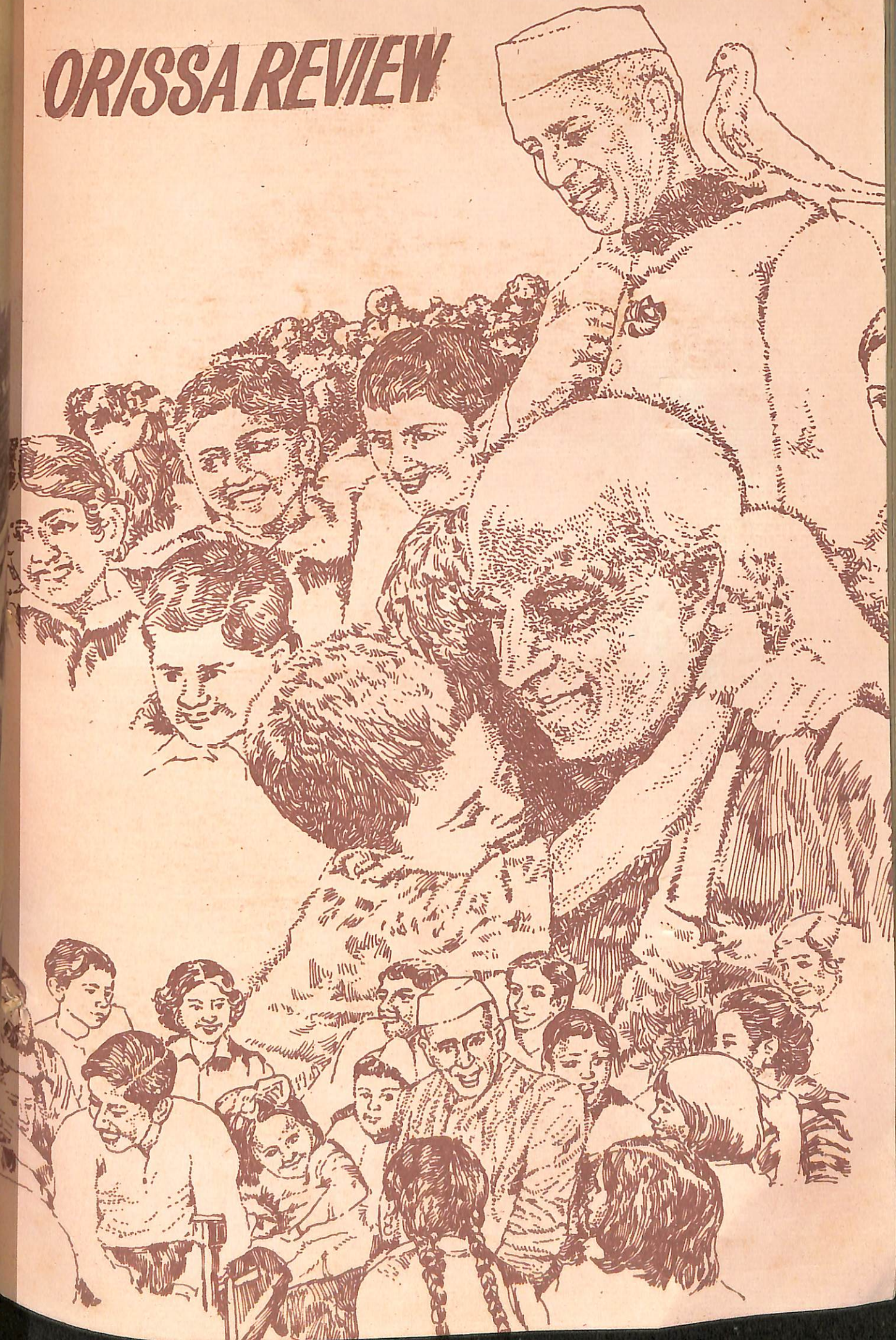






# ORISSA REVIEW







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# Together we shall make India Strong and Great

Shri Rajiv Gandhi  
Prime Minister, India

## Fellow Citizens,

Yesterday the mortal remains of Indira Gandhi were consigned, as she had wished, to the mighty Himalayas. Her immortal spirit beckons to us to build the India of her dreams.

Mahatma Gandhi breathed new life into our ancient land. He brought us freedom and taught us that the highest virtues are truth, love and non-violence. Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundations of a politically and technologically modern India—democratic, secular, socialist, non-aligned.

Indira Gandhi built firmly on these foundations. She made the sovereignty of the people a reality and strove to ensure that policies and laws secured their rights. She fought against fanaticism and narrowness in all their forms. She made the nation self-reliant in agriculture, industry and several branches of technology. She battled relentlessly against poverty. Hers was the foremost voice for international peace in our tense and troubled world.

Most important of all, she infused us with self-confidence and a sense of purpose. She gave us back our pride. This splendid heritage has been left to us by Indiraji. I pledge to preserve this precious legacy and to work for a united, strong and prosperous India, an India devoted to the cause of peace.

Nothing is more important than the unity and integrity of our nation. India is indivisible. Secularism is the bedrock of our nationhood. It implies more than tolerance. It involves an active effort for harmony. No religion preaches hatred and intolerance. Vested interests, both external and internal, are inciting and exploiting communal passions and violence to divide India. Answering communalism with communalism will only help these subversive and secessionist forces. The combined might of the people and the Government will thwart their designs. There is only one India. It belongs to all of us.

## Basic Aim ; Removal of Poverty

Speedy removal of poverty is our basic objective. The Government is judged by the degree and quality of change it can bring about. Five years ago, when the people recalled Indiraji to office, she promised an effective Government and she kept her promise. Food production and energy output have touched record levels. Science has surged forward. Industry has resumed its dynamic movement. Employment opportunities are expanding. The economy has withstood the most severe natural calamities and international crises. The political and economic standing of India in the world is higher than ever.

I reaffirm our adherence to socialism and planning. Without planning we could not



have reached where we are. Our aim is continuous modernisation, higher productivity and rapid advance of social justice.

In our Plans, rural development will have priority; greater production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds; spread of irrigation; support for small industries and handicrafts and all-round induction of new technology. Large expansion of employment, specially for rural and urban youth, is essential to reduce economic disparities and to ensure social peace. For this, high rates of growth in agriculture and industry will have to be achieved.

The public sector has played a historic role in laying the foundation of a modern economy. It has to shoulder greater responsibilities; and become more efficient to generate surpluses for investment.

Within the framework of national policies the private sector has adequate scope to enhance the productive potential of the economy. But it should acquire the strength competition provides by reducing cost and absorbing new technology. Both public and private sectors must venture out into new fields, improve quality and develop indigenous technology.

Kisans and workers are the pillars of our economy. The focus of our policies on their welfare will be sharpened.

Government will remain unwavering in its resolve to improve the living and working conditions of the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, backward classes, artisans, agricultural labourers, women and the urban poor. The 20-Point Programme of Indira Gandhi, which aims to fulfil the immediate needs of the people, will be faithfully and effectively implemented.

Our greatest wealth is our people. We must enable individuals and families and families to realise their potential to the full. For this we shall stress programmes of family planning, nutrition, welfare of women and children, control of disease, elementary and adult education, sports and better communications.

### Improving Quality of Service

I am committed to improving the quality of service to the people. I want to tell all those involved in this task that if they work

with integrity and dedication, they will have full protection from outside pressures and interference. But I also want to tell them that no quarter will be given to the corrupt, the lazy, the inefficient.

Our administrative system must become more goal-oriented. A new work-ethic, a new work-culture must be evolved in which Government is result-bound and not procedure-bound. Reward and punishment must be related to performance. A strong concern for efficiency must permeate all institutions.

The last few years have witnessed notable advances in science and technology. Indira Gandhi had a fine partnership with scientists, which helped the nation. I shall keep up this interaction.

The creative arts give to life the vision of inner truth and beauty. We owe much to our craftsmen who have carried on centuries old aesthetic traditions and to our artists and writers. We have to conserve our priceless heritage and to create an environment in which art will flourish.

Our educational system needs to be reconstructed as a dynamic force for national growth and integration, I intend to initiate a comprehensive review of the system and to build a national consensus for reform.

### Peace with our Neighbours

For nation-building, the first requisite is peace—with our neighbours and peace in the world. Our security environment has been vitiated. Sophisticated arms have been inducted on a large scale into our neighbourhood and into the Indian Ocean. We can depend on our armed forces to ensure the country's inviolability. The Government will continue to do all it can for the modernisation of defence and the welfare of our service personnel and their families. I take this occasion to greet our jawans and officers, in whose hands the nation's honour and integrity are safe.

Eminent leaders and representatives of the world's nations came here last week bringing to us their people's sympathy. I made it clear to them that India will continue its work for international peace, friendship and co-operation.



Jawaharlal Nehru bequeathed to us a foreign policy which Indira Gandhi so creatively enriched. I shall carry it forward I reaffirm our adherence to United Nations, to the Non-Aligned Movement and to our opposition to colonialism, old or new. We are determined to work for narrowing international economic disparities.

We want to develop close relations with each one of our immediate neighbours in a spirit of peace, friendship and co-operation. This is what we have offered to Pakistan. We have always believed that non-interference, peaceful co-existence and non-alignment should be the guiding principles of our relationship. We shall further pursue the concept of common regional development of South Asia. Our relations with China are improving and we shall continue to seek a satisfactory solution to the difficulties.

We highly value the wide-ranging and time-tested relationship with the Soviet Union, based upon mutual co-operation, friendship and vital support when most needed.

We have always been friends with both the East and the West, as they are called, and we want better relations between them.

With the United States of America, we have a multifaceted relationship. We attach importance to our economic, technological and cultural co-operation with them.

I wish also to assure the peoples of other regions—the Arab world, South-West and South-East Asia, the Far East and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbeans, and Western and Eastern Europe that we are keen on strengthening political and economic relations with them.

Indira Gandhi reminded us that the most important single challenge before the world to day is the threat of nuclear war. We shall continue her relentless crusade against

the arms race. She was equally concerned about the global economic crisis. We shall persevere in the efforts to promote a dialogue between the North and the South and to build a just world economic order.

### Secularism and Tolerance

The assassination of Indira Gandhi is a grave and critical moment. There has been a churning of the subconscious of our people. It is in moments of crisis that India awakens and responds with clarity and new creative endeavour. Out of turmoil must arise an intelligence that builds a vital sense of togetherness, creates order and establishes a deeply human relationship between man and man.

Our heritage, the most ancient, and that left to us by the torch-bearers of freedom, rests on secularism and tolerance. Indira Gandhi gave her life in building an India which was rooted in these basic tenets. We have to fuse the wisdom of our seers with the insights and artifacts of science and technology. We have to conserve and cherish our heritage—political, cultural and philosophic. We have to establish a right relationship with our natural resources, strengthen our newly won self-reliance. With this we must have the courage to boldly innovate, for change is demanded in our methods of work, in the absorption of new knowledge, in the values we generate for ensuring a meaningful and creative life for our people.

As we build today so will be the tomorrow. Together we will build for an India of the 21st Century. Together we will transform what needs transformation. Together we will face challenges and obstacles to progress. Together we will create an India that is strong, wise and great—a flame of peace and tolerance.

Jai Hind



# An introduction to five basic human values in education

Shri R. K. Chhotray

OM, Asato ma Satgamaya,  
Tamaso ma Jyotir gamaya,  
Mruthyor ma Amrutam gamaya,  
OM, Shantih, Shantih, Shantih,

"Oh God, lead me from unreality to reality, from darkness to light, from mortality to immortality". It is a prayer of the mankind. It carries the universal urge of searching for truth, knowledge and happiness. Quest for knowledge and reality is one of the basic human values. But who makes man to enquire about it? Where from it comes out? It emerges spontaneously from his core of heart and he strives for it, this proves that values are latent in man. But manifestation of latent values depends on man's experience and understanding.

## Nature and Meaning of basic values

Once a mother was feeding her child milk. There was a blind man nearby. The child was crying. Hearing the cry the blind man enquired its cause. The mother said that it was for feeding milk. Blind man asked, how is milk? Milk is a thing of white colour, said the mother. How is white? It is white like a crane. How is a crane? Then the mother keeping her hand imitating the crane's form showed the blind man. He touched it, felt and said "Oh, it is such a big thing that you were putting into his mouth? So he was crying".

Now let us analyse it. While colour of milk is simple expression of the mother, but horrible for the other. Feeding milk is good for child in mother's view, but worst in blindman's understanding,

This story signifies that everything has a value, but it depends upon how we understand it. Accumulation of arms has much value for countries who prefer war, but it is valueless for them who want peace. Playful tricks of child Krishna were sources of happiness for King Nanda, but a horror for cruel, Kansa. Fall of an apple is meaningless for us, but it was much for Newton. Understanding leads to belief.

## Values and Faith

Once a scholar was describing how child Krishna looked beautiful with all precious ornaments. A thief heard it while passing by. He heard and thought why not to steal these ornaments easily from Krishna? So at midnight he met the scholar and asked the whereabouts of Krishna. The scholar told him that if he would go to forest and call aloud "Kanheya, Kanheya" then he would meet him amidst cows under a tree. The thief believed it seriously, went to forest, called accordingly and met Krishna physically at last. He was enchanted to have such vision. The illiterate thief could meet Krishna, but not the well versed scholar.



This instance shows that everything has value, but it depends upon how we believe in it. Ekalabya installed image of his guru Drona and mastered the skill of bowmanship, Arjuna believed company of only Krishna would bring him victory in battle of the Mahabharata and achieved that people go to holy places like Brindaban and Mathura smear dusts of those places on the forehead and derive immense pleasure. If one really believes that all are children of one God then he must realise value of brotherhood and fellow feeling. Belief in values is verifiable. Hanyakasyapu verified the belief of Prahlad breaking the pillar and met the consequence. Yogananda and Paramahansa has verified it several times in his life.

Faith is source as well as a measure of values. Faith is the quality of our feeling and feeling brings forth value of love and joy.

### Values and Feeling

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever". Our feeling accompanies us wherever we go. When Gautam saw the bleeding swan he felt for it so pathetically that tears rolled down from his eyes, but it was different for Devadutta. Feeling of Adikabi Valmika for the wounded Krounch was so intense that he expressed it in a verse—Ma nisad Pratistha.

We feel as if we are in another world when we stand inside a temple or church. If we feel sincerely for an injured man whom we meet on our way to office we take him to hospital. When Babar felt for his diseased son he offered his life in exchange and the son was saved. Sincere feeling is never sterile. Sometimes we realise it. Is not it so? What do we say when we carry a corpse on our shoulder to grave yard? "Ram nam Satya hai".

Gita cites :

"As a man discarding worn-out clothes, takes other new ones, likewise the embodied soul, casting off worn-out bodies enters into others which are new".

Of course, the tragedy is that very soon our feeling changes and we feel as if we will live forever with this body. Therefore Yudhisthira had said "Ahani ahani Bhutani

gachanti Yama mandiram. . . . . that man see others dying but does not think of his death.

Feeling changes the pattern of living. Feeling of sorrow aroused at the end of battle of Kalinga converted Chandasoka to Dharmasoka, and for him love became mightier than the sword.

Deep feeling at the decline of values in man even creates desire in God to come to earth in human form for restoration of value, righteousness. Lord Krishna has declared it in Gita.

Feeling colours our attitude and tempers our action. As we feel so we practise and the *vice-versa*.

### Values and practice

Values are working principles adopted in our daily life. They have definite effect. When Duryodhan came to mother Gandhari for seeking her blessings, she said that let there be victory of righteousness. And it happened so. As he was not righteous in conduct he was defeated. When Hanuman set fire in Lanka every house was burnt except that Bibhisana, for he was reciting Ramanama daily in that house scripture says, "He Who follows righteousness, righteousness protects him. Dharmo rakhayti dharmikah".

Many saints and sages had made self sacrifice following the values of truth. History gives ample evidence. Christ was crucified, Socrates was forced to drink poison, Galileo was admonished for sticking to Truth, Archmedios was killed and Gandhijee too was assassinated. Yet, at the last moment, Christ uttered, "Oh God excuse them, for they know not what they do" Gandhiji said, "Ha Ram" and quiety departed to the other world.

### Values as things hold

Values ingrained in our thought, feeling and action enrich our life. The story of wood-cutter shows how he was rewarded with a golden axe for speaking the truth. False speaking of Sudama had invited poverty. A tiny picture of God insists value in our heart and we pay respect to it. But a large cinema poster does not make so.



A few examples may be cited to illustrate this point. Say, if a man comes to you and says, "Brother, may I help you?" You reply with love, "Thank you brother". But if he says, "what a nonsense you are" "you burst like a bomb," "stop your mouth". If you eat something more than the limit you become sick, if you remain without food for a long time, you are tempted to do bad things, Scripture says "Bubhukshita kinma karoti papam—what sin a hungry cannot commit?"

Song and sound motivate our actions unconsciously song of the solitary Reaper was creating vibration in the mind of Wordsworth. Even sound enchants most poisonous snake, cobra, Inanimate things even express values. People had witnessed how the last piece of stone began to cry when it could not be used for Setubandha.

Hindus worship Gita, Muslims obey Koran and Christians Love Bible for they hold values in high esteem. Values are inherent in objects (Joad-1942).

In our world of work we do nothing which has no value. Our appreciation or depreciation, acceptance or rejection and liking or disliking in relation to particular object, event or action is always connected with value judgement. This works according to our personal standard of valuation.

Environment or society in which we live and grow is pervaded with varieties of values. They influence so much that we cannot escape but accept them. They stimulate our thought and motivate our deeds. History of Civilization conveys how man is continuously striving to have a better group of values.

### Classification of basic values

Values are end product of the process of valuing. And this process is closely related with our knowing, feeling and doing, that is Jnana Sakti, Karya Sakti and Ichha Sakti. When value of anything or thought is felt useful and important it is accepted as an ideal. Ideals if followed systematically modify our action.

Human values are many, but they can be categorised as five cardinal values, i.e., Truth, Right Conduct, Peace, Love and Non-violence. To understand these five basic values we have to analyse four fundamental aspects.

### Development of basic values

Man likes to be identified with values, not to earn name but to actualise the will of the self-important what made Gautam quit his palace? History stands as an evidence. Gautam left royal palace in search of knowledge and finally declared—"I am Buddha", Christ identified as Son of God, Mahammed as Prophet, Gandhiji as Bapuji, Nehru as Chachaji, Netaji as a national hero and Teresa as mother. Avatars also play the role to establish values. For example Rama taught the value of truth, Srikrishna the value of peace and justice.

Thought precedes action. Repeated action form habit. Regular practice make us perfect. Perfection creates an enduring bond between deed and behaviour. Personality becomes integrated, for the human heart becomes a seat of values. Happiness is an index of values (Brightman, 1958). Thus for development of values we reach the height of intellect and depth of heart.

Basic values have dynamic power. They are the ends as well as means. They stand as goals of life. They are used as instruments also. They guide us to the goal-post. Because it fulfils our psycho-physical needs (Mastous, 1967) and also socio-spiritual aspirations. To achieve the goal we are to travel on the path of four Purusartha—Dharma, Artha, Kama and Mokhya.

Satyasai says "Human values are a bridge between humanity and divinity. To cross this bridge over the river, worldly desires, is not easy. To assist us on our way to achieving values scriptures offer guidance—satyam bada. Dharmam Chara, Sathameba Jayate—Ahinsa paramodharma".

### Assimilation of values

When values are perfectly integrated with our personality through ideas, faith, attitude and habits we realise them as Reality. Then we say "Truth is God", "Love is God" "Righteousness is God".

In inculcating values scriptures, saints and sages not only encourage our good thoughts and deeds like Buddha's eightfold path, but also discourage us from doing bad. For example, "Dharmahantohanti" he



who destroys righteousness is destroyed by that (Munishi, 1964). "Truth never comes where lust, fame and greed of gain reside" as Buddha's Panchasila says, "Take the precept to abstain from killing, stealing, adultery, lying and liquor".

Basic values work as an individual standard and also a social norm. Deviation from any one produces disaster practice of values by individual is complementary to society. Sai Baba says "If there is righteousness in heart there will be beauty in character, if there is beauty in character there will be harmony in home, if there is harmony in home there will be order in nation, if there is order in nation there will be peace in the world". When individual identifies himself with the society his thinking good for others becomes universal. Then he prays, let the people of all three worlds be happy, healthy, noble and get peace, "Sarve Bhavanthu Sukhinah.....dukha bhag bhavet".

Basic values, when developed well and sound, transforms our mind and consciousness. Its effect is tested in extra sensory perception even in dreams of subconscious. It projects area of different colours from the physical body. We see picture of such aura radiation over the head of saints and sages. Modern photography has proved it a fact which shows how aura of pink colour as symbol of love radiates from the body of Sai Baba. Many a miracle happens to remove our doubts.

Assimilation of basic values are displayed in human behaviour. Pertaining to each value few behaviour items may be mentioned such as speaking the truth, keeping the body clean, treating others kindly, giving respect to other's religion and the like. In the book of N.C.E.R.T. and Handbooks of Education in Human Values many such behaviours have been described.

### Skills and Competency

Value-oriented behaviour pattern can develop smoothly if necessary skills are mastered. In relation to each basic value certain skills have been categorised by Dr. Gokak and other educationists. They may be briefly presented here. For example:

Truth: The skills are memorising, reasoning, understanding

These skills develop cognitive competency and intellectual sharpness. Further cognitive competency is related to mind.

Right conduct: The skills are social skills, ethical skills and self-help skills. These skills develop behavioural or motivational competency. It is related to all sense organs.

### Peace, Love and non-violence

The skills are self-identification, mental equipoise, adjustment. These skills develop competency. It relates to heart.

These skills and competencies bring forth development in various dimensions or areas. They are intellectual development, emotional development, behavioural development, social development and spiritual development. All these shape value-integrated personality.

### Roll of Education

Basic values, although latent in child do not manifest automatically. In providing teaching in values, role of education is significant. It considers many fundamental things, such as Training of teachers, personality of teachers, teaching methods, aids of teaching, material of teaching, well framed curricular, etc.

Learning of basic values, unless becomes life integrated, may not be productive and effective. To achieve this end it should have concentric approach so that practice of values in terms of behaviour and feeling remain continuous throughout the life. For such learning and practice childhood is best period as child is most receptive to new experiences.

### Remedial measures

In teaching basic values, some children are found lagging behind inspite of giving them best education. There are many factors which determine learning of the child. For progress of learning such obstructing factors are to be controlled through diagnostic testing. Adequate remedial education should be offered to the children who are found retarded in imbibing the values.

### Testing and evaluation

While teaching basic values we can measure their effects. To ascertain the level of development in the value profile of the child certain psychological tests

(See page 46)



# TENANCY LEGISLATION IN ORISSA NEEDS AMENDMENT

Dr. Suresh Chandra Mallick

Land reform is an attempt to create an institutional frame work in agriculture to meet the requirements of social and economic norms. This, however, can only be achieved if the objectives of land reform correspond with the ideas and ideologies of the society concerned. Therefor evaluation of the land reform programme is closely related with the evaluation of agricultural development programme which automatically affects the given agrarian situations.

We present here some of our suggestions for the purpose of improving the policy decisions. The Government may re-examine the suggestions as no evaluation is final and the process of evaluation is to continue as long as development proceeds. The views expressed are that of the economists and these are to be tested, modified by the planners, revenue experts and legal practitioners before any action is taken.

We have suggested 3 amendments to the Orissa Land Reforms Act (The Orissa Land Reform Act, 1960) and also recommended 3 suggestions for efficiency of the tenancy legislation in the State.

## Suggestions

Section 37-A of the Orissa Land Reforms Act—“The ceiling area in respect of a person shall be ten standard acres, provided that where the person has a family consisting of more than 5 members, the

ceiling area in respect of such person shall be ten standard acres increased by two standard acres for each member in excess of five, so however, that the ceiling area shall not exceed eighteen standard acres”.

## Proposed amendment

The ceiling area is 10 standard acres for class I land and 45 acres for class II land, 30 acres for class III land and 45 acres for class IV land. If a family possesses 9 members and only class IV land, he can have as much as  $(18 \times 4.5 \text{ acres}) = 81 \text{ acres}$  of land as per Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960.

For the purpose of fixation of ceiling, the Census report should be taken as a yardstick. The 1981 Census reveals that *per capita* availability of cultivated land is only 0.60 acre irrespective of class of land. Therefore, for a 5 member-family the actual share of land is only 3.00 acres. We feel that a cultivating family may be allowed 5 times of land holding at the maximum. So the ceiling area may be fixed at 15 acres (or 6 hectares) irrespective of type of soil, class of land, size of family or even the level of productivity. This will induce the farmers to invest more in land, cause improvement in land and thereby increase the intensity of cropping to derive higher income from agriculture.



The land owners should be allowed one-year period to dispose of their ceiling surplus land. The revenue officers in different tahasil areas will locate the ceiling surplus land after that period. Finally, the ceiling surplus land will be distributed to the members of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other needy sections of the society after making improvements of land at the rate fixed by the Government to be paid to the Government or other financing institutions in twenty equal instalments. Land given on gratis or free of salami will not be utilised for cultivation purposes properly. It is seen that free lands are mostly fallow lands.

**Section 37—B of the Orissa Land Reforms Act**—We agree with the recommendations of the Orissa Land Reforms Committee, 1980 regarding fixation of ceiling on the land held by a tenant. The Committee suggests that a tenant should be subjected to a ceiling of 5 standard acres with no increasing to the ceiling area for any additional member of his family as in case of raiyats under the provision to Section 37—A of the Act. The reasons are obvious. A tenant is expected to cultivate land personally by contributing his own labour or that of the family and he should ordinarily reside in the village or at a place in close proximity to his land. It would not be possible for a family to cultivate more than 5 standard acres of land on the above conditions. The Committee accordingly suggests for amendment to the definition of 'personal cultivation' and fixation of ceiling for the tenant".

But we suggest that the ceiling of 5 standard acres should be substituted with "5 acres" only without any consideration to class of land, type of soil or productivity level of soil. As discussed earlier 5 standard acres means (5 × 4.5) or 22.5 acres of class IV land. A tenant cannot manage 22.5 acres of land. So the Orissa Land Reforms Act under Section 37—B may be amended.

**Section 13 of the OLR Act**—"No landlord shall be entitled to recover from his tenant more than one-fourth of the gross produce of the land or the value thereof or the value of one-fourth of the

estimated produce as rent, so however, that such rent shall in event exceed the fair rent in respect of such land".

### Proposed amendment

"The landlord shall be entitled to recover from his tenant one-third of the gross produce of the land or the value thereof or the value of one-third of the estimated produce as rent provided he invests Rs. 100 or 30 Kg. of fertilizer per acre of land (whichever is less), so however, that such rent shall not exceed the fair rent in respect of such land".

We hope that productivity of land will increase if land owners (even the absentee landlords) are bound to apply fertilizers for each crop. They should produce the fertilizer cash memo at the time of depositing the land revenue of the Government. This will not affect the interest of the tenants (whether protected or concealed).

### Other suggestions

There should be only one tenancy legislation for the entire country. Too many regulations for each State not only make the legislation complicated but also retard the implementation of good laws. Tenancy legislations of different States contradict each other.

The beneficiaries of the OLR Act should be allotted land to a minimum of 1 hectare (2.5 acres) of land including the landed property of their own. Therefore we suggest that each land owner should possess one hectare of land at the minimum and 6 hectares of land at the maximum.

It is our observation that the number of concealed tenants are comparatively much more than the protected tenants in our State. The ration of concealed tenants and protected tenants might be in order of 2:1.

A large number of OLR cases which were registered before the 1st October 1977 have not been finalised till date. In addition to above cases, a large number of OLR cases have been instituted by the Revenue Officers by 'suo motu' action till the 1st October 1978. But we find that 10—15 per cent of



protected tenants (of the decided OLR cases), have not been able to cultivate the land till date. Either the land is cultivated by the land owner or the land is kept fallow.

We suggest that all the OLR cases instituted till the 1st October 1978 may be finalised at the earliest and steps should be taken to confer physical ownership of land to the tenants. The protected tenants should be assisted through cheap rate bank finance till the area is economically viable for providing a livelihood to them.

If the land owners apply fertilizers to their lands and own less than 15 acres of land, we feel that steps should not be taken to identify the concealed tenants. The land owners (may be absentee landlords) should be instructed to provide lift irrigation points to increase crop intensity. If the absentee landlords do not take steps for increasing agricultural productivity and harass the concealed tenants, steps should be taken to confer raiyati rights to the concealed tenants either through petition or through 'suo motu' action.

Many concealed tenants reported that they have good relationship with the absentee landlords. But out of fear of the Orissa Land Reforms Act the absentee landlords are not changing the tenants but changing the plots each year and taking signatures of the concealed tenants to prove that they are the agricultural labourers both socially and economically. They do not search for employment daily and feel that they are the owners of land till the crop is harvested.

Most of the absentee landlords are not economically sound but they lease-out land in order to supplement their income. They

have migrated to nearby cities or towns in order to avail employment opportunities. They own land for security. Merger of princely states and abolition of Zamindari system were highly appreciated by all sections of the society who had exploited the masses for centuries and for generations. The present day absentee land owners cannot be compared with the kings and Zamindars of the pre-independence period. We feel that the rent control device of the Orissa Land Reforms Act can be implemented very strictly and the absentee landlords can be punished if they violate the section 13 of the Orissa Land Reforms Act. But the ownership right of the absentee land owners should not be vested in the tenants if these land owners own land less than the ceiling of 5 acres.

To conclude, we suggest to the Government to set up an evaluation cell for the purpose of evaluating the Land Reform programmes in the State. Jacoby<sup>2</sup> has rightly said that "It is time to recognise that an independent evaluation machinery is no less necessary for the appraisal of the effects of agrarian reform programmes than an auditing department for co-operative enterprises".

### Acknowledgement

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# Orissa in Denmark

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Oriyas are a homesick people—attached to their local surroundings, families and friends much more than most people. This accounts for their poor visibility abroad. During my twenty years in the diplomatic service, I have never, in any country, come across more Oriyas than I could count with my fingers. In my last assignment abroad as Ambassador in the United Arab Emirates, I met four and a half Oriyas. Four of them were working with local companies. The fifth, a lady belonging to the Royal family of Seraikala, was married to a Thakur from Uttar Pradesh. She spoke Oriya and loved 'pakhala bhata' (rice and water)—but since Seraikala is no longer in Orissa, I was forced to count her as half an Oriya. This was the total Oriya population in a country which claimed the largest number of Indians abroad, after the U. K. and U. S. A.

If Oriya are scarce abroad, it is even more rare to find foreigners who are familiar with Orissa. So when I heard Orissa being seriously discussed by a group of Senior Danish officials in Copenhagen, I could not believe my ears.

The occasion was a bilateral meeting in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, where I had the privilege of leading an official Indian delegation. The purpose of the visit was to review with Danish officials their assistance programme in India and to discuss their future plans.

Denmark, a small country of 5 million people situated in the north of Europe, has one of the most effective and imaginative

assistance programmes for developing countries. India is among the principal beneficiaries, receiving around Rs. 30 crores of aid per year. The money is spent for projects aimed at improving the conditions of the underprivileged and vulnerable sectors of society.

The discussions in Copenhagen turned to projects to be financed by the Danish Government in future. After long experience of working in India, they have concluded that their assistance should be concentrated in a limited geographical area. It was, therefore, announced that Denmark will hereafter locate its projects in only 4 States: Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

As an Oriya, I was curious to know how and why the Danes had chosen Orissa for special attention. The answer was simple: the State was backward, but had considerable potential for economic activity. The Danes wanted to prove that carefully chosen projects aimed at improving health, agriculture, irrigation and social welfare could bring about significant changes in the life of the people within a short period.

The Danes are now poised for launching their most ambitious aid project in India so far—the improvement of Rural Water-Supply in three coastal districts in Orissa: Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. If all goes well, they would be investing some Rs. 30 crores on the project. If it proves successful, the experiment is likely to be repeated in other areas.



My intention in this article was not, however, to describe Indo-Danish economic co-operation. It was to describe the pleasure of finding one's native place talked about by an alien people, thousands of miles away.

The Danes were essentially a maritime people. In the middle of the 17th century their traders had sailed to the East in search of tea, spices and other merchandise. Competition was tough between the European nations in those days. The British, the French, the Portugese and the Dutch vied with each other to obtain concessions on India's sea coast. Eventually, the East India Company became the most successful among the European trading agencies. The flag followed the ships—and the rest of the story of the British in India is part of our history.

The Danes managed to establish stations in Tranquebar in the South and Chandernagar in the North. I told Danish officials that there was also a Danish settlement in Orissa. They had not heard about it. I

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promised to send them some literature—and I did so on my return from Copenhagen. I sent them an extract of John Beam's 'History of Orissa' which refers in passing to the Danish settlement near Balasore.

I do not know if there is any trace of the Danish presence in Balasore to day. But the Danes have preserved their memories of the past. The foreign Office building in which we had our meetings is situated on "Asiatic Place". It is a study structure which is more than two hundred years old. Our hosts explained that it was used for storing spices and other goods which their traders used to import from India in olden days. Being a people deeply attached to their heritage, the Danes took a decision not to demolish the building but to renovate it for the use of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Danes will be coming to Orissa three hundred years after a handful of their ancestors settled on the soil of Orissa. They will not be looking this time for precious cargo to take back to their country—but to assist in alleviating poverty, disease and malnutrition.

—X—

### EDUCATIONAL T. V. PROGRAMME IN ORIYA

Educational programme in Oriya will be relayed through T. V. in Orissa with effect from 15th next month, according to the Cuttack Door Darsan Authorities. The programme has been scheduled to be relayed by all the Low Power Transmitters in addition to Sambalpur Transmitter daily between 10-30 a. m. to 11-15 a. m. from that date. Shri P. K. Munshi, Stational Engineer, Cuttack Door Darsan Kendra has requested the concerned Engineers for taking necessary action in this regard.



# A BRIEF SURVEY OF ORIYA CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Shri Janaki Ballav Mohanty

Children's literature in the modern sense of the term was non-existent in the ancient and medieval Oriya literature, though a few amongst these had enough material and theme which could interest children. Since the beginning of the Oriya literature lyrical poems in the form of 'Chautisa' were introduced to teach alphabets to the young. These *Chautisas* are lyrical compositions embodying a story in which every line begins with Oriya consonants strictly conforming to the alphabet-order in Oriya language. In the traditional curriculum of Oriya the child was introduced to popular *Chautisas* such as '*Kamal Lochan Chautisa*' by Balaram Das (16th century) '*Kesab Koili*' by Markanda Das (15th century), '*Manabodh Chautisa*' and '*Kalakalebar Chautisa*' by Bhakta Charan Das (1743—1828). These *Chautisas* always had a distinctive story line.

Besides some of the ancient poems popularly known as '*Boli*' were also considered as Children's literature at that time. '*Chatura Binod*' a work of Brajanath Badajena (1730—1800) written towards the end of the eighteenth century though mainly intended for adults contains some parables and moral tales quite interesting and useful for children.

**Nineteenth Century : Advent of Children's Literature.**

With the introduction of English as the medium of instruction for education towards

the end of the nineteenth century, a movement to establish the identity of Oriya Language gained momentum and eminent authors like Radhanath Roy, Madhusudan Rao, Fakir Mohan Senapati and Govinda Ratha (1843—1918) and others made valuable efforts to compose texts suitable for Children's education. In fact, the foundation of children's literature was laid in Oriya language in those crucial days. Gobinda Ratha wrote the first text book for children named '*Barna Bodhaka*' (guide to alphabet), Subsequently Madhusudan Rao wrote another book named "*Barnabodha*" to acquaint the children with Oriya alphabets which gained immense popularity and still continues to be popular even today. His poems like '*Prabhat*' (The Dawn), '*Sandhya*' (The Evening), '*Sundara Sansara*' (The Beautiful World), '*Prarthana*' (A Prayer), '*Grisma*' (The Summer), and the poems on six seasons were popular and educative. Fakirmohan, the father of modern Oriya fiction has also written some poems like '*Benga Bhai*' (Brother Frog), '*Koili Nani*' (sister Cuckoo), '*Dahani Alua*' (The witch is fire), '*Sankhi Biradi*' (Tom Cat), '*Bhua Biradi*' (Male cat), '*Bani Chadhei*' (The bird named as Bani), '*Sahada Gachha*' (the tree named as Sahada), '*Kala Kukura*' (the black dog), etc., which are suitable for children. These poems of the early period are definite landmarks in children's literature. They have a sustained lyric grace and poetic flavour and are also extremely interesting. The simple and native charm of rural life in the



countryside found nostalgic and lively expression in these poems. The poems present experiences of innocent responses to nature's beauty and bounty. Their simple native charm appeals to the young mind through litting rhythm and diction.

### Children's Literature of Pre-independence Period.

Though the writers of the late nineteenth century were pioneers in the field, radical efforts were not made until the beginning of the twentieth century. In this connection the efforts of Gopal Chandra Praharaj (1872—1945), Nandakishore Bal (1875—1928), Padma Charan Pattnaik (1885—1956), Mrutyunjaya Ratha (1882—1924), deserve mention. Praharaj collected Oriya folklores which appeared under the titles '*Utkal Kahani*' (Folk tales of Oriya) and '*Dhaga Dhamali Bachhana*' (Popular sayings of Orissa) each in two volumes..

However, Nandakishore Bal stands ahead of others as a pioneer in the field of children's literature. He composed '*Nana Baya Geeta*' (Lullabies), a unique collection of poems. His poems are tinged with the memories of childhood and depict the elemental simplicities of life with a distinct freshness of language. He is second to none in the creation of nonsense verse and poems capable of instantly arousing child's curiosity. His poem '*Suna Paita*'. (The golden sacred thread) is an example. He has also carefully deployed fragments of folk songs and folk sayings into his poems to make them effective and popular.

The notable authors who have done much during the first two decades of the twentieth century to enrich children's literature are Mrutyunjaya Ratha (*Rasabali*), Madhusudan Das (Illustrated Mahabharata), Padma Charan Pattanaik (*Sunar Desh* or the golden country), Neelakantha Das (1884—1967) (Ramayana and Mahabharat for children), Balakrushna Kar (1886—1965) (Illustrated Ramayan and Sisu Sankhali), Chandra Sekhar Nanda, *Ramayana Katha*, *Nua sisu geeta* or (new lyrics for children) Balakrushna Pattanaik *Charu Labangalata* (Phula Baulabeni), Rama Chandra Acharaya (1904—1943) (*Hita Katha* or useful stories in two parts *Sisu Bhakta* or the young devotee). Their writings were mainly abridged editions and retelling of the

Ramayan and the Mahabharata theme and a few lives of great men intended to inspire the children on moral and ethical ideas. These early productions in the field of Oriya Children's literature were full of promises and immense possibilities.

The continuous effort of authors from 1925 till the independence strengthened and enriched the children's literature in its different forms.

### The Children's Journal

The first children's monthly of Orissa named '*Panchamruta*' (Five nectars), edited by Chintamani Acharya (1891—1957) and Agani Das, appeared from Cuttack in 1928 and continued for six years. It was of a high order. Many notable authors like Gopal Praharaj, Godavarish Mishra (1886—1956), Suprava Devi, Dayanidhi Mishra (1881—1955), Ajoy Ch. Das, Upendra Tripathy (1903), Krushna Chandra Kar (1907), Rama Ranjan Mohanty (1905) contributed stories and poems to this distinguished magazine. In 1931 appeared the popular Oriya children's magazine the '*Janhamamu*' (Uncle Moon) edited by Balakrushna Kar. It continued to appear for a decade and made valuable contributions towards the development of children's literature. Apart from stories and poems this illustrated magazine contained interesting sections on science, humour, general knowledge, puzzles and riddles suitable for children.

In 1936, the '*Dagaro*' a leading Oriya Monthly Magazine edited by Nityananda Mohapatra (1912) introduced a section for children, namely '*Nagabacha Dala*' (Young Cobras) in its editions. In 1946 Bira Kishore Das (1896—1973) the national poet of Orissa edited a children's magazine '*Mo Desha*' (My country) which also enhanced the quality of children's literature. During the period Krushna Mohan Pattanaik's (1877—1940) poem '*Mo Ma Mo Jonma Mati*' (My mother, my birth place), '*Sisu Khela Geeta*' or play songs for children and Laxmikanta Mohapatra's (1888—1953) '*Dharma Sangeeta*' or religious songs contributed a few popular and high-quality item to the growing body of juvenile literature.



## After Independence

Significant interest has been shown in the growth of Children's literature in Post-independence Orissa. During the first two decades after freedom about five children's monthlies were published for the spread of children's literature. Notable among them were the '*Sansara*' (1951) edited by Ramakrushna Nanda, the '*Sisu Sampad*' (1954) edited by Binod Kanungo (b. 1912) the '*Meena Bazar*' (1956) edited by Ram Prasad Mohanty (b. 1925), the '*Tuan Tuin*' (1957) edited by Godavarish Mohapatra (1898—1965) and the '*Manpaban*' (1962) edited by Maheswar Mohanty (b. 1941). Except the '*Manpaban*' and '*Meena Bazar*' others are now defunct. '*Meena Bazar*' and '*Mo Desh*' (1948) are now being published occasionally. The Oriya edition of the monthly magazine of the '*Chanda Mama*' published from Madras has become very popular amongst the Oriya children. Besides these, some enthusiastic persons have brought out monthlies like '*Phoolihari*' (Sparkling), '*Balbinod*' (Pleasure of children), '*Aa Janhamamu Saradasasi*' (Come O uncle moon of Autumn), '*Bilua Nana*' (Brother Jackel), '*Bagga Mamu*' (The uncle Tiger), '*Sisu Mela*' (The assembly of children). In this context, under the patronage of the State Government the publication of a monthly magazine the '*Sisu lekha*' deserves special mention. In its quality and style it maintains a high level.

Introduction of awards at the central and State levels have also inspired authors to create more children's literature. Popular dailies like the '*Samaja*', the '*Prajatantra*', the '*Matrubhumi*' and the '*Kalinga*' (Now defunct) provide space for children poems, stories and topics of educative value. The authorities of All-India Radio have also helped in the growth of children's literature. In spite of all these efforts it has not yet acquired adequate attention as a branch of literature.

We may now make a survey of writings for children's literature in Oriya under different literary columns :

(a) *Poems and Songs*—Writers like Upendra Tripathy, Ramakrushna Nanda (b. 1906), Udayanath Sarangi (b. 1907), Birakishore Das, Kunja Behari Das

(b. 1914), Banchhanidhi Das (b. 1923) and younger writers like Bidyut Prava Devi (1929—1977), Ram Prasad Mohanty (b. 1926), Jagannath Mohanty (b. 1936) Birendra Kumar Bhuyan and others have written poems suitable for the children during the period. In these they have tried to depict the sense of patriotism, duties of the citizen, social consciousness and reform, scientific discovery and love for sports. Attempts have been made to collect regional play songs particularly from the Western Orissa.

(b) *Stories and Interesting Tales*—Creative writers in children's literature are limited. But some have shown their creative talent in adopting and transmutating stories from English and Sanskrit classics. Name of the authors like Rama Chandra Acharya, Krushna Ch. Kar, Dhaneswar Satapathy, Udayananath Sarangi, Rama Krushna Nanda, Kunja Behari Dash, Godavarish Mohapatra, Golak Behari Dhal (1921—1974) J. B. Mohanty (b. 1925) Manoj Das (b. 1934) Bibhuti Pattanaik, Dhaneswar Samal, Kamal Lochan Baral, Jogendra Kumar Mohanty may be mentioned in the context.

Kunja Behari Das has collated a large number of Oriya folk tales from the oral tradition. Godadhar Roy aroused keen interest of children through his lively stories on hunting. Several authors have also written legends and mythological episodes and sketched characters from a variety of sources.

(c) *History and Biography*—About a hundred booklets depicting the lives of eminent saints, scientists, statesmen, kings and rulers and freedom fighters of India and abroad have been published so far in different series. This is a modest attempt towards biographical writings. Lala Nagendra Kumar Roy (1898—1978), Udaynath Sarangi, Rama Prasad Singh (b. 1904), Shreedhar Das (b. 1902) Binod Kanungo (b. 1912) among others have contributed to the growth of biographical and cultural aspect of children's literature.

(d) *Travel and discovery*—During the pre-independence period no remarkable efforts were made in this direction. Godavarish Mishra first introduced this type of writing in Oriya. '*His Ama Padisa odisa*' (our neighbours) is a pioneering work in this field. Subsequently books like '*Desha—bidesha*'



(the country and abroad) of Govinda Ch. Mishra, Bilata Katha (the story of England) of S. Natha (b 1915) *Duradesha pilanka Katha* (the children of the distant lands) of A. Senapati, *Sagarapatha* (on the sea routes) of Chitta Ranjan Das were also written. In fact consistent effort has not been made to write adventure stories for children.

(e) *Nature, Science and Industry*—Besides the childrens' Encyclopedia in two volumes compiled by Balakrushna Kar entitled *Sisu Sankhali* (The treasure of children) some new writers have added their valuable contributions to this new and emergent field. Viswanath Kar (1864—1934) and Laxmikanta Mohapatra through their books *Prani Jagat* (The animal kingdom) and *Chidia Khana* (The Zoo) respectively tried to bringout the beauties and marvels of nature. Among the authors who have tried their hand in popularising scientific topics the name of Binod Kanungo deserves special mention. His *chalanta rajjara Amuhan Nai* (The Blind stream in side the moving land) deals with the circulation of blood inside the human body. Similarly his *Tini Khandi Kaunri Hada* (The three magic bones and *Dakile Jabab Diantaki* (can it respond the call), *Pabana* (The wind), *Jiban Tiari Karakhana* (The factory for producing life) reveal the wonderful process of human physiology and natural phenomena in a similar and appealing style. Gokulananda Mohapatra's *Mahane Tula Varina Mahane Luha Vari* (which is heavier, a maund of cotton or Iron) and *Baga bagichana Soudagar* (The merchant of the gardens) of Santanu Kumar Acharya are also interesting work dealing with the physical sciences and the insect world. *Nai Bohila* (Down flows the River) of Durga Prasad Pattanaik and *Ama Graha Upagraha* (our planets) of U. Sarangi also deserve mention.

(f) *Children's Drama*—After the Independence small plays and One-Act Plays were written specially for children. In 1957 under the auspices of Sangeet Parisad, Puri, arrangements were first made

to stage Children's Drama and prizes were being awarded to the best plays written. This annual competition continued for a few years and as a result a few plays for children were staged and published. Names of Bhubaneswar Mohapatra, Ananda Senkar Das, Basudev Pathy, Madhab Mishra, Banchhanidhi Routroy etc. deserves mention in this connections. Besides, the writings of Jogendra Patanaik, Suresh Chandra Nanda, Lingaraj Misra, Gorachand Misra, Sudhakar Das, Durgaprasad Pattanaik's contribution to this branch of children's literature is praiseworthy.

(g) *Art, Game and Frolic*—No substantial work has been done in this branch except by Mihir Kumar Roy, Bhagaban Guru and Panchanan Das who have written on sports. Biond Routroy's book '*Chitralekha*' on art is a commendable attempt in this direction.

In this field of publication of books for children the effort of the publishing agencies like Grantha Mandir, Chhatrasathi Prakasana is loudable. Grantha Mandir has published Oriya translations of abridged editions of World classics numbering about a hundred particularly intended for the children and juvenile readers.

These include the translations of Charles Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities, David Coper Field, Oliver Twist, Great Expectations, Nicholas Hickleby etc. Alaxandar Dumas's Three Musketers, The man in the Iron Mask, Black Tulip, The Conspirators, Twenty years after; R. L. Steventions Rupert of Hentzau. The Treasure Island, The Black Arrow, The Kidnapped, H. G. Wells, The Invisible man, Time Machine etc.

A review of the children's literature in Oriya reveals the gradually expanding scope and form of this genre and its future possibilities. In recent years, there is a new awakening of spirit in the sphere of children's literature. In its vitality and variety it has fortified a rich tradition which is in keeping with the need of children in a scientific era.

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# ORISSA JAIL MANUAL : A CRITICAL REVIEW

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and  
Dr. Narayan Hazary

A jail manual is a digest of the rules and regulations governing prisons and prisoners. Nearly every State has a jail manual of its own. Every jail is governed by it, every prisoner is bound by it.

Not surprisingly, jail manuals are shockingly antiquated. The Prison Act of 1894 still governs the prisons in India. Since then concepts have changed. The theory of punishment has been replaced by one of reformation. Prison Administrators now mouth a new vocabulary : treatment programmes, correctional services, rehabilitation and so on. The jail manuals, meanwhile still provide for whipping as a form of punishment. But for a few amendments and corrections here and there, the manuals have remained unchanged. The new vocabulary of prison administrators and the archaic concepts of a 90 year old Act creates a cornucopia of prison maladministration.

## II

Prisons in India are not governed uniformly, every State applying a different set of rules and regulations. In 1959 a Model Prison Manual was prepared by the Government of India for the purpose of updating and revising the State manuals. It was also meant to lend uniformity to rules and regulations as also to the procedure and punishment. Twenty years later, inter State conference admitted that the Model Prison Manual had yet to be

implemented in most of the States. Even today the situation remains unchanged. Except in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, the Jail Manuals have remained archival documents. The states are still "processing", "considering" or "examining" the Proposals. Twenty-five years have passed. Many more years will pass.

Strangely enough Union Territories do not have a Jail Manual of their own. They follow the outdated and unrevised prison manuals of their adjoining State.<sup>1</sup>

## III

The pattern of the present administration of prisons in Orissa is reflected in the Orissa Jail Manual which was compiled in 1942. Before the Province of Orissa was constituted, the districts of Ganjam and Koraput were with Madras Province and the other districts were with Bihar. The Jail Manuals of those provinces were in application in the respective areas. After the creation of Orissa Province in 1936, The Government of Orissa prepared a separate Jail Manual, incorporating therein the relevant provisions of the aforesaid two Jail Manuals.<sup>2</sup>

The Orissa Jail Manual contains 42 chapters, spreadover 604 pages. While most of it is out dated, sections on classification of prisoners, transfer of prisoners and powers of the Superintendent, deserve special mention, among others.



The classification of prisoners—the way it is provided for in the Manual is highly irrational. They are classified into A, B and C Class. 'A' comprises of non-habitual prisoners, who by special status, education and habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living. Class 'B' comprises of habitual prisoners who by social status, education or habit of life have been accustomed to a superior mode of living. Class 'C' will consists of prisoners who are not classified in classes 'A' or 'B'.<sup>3</sup>

Prisoners are classified on the basis of their economic status or 'habit of life' as it were rather than the nature of the crime. This classification has been often attacked on grounds of being unscientific, illogical and irrational. It has also been seen as a departure from the norms of a modern prison system. There seems a confusion of priorities in the existing system of classification. It is widely recognized that society is menaced more by the educated, well to do, calculating criminal who, more often than not, cold bloodedly plans a crime, hires professionals and has it committed. Be it the murder of a wife or a bank van robbery, it is this species which cannot be spared since conviction is not enough; a grueling jail life ought to accompany the sentence. On the contrary, these convicts are, classified into 'B' class or 'A' class the 'deluxe' class in the prison system sans labour, hardship or work. Ironically, they are entitled to helpers. (from 'C' class) better food and other facilities which are denied to the 'C' class prisoners.<sup>4</sup>

According to the provision of Orissa Jail Manual, the High Court, District Sessions Judges, District Magistrates, Judicial Sub-divisional Magistrates and Executive Magistrates of the first class, in case tried by them originally, or in any other case, shall make the classification.<sup>5</sup> When educated and well to do prisoners are classified into non habitual and habitual, there is no reason why the same privilege should not be extended to the uneducated and poor prisoners. Justice demands that the uneducated and the poor prisoners should also be classified into nonhabitual and habitual prisoners. It is in the fitness of things that administration is discriminating

regarding the educated well-to-do nonhabitual and habitual prisoners. The administration should not be shy of extending the same discriminating attitude to the uneducated and poor non-habitual and habitual prisoners.

Thus the classification of convicted prisoners is made by the court concerned. In practice the classification slip is filled up by a clerk of the court, who hurries through it. It is passed by the judge, often as a matter of routine. The Presiding Officers of courts do not devote personal attention to the preparation of classification slips and seldom attach due importance to it. Truly speaking classification of convicts is not a court's function.<sup>6</sup>

In United Kingdom classification is done by men who may fairly be called experts. Exhaustive enquires are made of the convicts family history, his past and his mental condition, and the individual case is considered in every aspect before final classification. It is carried out there with a view not only to "minimise the danger of contamination" but also "to facilitating the training".<sup>7</sup>

The state of New York has set up within the prisons a Service Unit which acts as the clearing-*cum*-classification agency and co-ordinator of institutional facilities in relation to inmate problems,<sup>8</sup>

Thus when in Great Britain and in America the classification of prisoners is being done by the committee of experts, in our state it is done in the most unscientific and casual manner by the courts.

#### IV

Transfer of prisoners from one jail to another and from one state to another state is a Democles' sword for any prisoner. It deprives him of any link he has with the outside world. If he is transferred to a distant prison, the possibility of his weekly visit by friends and relatives are discontinued. Most prisoners' friends and relatives are too poor to afford the weekly visit facility even when they are living in the same Town. Once he is transferred out, the relatives barely manage to afford a visit once a year or two years. The grounds of such transfer, as provided in our Jail Manual are, overcrowding, convicts suffering



from leprosy or convicts whose transfer for any other reason is desirable. The reasons are insecurity of jail, dangerous character of the prisoner, long-term conviction, convicts possessing local influence, spread of plague or other dangerous epidemic disease, or his possessing friends or relatives amongst the establishment.<sup>9</sup> There is no scope to take into account the prisoner's desire or preference for transfer.

Thus the transfer of prisoner from one jail to another whether inside or outside the State kills the possibilities of his keeping contact with his family, friends and relatives. The Manual has not taken this aspect into consideration. Unfortunately, the Model Prison Manual has also failed to categorically define the area. The provision on 'humanitarian grounds in the interest of their rehabilitation' in the Model Prison Manual is not carried out faithfully.<sup>10</sup>

## V

In any effort ensuring that law and justice continue to be valid even within prison confines, an efficient prison system necessitates the education of every prisoner in the rules and regulation by which he is governed. For that it is imperative that every prisoner should have easy access to the jail manual. In fact, in one of the Supreme Court judgments (Sunil Batra Vrs. Delhi Administration, 1980) this aspect has been amply dealt with. In para 39, the Supreme Court has given directions regarding preparation of a handbook in regional languages. It draws the attention of the State to the need to get ready a Prisoners' Handbook in the regional language and make it freely available to the inmates. To know the law is the first step to be free from fear of unlaw. In para 43 of the same judgement, the Supreme Court has given directions for putting up a large Notice Board displaying the rights and responsibilities of prisoners. This would enable the prisoner to be aware of what his rights and duties are while he is serving a sentence rather than be a helpless, ignorant victim in the hands of the jail officials.

The specific reference to prison manuals is made by the Supreme Court in para 45 of the aforesaid judgement. "We think it

right to hold that copies of the Prison Manual shall be kept within ready reach of the prisoners. Darkness never does any one good and light never any harm."<sup>11</sup>

In view of the above judgement of the Supreme Court it is desirable that the relevant provisions of Orissa Jail Manual should be translated into Oriya and may be made available to the prisoners free of cost. It is also imperative that a notice board bearing the rights and obligations of the prisoners be displayed in the prison. It is unfortunate the jail manuals in our State are not readily available for purchase. The Government should be vigilant over this issue.

## VI

The discretionary powers of the Superintendent of a Jail, according to the Jail Manual, are vast. Consequently it widens the scope for harassment, favouritism and even corruption. This is specially true in the case of jail offences and remissions. Under rule 657 there are 43 kinds of prison offences provided for in Orissa Jail Manual which are to be determined and punishable by the Jail Superintendent. Besides, there are only four offences provided under rule 658 of the Manual which are referable to the magistrate for enquiry in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure.<sup>12</sup> Offences like (2) 'quarreling with any other prisoner; (4) showing disrespect to any Jail officer or visitor', (15) 'omitting or refusing to march in file when moving about the prison'. (14) 'loitering about the yards or lingering in the wards when these are open', (17) 'refusing to eat the food prescribed by the prison diet scale'<sup>13</sup> are some of the prison offences which cannot be proved.

Punishment for such jail offences as provided under rule 661 of the Manual are also subject to the discretion of the Superintendent.

According to the provision of the Manual, a Superintendent has the power to punish jail offences by change of labour (rule 664), Penal Diet (675), forfeiture of remission earned (665), temporary or permanent reversion from a higher to lower grade (667).<sup>14</sup> These powers are definitely too



vast and they leave wide scope for abuse by the hands of the Superintendent. Discretionary powers of the Superintendent are too large. Therefore each offence should be referred to an appellate court, the Superintendent's duty limited to only recording the offence for reference to the magistrate.

## VII

The Working Group on Prison Administration set up during the year 1972 also observed that the Prison Manuals of different States should be amended to keep pace with the changing pattern of Prison Administration and recent thinking on criminology and social reformation. Accordingly the State Advisory Board on Prison Administration recommended constitution of a small but compact committee to take up comprehensive amendment of Orissa Jail Manual, 1942 keeping in view the requirement of changing times.<sup>15</sup> This committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'. Justice Harihar Mohapatra in the year 1979. It has revised the Jail Manual and has submitted its recommendations in form of a report to the Government of Orissa in 1981. The Government is yet to implement the provisions of the revised Jail Manual.

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# IRDP as an instrument of Rural Development

Shri K. C. Nayak

With the implementation of IRDP a radical change has taken place in our planning process. From the macro level planning machinery has suddenly come down to micro level taking millions of individuals/households as its base. Previously it aimed at developing all the natural resources with a fond hope that the benefits would flow from resource development itself. It has, of late, recognised that if the vast multitude of the teeming millions did not know the tapping of these resources it either goes astray costing the nation in huge terms or most likely effects the poor negatively very much undermining the plan objectives. The rich and the able have derived more than proportionate benefits from the massive investments in irrigation, power, roads and buildings and scientific research establishments, in the last five plans mostly utilizing the infrastructure building. To quote C. T. Kurien on his study on Tamil Nadu, "a phenomenal increase in the output of basically all produce in the rural areas, in particular foodgrains, has left a vast proportion of the population even without a nutritionally adequate diet, not to speak of any tolerable level of living". Therefore he has concluded "that the development process of the past has generated growth and affluence for the few and poverty for the many."

Three specific programmes, viz, integrated Rural Development, Minimum Needs Programme and National Rural Employment

are simultaneously in operation with a view to eradicate poverty from villages. A sum total of Rs. 9,000 crores is allotted to these special programmes and coupled with the loan assistance under IRDP it comes to Rs. 12,000 crores.

A micro approach in identifying the poorest of the poor and delivery of benefits at their door steps according to their choice, skill and genius has earned a distinction. The merits of keeping cash away from the beneficiaries which reduces the possibility of misutilization has started giving benefits. The income and assets of every household in a Block are assessed by the village Committee and the block level workers and those below the poverty line are identified for help through schemes. Schemes are then devised to promote the well being of the poorest of the poor. There is a welcome shift away from grandiose infrastructure projects with emphasis towards the provision of health, education, technologically simple and labour intensive industries backed by requisite training facilities. So a very strategic role is given to integration of all the operating authorities to achieve their aims through mutual and simultaneous operation.

The IRDP is financed partly by subsidy and partly by loan from Credit Institutions. Depending upon the status of the beneficiary, either as a small farmer, marginal farmer, landless labourers, etc. the subsidy varies between 25 per cent and 33½ per cent



of the cost of the scheme. Subsidy has been provided to make the schemes more viable and to provide an incentive to the beneficiaries so that they may obtain credit for meeting part of the cost of the scheme. Since the general ceiling on subsidy is Rs. 3,000, investment of subsidy portion will not generate enough incremental income to raise the beneficiary families above the poverty line. It is therefore imperative that provision of subsidy should be linked with credit from the Credit Institutions. Thus the IRDP envisages provision of Rs. 1,500 crores in the form of subsidy and Rs. 3,000 crores in the form of loans during the sixth plan (1980—85). Besides it is to be ensured that atleast 30 per cent of the subsidy released and 30 per cent of the credit mobilised should also go to S. C./ S. T. families.

It is very clear from the above that loans and subsidy form the blood stream of the scheme. But doling out large amounts of subsidy create a negative psychology and is at times encouraging the borrowers for misutilization of the loan for quick gains. For instance a landless labourer selected under the ERDP Scheme of the Government of Orissa for purchase of sheep unit with a cost of Rs. 3,000 is eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 2,250. After realising the subsidy if he chooses to dispose of his unit for Rs. 1,500 only he can make a profit of Rs. 750 within one week of finance without contributing in any way to the goals of financing under such scheme. So the subsidy administration should take a different form other than this crude one which may prove detrimental for the success of this scheme. Moreover the argument that subsidy is meant for making a scheme viable also does not sound convincing. If a scheme is really unviable in the longrun it will not only harm the beneficiary but also the economy as a whole. Therefore, it is proposed that subsidy should be given in the form of concessional finance. The loans can be charged interest at the DRI, i. e. 4 per cent per annum which is substantially lower than the commercial rate of lending.

It is mostly observed that even with all such facilities the real target group are not able to utilise the loan amount. The basic

lacuna which contributes to this state of affairs is the ill health and ignorance of the beneficiaries. Apart from the beneficiaries under TRYSEM no other borrower is given the benefit of training. Training has a crucial role in this regard since the beneficiaries mostly come from land less labour and marginal farmer group who have no past experience of managing with any other activity, save alone the hired labour work. So it would be better if special training institutes are established at District and Subdivisional headquarters for training the beneficiaries for the particular trade they are being selected. Poor nutrition and health damage the economy in three ways. First they withdraw labour through absenteeism and premature death. Second, Current resources are wasted as it is costlier to cure a person than to keep him healthy in the first place. Third, labour productivity may be reduced by a lower pace of work. Therefore, a special health network for the beneficiaries of the IRDP may be provided. The beneficiaries should be given extensive health cover for a period of five years including all their family members. This will not only work as an added attraction but work as a battery against incapacity and idleness giving a good mind for work. Similarly, the training aspect should be privileged to educate his children atleast up to class VII for which our villagers have not yet been able to afford to.

Now a word about the utilization of loans, most people are financed for trades allied to agriculture, such as animals husbandry, fishery and poultry. Where is the infrastructure to cater to the health requirement of these animals? The present health coverage is totally inadequate even for the existing cattle, sheep and goat population. Since the IRDP envisages harvesting of benefits from improved and exotic breeds, attention for their health and most economic utilization should be the maximum. Therefore, a substantial part of the money meant for this scheme should form an infrastructural umbrella to protect these schemes from onslaughts from several directions.

Another very pertinent question that come to mind at this stage is that the very same people who are now eligible under the IRDP schemes have availed loans earlier from Commercial Banks. But since



they have not been able to repay those loans they are deprived of getting the benefits of the new scheme. This not only seems unjust but also accentuates the problem of poverty and indebtedness in the rural areas. So writing of small loans by people of economically weaker sections can be taken on a judicious scale. This idea is always snifted at on ideological grounds but has a sound theoretical and compelling practical necessity which eminent economists like Prof. N. Rath of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics have supported. So a part of the subsidy money can be utilised to write off loans of small borrowers up to an extent of say (Rs. 1,000) per borrower. But to discourage willful default such borrowers should be asked to wait for a period of 3 years for refinance while other eligible beneficiaries can be given the benefits of the scheme for a full 5 year period.

Another difficulty experienced in the execution of IRDP in paucity of resources. Resources not only mean money which we have a plenty but the materials required for implementing the scheme. Especially borrowers financed for small-scale industry, cottage industry and handicrafts are facing the difficulty of obtaining the required raw materials. So raw material banks should be established in each and every Block headquarters gradually. As was feared earlier and now is being experienced, that without providing adequate supplies of inputs and raw marerials, diversion of funds on a large-scale with wide and

wasteful misuse has resulted in exerting unbearable inflationary pressure.

Again, for the success of IRD programme strengthening of District Rural Development Agencies are very much necessary. Instead of keeping an account of subsidy disbursement the Agency should effectively play the role of planning, Co-ordinating and executing the rural development activities within the district. Apart from making extensive surveys these Agencies should formulate specific plans suitable for the districts concerned and should be treated as such by the Government. In a nutshell they should be designed as the district planning authorities for rural development and should be equipped with sufficient technical and expert man-power to aid and advise them.

The banks should equally orient their staffing pattern and lending activities to discharge their responsibility of dispensing credit to the rural masses. While they have wrecklessly sunk thousands of crores in lending to big commercial and industrial houses they should rally to the cause of the rural poor by financing these rural households in liberal measures. Indeed, they should treat this as their own salvage programme.

Finally, as a precautionary measure the Government should review the role of each and every organisation involved in the programme and take suitable steps to improve their functioning so as to make IRDP an all proof mass benefit programme in the seventh five-year plan.

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# Instructional Radio

Shri A. P. Giri

**R**adio is one of the powerful mass media. It plays a vital role in the field of communication. At one time it can arrest the attention of thousands of people irrespective of its clientele of various educational attainments.

The plus points go in favour of this medium are:—

- (a) It is less expensive and even a common man can have this without much financial investment.
- (b) The battery operated radio sets can be taken from one place to another without much difficulty and hence it is portable easily.
- (c) It has easy access to any interior part of the country despite of natural barriers like mountains, hills, forests, etc.
- (d) One can listen to the radio without being detained for purpose.
- (e) Its licence fee is much less in comparison to others.

At its initial stage the radio was utilised for two things, viz., information and entertainment. Gradually it was felt that it can also provide education and hence the third activity was taken up by the broadcasters. In 1947 there were half a dozen Radio Stations feeding only 10 per cent people of the country and now there are 84 Broadcasting Stations covering 89.35 per cent of the population.

## Indian background

Bombay was the first State in India to have opened Broadcasting Station in July 23, 1927. Thus the credit goes to the Indian Broadcasting Company. This company was the joint effort of some businessmen of Bombay. Then the Calcutta Broadcasting Station was opened on the 26th August 1927 and subsequently the Madras Station was established.

It was the year 1930 when the Indian Broadcasting Company went into liquidation. The Industry and Labour Department of Government of India took up its management on the 1st March of 1930 and then it was known as Indian State Broadcasting Service. With a view to developing the broadcasting and making this service a profitable one, in 1935, Mr. Lionel Fielden of British Broadcasting Corporation was given responsibility of Controller of the Indian State Broadcasting Service. In 1936 the name of this organisation was changed and was called as the All India Radio. The Cuttack Station came into being on the 28th January 1948.

The Bombay Station started its School Broadcast Programmes in 1929 which were occasional in nature. The Madras Station took it up in April, 1930. But there was regular School Broadcasting in Calcutta Station since November, 1937. The duration of the programme was 30 minutes and that too twice a week. The authorities of the All India Radio gave more weightage on the Educational Broadcasting, since 1938.



## Orissa

After the formation of the All India Radio in the year 1936, the Cuttack Radio Station was established in 1948 and started doing School Broadcast Programmes since 24th October, 1960. These programmes cater to the needs of the children ranging from class VI to class X in the subjects like, English, Mother Tongue (Oriya), History, Geography, Civics, General Science and Sanskrit. The broadcast programmes go with the curriculum fixed for different grades and in different subjects with the objectives of supplementing and enriching the class teachings. The broadcast timing is from 12:30 to 12:50 P. M. every day for a duration of 20 minutes except on Sunday when it is held from 7.25 to 7.45 P. M. Subsequently Jeypore and Sambalpur Radio Stations were opened. At present they are relaying the School Broadcasting Programmes.

Since Radio is the aural medium, its main key lies with the technique of production and art of presentation of the programmes to its large clientele of different age-groups. Various sound effects add to the quality of the programmes and thus make them more interesting, lively and touchy. Formats like, talk, discussion, narration, question answer, featurisation and dramatisation, etc., are taken up in the educational programmes among which the dramatisation is regarded as the most powerful format.

Apart from this, the Cuttack Station broadcasts programme for the primary school children since 1975 which is known as "Primary School Programmes". This programme is broadcast for a duration of 20 minutes from 7:25 to 7:45 A. M. every day except Sunday. These are not curriculum based but ancilliary ones. Story, song, feature, drama are adopted as formats in presenting the programmes.

Programmes for the teacher and teacher educators are also broadcast from the Cuttack Station every Saturday between 8:30 and 8:45 A. M. for a duration of 15 minutes in order to keep the teachers abreast with the changes in the educational methodology and innovations for their professional development.

More than one agency are involved in the School Broadcast Programme in its three different stages. The agencies are A. I. R, authorities, authorities of the State Education Department, Secondary Education, and allied organisations and the Heads of educational institutions. Similarly three stages are Planning Production and Utilisation. The planning is done by the All India Radio in collaboration with the State Education authorities and educationists. The production depends solely on the AIR. But as regards utilisation of the programmes, the educational institutions of the State come to the picture. Thereby it may be regarded as a joint venture. Unless there is a close co-operation and collaboration between the sender and the receiver it will not serve the purpose for which it has been designed.

In this context let us analyse the system operates in British Broadcasting Corporation (B. B. C.).

## The British Broadcasting Corporation (B. B. C.)

Since 1922 education has been taken as a part of broadcasting in the United Kingdom when the British Broadcasting Company was formed. It was the year 1924 when the formal educational broadcasting was started for both schools and adults from British Broadcasting Company supported by prints. The British Broadcasting Company was redesignated as the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1927. The Central Council for School Broadcasting appeared in 1929 after evaluation of the effectiveness of school broadcasts. Since 1947 it became the School Broadcasting Council. As per the available Statistics about 90 per cent of the whole school population are making use of school radio in United Kingdom.

Radiovision was introduced in 1963 consisting of a radio programme designed to be recorded with the support of specially prepared film strips or slides and thus sound and vision both go together.

The main curriculum areas of School Radio are Science, History, Geography, Music, Movement and Drama, Modern Languages, English, Religious Education,



Careers and General Studies. The programme is of 15 or 20 minutes duration with the varied forms of presentation like drama, documentary features, interviews and discussions. Practically all radio programmes used in Secondary Schools are tape recorded by the schools for their utilisation at the time they need.

### Looking Ahead

There is enough reason on the part of anybody to be optimistic about the future of the School Broadcast Programmes

after going through the experiments conducted in the field so far in our State. Since thousands of money are being thrown to the air evolved in the production and presentation of broadcast programmes, it is high time for all of us to think and to find out ways and means for the adequate utilisation of the School Broadcast programmes for the cause of education in the State as well as in the country. In this connection let us recollect the proverb Better late than never.

D-6/3(F) Unit-IX  
Bhubaneswar

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## A NEW DIMENSION IN ORISSA'S MARCH TO PROSPERITY

Orissa, traditionally known for its poverty is now pulsating with a new sense of confidence and prosperity. Tea Plantation in Orissa has added a new perspective. With the steady increase in *per capita* domestic consumption of Tea and stagnation in production in Tea Gardens, the position of India as a major exporter of Tea was threatened. The Joint Sector Undertaking styled "ORISSA TEA PLANTATION LIMITED" was floated with the co-operation of IPICOL and TM & MC as partners. An area of 850 Hectares of land in Keonjhar district was allotted for Tea Plantation, the first of its kind in the State. Work commenced in October, 1983 in the stretch of land near TARAMKANTA village in BANSPAL Block of Keonjhar district. High quality clonal Tea cuttings were flown from Jorhat in Assam and nursery was started in November, 1983.

Orissa had the distinction of setting up two records, namely Orissa was the first State in India to take to Tea growing in recent times as a part of the programme of expansion in NON-TRADITIONAL areas, and that the ORISSA TEA PLANTATIONS LIMITED have set up the first example of Joint Sector Undertaking in Tea not only in India but perhaps in the whole world.

At the initial stages the Tea estate will provide employment to over 1,000 tribal families in Keonjhar district. With the potential of ancilliary units like basket weaving, Tea chest assembly etc. It would account for employment to about 2,500 tribal families. A distinct contribution of Tea Plantation will be to prevent soil erosion by providing an effective soil cover. Each hectare of plantation will have 18,000 Plants and will have a positive impact on bettering the ecological system.

Orissa's first venture in Tea production holds a bright prospect for the future. The first batch of hand-made Tea was tested by a recognised expert and has been adjudged as EXCELLENT QUALITY. Shri B. K. Dube, Chairman of TM & MC had the privilege of presenting a small quantity of Tea produced in this Garden to Shri J. B. Patnaik, Chief Minister on 12th September, 1984. This Joint Sector Undertaking by going in production in less than a year in an entirely new field, of Tea production in Orissa, has added yet another dimension to the around development of Orissa under the leadership of Chief Minister. This could rightly be characterised as an instance of pledge redeemed.



# Increasing damage to "Nature"

## A great threat to Indian Agriculture

Shri S. Samal

India is predominantly an agrarian country, where the majority of people are in close touch with the nature from the very dawn of civilization. From the snow clad Himalayas to the deserts of Rajasthan 'Sujalam suphalam—sasya shyamalam' (plenty of water, plenty of fruits, beautiful with dense green vegetation) goes the Vande Mataram's description of India. The rich forest cover, the diversity of wild life, the Great Himalays, the famous western ghats, the Sahara desert and the famous south-west monsoon not only tell a tale of the glory of nature but also represent the rich agro-natural heritage. The precious gift of this, the land, the water and the air are plenty in India. However, with the advancement of civilization, the social and cultural evolution of man witnessed a conflict between him and nature, the result led to a State of mind which separated man as the master of nature. Thus, started the human ugly "violence drama" on the great grand stage of Nature. The pathetic and tragic story of exploitation, denudation, erosion, pollution, depletion and extinction appeared one after the other. A stage has reached we are afraid to drink our contaminated water and to breathe our polluted air. The land, which was so divine and heavenly has become the ground of all our violent activities we have lost all our compass to nature, the unimpaired sad reflection of which has threatened our very primary occupation, i. e., agriculture vis-a-vis our existence.

### Short sighted approach to development factors behind the real threat.

Out of the total geographical area of the country of about 328 million hectares (1971), about 175 million hectares are continuously degrading due to serious water and wind erosion, shifting cultivation, waterlogging, salinization and occurrence of riverine land and other culturable waste lands. Only 143 million hectares are being cultivated at present and a part of this land is regularly decreasing due to construction of roads and buildings, factories and urbanization as a whole. Thus the present cropped area is a shrinking resource for agriculture.

The paper based civilization, firewood famine, shifting cultivation, furniture decoration concept and ignorance of the aesthetic aspects of life has resulted in the colossal loss of our forest resources which has resulted ultimately the losses of precious top soil, rain fall, medicinal plants and wild life, etc., which are vital for the success of agriculture.

The Himalay's, once the Abode of Gods with vast natural treasury, great rivers, which spring from the snowy expanse hold immense potential for a multiplicity of uses, like power generation, irrigation, navigation and its enchanting forests which play a crucial role in controlling soil erosion and consequent siltation of rivers, streams and irrigation canals in the plains faces the scars of the unwise exploitation of these



resources and this region is challenged with new dangers. The glaciers are on retreat and the snow line has receded.

Most of the tropical rain forests with its rich fauna and flora, virgin lands, unique biospheres, unfold biological wealth are being will-fully invaded and destroyed.

The village mongo tota, the bushy forests and all the wilderness habitats, once the abode of our village folk has completely dissipated and improvident mining and quarrying has disfigured the country side.

Novel pest control techniques with use of indiscriminate non-selective single pesticide has raised problems of pollution and contamination. Indeed many species of wild life, birds, fishes and beneficial insects have become the major target of victims.

The use of chemical fertilizer has almost paralysed the natural bio-fertilizer which has resulted soil acidity and alkalinity to an alarming rate and the process is in increasing trend.

Faulty land use, over grazing and lack of enough pasture land, has resulted to a barren and desolate picture of our land scape.

A serious threat to the future of agriculture in north-west India is the rising water table and the increasing content of salt in water.

To make matters still worst, the enormous load of silts getting deposited in the dams, reservoirs, irrigation canals and thus drastically reducing their storage capacity which indirectly hampering the hydroelectric potential, thus affecting the entire agro-ecosystem. The new agro-technology, which includes morphogenesis and plant regeneration, somatic hybridization, plant cell genetic engineering, super seed technology, food pills, eugenic varieties of plants has brought green revolution to a reality, in return the old genetic resources are in peril; the ethical aspects of life and nature are in jeopardy and above all the complex problem of long chained interacting phenomenon are ever persistent.

## The Interaction

The Desert is in march, the water table is rising, monsoon has changed from destiny maker to fortune breaker; Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Typhoons have become ever friends; the land scape depicting a glommy picture; soil becoming infertile; floods as well as increasing aridity and drought has become a common feature, even Rajasthan now suffers regularly from heavy floods. The pest status poised with new dimension becoming more virulent, minor pests becoming major ones, pestpredator-parasite relationship becoming weaker, unusual outbreaks, resurgence, developing resistance and moreover, a stage of no return of the crop. Specially, the pesticides have the greatest single threat. Infact the major ecosystems have taken a vigorous shake, the natural habitat altered, the behavioral patterns changed in animals, and animal, plant growth stimulated and suppressed, nutritional content of food altered, reproductive capacity changed, susceptibility of plants and animals to pests and diseases increased and in toto some regions have witnessed a serious natural evolution of species population.

Our precious wild lives are in peril, most of our vulnerable plant and animal species are endangered, fishery resources depleted, the every green forests and the green mats else where are becoming rarer and rarer.

The temperature of earth,  $CO_2$ ,  $Cocn.$  in the air, the  $NH_3$  in the atmosphere due to artificial rain making, the monex experiments have risen to the extent of no return.

Inspite of all these dents, from the present foodgrain production in the country of about 131 mts. (1978-79) for about 600 million people to a tune of 280 mts. for about 1020 million people at the turn of the century (2001 A. D.) can our planners and scientists be accounted for? Will there be enough food, shelter and clothing?? What will be the future of our Indian agriculture ???

## Suggestions

In the context cited above, it is evident that no nation or state or individual has the right to mortgage the future for the present and the development so obtained



is meaningless if the nature is hostile, so live and let live with a harmonical concept of animate and inanimate beings is well-  
comed.

(1) A nation wide net work of afforestation programme in war footing is the need of the hour, Social forestry, agro forestry and plantation programmes should be essential part of our National Programme, ensuring a strong National Conservation Policy.

(2) Land and water use based on major ecological considerations, preservation of our major ecological zones, forests, unique biotypes, grassy cover, old genetic resources, wild life including rare fauna and flora, flood control, under ground storage should be given top priority.

(3) From kitchen garden to farm yard, to plant protection directorates, the plant protection majors should be aimed at in restoring stability among the pest-predator and parasite relationship and protection of our environment as a whole from pesticide pollution.

(4) The industrial pollution, nuclear safeguards, urbanisation policy, surveillance programme, population factor should be aimed in restoring the stability of nature.

(5) Alternate and renewable sources of energy should be tapped and priority should be given in natural fertilization with emphasis on waste recycling and their use finally. Strict conservation attitude through laws should be enforced in the states and public awareness should be created through mass media, propaganda, extension and last, though not the least, a strong political will. It is worth mentioning that our beloved Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has seriously taken this issue and a separate secretariate for environment has already been established in several states including Orissa and it is hoped under the able guidance of our Hon. Chief Minister, Shri J. B. Pattanaik most of our agricultural problems threatened due to environmental concern will soon be looked in a new vision.

—X—

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### THE BRITISH GUILD OF TRAVEL WRITERS

A group of six members of the British Guild of Travel Writers, Mr. Freddie Feest, Mr. Michael Sheils, Ms. Margaret Cunningham, Ms. Dymdhna Byrne, Ms. Christine Bowier Osberne and Ms. Susan Marling, visited Orissa from September 13 to 16, 1984. The visit was sponsored by the India Chapter of the Pacific Area Travel Association.

During their stay in Orissa, the group visited Chilika, Konark, Puri and also saw the places of tourist interest in Bhubaneswar. They also witnessed a performance of Odissi dance in Soochana Bhawan and Naga dance near Puri. On the concluding day of their visit, September 16, the group called on the Chief Minister.

The travel writers were impressed by the steps taken by the State Government for building up the tourist infrastructure in the State. The incentives given to private entrepreneurs for building hotels which had been declared as an industry by the State Government, were particularly appreciated by them. They were of the view that Orissa had a unique blend of a rich cultural heritage as well as a wealth of other tourist attractions such as beaches and wild life. The general cleanliness, the lush greenery all around and the simple, cheerful and courteous people of the State had also left a lasting impression in their minds.



# Folk stories in Sarala Mahabharata

Dr. Bhagaban Panda

Sarala Dasa was the first historic man of letters in Oriya literature. He flourished in the reign of Gajapati Kapilendra Deva (1435—1466 A.D.), the great ruler and founder of the solar dynasty in Orissa. The poet Sarala Dasa composed 'Mahabharata', 'Vilanka Ramayana' and 'Chandipurana'—the three notable epics in Oriya language. The Mahabharata, out of these three, is a national epic from many stand-points. It is a veritable mine of information on places, people and the society of Orissa of the time. It is a treasure of knowledge for all those who want to know about social, political, economic and religious life of Oriyas from any one source.

Sarala Dasa, a great poet of unique genius was not versed in 'Japa' and 'Tapa' but all that he thought and wrote was possible due to the grace of Sarala, the mother goddess at Kanakapur close to his village. He was an ignorant Sudra being born a cultivator's family. He spent all his later life like a true saint under a banyan tree where the poet's Samadhi stands now as a place of sanctity held high in the esteem of the nation.

Keeping in mind the main theme of the great sanskrit epic, the saint-poet Sarala Dasa has knitted his Mahabharata with hundreds of well planned and well thought out new stories in a very appealing and realistic way. In those stories, he made direct as well as thinly veiled references to the contemporary history, historic persons

and events of Orissa. He was thus not only a great poet but the most modern in spirit of all the poets in old Oriya literature. He may be viewed as unique in the whole range of Indian literature from this stand-point.

Mahabharata of Sarala Dasa is an ocean of folk stories. There is not a single description of an event, a place, a person or a thing into which a story is not introduced. All the great heroes and minor characters of his Mahabharata are localised as if they were born and brought up in the rural Orissa and their stories have become a living part and parcel of the folk life and culture of Orissa. One may visualise the trend and philosophy of Oriya life and feel the impact on it of such folk stories retold in this monumental work. The poet was a great story teller who cleverly collected innumerable folk stories under the title of Upakhyaana, Charita, Katha, etc. and sewed them into the main stories which then formed the principal part of the Mahabharata. The most insignificant thing like a small river, a pond, a plant or an wooden or iron post have found a place in his stories which convey the history of the rural life of the time. Some folk stories important ones among those can be summed up here for proper evaluation of poet's creative.

The Pandavas and Kunti in Sarala Mahabharata are no doubt the inhabitants of Hastina but are portrayed as if they belonged to Orissa and the poet has



depicted Pandavas as acting and behaving as the brothers do in any Oriya family and Kunti resembles an old mother or mother-in-law of any Oriya house. Apparently very minor things have assumed importance in Sarala's creations. For instance the instrument which helps a thief to break upon a house is not a simple thing made of iron but a thing possessed of magical powers, because, forging it the black-smith has observed fasts and performed many rituals. In every village there is some such humble black-smith who prepares an instrument like this and hands it over to the thief. In order to confirm the veracity of this account Sarala Dasa goes to say that Krishna used to have such an instrument which was called 'Lakhana' and was given to him by Brahma to open the doors of the house of Radha. Fabrication of such stories portraying popular beliefs and customs of rural Orissa is a speciality with Sarala Dasa.

Goddess' Durga is presented in the Mythes as three eyed. But the puranic story underlying it has been twisted and given shape of a folks way by Sarala Dasa in his Mahabharata. It is related by Sarala Dasa that once while Gauri was playing with her friends Siva came there for alms. Gouri's friends teased siva on his cadaverous dress and appearance. While Siva was playing on his 'Damaru' a 'Kauri' got detached and flying off struck on the fore-head of Gauri and caused an eye to grow which in course of time became a permanent feature in her face.

Folk imagination accepts fantasy relishes sensation and relieves the mind of the boredom of day to day life. Sarala Dasas' 'Nayagunjara' is such a fantastic creation appearing to folk imagination. It is a creature each of whose nine bodily features is drawn from the physical features of one of the following serpent, elephant, horse, lion, bull, cock, peacock, tiger and man. The nine features represent nine sentiments and nine colours and so on. Similar is his conception of an insect with four legs and four hands giving out rays of pearls, with teeth made dimond and body of chrysoberyl, with fourteen eyes from which emerge sparks of Bubygems. And this insect, it is said, cuts a cat's eye

stone in a thousand years. Such an obvious imposible and inconsistent picture appears consistent and possible to the folk imagination.

The story of a mango-shellsown untimely in an arid land bringing up into a plant which soon became a nature mango tree so that the wishes of the Brahmin guest of Yudhisthira can be fulfilled is fantastic and highly didactic. This impossibility was made possible only through the observation of truth by the Pandavas, as each of them related story of this or her life. Sarala Mahabharata bounds with similar stories which illustrate the unique imaginative power of the poet.

Ananta Sudra was a poor man who lived upon selling of fuel. Once due to bad weather he could not go out into the forest. So to collect dry fuel he entered a nearby Jagannatha temple and held up his axe to cut the wooden image. The deity appeared and bade him to collect food for himself and his wife from the Ganapati deity. He went to Ganapati and collected his ration which fed him for three days. The weather became fine and the ration was stopped. Ananta Sudra then appeared before the deity and complained about the cancellation of the ration by Ganapati. Ganapati was ordered to continue giving the ration to Ananta Sudra who thus lived happily. Seeing this one of his friends who was an idle man wanted to cut deity the wooden image of the Jagannatha so that he could derive similar benefit. But since his intention was influenced by greed the deity did not appear. Instead a demon appeared and killed the idle man.

The story of the streblusasper (Sahada) tree which in best of very insignificant occupies a major role in Sarala's Mahabharata. Once Mahadeva was out on his bull. The bull on the way took a leaf from the Sahada tree and fixed it at its ear. When Mahadeva enquired about the reason of his doing so the bull said that one would get good food. Mahadeva tried to foil his hopes thereby and keeping that in mind wandered on the banks of the river Vaitarani. On the other hand Parvati felt hungry as she waited for Siva who did not come back, soon. As Parvati was starting to take her



food Mahadeva entered the house. Parvati did not think it proper to take the food she had served for herself and threw it all in the bull's feeding vessel, which served as a good meal for Bull.

This story of Sahada leaf has so much impact on the folk mind that even to-day people looking for a good meal in a feast fix a Sahada leaf at the ear. The whole Mahabharata centres round this. The story goes that the story of the Sahada tree has assumed a husband who loses three wives consequitively marries a Sahada tree before marrying the fourth wife. This is a tradition in rural Orissa. In Sarala Mahabharata Dhritarastra before marrying Gandhari married a Sahada tree. The sons born from the fourth wife are called 'Golakaputra'. So Duryodhan and his brothers were teased by Pandavas as 'Golakaputra'. Duryodhan out of fury made captive alongwith the king of Gandhara, all his sons, i.e., his grandfather as well as all his uncles and wanted to put them to death. The sons of Gandhara remaining in starvation decided to take revenge through one of them who would be living and sacrificed what little food was given to them. Sakuni in later eat out all the foods and after the death of his brothers, cleverly managed to become the minister of Duryodhana and from the Mahabharata it is obvious how Sakuni played the pivotal role in the story of the destruction of the Kauravas. As Dhritarastra had married the Sahada tree so the whole course of the story of Mahabharata was influenced by it.

Similarly the stories of Bharada, the marriage of the daughter of Hari Sahu with Yudhisthira, the story of Bihula, the Bhandesvar-Upakhyaana, the marriage of Suresvari Ganga, the story of Bhimaraja and Babana-bhuta, the account of Kumbhiradaitya Vadha, the story of Bharatiapaksi, etc. also depict different aspects of folk life and character.

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Different characters in Sarala Mahabharata have been drawn mainly from the rural Orissa. We have in it lonely agriculturists, the smith, the potter, the painter, the tradesman, the prostitute, Savara-Savaruni, Kandha-Kandhuni, the Cart-driver, the gardner, the boatman, the artisan, the astrologer, the astronomer, the physician, the court bard, the tantrika, Brahmana, the hermit, the beggar, the Kapalika, the thief and many other stange figures. Adding to these there are many stories with powerful effect on the supernatural characters like ghosts, spirits, Brahmin, ghost, chandi, chamunda and fantastic animals and birds in the Sarala Mahabharata. Such stories have made the characters national in significance who appear like sons and daughters of the soil and as a result the message of the poet has been easily communicated to the common folk of Orissa.

It is rightly observed that 'Sarala Dasa, the peasant genius, not only wrote a great book, but practically created a whole literature. The whole subsequent development of Oriya literature was possible just because this peasant left behind this grand composition in a language that was still contemptible in the eyes of the learned and the rulers. This Sudras successful advanture supplied inspiration and encouragement to all his successors'.

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# Orissa's call to Entrepreneurs to promote 1,000 sophisticated small industries

Shri Abhayananda Rath

The Directorate of Industries, Orissa has launched a special drive for promoting at least 1,000 modern and sophisticated small industries during 1984-85. As a part of this Campaign detailed exercises were carried out for 3 days from September 11-13 at Cuttack jointly by the senior officials of the Directorate, representatives of promotional agencies such as OSFC, IDCO, OSIC and the General Managers and functional Managers of the DICs and 1,054 projects were selected for implementation in different districts. Profiles for the projects have been prepared after thorough survey of each of the districts by experienced industrial and management consultants. The DICs have already commenced motivational programmes for tying up of the identified projects with interested entrepreneurs. This programme will continue till the end of October. During this period, DIC officials will interview the entrepreneurs, assess their aptitude and suitability, assign them specific projects and also guide them in selecting

suitable consultants for the preparation of Project Reports. Several consultancy firms are voluntarily joining this motivational programme to be available handy to the entrepreneurs.

A High Level team consisting of Director of Industries, Director, E.P. and M., and Managing Directors of OSFC, IDCO, IPICOL, OSIC, Leather Corporation and senior Bankers will visit all the DICs during November-December, 1984 as per the following programme and meet the entrepreneurs who have been tagged up for implementing sophisticated small industry projects. The concerned officials will give guidance and where necessary commitment for providing land, shed and the related infrastructure term loan, working capital, raw material and equity contribution for implementation of the projects. The entrepreneurs will also be guided on the spot in filling up of various forms for obtaining the above services and presenting their applications to the representatives of the concerned promotional agencies.



PROGRAMME

| District       | Number of projects selected | Period                              |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1)            | (2)                         | (3)                                 |
| 1. Ganjam      | 98                          | 1st and 2nd November 1984           |
| 2. Koraput     | 58                          | 3rd and 4th November 1984           |
| 3. Phulbani    | 36                          | 5th and 6th November 1984           |
| 4. Cuttack     | 109                         | 12th and 13th November 1984         |
| 5. Bhubaneswar | 144                         | 14th and 15th November 1984         |
| 6. Puri        | 43                          | 16th and 17th November 1984         |
| 7. Dhenkanal   | 70                          | 19th November 1984                  |
| 8. Sambalpur   | 135                         | 20th and 21st November 1984         |
| 9. Sundargarh  | 24                          | 22nd November 1984                  |
| 10. Rourkela   | 77                          | 23rd and 24th November 1984         |
| 11. Balasore   | 72                          | 27th and 28th November 1984         |
| 12. Mayurbhanj | 70                          | 29th and 30th November 1984         |
| 13. Keonjhar   | 59                          | 31st November and 1st December 1984 |
| 14. Kalahandi  | 30                          | 4th and 5th December 1984           |
| 15. Balangir   | 29                          | 6th and 7th December 1984           |
| Total          | 1,054                       |                                     |

The Collectors of the districts have been requested to extend their whole hearted support to this Campaign. It is expected that the Campaign will result in the establishment of 1,000 modern small scale industries with a total investment of Rs. 150 crores.

Interested entrepreneurs are requested to contact the concerned District Industries Centres to acquaint themselves with the list of available projects and select the ones of their choice for implementation.

Director of Industries,  
Orissa.



# Sports Corner

Shri Shiddhartha Misra

The name of K. S. Ranjitsinhji still dwells in the minds of cricket connoisseurs as being the pioneer of batting artistry. In his hey days Ranji was above compare. If the word 'genius' can with any propriety be used in application to cricket then this term surely applies to Ranji's batting. Such was the man, in whose memory and honour the Ranji Trophy, our National Cricket Championship, was instituted.

Recently, the Cricket Control Board of India celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Ranji Trophy. To mark the occasion, the Australian team was invited to play a series of one-day internationals. The team captained by Kim Hughes, included Allan Border, Graeme Wood, Kepler Wessels, Steve Smith, Greg Ritchie, Graham Yallop, Wayne Phillips, Murray Bennett, Tom Hogan, Carl Rackemann, Geoff Lawson, Rodney Hogg and John Maguire; Hogg played in only a single game and was forced to fly back due to health problems. The Australians fuming over their loss to India in the World Cup were all set to get revenge. The players selected to represent India against Australia and the tour of Pakistan underwent a week long physical conditioning camp in Delhi. Physical conditioning was done at the National Stadium while net practice was carried on the Nehru Stadium.

The series began on a high note on September 28 with the day-night match at Delhi's Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium for the Prime Minister's Benefit Fund. Australia

batting first, piled on the runs. Kim Hughes with a captain's 72 and Wessels with an exquisite 107 were the main contributors at Australia's 220—9 in 48 overs. At one stage Australia were coasting comfortably at 200—2 before some accurate bowling by Madan Lal and Kirti Azad initiated a slide — Australia losing 7 wickets for 20 runs to end up at 220—9. The Indian innings did not get off to a very encouraging start. Surinder Khanna who kept poorly during Australia's batting did little to enhance his position in the side with 13 runs. The other opener, Parkar, tried to hit his way out of trouble but failed to do so. A minor collapse followed before Gavaskar with 25 and Kapil with 39 did something to consolidate India's position. India were eventually bowled out for 172. Rackemann with 4 wickets for 40 runs was the most successful Australian bowler.

The second one-day, the first of the Charminar Challenge Series, ended abruptly due to rain. India batting first totalled 175 in 37 overs—a good score under the circumstances. Dilip Vengsarkar with a fine 77 studded with 3 sixes was the most successful batsman. The other batsmen failed to boost the total. Australia were 29—1 of 7.4 overs before rain terminated play.

The non-arrival of the Australian team's Kit bag caused considerable delay to the start of the third one-day at Jamshedpur. The Kit bag was recovered in due course,



but not before rain had taken over. India batted 5.1 overs to score 21 runs for the loss of 2 wickets.

The next one day at Ahmedabad was played on October 5. India got off to a flying start. Ravi Shastri and Roger Binny replaced Khanna and Parkar as the openers in this match. They performed admirably well putting up a century stand. India was ideally placed at 111—1 in 28.4 overs and should have accelerated the pace; but the later batsmen did not prove adequate to the task and the innings failed to get the desired momentum. The man to thwart India was Geoff Lawson. His 3 wickets certainly put the brakes on India. Lawson was declared "Man of the Match". Kirti Azad added some respectability to the Indian total by lashing Rackemann for 23 runs in the penultimate over. India finished with 206—6 off 46 overs. For Australia, every man played his part. Wessels scored 42, Wood 32, Hughes 29 and Yallop 32 but Allan Border with an unbeaten 62 played the stellar role. Australia finished with 210—3 in 43.5 overs to win by 7 wickets.

The fifth one-day saw India being truly outclassed by a much better side. India batting first, scored 235-5 in 43 overs, Ravi Shastri scored a fine century, Binny scored a delightful 37 and Gavaskar hit a fine 40 off only 47 balls. The Australian team were not bothered by the Indian total. Their batsmen batted magnificently. From the very first over they hit the Indian bowlers all over the place. All the major batsmen compiled runs at a breath-taking rate and Aust-

ralia romped home with 2.5 overs to spare. Steve Smith scored 56, Phillips 33, Yallop 42, Ritchie 59 and Wessels 35. Ravi Shastri was declared "Man of the Match." Wessels was declared "Man of the Series" for his consistent scores throughout the series.

The Australians played their last match against Bombay. Bombay lost rather tamely and none of its players impressed, save Lalchand Rajput with a fine 66 off 91 balls. The rest of the players including Shastri, Parker and Gavaskar were out rather tamely. Bombay's bowling attack was in tune with the dismal batting and Steve Smith and Allan Border virtually clinched the match for Australia. Smith scored a belligerent 81 off as many balls. When Smith retired, a victim of the heat, Australia were 140-1 off 26.2 overs. Border then took over before he was eventually out for 70 off 86 balls. Australia reached the target of 191 with 5 wickets and 7.2 overs to spare.

The following night, the Board hosted a dinner party at the Taj Hotel to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Ranji Trophy. A large number of cricketers of past and present attended the function. Alan Rae, President of the West Indies Cricket Board was one of the invitees. Among the other members there were Vijay Merchant, Vijay Hazare, Gul Mohammad, Hanumant Singh, B. S. Chandrasekhar, Bishen Bedi, Rajinder Goel, E. A. S. Prassana, Venkatraghvan, Gavaskar and a galaxy of other stars. It was indeed a night of nostalgic memories.

C-5, Vani Vihar,  
Bhubaneswar-4



# Agriculture Department Progress Report—August, 1984

## AGRICULTURE

### Weather and crop condition

There was moderate to heavy rainfall in all parts of the State. The districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Koraput had the rivers in spate due to heavy rains causing damage to the standing crops due to submergence.

The major agricultural operations in the field were transplanting of paddy. Harvest of jute was followed by transplanting of paddy. Sowing of Mung, Biri and Niger was in progress. Weeding and top dressing with chemical fertilisers was in progress.

The condition of the crop was satisfactory except the reported incidence of pest in some parts of the state in sporadic patches.

### Seed Distribution

There is no further distribution of seeds as the season for sowing of Kharif seeds is already over. Assessment of the requirement of rabi seeds have been made and the same was intimated to the State Seeds Corporation for supply in time.

### Fertiliser consumption

Complaints of short supply of various chemical fertilisers were reported from the districts. This problem is being solved through contact to the manufacturers and distributors of chemical fertilisers. The

consumptions of chemical fertiliser up to end of August'84 (from April'84 to August'84) was very encouraging as evidenced from the following comparative statement.

|                               | Consumption of fertilisers (April to August'83) | Consumption of fertilisers (April to August'84) |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| N                             | 21,756 MTs.                                     | 27,209 MTs.                                     |
| P                             | 10,232  | 12,111  |
| K                             | 5,055   | 6,566   |
| Total                         | 37,043  | 45,886  |
| Rate of consumption per Hect. | 7.9 Kgs.  | 9.4 Kgs.  |

### Plant Protection

The progress under various field programmes under plant protection upto end of August 1984 is given below —

(Fig. in lakh ha.)

| Target for 1984-85                  | Progressive Achievement upto August 1984 |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Seed Treatment                  | 6.65                                     |
| (b) Prophylactic control.           | 1.74                                     |
| (c) Intensive and epidemic control. | 1.84                                     |
| (c) Rodent control                  | 4.72                                     |
| (d) Wood control                    | 0.28                                     |
| Total                               | 15.23                                    |

} 3.47



### Agricultural Improvement

Popularisation of simple improved agricultural implements was being done through demonstration and subsidised sale of implements. Achievements upto end of August 1984 are as given below:—

|                                 | Target | Achievement |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| (a) Demonstration Nos. General. | 4,500  | 1,043       |

|                       |           |           |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Mobile                | Nos.      | 2,000     | 347       |
| b) Sale of implements | Worth lk. | Rs. 12.00 | 2.2 lakhs |
|                       | Nos.      | ..        | 6,881     |

### Coverage under Kharif Crops

A comparative statement of kharif coverage upto end of August, 1984 shows that the coverage during current kharif is better than last year.

(Figures in '000 (Hectares))

| Sl. No.        | Name of the Crop.   | Achievement up to August 1983 | Target Kharif 1984 | Achievement up to August 1984 |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1)            | (2)                 | (3)                           | (4)                | (5)                           |
| 1              | H. Y. Paddy         | ..                            | 1,256              | 1,270                         |
| 2              | Total Paddy         | ..                            | 3,605              | 3,811                         |
| 3              | Total Maize         | ..                            | 146                | 160                           |
| 4              | Total Jowar         | ..                            | 33                 | 34                            |
| 5              | Total Bajra         | ..                            | 11                 | 8                             |
| 6              | Ragi                | ..                            | 248                | 258                           |
| 7              | Small Millets       | ..                            | 195                | 140                           |
| 8              | Total Millets       | ..                            | 633                | 600                           |
| 9              | Total Cereals       | ..                            | 4,238              | 4,411                         |
| 10             | Mung                | ..                            | 113                | 110                           |
| 11             | Arhar               | ..                            | 120                | 132                           |
| 12             | Biri                | ..                            | 138                | 150                           |
| 13             | Other pulses        | ..                            | 39                 | 43                            |
| 14             | Total pulses        | ..                            | 410                | 435                           |
| 15             | Total Foodgrains    | ..                            | 4,648              | 4,846                         |
| 16             | Groundnut           | ..                            | 156                | 175                           |
| 17             | Til                 | ..                            | 970                | 110                           |
| 18             | Castor              | ..                            | 16                 | 16                            |
| 19             | Other Oilseeds      | ..                            | 27                 | 32                            |
| 20             | Total Oilseeds      | ..                            | 296                | 333                           |
| 21             | Jute                | ..                            | 41                 | 36                            |
| 22             | Mesta               | ..                            | 40                 | 40                            |
| 23             | Sunhemp             | ..                            | 8                  | 12                            |
| 24             | Cotton              | ..                            | 2                  | 2                             |
| 25             | Total Fibres        | ..                            | 91                 | 90                            |
| 26             | Total vegetables    | ..                            | 254                | 279                           |
| 27             | Spices & condiments | ..                            | 32                 | 54                            |
| 28             | Other crops         | ..                            | 48                 | 15                            |
| Total Coverage |                     | ..                            | 5,369              | 5,617                         |
|                |                     |                               | 6,048.17           |                               |



### Distribution of seed minikits

Distribution of seed minikits of early paddy varieties, pulses and oilseeds was taken up under normal programme as well as under Prime Minister's Massive programme. The progress up to end of August 1984 is as below :—

(Figures in Nos. of kits)

| Normal programme<br>(1)                     | Target<br>(2) | Achievement<br>(3) |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| Paddy ..                                    | 1,70,000      | 1,68,829           |
| Pulses ..                                   | 20,500        | 19,520             |
| Oilseeds ..                                 | 3,000         | 420                |
| <i>Prime Ministers' Massive Programme :</i> |               |                    |
| Pulses ..                                   | 31,400        | 19,567             |
| Oilseeds ..                                 | 26,062        | 18,713             |
| Total Minikits ..                           | 2,50,962      | 2,27,049           |

### Programme of Community Nursery of Paddy

The target of covering advanced paddy nursery in 3140 hectares have been fully achieved. Under the programme seeds of high yielding varieties are supplied freely to the participant farmers as an incentive to adopt the technology of raising advanced nursery of paddy.

### Compact Area Programme

Through intensive extension approach timely supply of agricultural inputs, such as, Technology, Irrigation, Improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, Implements and credit have been ensured to raise crops in compact patches. The achievements under the programme are as given below :—

(Figures in 000' hectares)

| Crop<br>(1) | Targetted area<br>(2) | Area covered<br>(3) |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Paddy .. | 435                   | 375.0               |
| 2. Maize .. | 14                    | 14.7                |
| 3. Pulse .. | ..                    | 42.9                |

| Crop<br>(1)             | Targetted area<br>(2) | Area covered<br>(3) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 4. Oilseeds ..          | ..                    | 35.2                |
| 5. Jute ..              | 7                     | 7.0                 |
| 6. Cotton ..            | 1                     | 0.1                 |
| 7. Paddy and Arhar      | 10                    | 0.9                 |
| 8. Groundnut and Arhar. | 6                     | 0.5                 |
| Total ..                | 611                   | 491.7               |

### Diversification of cropping pattern

Under New 20-Point Programme dry land farming practices, such as diversification of high land paddy to non-paddy crops and adoption of mixed cropping practices were taken up. Against a target of diversifying 36.0 thousand hectares achievement have been made in 89,100 hectares.

Against a target of 93,500 hectares an area of 89,700 hectares were covered under various mixed crops.

### SOIL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES TILL END OF AUGUST 1984

The following State Plan Soil Conservation Schemes and Central Sponsored Schemes are under implementation in the State in 1984-85.

#### STATE PLAN SCHEMES

#### Soil Conservation Headquarters and District Organisation.

This is a staff scheme, Most of the staff of the Directorate of Soil Conservation and District Organisation are borne under the scheme. This scheme effects planning, Execution, Supervision and Monitoring of the Soil Conservation Schemes. In the State there are 44 territorial Soil Conservation Subdivisions and 10 Soil Conservation Divisions. The staff borne under the scheme take up execution of Soil Conservation Works, planning of watershed, plantation of Economic Species like Cashew, Sisal and Coffee and various other Soil Conservation Programmes in the State. The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 72.36 lakhs against which sanction for



Rs. 71.20 lakhs has been received till end of the month. The staff borne under the Scheme are Class I,—3, Class II—11, Class III—833 and Class IV—51. The expenditure till end of August 1984 is Rs. 32.07 lakhs.

### **Soil survey organisation**

Soil and land use Survey is the Prime requisite for implementation of different Soil Conservation Schemes in the State. The Soil Survey Organisation in the Soil Conservation Directorate undertakes soil and land use survey in addition to pre and post irrigation projects for the existing irrigation and proposed irrigation projects, for the preparation of Watershed Plans in the State. At present the Soil Survey parties are engaged in normal Survey work.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 26.48 lakhs against which sanction for Rs. 26.44 lakhs has been received till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 11.69 lakhs.

### **Soil Conservation Training**

The aim of this scheme is to give training to Soil Conservation Sub-ordinate staff for implementation of Soil Conservation Schemes in the State. Soil Conservation Training Institute has been established at Koraput where the Surveyors and Junior Soil Conservation Assistants are given training on different aspects of Soil and Water Conservation. It has been programmed to give training to about 1,000 Jr. S. C. Assts. and Surveyors during the sixth five year plan period out of which during 1983-84, 120 such staff will be given training. Besides short training is imparted on various special subjects to the Soil Conservation Assistants, Surveyors and Draftsman under the Department.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 1.91 lakhs and sanction for Rs. 1.86 lakhs has been received till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 0.42 lakh.

### **Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre**

In the State there are 17 S. C. D. Centre established in different Agro Climatic Zones where various anti erosion measures are being demonstrated to the farmers.

Besides in these centres adoptive research programmes on Soil Conservation Measures are also being undertaken to follow the result for implementation of Soil Conservation Measures in Eroded Areas in extensive scale.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 2.07 lakhs against which sanction for Rs. 1.96 lakhs has been received till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August 1984 is Rs. 0.69 lakhs.

### **Water Management Programme**

Execution of Soil Conservation Works on area saturation basis in priority watersheds has since been recognised. The policy of the Centre as well as the State has been now to take up development work on watershed basis. This concept of watershed as an unit of Development work has been taken as policy decision.

Therefore, under the schemes priority watersheds, are being identified and Soil Conservation Works, are being taken up in these watersheds on area saturation basis.

The budget provisions for 1984-85 is Rs. 4.45 lakhs against which sanction for Rs. 4.45 lakhs has been received till end of the month, Till end of August 1984 the expenditure is Rs. 0.55 lakhs.

### **Pasture Development**

In Orissa there are about 5.34 lakhs hectares of permanent goacher land. These lands are in degraded condition. From the early plan period, 13 Pasture Development Centres have been established where exotic as well as indigeneous species of grass and legumes are tried and their cultivation is extended' the village goacher land. Besides from these centres seeds and seedlings materials are supplied to the interested cultivators for grass and legumes in their own lands. During the Sixth Plan period new pasture Development works have been envisaged to be developed nearer to the important townships like, Cuttack, Rourkela, Sambalpur and Berhampur etc. for supply of seeds and seedling materials for development of goacher lands and fodder cultivation in the private lands.



The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 1.21 lakhs against which Rs. 1.19 lakhs has been sanctioned till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 0.26 lakh.

#### **Shelterbelt wind break plantation**

Cyclone in the Coastal region plays havoc and losses of property, human lives and cattle are recurring problems in the State. Besides sand casting and sand drifting on the adjoining cultivated land is a problem. Under the scheme coastal belt plantation like raising of Shelterbelt and Wind Break are taken up to minimise the effect of cyclone and to control sand drifting to the agricultural lands. This has been started in Ganjam coast in the State. During Sixth Plan period, this programme will be continued.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 4.17 lakhs against which sanction for Rs. 4.15 lakhs has been received till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 0.64 lakhs.

#### **Utilisation of waste land by plantation of Cashewnut**

There are vast stretches of Government waste land in the State which is subjected to hazards of Soil Erosion. Cashew plantation has been taken up on such Government waste land for prevention of Soil Erosion and for earning income to the State Exchequer. During Sixth Plan period such plantation of Cashewnut on Government waste land will be continued.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 11.25 lakhs against which full amount has been sanctioned till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 3.03 lakhs.

#### **Utilisation of waste land by Sisal plantation**

Sisal is zerophytic plant and thrives well in hot region. The fibre of the plant has a high demand in the State as well as outside. Under the scheme, Plantation of Sisal is taken up in Government Waste land not only to prevent Soil Erosion but also to borne income to the State exchequer. During the 6th Plan period this scheme will be continued.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 4.18 lakhs against which Rs. 3.51 lakhs has been sanctioned till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 0.40 lakh.

#### **Utilisation of Wasteland by Coffee plantation.**

Coffee plantation has been taken up by the Soil Conservation Organisation in the area having higher altitude in Koraput, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Phulbani districts. Under the Scheme Coffee cultivation is taken up in Government Waste land. Coffee plantation not only prevents soil erosion of the podu ravage hills but also earns substantial income to the State exchequer. The Scheme is being continued during the 6th Plan period.

The Budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 1.80 lakhs against which full sanction has been received till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 0.58 lakh.

#### **Pilot Project of Cashew plantation in the coastal sand-dunes.**

Orissa has an extensive coastal belt having approximately a length of 100 Kms. and breadth of 1 Km. The sand dunes are also barren and support no annual cropping. It has been programmed to establish Cashew Plantation a Pilot Project in such coastal sand-dunes in the State. It is programmed to take up such Plantation over 400 hectares during 6th Plan period.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 1.15 lakhs against which Rs. 0.11 lakh has been sanctioned till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 0.12 lakh.

#### **Cashew plantation under small holders programme.**

For extension of cashew area in the State it has been programmed to take up Cashew plantation in large-scale in the private holding for which there is subsidy to a tune of Rs. 25 per cent of total expenditure per hectare. The balance will be borne by the cultivators as loan which will be given by the land development Banks and subsequently to be refinanced from the A. R. I. C. During the five year plan



period 1980-81 to 1984-85, 5,000 hectares of plantation will be taken up in cultivators land in districts, namely, Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam and Keonjhar.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 6.61 lakhs against which Rs. 6.29 lakhs have been sanctioned till end of the month. Expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

### **Stream Bank Erosion and Creek Control**

Stream Bank Erosion is a serious problem in the State. It is envisaged to take up the scheme for prevention of Stream Bank erosion and for creek control during the 6th Plan period.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 0.50 lakh against which full sanction has been received till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**

#### **Elite Coconut Farm**

The objective of the scheme is to produce quality coconut seeds by plantation of DXT Coconut plant for production seed-nuts through hybridization. For production of such seednuts a farm has been established at Biswanahakani in Cuttack district. This farm will continue to function during the 6th Plan period.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 1.14 lakh against which Rs. 1.07 lakhs has been sanctioned till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 0.27 lakh.

#### **Subsidised plantation of cashewnuts**

In Orissa Cashew comes up well both in coastal region as well as interior areas. To encourage the farmers to take up Cashew Plantation in their holdings and to give package of practices to the existing plantation subsidy is incentive as provided. Government of India provided 50 per cent of the cost of such plantation and on maintenance work both for Private and Government land. During the 6th Plan

period, this scheme will continue and it is proposed to cover 8,297 hectares with a sum of Rs. 27.96 lakhs.

#### **I. D. A. Assisted Cashew under Small Holders programme.**

##### **(Subsidy to Farmers)**

During the current financial year, there is a budget provision of Rs. 6.35 lakhs.

#### **Package programme for cashew plantation in Non-Forest areas.**

Under the scheme existing Cashew plantation projects are improved for undertaking side grafting work. Also demonstration plots are laid out in cultivators Plantations to demonstrate Package of practices so as to increase the yield of nuts. The progeny orchards, established in the State are given proper cultural practices to get Planting materials. The Budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 3.93 against which full sanction has been received till end of August, 1984. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 0.58 lakh.

#### **Prevention of shifting cultivation**

There is a token provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh for the current financial year.

#### **Plantation of Sabai, Assan, Mulberry, etc.**

This Scheme has been taken up this year as per the recommendation of the I. C. A. R. A budget provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been retained.

#### **SOIL CONSERVATION INTER-STATE R. V. P.**

#### **Soil Conservation in Hirakud Dam Catchment.**

This is an on-going scheme for the Inter-State River Valley Project, Hirakud. This will be continued during the 6th Five-Year Plan period. The Soil Conservation Measures are taken up in the catchment of the Hirakud Project. Priority Watersheds have been selected and comprehensive Soil Conservation Measure are being executed on area saturation basis for prevention of siltation of the Hirakud Reservoir.



The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 38.00 lakhs against which full sanction has been received till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 13.80 lakhs.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION, MACHKUND CATCHMENT

This is another Inter-State River Valley Project. Soil Conservation works are executed in priority watersheds for prevention of siltation of the reservoir. Machkund Catchment has mostly been saturated with conservation measures and the work will be now extended to the Sileru catchment.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 13.00 lakhs against which full sanction has been received till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 3.05 lakhs.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION IN RENGALI/ MANDIRA CATCHMENT

This is another on-going scheme and this is under operation for prevention of silt inflow to reservoir by execution of different soil conservation work in the catchment and in priority watersheds.

The budget provision for 1984-85 is Rs. 29.00 lakhs against which Rs. 26.15 lakhs has been sanctioned till end of the month. The expenditure till end of August, 1984 is Rs. 4.25 lakhs.

#### CENTRAL SECTOR PLAN SCHEME (P. P. MEASURE FOR CASHEW)

Under this scheme sanction for Rs. 7.20 lakhs has been received till end of the month against the Budget provision

of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for the current financial year.

#### FINANCIAL POSITION

Sector-wise detailed budgetary position for 1984-85 amount released, expenditure incurred and balance to be released are given in the statement Appendix I-A.

From the statement, it may be seen that the budget provision of Rs. 268.85 lakhs, Rs. 239.21 lakhs has been sanctioned till end of the month and expenditure incurred works out to Rs. 86.21 lakhs till the end of August, 1984.

#### PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT TILL END OF AUGUST 1984

During the current financial year in 1984-85 it is proposed to take up 2,023 hectares of various plantation, land development over 2,360 hectares, construction of Soil Conservation structure over 229 Nos. Stream Bank Erosion control over 64 hectares and sale grathing of Cashew over 500 hectares. Besides, these new works, the existing assets like Plantation over 31,326 hectares, Soil Conservation Structure of 1,772 Nos. have to be maintained during this current year under State, Centrally Sponsored and Central Plan Schemes.

Till the end of August, 1984, under above said schemes, Tree Plantation, Land Improvement Measure, Construction of Soil Conservation Structures and S. B. E. C. have been taken over 1,157 hectares, 352 hectares, 31 Nos. and 11 Kms. respectively. Besides, these new works, existing plantation over 21,326 hectares, Soil Conservation Structures over 493 Nos., S. B. E. C. over 89 Kms. have been maintained during the said period. Further an area over 154 hectares has been covered by Grass, Fodder and high yielding crops.



APPENDIX I-A

*Budget sanctioned amount and expenditure till end of August, 1984 (1984-85)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sector<br><br>(1)  | Budget<br>provision on<br>1984-85<br><br>(2) | Amount<br>sanctioned<br>till end of<br>August, 1984<br><br>(3) | Expenditure<br>till end of<br>August,<br>1984<br><br>(4) |
|--|--|--|--|
| <i>307—Soil and Water Conservation</i>   |  |  |  |
| State Plan Scheme ..   | 138.14                                       | 134.71   | 52.65  |
| State share for Centrally Sponsored Scheme ..                                      | 6.86   | 5.68   | 0.43   |
| Cashew Development Corporation ..  | 5.00   | ...  | Nil  |
| Total—State Plan ..  | 150.00                                       | 140.39   | 53.08  |
| Central share for Centrally Sponsored Scheme ..                                    | 6.85   | 5.67   | 0.42   |
| Central Plan R. V. P. Scheme—Central Sector Plan<br>(P. P. Measures for Cashew) .. | 80.00  | 77.15  | 21.11  |
| Special Central Assistance (I. T. D. A.) ..  | 9.00   | 7.20   | ..   |
| ..   | 10.00  | 2.30   | 1.15   |
| <i>300—Soil and Water Conservation</i>   |  |  |  |
| Soil Survey C. A. D. ..  | 13.00  | 6.50   | 10.45  |
| Grand Total ..   | 268.85                                       | 239.21   | 86.21  |
| 36 per cent of the sanctioned amount   |  |  |  |



## COLLECTORS ASKED TO GEAR UP ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMME

Shri J. B. Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa inaugurating the three-day Conference of the Collectors and Revenue Divisional Commissioners held on the October 14th, 15th and 16th 1984 at Bhubaneswar called upon the Collectors to make all-out efforts for successful implementation of anti-poverty programme. The first two days were devoted to detailed discussion on anti-poverty programme and law and order situation of the State. The discussions continued with the main thrust on the review of performance under the 20-Point programme, procurement, relief operations, rabi programme, setting up of Pali-Vastra units, selfemployment of educated unemployed youth. During discussions the Collectors were impressed upon to make all out efforts to achieve the targets set for the beneficiary oriented programmes under implementation in the State. The Chief Minister emphasised that implementation of anti-poverty programmes are of special importance to the State and no back-log whatsoever in achievement of the targets would be allowed. The Collectors assured that they would make all-out efforts to achieve the targets. It was decided during the discussions that immediate steps would be taken to strengthen the Block administration to enable it to cope with the increased workload that has been thrown upon it with the taking up anti-poverty programmes and implementation of 20-Point programmes. While reviewing the 20-Point programme, it was noted that the State's performance has been very good during the years 1982-83 as well as 1983-84 and as such all out efforts have to be made to see that the performance on all the points under 20-Point programme improves during the current year. In particular the achievement of targets given to all the districts for the 20-Point programme in regard to family welfare, energisation of tube-well, drinking water-supply were reviewed and the Collectors were asked to take all possible steps to achieve the targets in regard to these programmes besides ensuring that the performance on all other points also improves. Decisions were taken to remove all the difficulties problems pointed out by the Collectors in implementing the programmes and the concerned Departments were asked to see that all help by way of filling up of all vacancies wherever lying unfilled and by further delegation of necessary powers to the district officers wherever require for effective implementation of the 20-Point Programmes anti-poverty programmes is given.

The functioning of the public distribution system and procurement of foodgrains was reviewed thoroughly. The Collectors indicated that the position with regard to availability of foodgrains and other essential commodities is satisfactory and the public distribution system is working smoothly. The Collectors were required to ensure that the P. D. S. continues to function effectively and the demand of the people for foodgrains and other essential commodities are fully met.

The programme for the coming rabi crop was reviewed with particular thrust on ensuring the supply of various agricultural inputs and taking up of special rabi programmes in parts of the State where the kharif crop has been damaged due to floods and drought.

Steps taken for providing relief to the areas affected by floods and drought were reviewed and decisions taken to see that adequate relief measures are taken in hand in the affected areas.

The achievement of targets for self-employment for educated unemployed youth for the year 1983-84 was reviewed districtwise and the steps to be taken to ensure that the State target for the current year is fully achieved were discussed and necessary decisions taken. The setting up of 100 Poly-Vastra units in the State was also reviewed. It was found that 64 units have since been set up. Steps necessary to be taken to set up the balance 36 units were discussed and the concerned Collectors were asked to see that these units are set up immediately and start functioning without any further delay.

In his concluding remarks, the Chief Minister once again laid emphasis on the importance of achievement of targets under the anti-poverty programme and 20-Point programme and upon the implementation of the special programme which has been drawn up for providing community assets of the value of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 for each village in the



State and the programme of providing additional irrigation facilities of 500 to 1000 acres for each Block. The Chief Minister complimented the Collectors on rising to the occasion and meeting the challenges which have arisen during the course of implementation of the various developmental programmes taken up in the State and also in dealing with the law and order situation and providing necessary relief to the people affected by floods and drought during the year. He mentioned that the Collectors have a very important role to play in implementing the Government programmes and while appreciating that their duties have become arduous expressed the confidence that he had no doubt that they will put in necessary hard work required of them in the months to come and keep up the good performance they have put in so far.

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(From Page 7)

and techniques are necessary, such as, Achievement test, Attitude test, personality test, value apperception test, behaviour observation, interview, etc. But all these tests should be conducted with care and caution.

If time to time tests are made then teachers can know the strength and weakness of teaching—learning procedure applied in the field.

The whole task is a challenge for the teachers, a change in bringing reform in society.

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(\*Presented in Inter-State Seminar held in Madras on the 10th October 1984).

Psychology Expert  
SCERT, Bhubaneswar

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### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF BLOOD DONATION DAY

Shri B. N. Pande, Governor of Orissa has issued the following message on the occasion of All-India voluntary Blood Donation Day.

"The All-India Voluntary Blood Donation Day is being observed all over the country on October 1.

"The need for voluntary donation of blood to save the lives of the sick and the wounded cannot be over-emphasised. Blood Donations is a community responsibility and every citizen should accept his or her role in this great task. The object of observing the Day and organising campaigns is to educate and initiate more and more people to this humanitarian service. Though the progress of blood collection in our State has been progressively satisfactory, we cannot rest on our bars. Every effort should be made to generate a sense of awarness to this effect among the people.

"It is unfortunate that we are still dependant to a large extent on collection of blood from professional donors. The practice is both unhealthy and unethical. The only way to eschew this is to step up voluntary donation of blood by healthy citizens.

"I appeal to all sections of people, particularly young men and young women, to come forward in larger number and participate in this noble venture".



ଶିଶୁ ବୋହୂଟି ସେ ଲୁଗାବତୀ



Waiting for bride groom





*The trailing clouds of glory .....*



..... ❀ .....

ସରମ ସପନ  
କେତେ  
ଧୂଳିରୁଧରଣୀ  
ଝୁ ସଥେ

