an extremely favourable industrial climate. These procedural innovations coupled with streamlining the administrative apparatus to expedite the pace of industrialisation has paid good dividends resulting in an upsurge entrepreneurship. The achievements on large, medium village and small scale industry sector in the last two years have been spectacular. The objectives of the State Government announced in 1980 i. e. establishment of 1,000 industries in 1,000 days with an investment of Rs. 1,000 crores which looked unreal in the eyes of sceptic is definitely going to be achieved.

Three major Central Sector Projects—Aluminium Complex, Fertilizer Projects and 2nd Steel Plant have been materialised with an investment of Rs. 5,000 crores. 52 medium scale industry with an investment of nearly Rs. 200 crores have already been launched and 162 more units with an

investment of Rs. 800 crores have been identified for implementation. These industries include Spinning Mill, Paper Mill, Charge Crome Plant, Spong Iron Plant, Textile Processing Unit, Hotels and such engineering and electronic units.

We have planned to set up 14,000 small scale industries in the State with a capital investment of Rs. 105 crores during the Sixth Plan. This will provide employment opportunity for nearly 1.4 lakh persons. During the first year 2,000 units have been established with an investment of about Rs. 13 crores giving employment opportunity to about 14,000 people. During 1981-82, as many as 2,600 units have been set up with an investment of about Rs. 19 crores and are providing employment to about 18,000 people.

Institutional Finance is an important ingredient of industrialisation process. The flow of institutional finance for the industrial sector however has to be faster. As against the total sanction of Rs. 6,573.88 crores by IDBI between July, 1974 and June, 1981 for the country as a whole, the State's share has been only Rs. 148.34 crores representing 2.26 per cent. In respect of I. F. C. I., out of the total sanction of Rs. 1293.05 crores in favour of 1,404 projects between 1948 and 1980, the State's share has been only Rs. 28 crores in favour of 8 projects representing 2.16 per cent of the sanction and 1.99 per cent of the projects. Of late no doubt the scenario has been changing and the share of assistance claimed by States like Orissa is definitely on the increase. Needless to say, the old assumption that the State suffer from lack of entrepreneurship is no longer valid. The performance of Orissa State Financial Corporation one of the best organisations of its kind in the country, is the real indicator in this regard. The number of industrial units which have been sanctioned assistance by the Orissa State Financial Corporation in the 1980-81 and 1981-82 are the highest in the country, i. e. 7,300 and 7,400 respectively. Further during 1981-82, the disbursement of assistance has been of the order of over Rs. 25 crores, which is among the highest in the country and is more than the total

disbursement of our sister eastern States — West Bengal, Bihar, Assam taken together. The disbursement of the subsequent years of the current plan would go up significantly and would reach the level of over Rs. 50 crores by 1984-85.

Four nucleus industrial complex are coming up in the State; these are important Centres of industrial activity providing tremendous opportunity to entrepreneurs. Simultaneously vigorous measures have been taken for getting requisite technical personnel from the technical institutions. The in-take capacity for the engineering degree courses in the State has recorded a sharp increase of 380 (1979-80 level) to 585 by end of 1981-82. A new Polytechnic has been established at Talcher. An Engineering College would be started very shortly. The capacity of the engineering diploma level has been increased from 705 seats (1979-80 level) to 907 seats. With the starting of two industrial training institutions in Phulbani and Bolangir, all the districts of the State have now industrial training institutions to provide training for craftsmen.

An institute of hotel management has been started to provide a diploma courses.

In other sectors, comprehensive programmes have been undertaken. Two new railway links—Daitari-Keonjhar and Koraput-Rayagada have been sanctioned. In the first phase, Jakhapura-Banspani Railway link providing rail net-work up to Daitari, has been commissioned and the second phase between Daitari and Keonjhar is under implementation. The 3rd rail link Talcher to Sambalpur linking coastal districts with the interior is expected to be materialised.

Tourism has been given a big boost with the golden triangle embracing Bhubaneswar-Konark-Puri to attract the domestic and international tourists. The State Government have taken steps to link Puri-Konark with a good road along the sea beach to provide the tourists a unique experience of golden beach inter passed with casuarina forest. The road will be completed with the next few months. Necessary infrastructure like hotels and transport facilities are being expanded. Reputed hoteliers have now started setting

up Posh Hotels in golden triangle area. Near Bhubaneswar lies Nandankanan, a natural zoo in reserve forest area which is famous for breeding of white tigers from non-white parents and affords panorama of wild life. A lion safari park is being set up here and an elephant safari park nearby has been planned. The State Government have also taken steps to open vastness of the Chilika lake for the enjoyment of the tourists. This is the only habitation of migrating birds and good bungalows on the banks of the lake have been provided for tourists. A scheme for providing water-sports in the lake is going to be implemented soon. Besides, there are other places with ancient monuments, forests rich with wild life and temples which provide rich fare for the tourists in the State.

Social forestry has been a major plank of development and this State has a massive programme of plantation. 43,697 ha. plantation including 7,624 ha. of rehabilitation plantation was achieved in 1980-81. During 1981-82, the achievement was 56,458 ha. of plantation including 8,756 ha. of rehabilitation plantation. This includes social forestry programmes like mixed plantation, shelter belt plantation on the coast line and rural fuel wood plantation. For the current year the programme is to cover nearly 1,00,000 ha. (including 10,000 ha. for rehabilitation). The National Projects on Bio-gas has been recently introduced in the State. 20,000 Bio-gas plants will be set up under the project in the sixth plan. By end of 1980-81, 740 go-bar gas plants were installed. In 1981-82, 248 new plants were installed. For the current year, the target is 3,000 plants. In the first phase seven districts are being covered. Schemes for a Community Bio-gas Plant for serving a part of the Cuttack City, manufacture of Solar Cookers in the State Implement Factory subsidised sale of 1,000 Solar Cookers, Demonstration Wind Mills and Bio-gas Plants in the Departmental Farms are being implemented.

The State Government have taken up a massive programme of installation of tube-wells to meet the problem of drinking water. The performance during the last two years exceeds the cumulative performance of previous year and the tempo of programme.

We have a comprehensive programme of economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families of the State. The objective is to assist 50% of such families during the Sixth Plan though appropriate poverty amelioration programme. By end of 1981-82, as many as 133,212 Scheduled Castes families and 109,371 Scheduled Tribes families would have derived benefit of various economic programmes. For the current year, the programme is to assist 96,576 Scheduled Castes families and 102,500 Scheduled Tribes families. The programme of Scheduled Castes Financial Co-operative Corporation (S. C. F. C. C.) and the Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (T. D. C. C.) are being expanded for economic benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families. During the Co-operative year 1981-82, Scheduled Castes Financial Co-operative Corporation has a programme of covering 22,000 families of which 15,000 have been covered by end of March, 1982. The present Government have mounted a programme to have one hostel in each Grama Panchayat in tribal sub-plan area for the benefit of tribal students at the primary level. This programme has been taken up in a phased manner.

This State has a reputation for its handloom fabrics. A programme of rehabilitating 100,000 handloom weavers has been taken in hand. Emphasis has been laid on improving the conditions of the traditional weavers during the plan period by bringing them into the fold of co-operative as well as the Handloom Development Co-operative.

During the Sixth Plan period there is a target to set up 14,000 Small Scale Industries in the State with a capital investment of Rs. 104.71 crores. This would generate employment for about 1.04 lakh persons. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 as many as 2,000 and 2,600 small scale industries respectively have been set up in the State. These units account for an investment of

Rs. 31.95 crores and have provided employment to about 32,000 persons. During the year 1981-82, 57,769 artisan based industries including village industries were established providing employment to 95,413 persons.

In all other sectors like social services, Commerce, Transport, provision of essential commodities to the people, fixation of minimum wages for agricultural labourers, etc., programme have been mounted up and impressive results recorded.

More than 17,000 fair price shops are functioning in the State. It has been decided by the State Government to have at least one co-operative Consumer Store in every Grama Panchayat. By end of 1981-82, 3,843 co-operative outlets covering 3,102 Grama Panchayats are catering to the consumers' requirements. The State Civil Supplies Corporation has been set up to strengthen the public distribution system.

In respect of programmes of Social Welfare and Services, Rural Housing, Legal Aid to the Poor, Rehabilitation of physically handicapped, deserve special mention. An impressive scheme for providing 20,000 houses to the weaker sections of the community in the flood affected area has been mounted. The State Legal Aid and Advice Scheme has been actively implemented in the field with the objective to provide deserving persons necessary requisite legal aid. The Government have provided higher reservation of (3%) jobs to the physically handicapped in services.

Orissa to-day is well poised for growth; it enters an era of development and prosperity. What with the increase in tempo of investment in different programmes and with improvement in efficiency in key infrastructural, industrial and agricultural sectors, this growth will be achieved within the shortest span of time. The 20-point programme appropriately provides the catalyst to this great endeavour.

Chief Secretary, Orissa

STRATEGY ADOPTED FOR Agricultural Development in Orissa

Shri Basudev Mohapatra

Minister
Agriculture & Co-operation, Orissa

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy in Orissa. It contributes about 2/3rd of the State's income and provides employment to 3/4th of the working population of the State. It has been observed that the States which have improved their relative position with respect to *per capita* income have done so largely through their improved position with respect to agricultural incomes. It is obvious that all steps have to be taken to accelerate agricultural development in the State which has a very large percentage of population below the poverty line. The State Government have applied themselves to the task soon after assumption of office.

The new 20-point programme of the Prime Minister stresses the need to increase irrigation potential and develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture to make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable, oil-seeds, strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment programmes, pursue vigorously programmes of social and farm forestry and development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources so far as the agriculture sector is concerned.

The irrigation potential created from all sources for Kharif irrigation is only about

20 per cent of the cultivated area. The State Government have, therefore, emphasised adoption of improved technologies and practices to support rainfed farming. At the same time, steps are being taken within the limited financial resources to increase irrigation facilities. In the year 1980-81 and 1981-82, additional irrigation was made available to about 1.75 lakh ha. Emphasis has been laid on development of private irrigation sources, particularly dug-wells and for installation of pumps for lifting water therefrom. Filter point tube-wells are also being installed through Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation. In order to fully utilise the irrigation potential, field channels are now being constructed in the 4 major irrigation commands of Mahanadi Stage-I, Mahanadi Stage-II, Salandi and Hirakud. Rotational system of irrigation is also being introduced in order to supply the requisite quantity of irrigation water to the cultivators according to fixed timings. The State Irrigation Department has taken up a drainage programme in the coastal areas for efficient drainage. Multi-crop demonstrations are being organised in the irrigated areas to induce farmers to take to multiple cropping. Introduction of medium and low duty crops, particularly pulses and oilseeds, is being encouraged in the tail-end areas of the irrigated commands.

Paddy is the principal crop of the State covering over 75 per cent of the total cultivated lands. Such is the traditional attachment to this crop in the State, that the farmer tries to grow rice wherever possible without regard to the situation or suitability of the lands or the risks involved on account of the vagaries of nature. Conscious efforts are, therefore, being made to demonstrate to the farmers the feasibility of increasing farm income by adopting suitable multiple cropping. By diverting the high and marginal lands unsuitable for paddy cultivation to pulses, oil-seeds and horticultural crops, it is programmed to reduce the coverage of Kharif paddy from 42.07 lakh ha. to 39.00 lakh ha. by the end of the current plan. Correspondingly, the area under pulses and oil-seeds would be increased. The area under pulses is proposed to be increased from 15.66 lakh hectare to 23.60 lakh ha. The area under oil-seeds will also increase from 6.64 lakh ha. to 12.61 lakh ha. Increase in pulses and oil-seed area will be partly on account of diversion of unsuitable rice areas and partly by taking up cultivation of these crops as second and third crop after rice cultivation in irrigated areas and by utilising residual moisture in unirrigated areas. To demonstrate the benefits of such multi-crop regiment it has been decided that on minikit consisting of improved seeds of the various crops feasible in the area together with fertilisers and pesticides as necessary will be distributed in each village of the States to a progressive farmer.

Paddy being the predominant crop, drought in this State is understood to mean inadequacy of rainfall with reference to the needs of paddy. The normal rainfall in the State of about 1500 mms. is however, quite high compared to that received in the agriculturally advanced Western States. The bulk of the rainfall is received during the months from June to September. The rainfall is uncertain at either end of this period. Emphasis has, therefore, been laid on adoption of short duration varieties of paddy and advancing sowing/transplanting to

extent possible so that the crop matures within this period of heavy rainfall. Thereafter crops which require less water can be taken up with the available moisture in the soil. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 the coverage under oilseeds, particularly groundnut has recorded a rapid increase. While the coverage under oil-seeds during 1980-81 was 7.36 lakh hectares that anticipated during 1981-82 is 8.27 lakh hectares.

A special programme to demonstrate to the farmers the yield potential of paddy through improved agronomic practices and co-ordinated use of inputs was taken up in compact areas of about 10,000 ha. In the Rabi season 1980-81 and in the Khariff of 1981 the average yield of paddy under this programme went up to 4.42 tonnes per ha. from the usual 2.00 tonnes per ha. during the Rabi season and to 3.20 tonnes per ha. as against 1.5 tonnes per ha. in the Khariff season. These demonstrations have served to create confidence not simply among the farmers, but also among the agricultural officers involved about feasibility of achieving much higher yields than are obtained at present. As the experiment has succeeded, targets have now been fixed for each of the 5,900 V. A. W. Circles in the States for taking up such programmes on local important crops on about 100 ha. The target for production per ha. for each crop is to be fixed and technology to be followed and measures to be taken to achieve the targetted yield are to be specified and followed up meticulously.

While efficient soil and water management programmes are being implemented in the command area of Irrigation Projects, Watershed Management in unirrigated areas has been emphasized. The agricultural officers have been asked to select one mini water-shed extending over 2,000 to 3,000 ha. in each Block and to attempt development of the watershed to stabilise production. While it may not be possible to develop the watershed fully due to financial constraints, developmental measures like diversified land use crop substitution, introduction of short duration varieties and introduction of

rained farming practices are to be taken up immediately. The officers of soil conservation and horticulture are also associated in land use planning and development of the mini watersheds.

In order to help the multi-crop programme community nurseries of paddy are being organised in time to advance the planting time so as to make room for a second crop with residuary moisture. Seedlings of only early maturing types are raised in these nurseries and each V. A. W. is required to take up a community nursery in one of the villages in his circle.

During the Sixth Plan the annual growth rate in foodgrains production is aimed to be increased to 4.25 per cent as against that of 1.7 per cent during the preceding 10 years. The per ha. yield rate of rice which accounts for 76 per cent of the foodgrains production of the State and 90 per cent of which is grown during the Khariff Season will be raised from 10.07 quintals in 1978-79 to 12.60 quintals in 1984-85. The strategy for achieving the targets envisaged for the Sixth Plan consists of the following measures:

(i) Stepping up coverage under high yielding varieties of paddy and other crops. Short duration varieties of paddy are to be encouraged in order to avoid moisture stress at the time of crop maturity and also to facilitate multiple cropping. Low and medium duty crops like pulses and oilseeds are to be introduced in the marginal lands now occupied by paddy and in the tail-end areas of the irrigation commands and other areas where irrigation supply is not steady.

(ii) Increasing use of chemical fertilisers and organic manures including green manures. In order to reduce the cost of transport of fertilisers, Government of India have agreed to treat the Block headquarters as rail-heads in August, 1980. The per ha. consumption of fertilizers as recorded in the State is very low being only 10Kgs. per ha. compared to the national average 32 Kgs.

per ha. In order to give a push to fertilizer consumption and raise it by 50 per cent, the number of sale outlets is being increased. The transport of fertilizers from Block headquarters to interior sale points is being subsidised and a scheme for payment of incentives to VAWS and Secretaries of Primary Societies who are able to increase the consumption of fertilizers in their area has been introduced.

(iii) Intensifying pest surveillance to control pest attacks and for increasing plant protection coverage, the farmers are given requisite subsidy for purchase of pesticides and plant protection equipment.

(iv) The size of co-operative credit is to be increased from 56 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 115 crores in 1984-85 in respect of short-term credit, from Rs. 15.5 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.23 crores in 1984-85 in respect of medium-term credit and from Rs. 14 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 26 crores in 1984-85 in respect of long-term credit.

(v) The irrigation potential is proposed to be increased to the extent possible within the limitation of financial resources.

(vi) Land consolidation is proposed to be intensified for efficient soil and water management.

(vii) Identifying potential areas for development of specific crops and diversifying the land use by advocating the appropriate crop pattern for different situations.

(viii) Propagating rainfed farming practices like conserving soil moisture, deep tillage, maintenance of optimum plant population, application of fertilizers in correct doses and at appropriate stages, line sowing, weed control, catching excess run-off of water through farm ponds and other water-harvesting structures, promoting cultivation of crops tolerant to drought, flood, salinity, etc.

- (ix) Propagating non-monetary techniques like correct use of fertilizers, use of good quality seeds, line sowing, advancing dates of transplantation/sowing etc.
- (x) Propagating efficient use of water in irrigated areas through rotational system of irrigation, proper soil and water management and adoption of multi-crop patterns.
- (xi) Ensuring flow in time of precise technology relevant to the local situation to the farmers through the extension organisation by establishing close links between research and extension.
- (xii) Co-ordination in adequate and timely supply of inputs including credit.

Emphasis has also been laid on the expansion of commercial crops like cotton, jute and sugarcane. Three crops had not made an impact on the State agricultural economy excepting in isolated areas as per example coconut in the districts of Puri and Cuttack. A programme to take up new plantation of cashew crop over 15,500 hectares and to improve plantations on 2,500 hectares is being implemented since 1980-81 with World Bank assistance. It is proposed to expand on a large scale coconut plantation on canal embankments with the assistance of the Coconut Development Board. Other fruit crops like mango and citrus are being encouraged on account of increased domestic demand and remunerative prices.

Improved agricultural implements are being designed by the Agriculture University and are popularised through the Agriculture Department by organising demonstrations in the field. Provision is being made to increase manufacture of these implements proportionate to the rise in demand and for their distribution in the field.

Credit is an important requirement for taking up timely cultivation and procuring other inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Hardly, 10 per cent of the farmers get Co-operative/Commercial Bank credit and the rest have to make their own

arrangements. The investment of short-term credit during 1980-81 was of the order of Rs. 56 crores while the requirement is estimated to be Rs. 300 crores and therefore there is a big gap to cover. The programme for the Sixth Plan to cover the gap has been indicated above. The capability of the Co-operative institutions is being upgraded by organising training of the Secretaries of PACs. and other middle level functionaries such as Bank Supervisors, Bank Managers etc. Through such training the capability of the co-operative personnel at the primary and middle levels has been upgraded and greater purposefulness has been injected to the system. This is already reflected in a steady increase in the Co-operative membership and of the borrowing members and a large volume of credit and inputs handled. The Commercial Banks are also being persuaded to take a greater interest in organising rural credit. There has also been an increase in the volume of the medium-term and long-term credit.

A scheme of adoption of at least one and preferably more than one village per Block for intensive implementation of the agricultural programmes involving dry land farming, oil seeds, pulses, social forestry, bio-gas, agricultural implements, seeds, fertiliser promotion, co-operative credit, marketing, cattle development, transfer of technology through minikit demonstration, and training and visit system has been introduced in the State. The objectives of this village adoption programme are to bring about a general increase in agricultural production and thereby raise the income of the rural community and to ensure perceptible development of the villagers so that they may become models of development for the neighbouring areas. The adoption of the villages will be taken up by Agriculture Department, the University of Agriculture, Co-operative Institutions, Rural Banks, Public Sector Undertakings, Manufacturers of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, etc.

District Agricultural Strategy Committees under the Chairmanship of the Collectors have been set up for planning and review of the agricultural programmes at the field level. A Crop-Weather-Watch Group

has been set up at the State level for monitoring crop and weather conditions. The District Agricultural Strategy Committees will monitor crop and weather conditions also in order that immediate action is taken to tackle adverse crop and weather situations to the extent possible with the resources available at that level while reports are furnished to the State Government for suitable action.

The State Government have introduced a crop insurance programme as a co-sharer with the General Insurance Corporation in the State on a pilot basis.

A State Seed Corporation has been recently set up to organise production and distribution of certified seeds of paddy, pulses, groundnut and potato.

The I. R. D. programme has been extended to all the Blocks of the State since 2-10-1980 and the National Rural Employment Programme has been taken up in a big way to provide employment and also to create lasting assets. The schemes implemented under the I. R. D. programme are Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Fishery, Sericulture and village industries. By March, 1981 a sum of Rs. 1,426.29 lakhs was utilised and 209,812 persons were benefited. Of them nearly half, that is 100,655 were benefited in 1980-81 alone. 145,038 persons have been benefited in 1981-82.

The programme under the I. R. D. envisages improvement of the economic status of the rural poor through institutional loans with a small capital subsidy. The poor persons for whom the programme is meant often find it difficult to avail of institutional finance. The State Government have, therefore, launched a special programme for the economic rehabilitation of the rural poor which does not involve institutional finance excepting marginally in some cases. This programme has been started since 1980-81 and is designed to cover five lakhs of poorest families at the rate of an average of ten families from each village of the State within a span of five years. The programme is estimated to cost Rs. 152 crores. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 33,000 and 64,460 beneficiaries have been covered.

Agricultural Research in the State has been considerably strengthened with World Bank assistance under two World Bank projects.

The State Government have taken up a scheme for utilisation of renewable energy sources. There is a programme to set up 20,000 bio-gas plants under this scheme by the end of the current plan. The Department of Science and Technology, Government of India have indicated that they will supply 100 wind mills for installation in the State. Four wind mills have already been received for installation at suitable locations. These will be of use for pumping water to meet the agricultural needs.

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A new horizon in the field of Tribal Development

Shri Ram Chandra Ulaka
Minister, Harijan & Tribal Welfare
Orissa

Orissa is one of the most fascinating ethnographic States of India. It has been the epitome of 62 tribes numbering over 5 millions according 1971 census. This forms 23.11 per cent of the State's population of 22 million. The diversity among tribes is as kaleidoscopic as the non-tribal population. They are in various stages of development in economic, educational and cultural fields. There is a whole range from isolated, primitive, pre-agricultural tribes like Bonda community at one end and settled agriculturist groups like Sudha Sabaras who are almost assimilated with the general community at the other end.

With the advent of independence, the policy of isolating tribals was reversed and measures were initiated to bring them into the main-stream of the social and economic life. At the same time care was taken to cause minimum disturbance to the balance achieved by tribals with nature and preserve the traditional values of tribal societies and allow full scope for the play of tribal genius and aptitudes. In the years that followed independence, the normal C. D. programmes made some impact on the economic development of the tribal communities. It was however found that the tribal areas required intensive treatment due to prolonged neglect in the past. This led to formation of T. D. Blocks. Even the formation of T. D. Blocks did

not lead to significant improvement. It was the experience that these Blocks were small to act as viable units for planning integrated economic development. This resulted in the formulation of sub-Plan approach and constitution of I. T. D. As.

The entire tribal community being in the lowest economic bracket, Orissa's economic development is dependant on their well-being to a considerable extent. Fully conscious of this reality, the present Government have initiated comprehensive and well co-ordinated programmes for their development and welfare.

The programme for tribal development is two-fold—(i) development of infrastructure in tribal areas and (ii) economic uplift of individual tribal families. The schemes for infrastructure comprise provision of facilities of irrigation, communication, health care, drinking water-supply, promotion of education—both formal and non-formal, control of shifting cultivation through horticulture plantation and soil conservation measures. Programmes for individual families include various income generating schemes. Thus a major component of tribal development is improvement of infrastructural facilities in tribal areas. 34 per cent of the total plan outlay of the State during the Sixth Plan is earmarked for investment in the tribal sub-plan areas which consist of 118 out of 314 C.D. Blocks

where 68 per cent of the total tribals reside. This is a significant step up over a similar investment of 25.28 per cent in the Fifth Plan and about 29 per cent in the mid-term Sixth Plan of previous Government.

Infrastructural development programmes for tribals during the Sixth Plan include creation of additional irrigation potential to the extent of 70,670 hectares in kharif, maintenance of 3,877 kms. of surfaced road and 2,364 kms. of unsurfaced roads, morumring of 6,257 kms. of rural road improvement of 180 kms. P. S. and G. P. road, construction of 1,780 new sanitary wells and completion of 2,160 incomplete sanitary wells, installation of 7,740 tube-wells, construction of 1,447 water harvesting structures over 2730 hectares of land, opening of 1,200 new primary schools and 1,000 non-formal middle schools, upgradation of 3,900 L. P. Schools to U. P. Schools, opening of 17 new High Schools, completion of 20 Residential Schools and 12 Ashram Schools, construction of 30 Ashram Schools, 355 H. E. & College Hostels, and 600 primary hostels, opening of 325 health sub-centres, 118 subsidiary health centres, 10 P. H. C., 15 Homeopathic dispensaries and 21 Ayurvedic dispensaries.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82 the important achievements under infrastructural development include provision of additional irrigation facilities over 68,000 hectares (Rabi and Kharif), construction of 72 Kms. of village roads and improvement of 12,492 Kms. of existing roads, maintenance of 4,179 Kms. of surfaced roads and 3,569 Kms. of unsurfaced roads, construction of 8 bridges, 24 culverts, 1,821 tube-wells, 1,000 sanitary wells, opening of 616 new Primary Schools, upgradation of 610 Primary

Schools to U. P. Schools and 190 U. P. Schools to M. E. Schools, opening of 974 Elementary Schools complexes and 122 low cost hostels at primary level, opening of 2 new H. E. Schools, construction of 799 teachers quarters, electrification of 912 tribal villages and plantation of 3,24,050 citrus seedlings in the podu ravaged areas.

The programmes for 1982-83 include provision of additional irrigation facilities over 50,000 hectares of land (Rabi and Kharif) construction of 1,772 tube-wells and 175 sanitary wells, electrification of 626 tribal villages, opening of 1,800 rural functional literacy centres, 300 hostels at primary level, 36 subsidiary health centres, 3 new primary health centres, 30 sub-centres, 2 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 2 Homeopathic dispensaries, construction of 9 bridges, black tapping of 22 Kms. of road, metalling of 79 Kms. of road, improvement of 62 Kms. of P. S. road and maintenance of 12,487 Kms. of existing roads.

The main thrust of tribal development programme is on income generation of tribal families living below the poverty line by giving assistance to them under various income generating schemes. The object is to ensure that the total annual income of each tribal family assisted is atleast Rs. 2,500—Rs. 3,500 except in the case of I. R. D. beneficiaries where the total income should exceed Rs. 3,500 per annum. It is proposed to cover 50 per cent of the tribal families living below the poverty line in the State during the Sixth Plan period and this figure works out to 5.50 lakhs tribal families in the State. With this end in view programmes have been drawn up for assistance to individual tribal families in the following manner.

Year	E. R. R. P.	I. R. D.	Special Central assistance scheme of H. & T. W. Department and State Plan funds	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19.0-81	.. 10,809	17,885		
1981-82	.. 15,577	23,364	16,000	44,694
	(TSPA)	(TSPA)
	8,423	10,013		
	(Non-TSPA)	(Non-TSPA)	16,000	73,377

Year	E. R. R. P.	I. R. D.	Special Central assistance scheme of H. & T. W. Department and State Plan funds	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1982-83	14,200 (TSPA)	42,400 (TSPA)
	7,100 (Non-TSPA)	18,800 (Non-TSPA)	20,000	1,02,500
1980—85	1,50,000	3,20,000	80,000	5,50,000

The flow of resources to the tribal sub-plan area during the Sixth Plan period, 1980-81 1981-82 and 1982-83 is indicated below :

	(Rs. in crores)			
	1980—85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(i) State Plan funds including major irrigation and power sectors.	533.19	86.65	95.20	108.80
(ii) Special Central assistance	56.59	7.75	10.22	12.00
(iii) Central and Centrally sponsored schemes.	107.89	13.06	20.18	27.31
Total	697.67	107.46	125.60	148.11

The present Government is giving special attention for development of primitive tribes. Efforts are being made to refine and improve upon their traditional vocations, while planning for their social and economic development. Keeping the above objectives in view, 9 Micro Projects have been grounded in the tribal areas covering 6 out of 8 primitive tribes approved by Government of India and it is proposed to have 9 more such projects to cover 8 primitive tribes during the Sixth Plan period. The proposal in this regard has been sent to Government of India. Hundred per cent subsidy is allowed under family benefit oriented schemes implemented for development of primitive tribes.

The programmes of Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) are being implemented in 30 tribal concentration pockets

outside the sub-plan areas for the benefit of dispersed tribals. In addition to 30 MADA pockets, 17 more pockets have been identified and proposal for special Central assistance sent to Government of India for approval. Family benefit schemes as well as infrastructural development programmes are being implemented in these pockets in the same way as in the sub-Plan area. About 75 per cent of the tribals are covered under sub-Plan area and MADA pockets.

In addition to economic benefit scheme, adequate regulatory and legislative measures have been adopted to afford protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against all forms of exploitation and to conserve their assets for visible economic growth. Unlawful alienation of land belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes has been prohibited under O. L. R.

Act 1960 and Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 1956. Drastic amendments have been made in the Orissa Money Lenders Act, 1939 and the Orissa Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation 1967 to provide relief to the weaker sections in the field of liquidating their indebtedness. The Orissa Debt Relief Act 1980 which came into force with effect from the 13th March 1981 provides that the debt including the interest incurred by scheduled debtors who include small farmers, rural artisans and agricultural labourers is deemed to have been discharged. The Act further provides that every property pledged by a scheduled debtor shall stand released in favour of such debtors and creditors will be bound to return the same to the debtor forthwith.

With a view to protect the tribals from exploitation by the liquor vendors, as per the recommendation of Central Prohibition Committee, the State Government have adopted the policy of progressive closure of liquor shops in tribal areas. The State Government are paying due attention to identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

Thus culmination of intensive efforts initiated in the form of tribal sub-plan, Micro Projects for the development of primitive tribes and the programmes of Modified Area Development Approach for the dispersed tribals outside the sub-plan area will go a long way in integrating the Scheduled Tribes into the main stream of national life.

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RURAL WATER-SUPPLY

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Safe drinking water is a basic human need. Efforts are being made to ensure provision of potable drinking water in all villages suffering from chronic scarcity or having unsafe sources of drinking water. For providing necessary priority as well as adequate attention to this item, it has been included under Minimum Needs Programme and under 20-point programme.

Government are committed to provide potable drinking water in all needy villages within a period of 5 years coinciding with the Sixth Plan period. For identifying the needy villages, Government of India prescribed the following norms:

- (1) There is no assured or perennial water source within a distance of 1.6 K. M.
- (2) The available water source is endemic to water borne diseases like cholera and guinea-worms, and
- (3) The water sources suffer from excess of salinity or flourides.

On the basis of the above norms, a survey was conducted during the year 1972 and 19,284 villages were identified as problem villages. Subsequently, it was found that the above survey excluded a number of villages where there was acute scarcity of drinking water and which conformed to the above norms. Accordingly, during the year 1980, a fresh survey was conducted and 27,077

villages were identified as problem villages for providing drinking water on priority basis. Out of the above, 16,294 villages are to be covered by tube-well programme and remaining 10,783 villages by sanitary wells.

The period from January, 1981 to December, 1990 covering the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods, has been declared by United Nations as the International Decade of Water-supply and Sanitation. The National Programme proposed to be undertaken during this period is mainly as follows:

- (1) To provide protected water-supply to cent percent urban and rural population.
- (2) To cover all Class I Cities with sewerage.
- (3) To cover 80 per cent of the urban population of Class II and below towns with sanitation, and
- (4) To cover 25 per cent of rural population with sanitation.

Keeping the above in view, Government of India had directed the State Government to prepare their papers for the Decade Plan and indicate their requirement of funds under the above items of work. Accordingly, the State Government have submitted a report to Government of India indicating the requirement of funds for the Decade Programme. It is estimated that the total

requirement would be around Rs. 387 crores as per details furnished below:

(1) Urban water-supply	Rs. 86.76 Crores
(2) Urban Sanitation	Rs. 76.12 Crores
(3) Rural water-supply	Rs. 188.65 Crores
(4) Rural Sanitation	Rs. 35.42 Crores
	<hr/>
	Rs. 386.95 Crores
	or Rs. 387.00 Crores

For covering 16,294 identified problem villages under the tube-well programme, 42,235 tube-wells are required to be installed at the rate of one for a population of 250. Besides 5,750 tube-wells are to be installed in chronically drought-affected villages at the rate of one each. Thus it is required to install 47,985 tube-wells to cover all the identified villages as well as chronically drought-affected villages. By the end of Fifth Plan, 11,846 tube-wells were installed in the identified problem villages. With the liberal assistance from Government of India under the A. R. W. S. P., it could be possible to take up a bigger programme during the current plan period. During the first two years of the current plan period, i. e., 1980-81 and 1981-82, 13,344 tube-wells have been installed. By end of March, 1981, 5,340 villages were covered fully and 9,529 villages partially under the programme. Information relating to villages covered fully and partially by end of March, 1982 is under compilation. It is expected that about 1,000 more villages have been covered fully and about equal number partially during the year. Thus, by end of March, 1982, about 50 per cent of the programme has been completed. It is programmed to instal 7,000 tube-wells during the current financial year 1982-83. It is expected that the programme to cover all the identified problem villages atleast with one source of safe potable drinking water available throughout the year, during the Sixth Plan will be achieved.

With the assistance of Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) under the Bilateral Assistance Programme, a rural water-supply project is being taken

up in the saline belt of the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 crores. The scheme envisages provision of piped water-supply schemes for individual villages and cluster of villages, sinking of tube-wells and construction of drinking water tanks. 4,120 villages of the above three districts are proposed to be covered by the project. It will presently benefit a population of about 23 lakhs and a projected population of 32 lakhs approximately by 1996. The first phase of the project will start from August, 1982.

The State Government have offered two separate project reports for seeking assistance under the Bilateral Assistance Programme from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for providing potable drinking water in the districts predominantly inhabited by tribals. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 62.47 crores. It will cover the identified problem villages of the districts of Mayurbhanj Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Ganjam, Kraput Phulbani and Kalahandi in full and the districts of Sambalpur and Balasore partially (Tribal Blocks only). The SIDA Mission recently visited the State to make a preliminary study of the conditions prevailing in these areas. The Mission is expected to take up a feasibility study of the project during the current year.

Under the Sanitary Well Programme, 10,783 identified villages are programmed to be covered by end of Sixth Plan. On the population basis, 28,347 sanitary wells are to be constructed. By end of March, 1982, 12,264 sanitary wells have been completed. Besides, 4,386 sanitary wells were under construction at different stages. By end of December, 1981, 3,073 villages have been covered fully, 3,899 villages partially under the sanitary well programme. During the year, 1981-82, it is programmed to construct 347 sanitary wells besides completing 4,386 sanitary wells which are under construction at different stages.

UNICEF is providing assistance to accelerate the tube-well programme. The UNICEF has agreed to provide assistance of Rs. 240 lakhs during the first three years of the current plan period in shape of machinery, equipment, etc.

International recognition of Orissa's Tourist Wealth: An achievement of two years

Shri A. N. Tiwari

Situated on the eastern sea board, Orissa has the distinction of having a rich variety of tourist potential ranging from beaches, monuments, forests with luxuriant wild life, magnificent Chilka Lake known for its bird life and colourful hill folks. The present Government headed by Shri J. B. Patnaik mounted an all-out effort for effective projection of Orissa's tourist potential both in the country and abroad. As a measure of tourism promotion, International Travel Writers from various countries visited Orissa and were deeply impressed. It would be relevant to recount an extract from an article by Sunna R. Kanga of Singapore in Sunday Nation, dated the 28th March 1982, which says that "Orissa on India's east coast boasts of some of the world's best beaches, the renowned Chariot-shaped Sun Temple at Konark, colourful tribals, lakes with migratory birds and forests with tigers all relatively unexplored but now being developed to receive tourists".

An important step taken by the Government for promoting tourism was to help in providing a direct boeing link between Delhi and Bhubaneswar and between Calcutta and Hyderabad. This facilitated the flow of the tourists and the number of international tourists increased to 26,323 by the end of 1981 from 23,941 in 1980. This marked a 10 per cent growth in international tourists. There was a remarkable spurt in the flow of domestic tourists which increased from 190,293 in 1980 to 351,738 during 1981, thus

recording an impressive growth of 84 per cent. Considering the present trend of international tourists arrival, one could legitimately hope that Orissa would be hosting about 50,000 international tourists by the end of 1985.

While Orissa is generously endowed with spots of tourist interests, the golden triangle of Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark continued to be the focal point of tourist attraction, Government well realised the need for stepping up development of infrastructure in this region. Orissa was the first State in the country which declared tourism as an industry, thus enabling it to all the fiscal incentives admissible to the industries under the Industrial Policy Resolution. This initiative of the State Government was commended in the Conference of Tourism Ministers at Delhi and other State Governments were advised to follow the path shown by Orissa for promoting tourism.

The long awaited marine drive linking the two international tourist centres of Konark and Puri is almost complete and a master plan for beach development has been prepared. With the construction of the marine drive the distance will be reduced from 85 Km. to just 35 Km, between Puri and Konark.

Considering the tourist potential of the State, noted hoteliers of the country have been allotted land at Bhubaneswar and Puri for construction of luxury hotels meant for

high spending groups. As against hardly 100 beds for high income groups, 500 more hotel rooms are coming up at Bhubaneswar and Puri. The I. T. D. C. has finalised plans for expansion of hotel Kalinga-Ashoka at Bhubaneswar from 38 to 100 rooms duly equipped with a swimming pool and a convention hall. For middle income groups, 20 hotel projects have been approved at Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark. The O. T. D. C. has already taken up expansion of Panthanivases at Bhubaneswar, Puri, Konark and Chandipur. The Corporation plans to take up construction of Panthanivases at Rourkela, Sunabeda and Gopalpur-on-Sea. The O. T. D. C. is collaborating with the I.T.D.C. for putting up a Prestigious luxury hotel at Puri. The Railway Hotel at Puri has commenced expansion to 100 beds from the existing 58 beds. 114 entrepreneurs in the State have been encouraged to put up hotels at various growth centres in the State. Construction of Panthasalas has also commenced at Ardi, Panchalingeswar, Chandaneswar and Gupteswar. Six cottages with 12 beds are planned at Taptapani and a 25 roomed tourist bungalow will shortly come up at Tikarapara overlooking the 21 Km. long gorge across river Mahanadi. Plans have been finalised for putting up a Panthasala in Dhabaleswar island in river Mahanadi and the existing Dharmasala at Jajpur has been taken over by the Department for modernisation as a Panthasala. A long awaited tourist complex at Barkul on Chilka Lake with 36 beds has already come up. The Atri bathing complex is nearing completion and will be embellished as an important centre of the golden triangle.

The State Government have taken up the question of mounting Son-Et-Lumiere (light and sound) at Khandagiri and Udayagiri and at Konark. This will be a unique attraction for the tourists.

Primarily for the convenience of the pilgrims, State Government successfully persuaded Bharatiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti to put up a 100 beded modern Dharmasala at Puri and another Dharmasala at Konark. The site for the Dharmasala at Puri has been finalised and construction will be commencing shortly.

For promoting wild life tourism, effective steps were taken by Government and a Lion Safari has been sanctioned in the vicinity of Nandankanan with the co-operation of I. T. D. C. A Forest Lodge has also been sanctioned by Government of India at Similipal. Plans for starting an institute of Skiing and Water Sports in Chilka are receiving serious consideration. This will help in projecting Chilka in international and national spheres.

With a view to diverting the world Buddhist traffic to Orissa, Government have sanctioned an all-weather road linking Ratnagiri and Lalitgiri. Government of India were successfully persuaded to prepare a master plan for the Buddhist complex of Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri and Udayagiri and work has since been taken up. A museum at Ratnagiri has also been sanctioned at the instance of the State Government. The proposals to put up Japanese Inns by the Hoakee Groups together with M/s. Hotel Corporation of India is expected to come up shortly at Dhauli.

The State is criss-crossed with a net work of National Highways and important State Highways. A master plan for construction of motels on road sides has been finalised and 21 potential sites have been identified. Construction of a motel at Bhadrak has already commenced and yet another motel at Angul will be started shortly.

Transport is an important ingredient of infrastructure. The O. T. D. C. have strengthened their fleet of transport which now consists of 3 air-conditioned and 7 non-airconditioned luxury buses. Conducted site seeing tours and package tours are being organised by the Corporation for visiting places of tourist interest in the State. One jetty has been completed at Barkul in Chilka Lake and another jetty will be shortly coming up at Rambha. There has been an appreciable improvement in the cruising services in the Chilka Lake.

For dissemination of information about the tourist facilities in the State, 11 tourist counters have been opened at various Railway Stations in the State. I. T. D. C. have been assigned the task of making a

(See page 32)

E. R. R. P. and Bonded Labour

Shri K. Srinivasan

While delivering the FRANK MC-DOUGALL memorial lecture to the Food and Agriculture Organization on the 9th November 1981 at Rome, our Prime Minister Srimati Indira Gandhi stated:

"Life and Food are inseparable. As a hymn from India's ancient books of wisdom, the Upanishads, put it:

"From food are born all creature that live on earth, afterwards they live on food and when they die they return to food"

The search for food is the foundation of all other quests. The wish for plenty—whether from hunt, catch or harvest is easily mankind's oldest collective thought. To ensure this and thereby ensure a secure foundation of self reliance our emphasis has to be on:

- (i) Implementing schemes to lessen poverty, specially in backward areas and among the weaker sections of the population by development of the rural areas.
- (ii) Promoting agricultural research suitable to local conditions.
- (iii) Increasing agricultural production
- (iv) A food management programme with adequate buffer stocks".

These observations of the Prime Minister sum up effectively the objectives of poverty eradication programme in India.

The calculation of the incidence of poverty is based upon the ability to purchase the needed quantities of calories. Even in the middle of the last century. Col. Bird Smith who studied the causes of famine in North-West India, described Indian famines as "famines of work rather than of food" since where there is work there is income and thereby the purchasing power to get food. Inadequate purchasing power thus becomes the mother of malnutrition. This situation is true even today. Therefore the aim of rural development must be to improve the purchasing power of the rural poor through opportunities for gainful employment. Employment generation in turn will have to be based upon strategies for the scientific management and utilisation of local resources. How can this be achieved? Here again the answer was provided by Mahatma Gandhi over 50 years ago when he said that the bane of rural India is the divorce between intellect and labour. The area of the problem hence lies in enabling people to help themselves through economically viable packages of relevant technology, services like training, credit and marketing and public policies in the matter of land reform, pricing and trade. The two key requirements for launching rural areas on the road to prosperity are organisation of relevant services including producer-oriented marketing and diversification of employment opportunities is essential for looking after the income needs of landless labour households. The Institutional device proposed in the Sixth Plan for achieving this goal is a household

approach to poverty alleviation. This involves concurrent attention to economic emancipation, provision of minimum needs and the voluntary adoption of the small family norm. If the educated elite and Central and State Governments accept this challenge of attending to the twin needs of organisation of services and diversification of income base in rural areas, hunger and destitution can soon become problems of the past.

We can analyse these problems with our experience in the plan process as the basis. Despite considerable expenditure on various plan schemes it was found that the really poorer sections in the rural community have not been benefited from different plan schemes. They were left out of the main stream of development. Government of India appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Venkatappiah to examine this problem and make recommendations. Based on the recommendation of this Committee, by about middle of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, certain basic changes both in policy frame work as well as in administrative procedure were implemented by Government of India in the field of rural development. Some of these important changes will not be described.

(a) For the first time emphasis was shifted from schemes consisting of projects like roads, irrigation works etc. to schemes which are oriented for producing a particular level of annual income to the specified families such as small farmers, marginal farmers etc.

(b) An agency with a separate legal status called S. F. D. A. was created so that it can receive funds and avoid the problem of lapsing of sanctions by 31st March. The agency also had considerable flexibility of diverting funds from one scheme to another if local situation warranted such changes.

(c) A portion of the total capital cost of the scheme was given as subsidy and the balance was financed by loans to the beneficiaries by financing institutions. This in turn led to preparation of bankable schemes for different income generating activities.

(d) At a later stage various beneficiary-oriented schemes were combined into a single programme called Integrated Rural Development with greater emphasis on providing certain amount of infrastructural facilities to support the income generating activities.

Under the I. R. D. Programme it will be worthwhile to review the performance in the country as a whole. Up to the end of 1980-81 for which period details are available on all-India basis, the total expenditure was about Rs. 127 crores. In addition to this, through Co-operatives Rs. 42 crores of short term loan, Rs. 41 crores of medium term loans and Rs. 36 crores of long term loans were made available to the beneficiaries. Similarly through Commercial Banks Rs. 11 crores of short term loans, Rs. 103 crores of medium term loans and about Rs. 21 crores of long term loans were also made available. If we take into account the term loan only, we thus find that about Rs. 75 crores through Co-operatives and Rs. 124 crores through Commercial Banks, i. e. in all about Rs. 199 crores were made available to various beneficiaries. About 28 lakh families were benefitted by this programme, at a total expenditure of about Rs. 127 crores and term loan disbursements of about Rs. 199 crores. In Orissa the programme has also been quite substantial. The total expenditure in the State was for the same period about Rs. 5.40 crores and term loans through Co-operative about Rs. 7 crores and through Commercial Banks about Rs. 4.2 crores. The number of families benefitted number about 1.02 lakhs. I. R. D. programme has thus been able to ensure providing employment to about 28 lakh families in the country and about 1 lakh families in Orissa. For this purpose the Government expenditure and term loan put together is of the order of Rs. 327 crores in the country thus working out to an average total financial benefit of Rs. 1,200 per family. In Orissa about 1 lakh families have been benefitted with total financial benefit of about Rs. 11 crores which works out to about Rs. 1,100 financial benefit per family.

But the very extensive nature of coverage in such programme has thrown

up a large number of problems. It was found that adequate field staff was not there to supervise and monitor the programme of construction of dug-wells. Electrical distribution system was found inadequate to handle large programme of energisation. Where dug-wells were constructed, the Agricultural Extension machinery was not efficiently at work in making the dug-well owners exploit fully the technology of intensive irrigated cropping programme. Good quality animals for dairy and other schemes were found to be in short supply. Health coverage for animals was found inadequate. Cattle-feed requirements could not be met. Marketing problems arose as a result of rapid development of Animal Husbandry scheme. A large number of village industries and artisan development schemes were found to be not very effective and faced severe problems of raw material, availability, training and marketing. The various development Departments found great deal of difficulty in implementing and monitoring the schemes since their field machinery was not adequate for such extensive work in rural areas.

Despite these problems, it will be worthwhile to mention certain outstanding developments which have enabled the Governments in different States to handle rural development programme along new lines of technological development. In the land use pattern itself a large number of options became available due to technological developments in dry-farming. In Orissa for example side-grafting of cashew plants enabled a dramatic increase in the yield from plants which have been side-grafted with grafting material of good trees. Plantation of indigenous seeds for horticulture species like mangoes, etc. and grafting them when the plants are one or two year's old, has opened up a new vista for good mango and other fruit plantations. In dairy scheme frozen semen technique has assured production of upgraded animals, which could give very high milk yield. Some fodder trees like Kubabul has been identified which can grow practically in all climatic conditons and stand considerable water-stress and yet yield good amount of fodder for cattle. The technology of induced breeding of fish has enabled very high level of production

in tanks, etc. Composite culture of major carp, intensive culture of high value species like prawn, etc. circular hatchery called Chinese Hatchery for production of fingerlings on massive scale have brought down the cost and enabled high yield under pisciculture. In the field of seri-culture also improved technological development have taken place. Production of good seed material has been made possible. Improvement of equipment for reeling has also taken place. Disease free seeds, high density plantation of food trees like Arjun/Asan/Mulberry, proper mangement and processing for cocoon rearing with improved equipment for reeling and spinning and co-operative institutions for handling marketing problems—all these have enable Tussar and Mulberry culture to reach very high levels of income. The striking feature of these technological inventions is that high level of production has been made neutral to size so that even on small scale of operation high levels of economic returns became possible.

A quick review of these schemes in operation for quite sometime indicated that among the poor, it is relatively the better off farmer who has been able to take advantage of these programmes. The bulk of the beneficiary-oriented schemes, consists of providing dug-wells and dairy schemes. This has mainly helped the small farmers and not the agricultural labourers. Allotment of land to the landless has not produced the desired result as the allottee did not have the wherewithal for rapid development of the land made available to him. Sometime in June 1980, a meeting was organised in Orissa to gather experience of the Technical and Administrative Officers administering various programmes of Government aimed at poverty eradication. Based upon the experience in the execution of these programmes, a comprehensive new programme called "ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF RURAL POOR (ERRP) was formulated.

The salient features of this scheme are:

(a) In each village, a meeting of the villagers will be organised and the villagers themselves will select on an average 10 poorest families of that village. For operational purposes, a poor family is defined as one whose total annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 and which has no income

producing asset. The meeting will be attended by key field officials such as Revenue Inspector and V. L. W. and so on. Since Orissa has about 50,000 villages, the total number of families to be covered by the scheme works out to about 5 lakhs families. The programme has a time frame of five years beginning from 1980-81.

(b) The object of the programme will be to enable the beneficiary to get a steady income of about Rs. 3,000 per year.

(c) A number of schemes have been devised for this purpose. The scheme which has been given the highest priority will be the land-based scheme. Large patches of Government land have been identified. In areas where irrigation will be possible through either dug-wells, or Lift Irrigation, each selected family will be allotted 1-1/2 acres and be engaged as labourer for developing the land that bringing it under cultivation. All expenditure required for land development, irrigation, cultivation operation, etc. will be made available by Government. After the land has produced two crops, along with the produce of the two crops, the land will be made available to the selected beneficiary. Thus the beneficiary will receive wages during the development work and crops that will be harvested and in the course of about one or two years, he will become the owner of the land. Where irrigation facilities are not available and the quality of the land cannot sustain annual crops, plantation crops will be attempted. The important plantation species are Cashew and Sisal. Here also the same beneficiary will be engaged as a labourer till the patch of the plantation land starts yielding steady optimum yield. In some areas where there are long canal embankments, coconut plantations along the embankment will be attempted again engaging the selected beneficiary as labourer. After the coconut palms start steady yields, each family will be allowed usufructory rights over 20 such palms. Compact patches of coconut plantation will also be attempted on similar land. While in annual cropping the beneficiary will be handed over the land in the course of one or two years in the case of cashew and other plantations, the

gestation period will be longer, spreading over five to six years. Whatever by the period taken for developing the land, throughout the period, all the expenditure on the land will be met by Government and the selected beneficiary will be engaged as labourer for all labour intensive works. Where no land is available but there are derelict tanks, tank fishery schemes will be attempted. The tank will be renovated, properly manured, adequately stocked with fingerlings and the beneficiary provided with facilities for marketing the catch. The beneficiary will be assisted in taking up cultivation of small patches of vegetables, etc. on the tank embankments as well as on the tank bed also wherever possible. The beneficiary will get ten-year lease of the tank which will be renewed in his favour from time to time. Where there are Govt. reservoirs, the selected families will be given fishing boats and nets. In all the fishery schemes the entire cost will be borne by Government. The next set of schemes are those where we will provide cows, goats, pigs, etc. to the selected families. In these schemes 75 per cent of the cost of the animals will be given as subsidy by Government and 25% as loan from the financing institution. In the Animal Husbandry Schemes, Government will take full responsibility for ensuring good quality of animals, adequate health cover, fool-proof marketing arrangements and adequate supporting activities for fodder availability. Sericulture schemes will also be attempted where some skill has developed among the beneficiaries. Arjun/Asan/ Kusum trees plantation are either already existing or could be taken up on a plantation basis. Elaborate training in both Mulberry and Tussar occupations starting from rearing of the cocoons right up to the reeling will be given to the selected beneficiaries. Facilities such as rearing houses, etc. will also be provided. The entire cost on sericulture will be provided by Government. There may be beneficiaries who have developed some skill in various types of village industries. A number of schemes such as tailoring, laundry, small shops bullock cart, etc. will be taken up for economic rehabilitation of such families. In these cases 75 % of the total cost will be subsidy and 25 % will be loan from financing institutions. This experiment in Orissa to tackle economic development of the poorest

families has attracted national attention. This has added yet another dimension to Rural Development.

While implementing the E. R. R. P. programme there was yet another major innovation attempted by the State Government pertaining to bonded labours. It is well known that the bonded-labour system has been prevalent in Orissa for quite some-time. Attempt to tackle this social evil has been made also for quite sometime. In 1975 a law was enacted to tackle this problem of bonded labour, making it an offence to keep any person under bonded labour system. The State Government also undertook the responsibility of rehabilitating the bonded labours after freeing them from bondage. From 1975 up to 1980-81 about 600 families were freed from bondage and rehabilitated. The basic problem was that it was very difficult to successfully prosecute any person on the ground that he was engaging some one under the bonded-labour system. Hence in 1980-81 there was a major shift in our emphasis from prosecuting the employers of bonded-labours to rehabilitating the bonded labours irrespective of the fact of prosecution. This led to a remarkable break-through in handling this problem. In 1981-82 the State Government could rehabilitate nearly 6,000 bonded labours in view of the change in our approach to tackle the problem, as against approximately 6,000 people who could be

handled in the period from 1975 to 1980-81. Rehabilitation of bonded labourers is being done under the overall umbrella of the E. R. R. P. scheme. It is well known that if there is any bonded-labour in a village, he is bound to be amongst the 10 poorest families in the village. Hence priority was given to include bonded labours under the E. R. R. P. programme. Thus by shifting the emphasis from prosecution to rehabilitation of bonded labours and by extending the E. R. R. P. scheme to the bonded-labours, the State Government have been able to achieve a ten-fold increase in coverage for rehabilitation of bonded labours.

Eradication of poverty is not a new objective. Ever since independence, Governments at the Centre and in the States have been trying to implement various poverty eradication programmes but all these programmes have not succeeded as in each of such scheme attempted so far there was always an element of bank loan. Bank loans were not forthcoming where the loanee has no asset at all. This was not the case with the Commercial Banks but even with all Co-operative Societies. The E. R. R. P. programme has either eliminated the system of bank loan or has kept it at a very low percentage level. This may be an answer to tackle poverty for which India has been trying for the past three decades.

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The New 20-Point Programme

Dr. Chakradhar Mishra

The new 20-Point Programme is an eloquent reiteration of the present Government's total commitment to the overall development of the country and to a more meaningful life for the country men. We have naturally taken due care that the programme is implemented throughout the State most effectively. Adequate provision has been made in the Plan budget for 1982-83 for effective implementation of various programmes, in as much as 88 per cent of the State Plan provision of Rs. 300 crores has been budgetted to be utilised on programmes included in the 20-Points. Besides monitoring committees have been set up at different levels. The State Level Committee meets once in a quarter under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister. The committee has adequate representation of prominent non-officials and senior Government Officers. Each district has been placed under the charge of a member of the Council of Ministers so that implementation of various programmes can be monitored in depth through the District Level Committee under his Chairmanship. There is also a committee at Subdivisional level with the S. D. O. as its Chairman. Government have also decided to have block level committee with officials and non-official representatives to ensure effective review of the implementation of the programme at the grass-root level. There is an official level committee for each point under the chairmanship of concerned Secretary or Special Secretary which meets every month and takes stock of the manner of implementation and suggests remedial action to remove operational constraints.

Such elaborate monitoring arrangement has proved to be quite useful. Planning Commission has been reviewing the implementation of the programme for the entire country and have acknowledged that our State has furnished a most comprehensive report about the implementation. They have indicated that our performance in respect of a large number of programmes has been quite good. Our State has the largest concentration of people below the poverty line. This appears to be paradoxical, particularly in the context of the State's rich natural resources. The launching of the programme by our Prime Minister on 14th January 1982 has, therefore, given all of us an opportunity to accelerate the pace of development in the core sector. We have taken adequate measures to increase the irrigation potential. Our State has abundant water resources, the bulk of which still remains to be exploited. By end of 1979-80, irrigation facilities for 12.90 lakhs ha. were available. The present Government have a programme to double this potential. Of this, a potential of 6 lakh ha. will be achieved during the Sixth Plan. In the first 2 years we have created an additional potential of about 1.90 lakh ha. In the current year, our programme is to achieve an additional potential of 1.08 lakh ha. Emphasis has been put on timely completion of on-going irrigation projects. A bold programme of construction of dug-wells in the private sector has been taken up. Administrative procedures have been stream-lined to expedite energisation of private lift irrigation points.

In view of the fact that more than 75 per cent of cultivated area are still going without irrigation facilities and yet there is a tendency to grow paddy on all types of land irrespective of their suitability, the cultivators, particularly the small and marginal ones, have been by and large put to great economic loss due to adverse weather conditions. The loss is more acute in respect of lands which are unbunded up-lands having light soils. Our efforts have been, therefore, to minimise the rigours of adverse weather situation and we have been striving for diversion of such lands from paddy to other crops like maize, ragi, jawar, mung, ground-nut and deep-root crops like arhar and mesta. Our programme is to divert 5 lakh ha. of such lands from paddy to non-paddy crops. 2.52 lakh ha. of such lands have already been put under non-paddy crops including oil-seeds and pulses. The current year's programme is to divert 0.35 lakh ha. from paddy to non-paddy crops.

This policy has naturally created an opportunity for putting more lands under pulses and oil-seeds. In 1979-80, area under pulses was only 16.52 lakh ha. This increased to 17.25 lakh ha. in 1980-81 and to 17.31 lakh ha. in 1981-82. In the current year, our programme is to increase the area under pulses cultivation to 23.64 lakh ha. There has been likewise increase of area under oil-seeds also. The coverage has increased from 7.22 lakh ha. in 1979-80 to 8.17 lakh ha. in 1981-82. Production has also increased from 2.79 lakh tonnes to 5.93 lakh tonnes during this period. Target for the current year is to cover 11.48 lakh ha. to produce 8.08 lakh tonnes of oil-seeds. We have taken up a special programme for expanding area under groundnut. Necessary arrangements for production of seeds to support the programme have also been undertaken.

We have set up District Rural Development Agencies for each district for effective implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme. The basic objective of I. R. D. P. is to improve the economic status of the poor family in the rural area through institutional finance with an element of subsidy from Government. Since inception of the programme in 1978-79 up to the end of 1981-82,

we have covered 3,54,850 beneficiaries. During the current year we propose to cover 2,08,218 beneficiaries. It has, however, been noticed that financing institutions, particularly the Commercial Banks, have not advanced adequate loan assistance to the poor families who have no assets. In order to benefit the poorest among the poor, the present Government have introduced a special programme called "Economic Rehabilitation of the Rural Poor (E.R.R.P.) to cover on an average 10 poorest families in each village. Through this programme, we propose to cover 5.02 lakh families during the Sixth Plan in a phased manner. The objective of the programme is to ensure that each selected family is helped through an appropriate scheme which would generate a steady annual income of at least Rs. 1,500. By the end of 1981-82 we have been able to cover 68,778 families under the programme. The current year's programme is to cover 1,02,700 families.

Implementation of National Rural Employment Programme (N. R. E. P.) is a Centrally sponsored scheme, expenditure under which is shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the State Governments. Through this programme, labour-intensive works are taken up to strengthen rural infrastructure and also to generate employment opportunities for the most vulnerable sections of the society. Through this programme 13.22 lakh man-days of employment were generated during 1980-81. In 1981-82, funds of the order of Rs. 1,470.60 lakhs were sanctioned; an amount of about Rs. 1,313.08 lakhs has been utilised in course of a year generating about 159.47 lakh man-days of employment. A large number of public assets like raising of plantations, improvement of minor irrigation works, construction and improvement of rural roads, school buildings, Panchayat ghars, village tanks, soil conservation works have been taken up. The current year's provision for the programme is Rs. 1,600 lakhs and it is expected to generate atleast 160 lakh man-days of employment.

Government are expediting allotment of vested ceiling surplus lands for the benefit of deserving persons. By end of 1981-82,

102,214 acres out of the total vested land of 137,179 acres have been allotted to 78,032 persons. The current year's programme is to distribute about 30,000 acres. We are expediting survey and settlement operations. This operation was completed in respect of 2,421 villages during 1981-82. With this, survey and settlement operation was completed in respect of 37,351 villages out of total 51,909 villages in the State. During the current year, we propose to complete the operation in 1,211 villages.

The minimum wage for agriculture labourers was last revised in 1980 and fixed at Rs. 5 per day. The State Government have taken up the question of upward revision of this wage in view of the rise in the cost of living. We have expedited the process of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. In fact, the released labourers from bondage are being covered under a comprehensive rehabilitation programme. Wherever they are eligible they are getting the benefit of the State Government's special scheme of E. R. R. P. During 1981-82, we have been able to rehabilitate 6,045 bonded labourers. The current year's programme is to rehabilitate 7,500 persons.

We have a comprehensive programme of economic development of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families of the State. The objective is to assist 50 per cent of such families during the Sixth Plan through appropriate poverty ameliorating programme. By end of 1981-82, as many as 133,212 Scheduled Castes families and 109,371 Scheduled Tribes families would have derived benefit of various economic programmes. For the current year, the programme is to assist 96,576 Scheduled Castes families and 102,500 Scheduled Tribes families. The Programme of Scheduled Castes Financial Co-operative Corporation (S. C. F. C. C.) and the Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (T. D. C. C.) are being expanded for economic benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families. During the Co-operative year 1981-82, Scheduled Castes Financial Co-operative Corporation has a programme of covering 22,000 families of which 15,000 have been covered by end of March, 1982.

present Government have a programme to have one hostel in each Grama Panchayat in tribal sub-plan area for the benefit of tribal students at the primary level. This programme has been taken up in a phased manner.

We have a fair amount of success in respect of provision of drinking water in the problem villages. By end of March, 1982, as many as 22,727 out of 27,077 problem villages of the State have got atleast one source of drinking water. Though as per the population norm all these 27,077 problem villages would need 62,262 drinking water sources (42,235 tube wells and 20,027 sanitary wells). A special programme has been taken up under Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for supply of drinking water in saline belt to cover 4,122 villages at a cost of Rs. 22 crores.

The programme of allotment of house sites to the homesteadless persons is being expedited. Since inception of the scheme in 1974-75 up to end of March, 1982, as many as 211,157 beneficiaries have been provided with house sites of which 10,983 persons have been benefitted during 1981-82.

A massive programme has been undertaken to construct 20,000 low-cost houses in the flood affected areas with the assistance of HUDCO at a total cost of Rs. 7,33.20 lakhs. Out of this, 2,286 houses were taken up for construction during 1981-82. 30 slum pockets have been identified in the Cuttack City. Environmental improvement programme has been completed in 3 pockets and work has been started in 12 pockets. A special scheme of development of small and medium size town with UNICEF assistance has been taken up in Sambalpur town.

The State Government are keen that power generating capacity in the State is augmented to provide necessary support for the ambitious industrial programme which has been taken up. The short term plan is to create additional potential of 600 MW. and long term programme is for additional capacity of 2,600 MW. Out of this short term plan, additional capacity to the extent

of 517 MW will be created during the Sixth plan. Generation of electricity was 3505 million units in 1981-82. This represented a rise of 7.12% over the previous year's production of 3272 million units. Current year's programme is to generate 3622 MU. Our programme is to electrify 6,535 villages during the Sixth plan. 1,573 villages were electrified during 1980-81 and 1,226 villages in 1981-82. Current year's programme is to electrify 1,260 villages.

43,697 Ha. of plantation including 7,624 Ha. of rehabilitation plantation was achieved in 1980-81. During 1981-82 the achievement was 56,458 Ha. of plantation including 8,756 Ha. of rehabilitation plantation. This includes social forestry programmes like mixed plantation, shelter belt plantation on the coast line and rural fuel wood plantation. During the year 1981-82, 66,175 lakhs of seedlings were distributed. For the current year the programme is to cover 61,000 Ha. (including 10,000 Ha. for rehabilitation and distribute 89 lakh seedlings. The National project on Biogas has been recently introduced in the State. 20,000 Biogas plants will be set up under the project in the sixth plan. By end of 1980-81 740 Gobar gas plants were installed. In 1981-82, 248 new plants were installed. For the current year, the target is 3,000 plants. In the first phase seven districts are being covered. Schemes for a Community Biogas plant for serving a part of the Cuttack City, manufacture of Solar Cookers in the State Implement Factory subsidised sale of 1,000 Solar Cookers, Demonstration Wind Mills and Biogas plants in the Departmental Farms have been sponsored to Government of India.

The decadal growth rate of population in the State has come down from 25.05 (1961-71) to 19.72 (1971-81). During the Sixth plan, it is proposed to protect 18.92 lakh eligible couples and to reduce the N. R. R. from present level of 1.49 to 1.39. The Sixth plan target is to have 7.61 lakhs cases of sterilisation and 1.52 lakh cases of I. U. D. insertion. 92,989 cases of sterilisation and 17,268 cases of I. U. D. insertion were made in 1980-81. During 1981-82 up to end of March 1982 the achievement was 1,80,000 cases of sterilisation and 20,616 cases of I. U. D. insertion.

The number of Primary Health Centres (P.H.C.) is being increased from 314 on the 1st April, 1980 to 334 during Sixth Plan. Two new P.H.Cs. have been started during 1981-82. Three new P.H.Cs. will be set up during current year. Five P.H.Cs. will be up-graded during the Sixth Plan of which two have been up graded during the current year and the third one will be opened shortly. The remaining two will be established next year. Under the U. K. Aid Project 25 P.H.Cs. will be upgraded. 100 Subsidiary Health Centres will be started during the Sixth Plan of which 20 have been established and 25 are proposed this year. 749 Sub-centres were established in 1981-82 and 400 are proposed this year. 216 of the 314 Blocks so far have been covered under the Health Guide Scheme. The number of trained Guides is being increased to 20,000 during the Sixth Plan from 13,037 as on the 31st December, 1981. All districts have been fully covered through multipurpose workers. During 1981-82, 21,999 new cases of leprosy were detected, 1.64 lakh cases recorded for treatment and 16 million people covered through survey. Health education, mass-survey, early identification of cases, regular treatment of detected cases and rehabilitation of disabled or cured cases are being intensified. During 1981-82, 17,450 new cases of T. B. have been detected. Detection of cases and provision for effective treatment are being intensified. In 1981-82, till February last, 7.86 lakh persons were vaccinated. National Programme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness is being implemented in the State. Three Mobile Eye Units in Medical Colleges examined in camp locations 27,149 cases during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (up to 28th February, 1982) and conducted 5,097 operations. All the district headquarters hospitals and the Capital Hospital have been strengthened to take up the programme, 60 PHCs are also being strengthened for this purpose. Additional Specialists and more beds have been provided in the district hospitals. A Regional Centre for dealing with tropical disease is being set up at Bhubaneswar by Government of India.

For all-round development of women, particularly in the rural areas, large number of Mahila Samities are being revitalised through various incentive packages offered by Government. Various training programmes are being organised for women to enable them to supplement family income and to take up various social services and professional activities. By the end of 1981-82, 16 I. C. D. S. Projects including 7 set up during the year were functioning. Eleven I. C. D. S. Projects have been programmed to be set up during the current year. Enrolment of children (boys and girls) in the age-group of 6-11 has gone up from 84.0 per cent in 1980-81 to 85.7 per cent in 1981-82. 33.4 per cent of the children in the age-group of 11-14 have been presently enrolled as against 31.5 per cent during 1980-81. Enrolment of girls in the age-group of 6-11 and 11-14 was 68.0 per cent and 20.9 per cent respectively in 1980-81. This has gone upto 69.5 per cent and 22.7 per cent respectively in 1981-82. In the non-formal stream for the same age-group, the enrolment was 24,000 in the year 1980-81. This has gone upto 56,000 in the year 1981-82. In respect of girls in non-formal stream, the figures have gone up from 8,000 in the year 1980-81 to 18,400 in the year 1981-82.

More than 17,000 fair price shops are functioning in the State. It has been decided by the State Government to have at least one Co-operative Consumer Store in every Gram Panchayat. By end of 1981-82, 3,842 Co-operative outlets covering 3,102 Gram Panchayats are catering to the consumers' requirements. The State Civil Supplies Corporation has been set up to strengthen the Public distribution system. Besides distribution of wheat, levy sugar, tea etc., this Corporation deals with imported edible oil and maintains a buffer stock of mustard oil to prevent unreasonable price escalation.

The Government have set up a single point contact forum at the State headquarters to expedite the establishment of large medium scale industries. All proposals in this respect are to be cleared within 21 days. The new industrial policy has paid quick dividends. 55 large and

medium industries were established during the year 1981-82 with an employment potential of 15,431. The target for 1982-83 is to establish 84 new industries with an employment potential of 22,135. A comprehensive programme for development of handlooms has been taken up. At the beginning of Sixth Plan 30,000 looms were in Co-operative Sector. The Sixth Plan programme was to bring additional 45,000 looms under the Co-operative Sector. Besides, 20,000 looms have been programmed to be brought under Handloom Development Corporation during this period. Thus by end of Sixth Plan 95,000 looms would be functioning in the organised sector as against the total number of 1.05 lakh looms operating in the State. During the year 1981-82, 11,955 looms were covered under the organised sector.

During the Sixth Plan period there is a target to set up 14,000 small scale industries in the State with a capital investment of Rs. 104.71 crores. This would generate employment for about 1.04 lakh persons. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 as many as 2,000 and 2,600 small scale industries respectively have been set up in the State. These units account for an investment of Rs. 31.95 crores and have provided employment to about 32,000 persons. During the year 1981-82, 57,769 artisan based industries including village industries were established providing employment to 95,413 persons.

The State Vigilance Organisation has been active in detecting tax evasion cases. Their performance included the following. During the year 1981, they had detected 1,407 cases of sales tax evasion. These involved sales suppression to the tune of Rs. 24.80 crores over the admitted gross turnover of Rs. 99.48 crores. During the first quarter of 1982, they detected 220 cases of sales tax evasion which involved Rs. 7.97 crores gross turnover. The suppression detected amounted to Rs. 2.52 crores. Besides 595 cases of smuggling of timber and smuggling of other forest products were detected during the year 1981. These cases involved 646 persons and the value of timber and other forest produce seized was nearly Rs. 34.26

lakhs. During the first quarter of 1982, 240 cases of forest offences involving 227 persons were detected. The cost of the forest produce seized was estimated at Rs. 10.16 lakhs.

For improving the working of public enterprises, a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister, Finance has been set up. This Committee is having indepth review of the performance of the undertakings. Major undertakings like the Industrial Development Corporation, Orissa Forest Corporation, Orissa Mining

Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation etc., have been earning profits.

The 20 points Programme covers the core of our Socio-economic Plan activities for which the State Government have attached the highest importance for its successful implementation. The State Government are totally committed to the successful implementation of the programme and would invite the people's whole-hearted participation in the programme. This is because the programme not only holds the key to economic prosperity but also aims at a better quality of life.

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(From page 20)

special film depicting the tourist attractions of Orissa for national and international preview. Besides this, colourful posters and folders have been brought out.

Because of a conscious and sustained effort by the State Government, Orissa's tourist potential is now well appreciated both in the country and abroad. A measure of importance given to tourism by the Government, could be gauged from the fact

that the outlay of a meagre Rs. 57.00 lakhs in the 5th Plan period has been stepped up to Rs. 325.00 lakhs during the 6th Plan period. This will go a long way in building a much needed nucleus for effective promotion of Orissa's tourist potential as has been aptly described by the international travel writers, it is for the first time that the hitherto hidden tourist treasures of Orissa have acquired worldwide recognition and acceptability.

Commissioner, Command Area Development and Secretary, Tourism, Sports and Culture Department.

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FAMILY PLANNING :

A perspective

Shri K. B. Verma



Family planning has in the recent past become such an emotive issue that in the heat of controversy surrounding it, we tend to overlook the social and economic justification for a small family. Some believe that small is beautiful in the development of industrial infrastructure but do not gracefully admit that a small family could also be a happy family. Cosmetic change of family planning into family welfare cannot take away from the fact that the objective of family welfare can be served only by planning the family. In a country where the decennial increase in population equals that of more than 2/3rd of other countries of the world. The programme to control the population whether in the name of family welfare or family planning, can hardly be over-emphasized. 1981 must open our eyes to the stark fact that the gains of development will be nullified were the population to increase as rapidly as it has in the last 30 years. The chilling certainty that by 2000 A. D. the national population will exceed 100 crore should sober not only the critic of the concept of small family but also those who have been lukewarm in supporting this programme whether out of fear of unpleasant electoral consequences or out of total ignorance. Will they permit, by their indifference or opposition, whatever has been built up painstakingly by the sweat and toil of many to be swallowed

up by uncontrollable demographic explosion.

The emphasis in the sixth plan strategies on measures of fertility control is indicative of the growing national consciousness of the dangers inherent in galloping population. A. D. 2000 is less than 2 decades away and unless we plan from now more urgently than in the past, we cannot achieve the net reproductive rate of unit, by the turn of the century. The welcome shift in the strategy from a target oriented official programme to its conversion into a popular movement, recognises the principle that the State can play only an educative and supportive role in the effort that people must make to limit the size of their family. Happily the emphasis is more on educating the public mind and removing the cob webs of ignorance and current myth than on merely attempting to achieve the target. Expensive medical infrastructure being built up all over the country, is an earnest of the Government's desire to sustain public confidence in the family planning programme. For unless the parents are sure that their child will survive the odds against life that modern medical aid will be available to their children in the time of their ailment, the biophillic traint of our people to raise a large family cannot be overcome. Recent advances in the mass.

communication techniques which exercise subtle influence on the popular mind 'cafeteria service' bias in the use of contraceptive measures represent an attempt to raise this programme from the crude to the refined.

It is a matter of profound gratification that our State has been in the fore front of the Programme both conceptually and technically. Winning of the prestigious KARVE award during the late sixties and early seventies was recognition of the excellent work put in by our People. Decline in the decadal growth rate from 25 to 20 between 1971 and 1981 is proof enough that a measure of popular acceptance has been achieved for this programme. Although the birth rate is lower than the national average, the death rate is still very high and the infant mortality rate the highest in the country. Unless attempt is made to improve the quality of M. C. H. services the programme cannot secure universal acceptance. Conscious of the linkages between the quality of M. C. H. services and the fertility regulation, we in this State have been trying sincerely to bring a large number of expectant mothers and children under our M. C. H. and E. P. I. programmes. The following table will give an idea of what we have done in the past and what we intend to do in the future.

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Secretary, Health &
Family welfare, Orissa.

Having said this, is it worthwhile mentioning the success of sterilisation by mini-laparotomy (mini-lap) in Orissa. The bias for female sterilisation (Tubectomy) derives not from a male dominated society but from the simple reason that female sterilisation is more assured of contraception than male sterilisation (vasectomy). We are also trying to make the mini-lap more dependable and less traumatic than before by introducing a new technique namely the Laparoscopic method. Popularisation of other measures of fertility control such as I. U. D. conventional contraceptives (for spacing) and oral pills go simultaneously with the more effective measures like sterilisation. 108 centres have been organised for termination of unwanted pregnancies under the programme of medical termination of pregnancy.

Many years ago poet laureate Rabindranath Tagore said that birth of a child is renewal of God's faith in humanity. Shall we allow that divine messenger of joy and bliss to grow into healthy manhood or shall we, in our folly and unwisdom, make his life one of unremitting toil and hardship. This is the national choice. Only the people can exercise that choice. It is time, therefore, that this programme is kept for all times above partisan politics and seen in the long term perspective of national health and happiness.

TABLE

Year	Immunisation for Pregnant women and children			Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia among mother and children	
	T. T. for pregnant women	D. P. T.	D. T.	Mothers	Children (1-12 years)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1980-81 ..	1,92,260	2,49,000	3,42,733	1,90,815	2,34,521
1981-82 ..	2,08,068	2,46,189	3,99,354	2,57,514	3,55,320
1982-83 ..	4,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000

Vit. A deficiency Children (1-5 years)	Immunisation-E. P. I.				
	Polio	Typhoid	B. C. G.	T. T. 10 years	T. T. 16 years
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9,69,592	1,70,223	3,20,637	..	31,803	17,679
11,47,603	3,34,601	2,36,786	..	71,599	38,957
15,60,000	15,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	1,50,000	55,000

Road Development in Orissa

Shri A. R. Rao

The development of road communication is one of the basic needs of the people in a democratic country like India. The Civilization cannot grow without it. The road communication system play a vital part in socio-economic condition of the State. It helps growth of industries free flow of agricultural and industrial products to their respective markets and easy communication. Although the State is endowed with plenty of natural resources, they cannot be fruitfully utilised without proper development of roads. It has been rightly said "The measure of a country's civilisation is reflected by its roads".

The State was formed in April, 1936 with only 6 districts. After independence, 26 princely States merged in it and the State has been divided into 13 districts for administrative convenience. During pre-Independence days, there was no intergrated road system worth mentioning. The total length of roads was then only 12,800 Kms. Besides, most of the district headquarters were not connected to their State Capital, by means of All-weather roads. The communication system was very much interrupted due to want of a large number of bridges and Community Development works across rivers, canals and rivulets.

In most parts of the State, Communication was by means of ferries and fair-weather roads. Besides, some areas of the State were quite inaccessible for most part of the year.

Roads had never remained in the State under any single administrative agency. Now some of the roads are with the works

Department and some with the Urban Development Department and some with the C. D. & R. R., Forest and Irrigation Departments.

The State having a total area of 155,842.00 Sq. Kms. with varied geographical features, has got 62.54 Kms. of surfaced roads for one lakh of population as against the All-India average of 98.72 Kms. For 100 Sq. Kms. of area, there are 8.80 Kms. of surfaced roads in the State, as against All-India average of 16.46 Kms.

Eighty five to ninty per cent of the State are rural population. The tribal population is about 1/3 (33 per cent).

The State Government have taken up various programmes for development of tribals. Most of them practically live in primitive and sub-human conditions. Government have taken care of connecting those tribal areas with market centres for quite transportation and communication facilities. Besides, roads and bridges are being constructed to provide facilities to different industries in the State. Our great planners made several plan schemes for development of our State by providing access to all the areas and the concept of leading the country to a well developed condition through the Five-Year Plan Schemes.

In the meantime, 5th Five-Year Plans have been completed amidst many odds and we are now in the midst of the 6th Five-Year Plan.

During the First Five-Year Plans attempts were made to connect district headquarters

with the State Capital, Subdivisional Headquarters with District headquarters, Industrial towns with market centres, Block and tahasil Headquarters with their sub-divisional Headquarters by all-weather road communication. Within the past 5 plan periods, it has been possible to connect all the district headquarters, with State Capital, 51 Subdivisional headquarters out of 57 with the district headquarters, 219 blocks out of 314 with the sub-divisional headquarters and all important towns. Industrial centres and market places with all-weather roads, by constructing major and minor bridges except six subdivisional headquarters and 95 block headquarters with their respective district and subdivisional headquarters. 46 Blocks are connected by fair-weather P. W. D. roads. Although the plan provision is quite inadequate in comparison to the needs, major projects like construction of Express Highway from Daitari to Paradeep Port and some major bridges have been constructed within these plan periods. Up to end of 5th Five-Year Plan, the amount invested on P. W. D. roads under the Road Development programme, Arterial Road Programme and Minimum Needs programme (Spill over scheme) was Rs. 67.819 crores. 407 bridges (Major, medium & minor) and 238 Kms. of new roads were constructed. Surface condition of 5,045 Kms. existing roads were improved. Some important bridges constructed were, Shfai bridge on Sundargarh-Rourkela Road, Mahanadi bridge on Daspalla-Boudh Road, Kiakata Nullah on Boudh-Rairakhole Road, Sundar and Tel' bridge on MDR-41, Tel bridge near Sonapur, Tel bridge on Dharmagarh-Golmunda Road, Rushikulya on Sorda road, Basandhara near Dudhuka, Badkello on Jharsuguda-Kanaktora road, Indravati on Nawarangpur Road, Badasuhagi on Narasingpur-Baliput Road, Deo bridge on Karanja-Anadpur road, Daya Bridge on Pipli-Jatni Road, etc.

The concept of Tribal sub-plan for improvement of the lot of the perineally neglected tribal population was introduced in the arena of planning for the first time during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period and Government made determined efforts for the formulation of schemes and their implementation for the benefit of the Tribals with a view to bringing them into the main life

stream of the nation. An amount of Rs. 5.27 crores was spent on improvement of P. W. D. road net work during the Fifth Five Year-Plan in Tribal Areas under the 'Tribal sub-plan' 29 bridges were constructed and 83 Kms. of road improved.

The development of communication system in rural areas has been taken up in a phased manner according to availability of funds. To provide communication facilities to the rural and hilly areas of the State which is the basic and minimum need of the people, a programme was launched viz., Minimum Needs Programme. In the said programme it was considered to provide Communication facilities to all the 4,764 villages and cluster of tribal villages having population of 1,500 and above with all-weather roads. Out of 4,764 villages only 512 villages were connected during the 5th plan period with all-weather roads. Much progress could not be made under M. N. P. as there are certain restrictions such as bridges beyond 20'0" span are not permissible under the programme.

Orissa on the P. W. D. net work of roads has approximately 51,816 Running Meters of missing bridges. 15,850 Kms. of narrow/delapidated bridges requiring replacement, 800 Kms. of missing road links to be provided. 7,000 Kms. of crust to be strengthened and 5,650 Kms. of unsurfaced roads to be surfaced. In order to bring the roads now existing in the state on par with all India average, about Rs. 700 crores would be required. Besides, the tribal areas also need special attention on priority basis. For improvement of the P. W. D. road net work in Tribal Areas, about Rs. 150 crores would be required.

The 6th plan is being formulated to overcome all bottle-necks and deficiencies found in previous plan periods with the following objectives.

- (1) To complete all spill-over works and to upgrade the existing road condition to make them all-weather.
- (2) to connect Subdivisional headquarters with district headquarters by all-weather roads.
- (3) to connect Block headquarters with their respective Subdivisional headquarters and

- (4) to provide all-weather communication to all the villages and cluster of tribal villages having population 1,500 and above and half of the villages having population of 1,500-1000.

The Sixth Plan (1980—85) allocation for improvement of P. W. D. roads is expected to be about Rs. 52.25 crores. It is expected to complete roads of the spill over works and connect all subdivisional headquarters with their district headquarters and 13 block headquarters with their subdivisional headquarters by the end of the 6th Plan, i. e., 1984-85, if the above plan allocation is made available during the 6th Plan period. 84 bridges are proposed to be completed and 77 Kms. of new road constructed during the Sixth Plan period. Surface condition improvement of 214 Kms. of existing road is also envisaged in the plan. Some of the important works are the road connecting Dhamra fishing harbour, Marine Drive connecting Konark and Puri directly along the sea coast, Baitarani bridge near Anandpur, Jonk bridge near Nawapara, Lalitigiri-Udayagiri-Ratnagiri Road of historical and archeological importance; Brahmani bridge near Patrapur, Vansadhara bridge near Gunupur, Tel bridge near Belgaon, Brahmani bridge on Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanager Road, Sagada on Bhawanipatna-Kalyanishpur Road, etc. 16 bridges have been completed to date from the commencement of the Sixth Plan, of which the most prestigious is the Subarnarekha bridge on Balasore-Kharagpur Road, which was opened to traffic recently.

Tribal sub-plan has also been given its due place in the plan. Rs. 12.52 crores of the proposed plan allocation of Rs. 52.25 crores, representing about 25 per cent is to be spent in Tribal areas. 30 bridges are proposed to be completed and 93 Kms. of road improved.

An innovative feature of the Sixth Plan is the "Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes" which envisages bringing at least 50 per cent of the scheduled caste population in the county above the poverty line by the end of Plan Period. The flow of this

Secretary, Works Department
Bhubaneswar.

concept during the Sixth Plan is about Rs. 6.60 crores for improvement of the communication net work.

The 20-point Economic Programme enumerated for speedy implementation of Welfare Schemes and achievement of time bound objectives also embodies the Road Development Programme. The programme is being reviewed periodically at various levels to highlight the importance of the programme and to ensure that bound targets are achieved.

Under the National Rural Employment Programme as embodied in the New 20-Point Economic Programme a proposal for provision of about Rs. 1 crore is under examination for taking up a number of important Rural Roads. Attempt is being made to include a few new Schemes in the year 1982-83.

The State Government are further trying their best to get some special central assistance under different schemes for development of Inter-State roads and roads and bridges of economic importance. The Sananai bridge near Gunupur taken up under the special Central assistance to connect Gunupur and Koraput, is almost complete. The Thuamul-Rampur road taken up is also almost complete, under the E. & I. Scheme, the approach to Subarnarekha bridge on Balasore-Kharagpur Road has since been completed and thrown open to traffic along with the bridge. The Baitarani bridge near Anandapur and Jonk bridge near Nawapara are in progress under this scheme and scheduled to be completed during the Plan period. Plan and estimate for Vansadhara bridge near Gunupur has been sent to Government of India for sanction on receipt of which the work will be taken up.

It is hoped that after end of the 6th Plan period, our communication sector will bring considerable improvement to cater to the needs of the people in the State and provide the required infrastructure in the agricultural, industrial and cultural development of the State.

Housing and Urban Development marches ahead

Shri R. M. Senapati

The Housing and Urban Development Department has made a break-through in the social housing scheme in the State. For the first time in the history of Orissa, a rural housing scheme was launched at a cost of Rs. 8 crores for construction of 20,000 houses in the areas affected by the floods of 1980. The State Government have provided Rs. 2.1 crores as margin money and the balance amount of Rs. 5.9 crores have been obtained from HUDCO as loan to be repaid by State Government. The scheme is being executed through the Orissa State Housing Board.

A new scheme for providing low cost houses to the slum dwellers in the urban areas has been taken up for the first time in Orissa. To start with, 220 numbers of houses in Satyanagar area of Bhubaneswar have been taken up for construction. The slum dwellers will be provided with these houses on hire purchase basis on payment of a nominal cost of about Rs. 3 per day or about Rs. 100 per month.

During the year, the Orissa State Housing Board and various Regional Improvement Trusts had taken up social housing schemes in the areas like Rourkela, Sambalpur, Rayagada, Dhenkanal, Choudwar and Bhubaneswar. During the last year, Rs. 9.76 crores was invested by these agencies for housing schemes in the State. During the current year the investment is likely to be of the order of about Rs. 20 crores.

The Housing and Urban Development Department have brought two important

legislations in the Assembly. The Orissa Development Authority Bill has been passed which envisages creation of a powerful centralised authority for undertaking planning and development of big cities like Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Paradip, Rourkela, etc. The other bill introduced in the Assembly is the Apartment Ownership bill which has been framed to take care of multi-storeyed flats by laying down elaborate rules for purchase, maintenance and disposal.

The Housing and Urban Development Department had made a significant break-through in the rural water-supply scheme. During the last year, a record number of 8,610 tube-wells were sunk which was an all time high in the history of Orissa. The annual investment for rural water-supply scheme is around Rs. 10 crores. The Housing and Urban Development Department has also finalised a separate scheme for sinking of tube-wells in the saline tracts of Orissa in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore with the assistance of DANIDA an aid-giving body of Denmark. The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 22 crores. Agreements have already been finalised with DANIDA for the preparatory phase of the scheme.

Significant strides have also been made in the field of urban water-supply. Seven urban water-supply schemes have been completed which are Puri, Jeypore, Balasore, Cuttack (Interim-I), Bhanjanagar, Jharsuguda and Rourkela (CT). A number of new urban water-supply schemes have also been taken up at Bhubaneswar, Phulbani, Koraput

(alternative in-take), Joda, Choudwar and Cuttack (Interim-II).

With the efforts of the Housing and Urban Development Department, 5 towns in the State have been selected by the Government of India for Integrated Development Programme for small and medium towns. These towns are Puri, Sambalpur, Balasore, Rourkela Civil Township and Jeypore. Project reports for the first 4 towns have been approved by the Government of India and funds have been released. A central loan assistance of Rs. 32.64 lakhs was received during the last year 1981-82. This was supplemented by a State Government grant of Rs. 16 lakhs as matching contribution. The various types of developmental works undertaken with this money are as follows :—

- (1) Construction of link road from Puri Railway Station.
- (2) Construction of Puri Bus-stand complex.
- (3) Jail Chak to Khetarajpur Road in Sambalpur.
- (4) Jail Chak to Fatak road in Sambalpur.
- (5) Shopping centre at Mandal market and Bicharganj in Balasore.
- (6) Site and services scheme at Gopalpur and near distillery road of Balasore.
- (7) Warehousing facilities in Rourkela Civil Township.
- (8) Truck terminal in Rourkela Civil Township.
- (9) Construction of new road link in Rourkela Civil Township.

The project report of Jeypore town is under preparation for submission to Government of India.

With the UNICEF assistance Housing and Urban Development Department have also taken up a number of schemes in the State. A slum development scheme has been taken Secretary, Housing & Urban Development Department.

up in Sambalpur town at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.28 lakhs, out of which Rs. 19.26 lakhs will be contributed by UNICEF, the balance amount being funded by the State Government and the Sambalpur Municipality. Already 5 Balwadi centres have started functioning in Sambalpur town. Immunisation programme has been taken up in Sambalpur town. Instructions have been issued for sinking up new tubewells in the slum areas of Sambalpur town identified.

The Sulabh Sauchalaya Scheme has been taken up for the first time in the selected towns of Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Puri, Berhampur and Sambalpur. Altogether 22 public toilets and 1,100 low cost latrines have been programmed for construction. UNICEF will provide grant component and State Government will provide the loan assistance. The State Government have sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs each for public toilets and low cost sanitary latrines to the selected urban local bodies.

Government of India have agreed for taking up an urban community development programme in Cuttack City with UNICEF assistance from 1982-83 under which basic services like improvement to sullage system, provision of sanitary latrines, non-contaminated piped drinking water scheme, playground and recreational facilities, functional literacy programme and taking up health care. The Operational Research Group is currently preparing the project report after which work will start in full-swing. Besides 9 towns in the State have been selected under the United Nations Development Programme for providing low cost pour flush latrines. These towns are, Puri, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Barbil, Kendrapara, Baripada, Balasore, Jeypore and Parlakhemundi. The aim of the scheme is to abolish dry latrines and do away with the scavenging system and to provide low cost pour-flush latrines to house holds in these towns. As a preliminary step survey has been commenced in the 9 towns and is nearing completion. In these towns 900 sanitary latrines will be provided during the current year as a demonstration unit.

IDCOL Marches Ahead

Shri S. K. Lal

THE STORY OF A SILENT AND EFFICIENT STATE SECTOR INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKING WITH A PURPOSE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The State owned Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited, known as IDCOL in short, has served both, as a catalyst and a major instrument for the industrial development not only of Orissa, but also for the country. The different industrial complexes set up by IDCOL cover the manufacture of a wide and varied range of products, like cement, ferrochrome, Pig iron, M. S. rods, Torsteel, Electrical Cables, Conductors transmission line towers, tiles, jute, salt and Chemicals. It has got 9 directly managed units in different places of the State.

Besides the aforesaid directly managed units, IDCOL has assisted and promoted development of industries in the State notable among which are East Coast Salt and Chemical Industries Limited, East Coast Breweries and Distilleries Limited, Konark Jute Limited, Orichem Limited, Nicco Orissa Limited, Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Limited, Jayashree Chemicals Limited and Sonapur Spinning Mill Limited.

IDCOL has made rapid strides during the last one and a half year and has shown tremendous dynamism in managing its present operating units with higher turn over and higher cash surplus as well as has undertaken massive expansion programme and new industrial projects. It is fulfilling its basic role of industrial leadership in the

country. Its management consists of highly qualified professionals who are used to the rough and tumble of competitive business either within the country or abroad. The challenges which are implied in a rapid movement towards industrial growth have been taken up cheerfully and efficiently. The evidence of it will be available when six new units will go into production during 1982 after having been identified only last year. With the new operations, not only the profits but also general contribution to the State and Central Exchequer will increase rapidly.

* Operating units under direct management.	Nine
* Subsidiary Companies	Two
* Operating Units Assisted.	Three
* Joint Sector Units ..	Three
* Expansion Projects ..	Four
* New Projects under implementation.	Eight
* New Projects under finalisation.	Four
* Total Capital so far invested (Rs.).	3,80 Million
* Total Capital proposed to be invested (Rs.).	2295 ..
* Present direct Employment.	3,900
* Direct Employment Potential.	10,515

This Corporation has made some spectacular advance as a result of the dynamism of the industrial policy of Government of Orissa. While IDCOL has been contributing huge amount to Central and State Exchequers every year in the shape of excise duty, sales tax, electricity duty and mining royalty, the present contribution as a result of high rate of production, higher sales has gone up to more than Rs. 8.20 crores per annum against Rs. 7.00 crores earlier. The net return on capital employed is increasing steadily.

The Government has assigned a very crucial role to the Corporation to promote industries in the State during the last one and a half year as a result of which this Corporation has undertaken a massive programme of expansions and new projects. The State Government is encouraging IDCOL to expand its activities as a part of its total strategy of industrialisation and has provided commendable support to the development of management structure, the operations, the profitability and viable corporate planning both on medium and long term basis.

As a measure of diversification of the industrial structure, the IDCOL has taken up implementation of three new Spinning Mills of 25,000 spindles capacity each.

A new Aluminium Continuous Casting Unit (Properzi Mill) has been taken up and the same has started commercial production in March, 1982.

With a new technology for manufacture of Spun Pipe to produce Ductile Iron (D. I.) Spun Pipes a new unit, namely, Spun Pipe Plant at Barbil has been set up with an investment of 5.23 crores. The Commercial production has already been started during March, 1982. Yet another new projects taken up is the expansion of Hira Cement Works by taking up slag cement mills at a cost of nearly Rs. 10.00 crores which will give extra cement of the order 169,000 tonnes per year. Among the Spinning Mills, Sonapur Spinning Mill and Baripada Spinning Mill will be commissioned in September, 1982 and December, 1982 respectively.

With a view to expand the engineering base in Orissa the Government approved IDCOL's plan to go ahead with Boiler Piping and Accessories Works at Bhubaneswar. The technology has been arranged through BHEL and the factory construction has commenced and is expected to be commissioned by December, 1982.

The IDCOL has now set its sights on the field of electronics. The State earlier had no scope particularly in this branch of science nor had any kind of developed electronics set-up worth mentioning. Today, it is making endeavour to enter into the fields of electronics and is bent upon to create the necessary infrastructure for the development of the electronics industry in the State."

IDCOL has taken up a few important projects in order to be one of the pioneers and one of the leaders in the country in certain items like manufacture of electronic connectors and professional grade magnetic tapes and sophisticated textile machinery. These projects are being set up with foreign collaboration with the latest available know-how in the world. Considerable amount of work with regard to trying up know-how has been completed.

Since IDCOL is having the best cement factory among the public sector units in the country the present Government has given impetus to the Corporation to go ahead with a new giant sized cement factory. A factory with two million tonnes capacity per annum at Koraput based on lime-stone available in Sunkji and Malkangiri costing around Rs. 120 crores is being planned and technology being arranged. Another cement unit will be a mini cement plant with a capacity of 66,000 tonnes of port-land cement per year to utilise small pociety limestone deposit in Sundargarh district.

“Product range : Pig iron, Portland Cement, Low Carbon Ferro Chrome, Roofing Tiles, Transmission line Towers and Sub-Station structures. Aluminium conductors and Winding wires, Mild Steel Rods, Erection and Stringing of Ht. Transmission lines, Chemicals, Jute and Hessians, Common Salt and Beer.

Future Products : Aluminium Wire and Rods, Cotton Textile Yarn, Ductile Spun Iron Pipes, Boiler Piping and Accessories, Refractory Bricks, Textile Machinery, Slag Cement, Processional Grade Magnetic Tape, Electronic Connectors, Semi Cole.”

The other notable project which will be again one of its kind in India is Semi Coke Plant at Talcher for which a Letter of Indent has already been received. The raw material testing has been conducted by the R. R. L., Hyderabad and the technology has been agreed to be provided by the same R. R. L. This semi-coke Plant will be the first in India and will be providing the critical raw material to Ferro Alloys manufactures. Another project which is intended to develop with the help of a leading Indian Manufacturer is special Continuous Electrodes and Fluxes.

Apart from the above mentioned Projects IDCOL entered into a joint venture agreement with one of the leading Industrialist namely—Shri Suresh M. Mehta, Chairman,

Chairman and Managing Director
I. D. C. O. L.

M/s. Star Group, Bombay for establishment of a Textile Spinning Machinery manufacturing Plant in the nucleus complex at Chandaka, Bhubaneswar. In this context, the technical collaboration agreement has been signed with M/s. Spindle Fabrik, Suessen of West Germany with the approval of Government of India. This Unit will come into existence under name and style “IDCOL STAR Machinery Limited” and will produce 500 ring spinning frames is, it can spin cotton, woollen, synthetic and man-made fibres. The investment is estimated to be Rs. 5.40 crores.

IDCOL first entered the export market in 1968-69. Since then the Corporation has exported Ferro Chrome to Japan, Astralia, Philipines, Netherlands, Korea, Rumania and Italy, foundry grade pig iron to Rumania, North Korea, Japan and Bangladesh and Aluminium conductor to Thailand and Phillipines. In addition, orders have been received for supply of Aluminium Conductors against golbal tenders for projects financed by the IDA. The total foreign exchange earned by IDCOL so far in exporting pig iron, ferro chrome, etc., has been little over twenty-two crores of rupees. It is heartening to mention that, IDCOL exported the first ship loan of pig iron to Yugoslavia form Paradip in March, 1975.

In appreciation of its export performance IDCOL has been recognised as a significant Export House by the Government of India.

To translate the industrial development programme into a reality, IDCOL is continuously mobilising its talent and experience to set up new industries and expand/diversify/modernise the existing industries.

—X—

Where every fourth person is still tribal

—Suna R. Kanga

ORISSA on India's east coast boasts of some of the world's best beaches, the renowned chariot-shaped sun temple at Konarak, colourful tribals, lakes with migratory birds and forests with tigers, all relatively unexplored but now being developed to receive tourists was there.

The waves were going wild, playing merry games with revellers, that hot afternoon on India's eastern sea-board.

The rolling breakers made me hesitate at the water's edge. Suddenly, an ebony-skinned man with a conical cap gripped my hand and guided me into the ocean at Orissa's popular Puri beach.

I soon realised that he was one of the Nuliya figherfolk, a group of professional guides for nervous bathers, and for a small fee of six rupees (about \$1.20) I put my hand into his vice-like grip and joined my friends.

"This is glorious" said my American friend, wading into the waves with a towel held to her top, as a strategic part of her bikini was locked in the car.

A few onlookers watched her with bated breath and I too wondered if she would dare to dispense with the towel. She did—but only when we were far out in the deep.

"Orissa is my idea of a holiday," said another colleague a little later, as we cooled

off with a tangy coconut cocktail served with crushed ice.

Charmed

Our group of 30 had stopped for lunch at Puri's sea side South-Eastern Railway Hotel during a day of sight-seeing. We were all quite charmed by the peaceful, old-worldly yet spic-and-span hotel.

At Rs. 355 (roughly \$80) per day for an air-conditioned double-room, with excellent meals laid on, who could ask for more ?

Orissa tucked away under the shoulder of West Bengal, is just minutes away by air from Calcutta.

Tourists who want to by-pass the teeming, "intellectual" city (which, our local guide informed us, "has produced three Nobel Laureates and publishes 42 newspapers") may spend the night at a five-star airport hotel—the Ashoka—and then take the first morning flight to Orissa's capital, Bhubaneswar.

For most of our group, flying in a 44-seater Fokker added to the adventure of

going back in time to a part of India where every fourth person is still a tribal, where art and artistry are woven into the fabric of daily living, where only four cities have a population of more than 1,00,000 inhabitants, where during a festival in November the people float miniature boats to symbolise journeys to far away lands.

On our very first day, soon after settling into the comfortable hotel Kalinga-Ashok, we were taken to a tranquil park and zoo, Nandankanan.

There, zoo officials proudly showed us three much-talked-about white tiger cubs born to normal-coloured parents.

We stopped for tea at a pretty rest-house by a lake and tasted some Orissan specialities, one of which was Chennapoda, a local cheese-cake made of fresh home-made cheese and spiced with cardamoms.

Orissa's top attractions form a "golden triangle" the State's capital, Bhubaneswar with its profusion of ancient temples, Konark with its renowned sun temple and Puri, one of India's holiest cities by the sea.

On a sunny morning, armed with cameras and bathing gear, we look our places in the convoy of cars to explore the highlights.

As our car meandered through the green fields, we made several unscheduled stops, for the photographers among us saw innumerable picture possibilities—a farmer driving bullocks to crush cane for molasses, a village woman in a bright pumple saree and children playing by a lotus pond.

At a road side village we watched a performance of Naga dances by men wearing spectacular headgear to depict mythological characters.

Back on the road, our convoy soon swung off the high way, passed a shady village and stopped in a grove of coconut trees.

We had arrived at KONARK, a name that conjured up a vision of the "Black pagoda" the ultimate in man's artistry and one of the monuments I had always yearned to visit.

Red earth, lush greenery and cool breeze all conspired to give us a magical first impression of the stately "chariot of the Sun God".

"Had it been well preserved, experts say it could have rivalled the Taj Mahal as one of the wonders of the world", sighed our guide.

Neglected till 1902, this symphony in stone is full of hidden meanings and surprises.

Had we not been told, few among us would have realised that the 24 wheels of the chariot temple represented 24 fortnights of the Indian year, the seven horses stood for the seven days of the week, and the eight spokes of the wheels represented the eight "pahars" into which ancients divided the day and night.

The second point of the golden triangle, Puri, was not far away.

We were lucky to be among the first to travel on the new Marine Drive, a pretty coastal road bordered by groves of casuarinas.

The ocean on our left looked most inviting and we all looked forward to the moment when we could plunge into the blue waters before lunching at the Railway Hotel.

Orissa's 500 Kms. coastline has some of the best beaches in the world. One of the best known is Gopalpur-on-Sea which has first-class Oberoi Palm Beach Hotel set on the edge of the lapping waves.

Puri is fascinating. Its people seem to live in a different world—one of Gods, Goddesses, festivals and make-believe.

It is one of the holiest cities in India and Hindu pilgrims believe a person could gain freedom from the cycle of birth and rebirth if he stayed there for three days and nights.

After our fun-filled afternoon at Puri beach, we headed for the Jagannath temple, which draws pilgrims from far and near.

Puri's biggest festival is the Ratha Yatra or Car Festival, held in June-July, when pilgrims pour into the city to see "Lord Jagannath" and His sister and brother, in their "chariots" pulled by devotees in a spectacular procession.

Drums beat, cymbals clash, priests harangue and devotees chant, as hundreds pull the gigantic chariots. It is a stirring experience to be there during this festival.

An interesting aspect of the temple is its huge catering establishment. Its kitchen can feed 1,00,000 people a day. "The sacred food is steamed in special earthen pots and distributed for a token fee", said our guide.

On the return trip, back to Bhubaneswar, we stopped at the little village of Pipili, which is well known for its applique work.

In small shops on both sides of the streets we watched hundreds of artisans working on bright cloths.

A friend bought a psychedelic garden umbrella to take home to Italy, while I settled for a bedspread in a riot of colours.

Darkness had fallen when we returned to the apex of the triangle Bhubaneswar.

Next day we explored its twin facets the 20th century town with sprawling bungalows and luxury hotels, and the old town which once boasted 7,000 temples.

For the student of architecture this is undoubtedly the place to study the Indo-Aryan style in its purest form.

We were told that 500 temples still stand but we could visit only three of the best—Lingaraj, Mukteswar and Rajarani.

Our Orissan odyssey was nearing its end and we wanted to take home some tangible proof of our travels.

We did not have far to look. We bought delicate filigree jewellery made of threads of pure silver, patachitras or paintings for which Orissa is well-known (they are done on specially-treated paper with natural colours prepared by artists), colourful wooden boxes, items carved out of horn and stone and exotic textiles.

We would have liked to venture beyond the golden triangle if we had had the time.

Log cabin

To Similipal, for example, a national park where we could have rented a log cabin with trenches all around and observed the wild animals.

Another possibility would have been a visit to the Adivasi tribal areas to study the different customs of Orissa's 62 tribes, among them the Koyas who wear bison horns on their heads for ceremonial dances and the Bondas and Godabas who till today have dormitories where young men can spend the night with girls to establish intimacy and select brides.

—X—

Power Development in Orissa

Shri R. C. Misra

Orissa is a land of paradoxes. One of these imponderables is that the resources for power in Orissa is large, indeed they may be modestly termed as gigantic and yet the output is small to the extent of puny. The growth of the demand has been severely restricted by the small production at crucial periods annually.

Resource—Coal

The resources for generation of power in Orissa are fantastic. The high ash variety of coal specially suitable for power production is available in plenty at Talcher of Dhenkanal district and Ib valley of Sambalpur district. It has been estimated conservatively that the coal potential of Talcher belt will be sufficient to generate 10,000 Megawatts of Firm power for 100 years. The coal of the Ib valley is estimated to have the potential to generate 2500 Megawatts of Firm power for 100 years.

Resource—Hydro

Orissa has considerable resources of renewable, pollution-free hydro-power. The State has an area of 155,825 Sq. kilometers. Many rivers are scattered fairly and evenly over the entire land surface. The main rivers are Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Budhabalang, Subarnarekha, Rushikulya, Indravati, Kolab and Saberi. Between them they carry a mean annual flow of nearly 149.25 million cubic metres which is one-tenth of run-off of the entire river system of India.

The first systematic survey of hydro-electric potential in the country conducted by the C. W. I. N. C. was started in 1955 and completed in 1960. This survey indicated a total annual potential of 221.2 TWH energy, equivalent to 25,000 M.W. at 100% load factor. A re-assessment of the hydro-potential conducted by Government of India in 1978 indicated the annual energy potential to be 396.3 TWH, which is equivalent to 43,000 M. W. at 100% load factor. The 1960 Survey indicated that Orissa has a potential of 2518 M. W. of hydro-power at 100% load factor. Though the assessments of 1970 Survey are not yet officially available, Orissa's hydro-potential can be placed around 4000 M. W.

Thus the combined Thermal and hydro-potential of Orissa is 16500 Megawatts of firm power. To economically avail this potential, the installed power capacity in Orissa should be around 35000 Megawatts.

Present Conditions

Though the potential of Orissa calls for an installed capacity of 35,000 Megawatts and firm capacity of 16,500 Megawatts, the existing installed capacity is only 914 Megawatts with a firm capacity 464 Megawatts. This works out to about three per cent utilisation of the potential. Orissa gets 34 M. W. of power as its share from the Machkund Hydro-electric Project.

The Orissa power system is predominantly hydro-electric. Nearly three fourths

of the installed capacity of 914 M. W. (630 Megawatts) is hydel and the balance 250 Megawatts is thermal. The contribution of hydel and thermal stations to the energy demand is also on an average in the ratio of 3 to 1.

This installed capacity of 914 Megawatts is located in the different power stations as indicated below :—

- (1) Hirakud Power House at Burla. 198 M. W. Hydel
 - (a) 4 numbers of 37.5 M. W. each.
 - (b) 2 numbers of 24 M. W. each.
- (2) Hirakud Power House at Chiplima. 72 M. W. Hydel
 - (a) 3 numbers of 24 M. W. each.
- (3) Balimela Hydro-electric Power Station. 360 M. W. Hydel
 - (a) 6 Numbers of 60 M. W. each.

(4) Machkund Hydro- electric Power Station. 34.4 M. W. Hydel

(a) 3 Numbers of 17 M. W. each.

(b) 3 Numbers of 21 M. W. each.

(5) Talcher Thermal Power Station. 250 M. W. Thermal

(a) 4 Numbers of 62.5 M. W. each.

The firm capacity of a power station is calculated on the basis of equivalent energy availability from a power house. Thus in a hydel station, the quantity of available water determines the firm capacity and in a thermal station, the utilisation efficiency determines the firm capacity.

Estimated Energy

The firm capacity and the equivalent energy availability of the different generating station of Orissa are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Power House	Installed Capacity in Megawatts.	Equivalent energy in Millions of units	Calculated Firm Capacity in Megawatts
1	Hirakud	270	1051	120
2	Balimela	360	1183	135
3	Machkund	34 out of 114	254	29
4	Talcher	250	1314	152.7

As given, the normal generation of energy in Orissa should be 3,798 Million Units. Besides this Orissa purchases annually about 100 Million Units as 20 per cent share of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board from Machkund Power Station.

Thus the total units generated and purchased in a year should be 3,898 Million Units on an average.

But a scrutiny of the published figures of the last five years shows that the actual generation is way behind the estimated.

Allowing for inevitable losses in the transmission and distribution system, the actual availability of power to the consumers is further reduced.

Year	Generation of		Sale of
	Units expected	Units actual	Units
	Million Units	Million Units	Million Units
1975-76	3,898	3,108	2,621
1976-77	3,898	3,088	2,584
1977-78	3,898	3,245	2,719
1978-79	3,898	3,455	2,756
1979-80	3,898	2,868	2,267
1980-81	3,898	3,283	2,610

Equation between installed capacity and consumption.

There are 8,736 hours in an year and if one Kilowatt of power is available for the entire year, the energy availability is said to be 8,736 units. So availability of 1,000 Kilowatts or one Megawatt power for the entire year is equivalent to 8,736 Million units (M.U).

It is seen that the average annual availability of energy in Orissa is 2,260 Million units which is equivalent to 2,58.6 Megawatts though the system is capable of a peak generation of 550 M. W.—570 M. W.

It will thus be clear that 914 Megawatts of installed power gives us 550 M. W. of peak and 250 Megawatts of firm consumable power under the existing conditions. In other words, we have to instal 3.7 Megawatts of generation capacity for every Megawatt of actual consumption capacity.

The present consumption

As on 1-4-1982, the number of electrical consumers in Orissa is estimated as given below:

1. Domestic or Residential consumers. 4,10,681

2. Commercial consumers	..	1,12,452
3. Low and Medium voltage consumers.		16,131
4. High Voltage consumers	..	263
5. Public Lighting consumers		2,741
6. Traction consumers	..	5
7. Irrigation and Agricultural consumers.		16,693
8. Public Water Works consumers.		695
9. Others	..	204
Total		5,59,865

Of these 5,59,865 consumers only 13 are power intensive and heavy consumers. Two of them are paper mills at Chowdwar and Brajaraj Nagar, and two are Ferro-manganese plants at Rayagada and Joda. While India Metals and Ferro Alloys and their Associates at Theruvali contribute 3 consumers, M/s. Jayashri Chemicals at Ganjam offer two more. The balance is made up of M/s. Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela and M/s. Fertiliser Corporation, Talcher of the Government of India, M/s. Ferro-Chrome Plant and

M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. Between them, they consume annually about 1,500 Million units of the available 2,260 Million units with conditions of load restrictions imposed between January to May. Under unrestricted conditions these thirteen consumers can easily consume 1,800 Million units annually.

There are 24 large industrial consumers in Orissa and their actual average annual consumption under restricted conditions is 370 Million units. Under unrestricted conditions their annual consumption should be about 500 Million units.

Thus the presently available energy of 2,250 Million units is just not sufficient for only the 37 industrial consumers under free and competitive conditions.

This clearly shows the large gaps in the planning for power production in the past.

Lack of Planning

That the planning cannot be called far sighted will be further evident if we recount the history of power houses.

Hirakud Power Station was commissioned in 1957, eleven years after that Talcher Thermal Station was commissioned in 1968. Six years after Balimela Power House was commissioned in 1974. Eight years after Balimela-Talcher Thermal Expansion Scheme is/will be commissioned in 1982.

Now the growth of demand of power varies from an annual seven to ten per cent depending on the stage of the development of the region.

Even assuming an annual rate of growth of a modest eight per cent in Orissa, the present demand is expected to be doubled every ninth year. So the peak demand of 551 M.W. is expected to reach 1,102 M. W. in 1988. Thus under normal growth Orissa needs to instal another 950 M. W. by 1988.

Intensive Industrialisation

But, Orissa is going through a period of intensive industrialisation programme. Besides the normal growth anticipated above, the following giant industries are committed to be in production by 1988.

1. NALCO at Damanjodi and Talcher
2. Nilachal Ispat Nigam at Daitari
3. Fertiliser Corporation at Paradeep
4. Indian Rare Earth at Gopalpur.

The total demand of these four units alone will be 750 M. W., necessitating an installed capacity of 2,000 M. W. However NALCO is establishing their own power house with an installed capacity of 700 M. W. Thus Orissa has to install an additional capacity of 1,300 M. W. before 1988 to meet the demand of the four large industries mentioned above.

The present Government of Orissa has evinced a keen interest in the quick industrialisation programme and is offering lucrative infrastructural and other benefits to the entrepreneurs. The Chandaka Industrial Complex, The Jagatpur Industrial Complex, The Khurda Industrial Complex and Dhenkanal Industrial Complex have already taken concrete shape. Two Charge Chrome Plants, one Sponge iron Plant, a Slag Cement Plant, Expansion of Steel Plant and other medium Projects are expected to be knocking for power by 1988 in a life-and-death struggle.

Need to Augment

Taking this additional need of Industries there will be a compulsion to augment the installed capacity of generation by 26,000 M. W. from 914 M. W. to 3,500 M. W. as detailed below:

(a) Normal load growth ..	900 M. W.
(b) Four Major Industries	1,300 M. W.
(c) Medium Industries ..	400 M. W.
Total ..	2,600 M. W.

Planned Units

Let us turn to the programme of power production. As per the present programme the following units are expected to be commissioned chronologically from now till 1988.

Sl. No.	Month of Commissioning	Capacity	Power House
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	April'1982 (Commissioned) ..	110 M. W.	Talcher Expansion.
2	October' 1982 ..	110 M. W.	Talcher
3	June' 1984 ..	60 M. W.	Rengali
4	December' 1984 ..	60 M. W. } 80 M. W. }	Rengali Upper Kolab
5	June' 1985 ..	80 M. W.	Upper Kolab
6	December' 1985 ..	80 M. W.	Upper Kolab
7	September' 1988 ..	150 M. W.	Upper Indravati
Total ..		730 M. W.	

Huge Shortfall

Thus by end of 1988, there will be shortfall of about 1,800 M. W. of installed capacity as per the present programme. It is possible to put special emphasis even now on the Upper Indravati Project so that the other three numbers of 150 M. W. units scheduled to be commissioned by March 1989, September 1989 and March 1990 are advanced to be commissioned by December' 1988. But even then there will be an awful gap of about 1,300 M. W. in installed capacity by 1988.

Need for Action

The gestation period of a hydel project is about 9 years and that of a thermal project is about 6 years. There is no other project at an approved stage ready to be taken up in Orissa now, which can generate power by 1988. Thus it is time for quick and decisive action if the programme of Industrialisation has to succeed.

On-Going Project Monitoring

The programme of commissioning of the two units of Rengali and three units of Upper Kolab projects has to be strictly monitored so that on slippage occurs under any circumstances. It has been experienced that the inordinate slippage in time of the Talcher Expansion Scheme escalated the capital cost of the project by 11 Crores, from 72.62 to 83.63 Crores. It has been estimated by

certain authorities that the delay in commissioning of every Megawatt of power costs the country about one lakh of rupees every day in the form of loss of production and loss of man-hours. Thus there can be no better service to the economy of the State than to ensure the commissioning of units of schedule.

Finance for Indravati

The Upper Indravati project is a vast project envisaging construction of four main dams and eight dykes forming a reservoir with a water spread of 110 Sq. Kilometers. The capital outlay of the project is estimated at Rs. 311.2 crores at 78-79 costs. The estimate for the power portion only stand at Rs. 206.37 crores and is expected to escalate to Rs. 289.80 crores by completion. This financial outlay over a period of another seven years is not within the feasible limit of the State and the World Bank has been approached for grant of loan. But the negotiations with the World Bank are proceeding at a real snail pace and unless an all-out effort is made it will be unwise to programme the power needs of the State with Indravati as a generating station even by 1992.

Talcher Expansion

The programming of the Talcher expansion project now, though apparently unnecessary, has to be done carefully. The first unit of 110 M. W. is yet to go into commercial production two months

after its official date of commissioning. Some of machinery and equipments supplied by major Government of India concerns have not come up to expectation. There should be no chance to repent the over confidence now under generation in the matter of the second 110 M. W. Unit.

But more important than monitoring the present on-going projects, it is necessary to plan the future projects.

Super-Thermal

It has been proposed to Government of India to take up a Super-Thermal Station at Talcher. A project report for a 2,800 M. W. Thermal Station has been prepared by National Thermal Power Corporation. But this report has been under consideration of Government of India for more than a year. The project will take at least eight years to produce commercial power from the date of sanction. So Government of India has to be chased at different levels continuously.

Bhimkund

The feasibility report of the Bhimkund Hydroelectric project for a 738 M. W. installed generating station has been submitted to Government of India. A eleven Kilometer long earth dam across the river Baitarini at Noapara with a central masonry spillway with 3 units of 16 M. W. each generation has been proposed. The tail water will be picked up by a weir at Balijori and lead through a 7.5 K. M. long power channel to Baigundi. The power House at Baigundi will have 6 units of 115 M. W. each. The project will generate 155 M. W. of firm power and 282 Million units of secondary power. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.328.15 crores at 1979 cost. This project is expected to take 9 years to complete.

Ib Valley

There is a proposal to construct a 840 M. W. Thermal power station near the IB valley

of Sambalpur district. Government of India have been requested for coal-linkage clearance to this project. This project can be considered to be in an embryonic State and if everything goes well, may be expected by 1995.

Micro Schemes

There are proposals for taking up small Micro hydel projects at potteru canal, Baragarh canal, Salia canal, Dalak, Chheligarh, Harabhangi and Putuli. The project reports on Potteru Small hydel scheme and Baragarh canal have been sent to Government of India for clearance. Government of Orissa have set up a technical Committee to examine such schemes and recommended feasible schemes to Government for execution.

All these schemes have been taken up for investigation in the last two to three years. It is most unfortunate that the planning and investigation for new power was left in the wilderness between 1970 to 1977 and this could be a reason why no major power project was proposed after Balimela. The process of investigation of feasibility of power projects is a continuous one like the programme of Research & Development in industrial fields. At least one per cent of the expenditure should be earmarked annually for investigation of power projects by the State.

It is heartening that the process of investigation has been revived now, but the pace is to be quickened to cover the lost ground.

The economic health of a country is indicated by the health of the power sector. Unless power prospects brighten, the programmes for increasing agricultural and industrial productions will only be castles in air and no amount of heart-searching and head-hunting at a later date can compensate for the complacence and dreams of to-day.

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NEW HORIZONS IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Shri L. I. Parija

Ever since the Oriyas began a movement for a separate State, and has been the dream of the leaders and makers of modern Orissa to take up large scale industrialisation so that vast natural resources of the State can be exploited and employment opportunities for the local people would be provided. From time to time, the different State Governments have announced various policies and measures to achieve that goal. But the actual impact had not been very encouraging. Orissa continued to occupy a best place in industrial map of the country. Except a couple of Central Public Sector Projects and a few large and medium industries and a number of small industries mostly located around urban centres like Cuttack and Rourkela, the State did not have many industries. Orissa's contribution to the country's total industrial projects was about 2 per cent. It is in this context that the Chief Minister announced a new Industrial Policy, two years ago.

The salient features of this Policy are by now well-known and I do not want to repeat it. But three significant aspects need to be reiterated. It was felt that more announcement of a Policy was not enough. It has to be translated into action and for this, a dynamic organisational set up for implementation has to be created. Therefore, high degree of emphasis was given on streamlining the administrative machinery in-charge of Industrial Policy. An Industrial Co-ordination Bureau was set up consisting

of senior officials of the State Government which meets from time to time to sort out the problems of the entrepreneurs. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and consisting of other senior officials was constituted to review and solve the problems of the different industries for finding out quick solution to the problems of the entrepreneurs and industries. The Chief Minister issued a firm directive that all problems relating to setting up of new industries or expansion of existing industries should be sorted out within a period of 21 days.

Secondly, adequate emphasis was given on development of infrastructure. The Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation was set up to develop industrial plots and construct industrial sheds as well as houses. 50 growth centres were identified in different districts to which it was decided that land should be acquired and sheds should be constructed.

Thirdly, it was felt that Small Scale Industries can come up either as ancillaries to large and medium industries or to utilise the products or by-products of these industries. In other words, for large scale growth of small scale industries, it was imperative that we develop large and medium industries which should act as mother units. Therefore, special emphasis was given for development of large and medium sector.

The Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation has emerged as leading industrial promotion organisation in the country. During last two years 8 projects with capital investment of Rs. 602 lakhs and employment of 617 persons have gone into production. 79 No. of projects are with an outlay of 144.61 crores and employment potential of 10,550 are under implementation. Besides, it has now identified 194 projects with an outlay of Rs. 920.66 crores for implementation in coming years. Today it has taken up industries in collaboration with large industrial houses like Tata and J. K. as well as local technical entrepreneurs. It was the first Corporation to set up a Sponge Iron Plant in commercial basis. This plant "Orissa Sponge Iron" is likely to go into production shortly. It has also got licence to set up a Polyester Fibre Plant for which joint sector agreement with Messrs Straw Products Ltd. has been signed. During last two years it has obtained letter of intent to set up the following large industries:—

- (1) Sugar Factory at Banki
- (2) Sugar Factory at Nayagarh
- (3) Sponge Iron Project at Keonjhar
- (4) Polyester Staple Fibre Project at Dhenkanal.
- (5) Anthraquinone Project at Sundargarh
- (6) Drug Manufacturing Unit at Bhubaneswar.
- (7) Digital and Electronic Wares Project at Mayurbhanj.
- (8) Mini Computer and Micro Processer Project at Chandaka.
- (9) Medium Density Fibre Board Project, Karanjia.
- (10) H. T. Insulator Project at Rairangpur
- (11) Aluminium Silicon Alloys Project at Chhatrapur.
- (12) Cold Rolled Steel Strips Unit at Keonjhar.

The Industrial Development Corporation which runs industries in the State sector has taken up expansion of 4 of its existing projects. The Proporzi Mill at Hirakud and Spun Pipe Plant at Barbil have been

completed. It has also taken up work of a Refractory Brick unit at Choudwar. Expansion of Hira Cement Factory is in progress. During last two years, the I. D. C. has taken steps to set up three Spinning Mills at Sonapur, Baripada and Aska. The Sonapur Spinning Mill is going into production in December and Baripada and Aska Spinning Mills are likely to go into production during 1983. Apart from this, it is also setting up a Boiler Piping Plant and a Textile Machinery Manufacturing Unit at Chandka in collaboration with BHEL and Star Machinery Ltd. Besides, it has already obtained 'Letter of Intent' for Electronic Connectors. The total capital cost is Rs. 540 lakhs. It has also got 'Letter of Intent' for special Electronics. The capital cost is Rs. 35 lakhs and a Semi-Coke Plant at Talcher. Steps are being taken to arrange foreign technical collaboration for these Projects. Besides, to exploit the first Lime Stone deposits in Malkangiri and Sunki region, an application has been made to set up a giant Cement Plant of one million ton capacity. Besides this, the IDC is also implementing a Cable Project with NICCO, India and the Chemical Project i.e., ORICHEM with Messrs Orissa Industries. It may be mentioned here that the IDC which was contained that running its own 8 industrial units, has during last two years taken up of the expansion projects and started setting up of new projects. Since its resources are limited instead of setting up of too many projects of its own, it has also gone in for joint sector projects in collaboration with reputed private parties and Government of India Undertakings.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

In view of shortage of yarn it has been decided to implement 7 Spinning Mills in the Co-operative sector. Out of this, already 4 Mills are under implementation. They are located at Khurda, Nuapatna, Sundargarh and Rahama. During the coming year, two of these Mills are likely to go into production. Besides, the capacity of the existing Spinning Mill at Bargarh has been doubled. Steps are being taken to submit application to National Co-operative Development Corporation in respect of other three Mills. Since this

would benefit a very large number of weavers in the State, the Government has given a great deal of importance for successful implementation of these projects.

Nucleus Industrial Complex

Government of India has announced that Nucleus Industrial Plants should be set up in Industrially backward districts. Orissa was one of the first States which enthusiastically responded this and the Chandka Nucleus Industrial Project was set up. The Union Minister of State for Industries laid foundation stone on 9th June. The Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation was entrusted with the task of developing industrial plots and construction of sheds. This complex has two sectors, in sector 'A' 310 acres land has been taken and it has been proposed to construct 122 sheds. In this sector, 14 medium industries with an outlay of Rs. 13.98 crores are already under implementation. In sector 'B' 2,000 acres are being developed for 6 large and medium units with an outlay of Rs. 19.64 crores which already under implementations. Thus, within a short period, it has been possible to set up 20 large and medium industries in both sectors of Chandka Nucleus Complex. Due to its proximity to the Capital city and already developed infrastructure, the response from entrepreneurs has been very encouraging. If this trend continues, I am sure, in future years this will emerge as the biggest industrial complex not only in the State but in the whole country. Encouraged by the response of the entrepreneurs to the Chandka Nucleus Complex, the State Government has already set up Task Force and prepared schemes to set up 4 Nucleus Complexes in the districts of Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi. The Task Force Team constituted by Government of India has already visited these districts and the reports are being finalised.

The Orissa State Financial Corporation has emerged as a leading term yielding institution in the entire country. During 1980-81, it has sanctioned Rs. 29.37 crores and disbursed Rs. 17.63 crores. As against it, during 1981-82 it has sanctioned Rs. 42 crores and disbursed Rs. 25.29 crores. It may

be mentioned here that the target for sanction was Rs. 25 crores and target for disbursement is Rs. 35 crores. Thus the institution was exceeded its target. There has been a 40% rise in its disbursement.

Another happy development has been the higher amount of loan collection. During 1980-81, it collected Rs. 6.6 crores. During 1981-82, the Corporation has collected Rs. 10.5 crores. During last year, the total collection was 35 per cent of the collectable demand. During current year, it has been 51 per cent of the total collectable demand. The position has been improved because stringent measures has been initiated against defaulters.

Composite loan to artisans

The Corporation has given composite loan to rural artisans and persons belonging to weaker section for various self-employment schemes. During 1980-81, it disbursed Rs. 23.72 lakhs. During 1981-82, it disbursed Rs. 47.28 lakhs.

Soft loan

The Corporation has also administered a schemes for providing soft loan to techno-entrepreneurs. During 1980-81, Rs. 13.22 lakhs was given to entrepreneurs. During 1981-82, Rs. 26.11 lakhs has been given to the entrepreneurs.

The programme of disbursement for the current year is Rs. 35 crores. There is a provision in the State Plan to give equity assistance of Rs. 165.00 lakhs. Due to achieve the disbursement target, it would be necessary to keep at least additional Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

The Units assisted by O. S. F.C. are finding difficult to get working capital from Commercial Banks. As a result of this, many of the units are not able to operate in full capacity. Time and again, the State Finance Corporation has impressed upon the Banks the need for joint appraisal. Only the State Bank of India have agreed to this proposal. Unless adequate working capital is provided to the units, they will be come sick and this would affect recoveries and landing programme of the State Finance Corporation.

During this short period, the Infrastructure Development Corporation has done spectacular work. It came into being under an Act of the Orissa Legislature—OIIDC Act of 1981. It started functioning as a Statutory Corporation with effect from 5th January, 1981 to ensure orderly growth of Industrial Estates and Industrial Areas as well as to provide the Infrastructural Facilities for Medium and Small Scale Industries.

IDCO took over 692 complete sheds in 27 Industrial Estates along with 82 incomplete sheds from OSIC. The incomplete sheds taken over from O. S. I. C. have been carried to completion by IDCO during the year 1981-82. To develop 50 Industrial Estates, IDCO started a massive programme of construction of Factory sheds in selected areas during the year 1981-82. The physical execution of such works started during June/ July, 1981. During the very first year of the Corporation; the Corporation concentrated in the development of Industrial Estates in 3 vital areas, i.e., Bhubaneswar, Jagatpur, Rourkela (Kalunga). The programme of construction of sheds in those 3 areas stands at 314 out of which, 120 sheds are completed and handed over. Besides these, IDCO took up of constructing 63 factory sheds in other areas like Balasore, Dhenkanal, Angul, Athgarh, Khurda and Nayagarh; the total thus coming 377 sheds. It is planned to complete all the sheds by 30th June 1982.

Simultaneously, in all these areas IDCO has developed the land with necessary infrastructure and made available 200 plots to different Industrial units during the year, as part of the total programme to develop 900 acres of land.

In addition to the aforesaid programme, IDCO has also taken up the assignment of developing the first Nucleus Complex of Orissa at Chandka which has been selected by the Government of India. In the

programme of action of this Complex, IDCO has acquired 1,000 acres of land. By now, IDCO has developed 55 acres of land and handed over the same to Medium Industries.

The Government of India worked out a programme for spending Rs. 10.00 crores in the Chandka Complex and agreed in principle to provide 50 per cent of the margin which was worked out at Rs. 4.00 crores. The same has not yet been made available. IDCO, however, is going ahead with the programme out of its own resources to make a start.

The total investment made by IDCO during the year 1981-82 is Rs. 5.00 crores.

The works taken up during 1981-82 are all going to be completed in 1982-83 with an investment of Rs. 4.30 crores.

New works planned during 1982-83 cover construction of 522 sheds, development of 1830 acres of land in 19 industrial areas and 5 Nucleus Complex (Chandka, Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Kesinga and Rairangpur).

The total outlay in new works is estimated at Rs. 12.00 crores.

From what is stated above it is evident that the State has made significant headway in the field of industrialisation during the last two years. The Chief Minister has constituted a High Power Industrial Advisory Committee consisting of eminent M. L. As. They met recently in Bhubaneswar and expressed their appreciation of the various measures the State Government has taken for industrialisation. They have given a number of suggestions which are also being considered. But the biggest achievement has been congenial climate which has been created for development of industries. If this favourable trend continues and adequate support from All India Financing Institutions like IDBI, IFCI is available Orissa would soon occupy a significant place in the industrial map of Orissa.

Commissioner-cum-Secretary,
Industries Department.

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From the Editor

"Orissa Review" presents a special issue to its learned readers on the occasion of completion of two years in office of the Government under the guidance of Shri J. B. Patnaik.

It is open to the future historians to evaluate these two years in the context of development of Orissa. But living as we do, in the midst of active construction, it is generally agreed that a new era has been ushered.

Two years, or to be precise seven hundred thirty days, is too small a time to make a mark in the placid timeless history of a State. Beset with unprecedented natural calamities like Vansadhara floods in 1980 and the havoc of cyclone in 1982, it required real courage and imagination to start an age of industrialisation in a predominantly agrarian economy of Orissa. But the industrial revolution has set its foot on the soil of Orissa, of this there can be hardly any lingering doubt.

We present in this issue thought provoking articles by Orissa Ministers—Shri Basudev Mahapatra and Shri Ram Chandra Ujaka and Shri Basant Kumar Biswal.

We also present article by Shri S. M. Patnaik, Chief Secretary to Government of Orissa about the achievements and programmes of the administration in clear and lucid terms.

The industrial revolution, which forms the main plank of the programme of the Government is high lighted in the articles by Shri L. I. Parija, Commissioner-cum-Secretary of Industries Department and Shri S. K. Lal, Commissioner-cum-Chairman of the State owned Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa. Tourism in Orissa is a new Industry and on this we present an article by Shri A. N. Tiwari, Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government.

Satyajyoti Chatterjee

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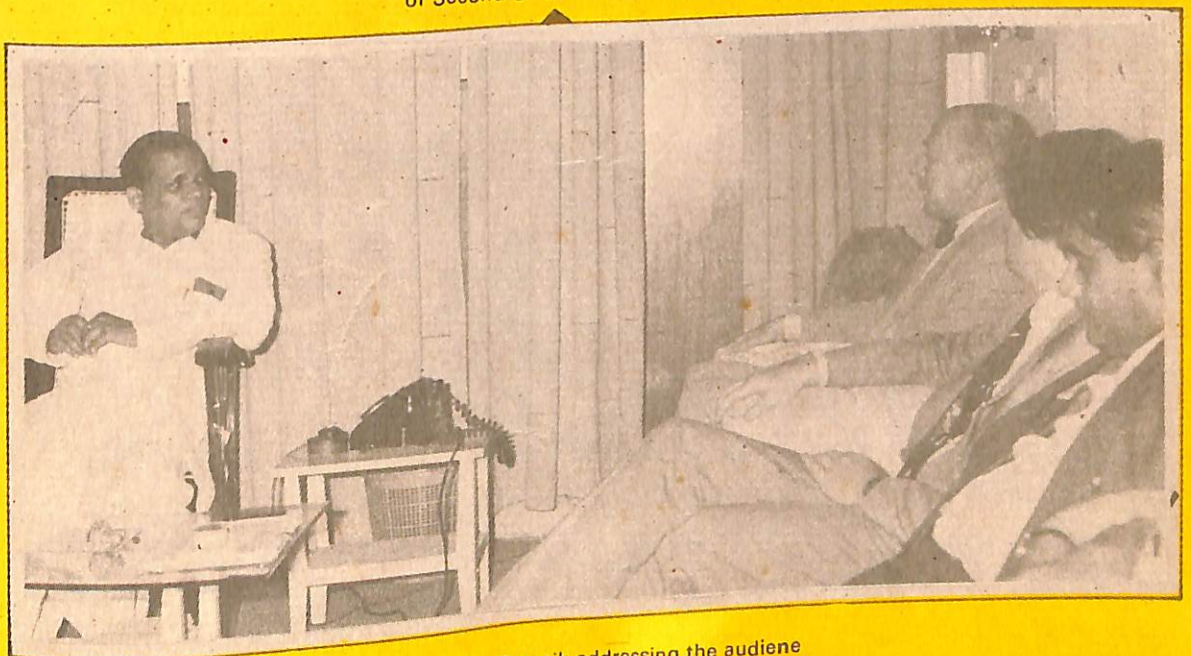
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Chief Minister, Shri J. B. Patnaik going round the maize field in Dangapal village of Dhenkanal District on April 2, 1982

Mr. Whiting Director of Davy Corporation and Mr. Harish, Director of Davy Mckee Corporation met the Chief, Minister on April 2, 1982 and discussed implementation of Second Steel Plant at Daitari



Chief Minister, Shri J. B. Patnaik addressing the audience at the Annual Award giving Ceremony organised by the Orissa Sangit Natak Academy



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କି-କାହାଣୀର ଅନନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଣକେନ୍ଦ୍ର

କୃଷକର ଉପକରଣ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର

