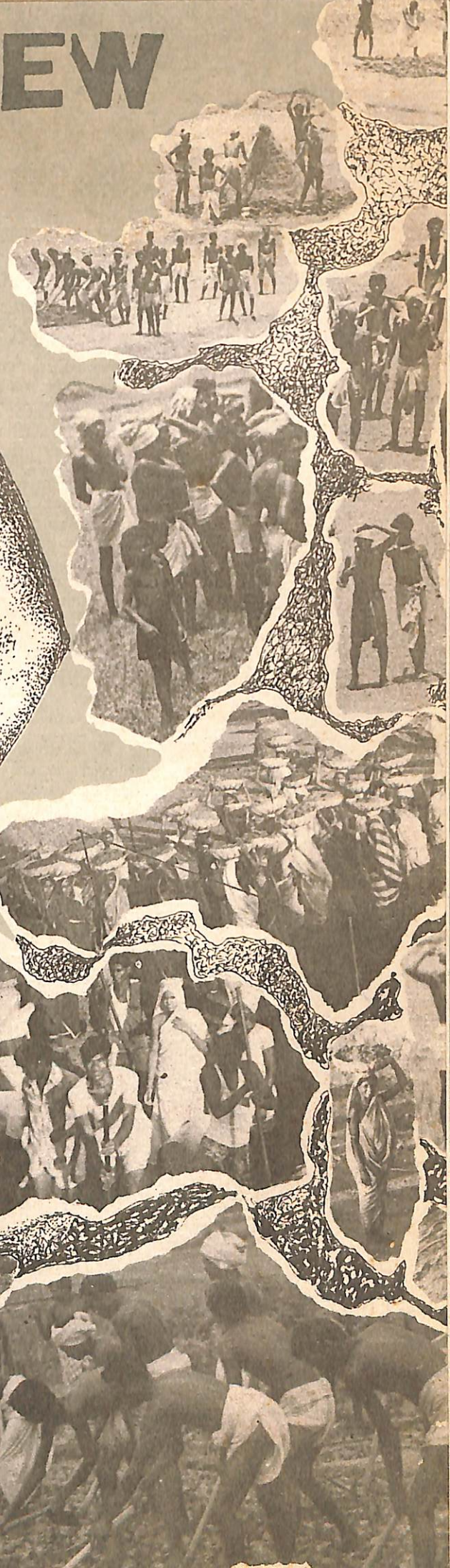
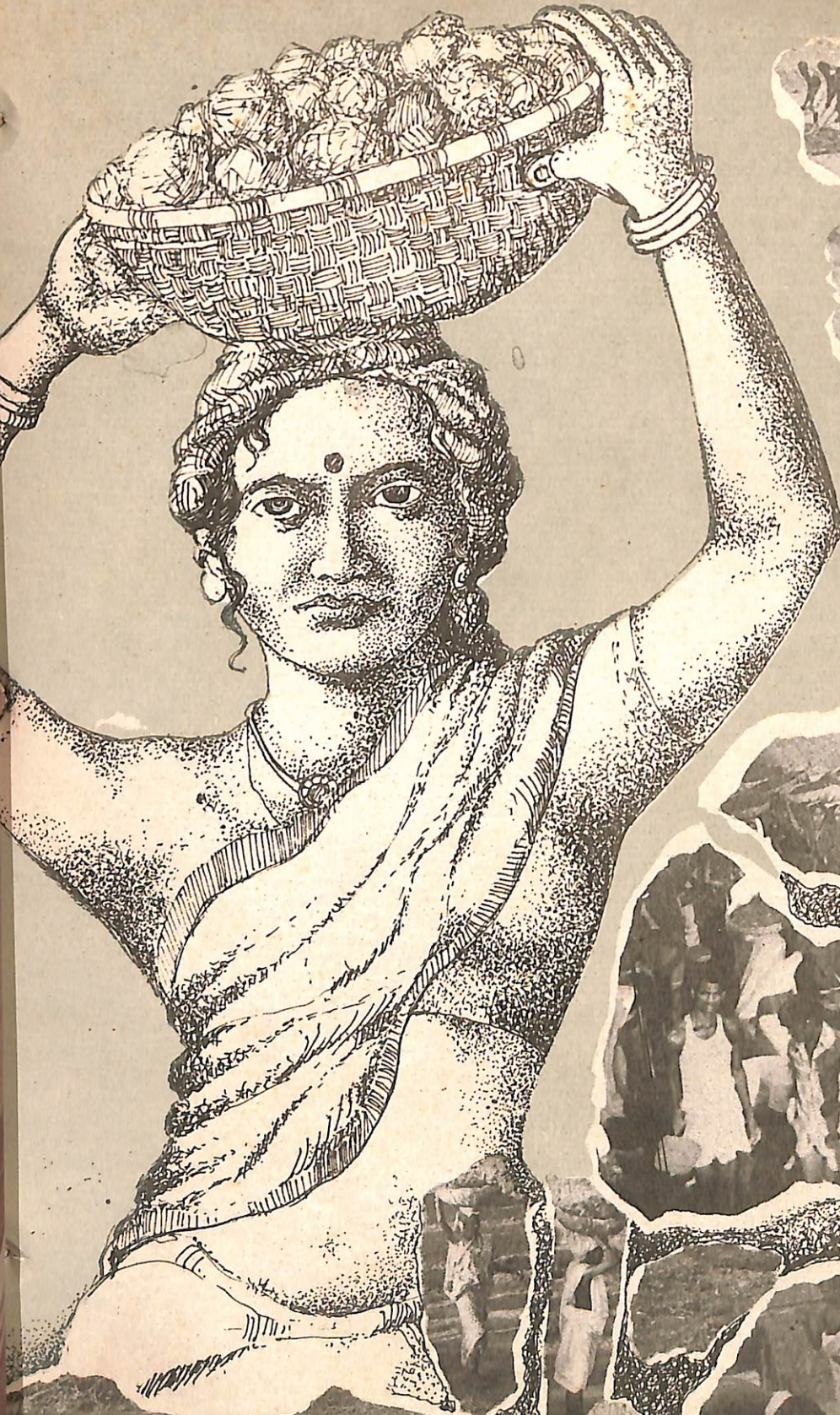


ORISSA REVIEW



1944-45



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"It is well recognised that an average industrial worker in the organised sector today is better educated, better trained, better equipped, better paid and is acutely conscious of his social, economic and political rights emanating from the constitution and a plethora of Labour Laws. The work force in the organised sector is small but compact and easily identifiable and given the right orientation and opportunity could play a very useful role in the gigantic task of nation building. In the larger national interest, it should be possible to secure a total identification of every individual worker with the goals of enterprise by creating just and humane conditions of work on the one hand and by adopting a just, fair and human approach to solution of human problems in the industry on the other.

"The work force in unorganised sector, however, are not so happily and fortunately placed as their counter-parts in the organised sector. Numerically large and scattered in the country-side, they suffer from unemployment, under-employment and excessive seasonality of employment, low wages, inadequate facilities at the work-place and limited opportunity for human resources development of self and family members at the living place. There are numerous sub-sectors of activity or employment within the broad category of unorganised sector and in the absence of any national demographic or socio-economic survey, no precise estimates are available about these sub-categories. Majority of them have been traditionally wedded to occupations like agriculture, bidi rolling, flaying and tanning, collection of minor forest produce, etc., while a sizeable work force who are landless and assetless, who because of their birth in a particular caste or community have been victims of social discrimination and economic exploitation. They are often forced to migrate from one place to another in search of alternative job opportunities. Wide disparity in development of regions leading to differences in capacity of the employers to employ and pay wages at uniform rates and limitations of the poverty alleviation programmes to create the desired impact on the income, livelihood and quality of life of the rural poor are some of the economic compulsions which cause such migration. The socio-economic conditions of a large work-force in the unorganised sector who migrate from rural to urban and semi-urban areas does not, however register any significant improvement on account of limited job opportunity, lack of stability in employment, existence of the contract and casual system of employment backed by a chain of malfunctioning and disfunctional middlemen with an aggressive self-interest orientation. It is indeed an irony that despite successive plans and programmes since independence and despite massive resources being pumped into development of the rural sector, the fruits and benefits of development have not percolated to the poor, weak and the under-privileged to the extent expected.

"It is time, therefore, that the centre of emphasis is shifted from the organised to the unorganised sector and that a concerted drive is launched on rational and scientific lines for identification of the numerous groups and sub-groups of the unorganised rural poor, their problems and peculiarities of employment, income and life style on the one hand and such strategy is adopted as would result in distribution of the fruits and benefits of our plans and programmes in an adequate and equitable measure for this category on the other. On this historic day I call upon the planners, economists, social scientists, administrators and trade unionists to ponder over the problem of disparity in employment opportunity, wages, income and life style in the organised vis-a-vis the unorganised sectors and to evolve a correct strategy and methodology by which it should be possible to achieve a progressive measure of organisation of the unorganised through education, conscientisation, awareness building and mobilisation".

ORIGIN OF MAY DAY

Shri P. K. Mohanty

xx

May 1 is the day of International Labour Solidarity, an occasion to the working class all over the world for introspection and take stock of their achievements and their tasks ahead. May Day is also a day of rededication of their combined strength for a world of peace and progress free from the threats of war and exploitation of any kind—economic, social or political. It is also a day for the working class to pay their humble tributes to those Pioneers of the labour movement who underwent untold hardships and sacrifices and the only way to pay tributes befitting their sacrifices, is to continue the struggle for a balanced economic growth with social justice. On that day many of them commemorate those who have suffered because of their trade union or Political opinions and activities, who were dismissed, outlawed, expelled and beaten, imprisoned and tortured or even murdered.

May 1, widely known as May Day or Labour Day is of American origin. However it has come to be celebrated less widely in the country of its origin than in the rest of the world. In Soviet Union, May Day, featuring the celebration of socialism is second only to the anniversary of October revolution. In several countries of Western Europe, Workers are given the day off parade through the streets to demonstrate the working class solidarity. The observance of May Day in various parts of the world, has, however, become an event quite different from that which inspired its first observance nearly a century ago.

The original objective of May Day, was to arise supports for an eight-hour work day. The very first May Day demonstration was organised by the Federation of Organised Trades and Labour Unions of

United States and Canada, a fore runner of the American Federation of Labour. A resolution passed on October 7, 1884 said "Resolved that by the Federation of Organised Trades and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labour from May 1, 1886 and that we recommend to labour organisations throughout their jurisdiction that they so direct their laws as to confirm to this resolution by the time named". The Federation or Organised Trades and Labour Unions had a membership of 50,000 when it adopted the resolution of 1884. A rival organisation, the Knights of Labour, had 20,000 members. The two organisations joined preparing for a general strike in cities across the nation held on May 1, 1886. During that period both the organisations grew, rapidly in strength.

On May 1, 1886—the first May Day—nearly 35,000 American Workers went on strikes affecting more than 11,000 business establishments with the result that more than 50,000 workers were given an 8 hour day and another 1,50,000 received it without striking. Chicago happened to be the centre of the May Day agitation, although workers in New York, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Detroit and other cities also participated. The Chicago strike was, however marked for violence and loss of human lives. A group of anarchists, styled as Chicago anarchists, were even ready to take advantage of every opportunity to preach their own doctrines of revolution and incite violence. The Chicago strike by employees of Mc. Cormack Harvester Plant precipitated an attack by police on the striking workers in which six persons were killed.

As the employers resorted to counter attack during the second half of 1886, there arose a realignment of forces in the labour movement. The Knights of Labour less militant in its support to the May Day strike, lost its influence and membership. The Federation of Organised Trades and Labour Union got dissolved and American Federation of Labour, headed by Samuel

Gompers, was organised. The new organisation shield away from general strikes through its dedication to shorter work day was strong as ever. Samuel Gompers declared in 1887, 'So long as there is one man who seeks employment and can not find it, the hours of labour are too long'.

The American Federation of Labour lost no time in preparing for another May day demonstration. At its 1888 convention at St. Louis, it decided to strike for the 8 hour day on May 1, 1889. Instead of giving a call for general strike, the federation chose one of its constituent unions, the carpenters to carry on the fight for the entire movement.

May Day came to be identified with international socialism during the late 1880s. In "Das Capital", Karl Marx had noted the American eight-hour movement 'ran with express speed from the atlantic to the pacific, from New England to California' following the abolition of slavery. After Marx's death the second international was organised in Paris.

The European Socialists, unlike the American Federation of Labour retained the general strike in their observance of May Day. On May 1, 1890, socialists in Germany, France and other countries demonstrated for the 8 hour day. In the hands of the socialists, May Day ceased to be simply a rallying point for the eight-hour day, and acquired a broader revolutionary significance. So the agitation for the 8 hour day were added appeals for international peace, socialism and working class solidarity. The American Trade Union movement rejected that course, and eventually rejected the May Day tradition. Another holiday, 1st Monday of September, every year, was adopted in its place as American Labour Day.

Trade Union movement in our country today is at the cross roads because of the rapid changes that have taken place in the socio economic scene thus bringing in its wake, new challenges and responsibilities. The rapid transformation of the geo political scene in recent years has injected a new dimension to the working class strategy. Responsibility of the working class in forming a United front to defeat the machinations of reactionary forces at work and to

take the country in its relentless march towards progress is indeed immense. While all of us can feel the proud of the solid gains achieved by the trade union movement so far the time has come when they should closely guard the movement with much sincerity. In the changed Political climate, trade unions, however powerful they might be, can not afford to ignore the Public opinion. On the other hand, they should not only be alert and sensitive to the Public opinion, but also serve as a Positive vehicle for moulding Public opinion in the correct direction. The success and achievement of May Day celebration should provide encouragement and inspiration in achieving their tasks.

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CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL MARITIME DAY AT PARADIP PORT

Twenty Second National Maritime Day was celebrated at Paradip Port on 5th April 1985 with series of colourful Programms arranged on the occasion. Shri Gian Chand, Chief Secretary to Government of Orissa was honoured guest of the celebration. He hoisted National Maritime Day Flag at Reclamation berth. This was followed by swimming and boat rowing competitions. Fruit packets were distributed to indoor patients of Port Trust & State Government Hospitals.

During afternoon hours Mr. Chand inaugurated the Art and Craft exhibition at Employees Recreation Club amidst of chanting veda. Earlier he gave away prizes to successful competitors in a brief ceremony in the premises of Recreation Centre. Thirty-four exhibits from different age-groups were awarded prizes out of one hundred eighty-nine entries for Art & Craft exhibition.

Inter-State Migrant Workmen (DADAN LABOUR)

Shri Debananda Pradhan

xx

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen popularly known in Orissa as 'Dadan Labour' is an exploitative system prevalent in Orissa since long. The English meaning of 'Dadan' is advance. The Labour taken to work on payment of an advance by the middle men i.e. Agents/Sardars, Khatadars is called Dadan Labour. Dadan Labour is recruited from various parts of Orissa through Contractors or agents called Sardars/Khatadars for work outside the State in large Construction Projects. These labourers form a good No. of people. Majority of Dadan labourers hail from Banpur, Balugaon, Nayagarh and Khurda of Puri district and Balipadar of Ganjam district. Dadan Labourers also hail from Udla, Baripada of Mayurbhanj district and Bhadrak of Balasore district and comparatively in less Nos. come from other districts i.e., Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi. These labourers go for work to a far off places outside the State i.e., Jamu & Kashmir, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, U.P., M.P., Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Punjab, Maharashtra Gujarat and to abroad i.e., Nepal and Arab countries. These labourers are brought to the work-site on the false promise that they will be given higher wages, facilities for accommodation and many other facilities. But actually the Khatadars/Sardars take him to a far-off place on payment of railway fare only. Once the worker comes under the clutches of the Contractor he is subjected to various malpractices. He has to work hard without giving the minimum necessity of life. No working hours are fixed for these workmen, and they have to work on all the days in a week under extremely bad working conditions. The provisions of various

labour laws are not being observed in their case. For want of food and medical care some of them even died at the work site. They are also not allowed to keep touch with their native place.

The miseries and sufferings of these labourers came to the knowledge of Government of Orissa. After realising their conditions the Government of Orissa thought of bringing out an enactment for the welfare of Dadan Labour. So the Dadan Labour (Control & Regulation) Act, 1975, was enacted by the Orissa Government for protection of the Dadan Labour against the harassment, oppression and exploitation by the so called Khatadars and Sardars. After coming into force of this Act, the bad practices prevalent in this system was to some extent stopped. Inspectors were appointed by the Government to detect the harassment, malpractices, etc. by Contractors/Agents/Khatadars/Sardars and where necessary they file prosecutions cases against the defaulting Contractors and Agents, Khatadars/Sardars. Since it was a State legislation the provisions of the Act, were only applicable within the State of Orissa and not the outside. So difficulties were experienced to check the exploitation of Dadan Labour outside the State.

The Twenty-Eight Session of the Labour Minister's Conference, New Delhi, October 26, 1976, recommended the setting up of a Small Compact Committee to go into the whole question and to suggest reasons for eliminating the abuses prevalent in this system. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen are generally illiterate and unorganised and have normally to work under extremely adverse conditions and in view of these hardships, some administrative and legislative arrangements both in the State from where they are recruited and also in the State where they are engaged for work are necessary to secure effective protection against their exploitation. The Compact Committee which was constituted in February 1977, therefore, recommended the enactment of a separate Central Legislation to regulate the employment of Inter-State Migrant Workmen. The Inter-State

Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, was passed in the Parliament and this Central Act, came into force with effect from 2nd October, 1980. After coming into force of this Act, the Orissa Dadan Labour (C. & R.) Act, 1975 and Rules which are in force so long were repealed.

Among other things, this Central Act provides for:—

- (i) Appointment of Inspectors by the appropriate Government to see that the provisions are being complied with;
- (ii) Registration of establishments with the Registering Offices proposing to employ I. S. M. W.;
- (iii) Obtaining licence by the Contractor who proposes to recruit or employ Inter-State Migrant Workman from the specified authority both of the State to which the workman belongs (Home State) and the State in which he is proposed to be employed (Host State);
- (iv) Giving particulars regarding the workman by the Contractors;
- (v) Guidelines regarding the wage payable to the Inter-State Migrant Workmen;
- (vi) Amenities to be provided to the workmen would include provisions of suitable accommodation, adequate medical facilities, protective clothing suit in varying climatic conditions, suitable condition of work;
- (vii) Raising an industrial disputes arising out of his employment either in the Host State or in Home State after his return to that State after the completion of the contract of employment; and
- (viii) Deterrent punishments for contravention of the provisions of the legislations.

As per the provisions of the Act the State Government have declared some officers of the Labour Directorate to be Inspectors under the Act. Their function is to ensure proper and effective implementation of the Act. Any complaint filed by

the Dadan Labour is now being enquired into by them properly and where necessary prosecution cases are launched against the Contractors, Agents, Khatadars and Sardars for contravention of any provisions of the Act. Due to proper and effective implementation of the Act the abuses i. e., harassment, oppression and exploitation of Dadan Labour by the Contractor have been reduced to a greater extent.

Office of the Labour Commissioner,
Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

ORISSA TO ATTRACT TOURIST

Mr. Gangadhar Mohapatra, Minister of Tourism, Culture & Law, Orissa recently met Mr. Ashok Gehlot, Union Minister of Tourism at New Delhi and apprised him that the flow of International and Domestic tourists to Orissa which was just a trickle a few years back has now taken a mighty step.

Mr. Mohapatra said that there should be a co-ordinated approach between the Centre and the State of Orissa to develop tourism on wider basis, because the State of Orissa has sprawling sea beaches, enchanting wildlife and magnificent monuments. Mr. Mohapatra made a special mention of a construction of a beach resort by the Government of Orissa. He also said, the direct flight between Bhubaneswar and Delhi may be made everyday as there is a lot of traffic. It is understood from the Department of Tourism, Government of India that they have plan to develop Chilka lake in Orissa. In this connection Mr. Mohapatra has requested Union Minister, Tourism to consider setting up of a branch of Indian Institute of Skiing of Central Department of Tourism, Government of India, at Chilka which will attract International tourists to Chilka in search of Water Sports, Pleasure and Sight seeing.

RATIONALE OF LABOUR PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

Shri Narayan Prasad Mohanty

xx

The clamour for democracy and democratic ideals has gone so deep that it has become necessary to practise it in the sphere of industrial management. Much about "Industrial Democracy" is heard now-a-days from every quarters which means that the workers of a unit of organisation should participate in the management and be free to take part in economic and administrative decisions of the enterprise. Industrial democracy is essentially a pre-requisite for establishment of a Socialist society and an essential condition for the success of a planned economy. It is seen that changing the role of labour in industry is one of the prime objective of Socialism and a condition for the successful implementation of a plan. If Labour participates in the management of an enterprise, it is not merely a lubricant of peaceful industrial relations, but also a means by which every unit or enterprise is developed into a truly Co-operative undertaking. If all the units are managed in such a manner through elected representatives, bigger combinations at different levels either horizontally or vertically, can be organised which will provide a Socialist frame work for successfully implementing the main targets of the plan at all levels of organisation.

II

The application of the idea of workers participation in practice, by involving worker in a productive process whole efficient functioning will be directly linked up with the more efficient satisfaction of his emotional and social needs, immediately attaches a "meaning" and "purpose" to his role. As M. Delsinne points out—"the

worker needs to know for whom and for what he is working, to see his own task in relation to the common worker and note to be treated as a mere technical factor in production". This revival of "meaningfulness" or purposefulness of the workers role goes a long way to satisfy the most acutely felt need of the worker for a recognition of his relative status vis-a-vis the executive in the concern.

Another reason of workers participation in management arises from the realisation that in the whole productive process, the judgement, intelligence and resourcefulness of the worker are crucial, and they qualify a worker to play his role successfully and effectively, it is true that machine plays a dominant role in moulding and controlling the workers. But it is equally true that the machine also depends on him; if does not operate the machine no matter how clever it remains idle. Thus if the worker is reduced to a cog in the system of production; it is a cog with certain peculiarities of its own not shared with other elements in the productive process.

Workers participation in management underlies human approach to industrial relations, as the two agents of production the worker and management are human agents. The productive efficiency of the industry will depend to a great extent on the minimization of industrial conflict which inevitably results in the context of worker management relationship. This fact suggests that fuller knowledge could extend the area of understanding between management and worker and provide ways all means of getting people in industry to like together and work together with greater efficiency and satisfaction.

The third factor that workers participation in management may be seen in the development of a "single" "loyalty" among the workers, accompanied by increased understanding on the part of employers or investors or share-holders about the proper role of workers. It is truly said that "Loyalty" is a sign of involvement a person feels in his organisation of the degree to which he is part of it. He becomes

involved in something when he has some kind of investment in it. The more the investment, the more the "Loyalty".

III

Practically in all countries some type of labour participation in management is practised to-day. The degree of participation differs from country to country and system to system. In the United Kingdom and Sweden, labour participation is practised through joint advisory bodies, which are set up in different enterprises by agreement between labour and management obviously without any legal compulsion. In some countries like France and Belgium the machinery for labour participation is constitutionally set up and worker's representatives are on the boards of management as well. In the U. S. S. R. and Yugoslavia and other Socialist Countries, the degree of labour participation is significant because their undertakings are supposed to be run by the employees themselves through elected councils and Workers Committees.

In Yugoslavia, as a first step, laws were made in 1950 for transferring ownership of "State enterprise" to "Society" vested control over the operations of each socially-owned enterprise in its workers to administer as "trustees of society". Under this new system of "self-management" workers in each unit of organisation elect bi-annually a workers council, to which they delegate all general responsibility for its operation and management. The workers council examines and approves the annual economic plans, contracts investment loans, approves the enterprises balance sheet and most important of all, disposes of the enterprises profit. The Worker Council elect some members from their own ranks to constitute a "management board" for assisting the manager, who is also ex-officio member of the board, in running the enterprise. The Manager is selected by the Workers' Council with the approval of the Local Council of Producers. He directs the day-to-day activities of the enterprise with the help of the management board.

The principle of self management is applied not only in industrial but in all spheres of production. The workers

participation exists in the management of wholesale and retail establishments, agricultural co-operatives, foreign trade, transport enterprises, public utility concerns and all types of industries.

In Soviet Russia, Czechoslovakia and such other countries too the importance of workers participation in all types of activities is increasing. They participate in the direction of production, primarily through their trade union organisations. The Works Committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Czechoslovakia for example, take part in making all plans and in checking up on their fulfilments along with making a complex analysis of the factory's activities. The Works Committee conclude collective agreements with the management. They help to decide on measures which the management can realise only subject to the agreement of the trade union organisation. These measures relate to change in works rules, working hours, wage scales, etc. All workers free to give suggestions regarding the organisation of production process, and improvements in technique, etc. They receive financial remuneration for their constructive suggestions in so far as they are useful either in increasing productivity or in reducing costs of production. In Agriculture where co-operative and State farms predominate, similar forms of workers participation are very much in evidence.

IV

No. systematic attempt was made to adopt the concept of labour participation in management in India before the adoption of the Second Five-Year Plan. An ambitious programme regarding the workers participation in management was launched by the Govt. under the Second Five-Year Plan. It reported that ".....in the light of the Socialist pattern of Society, within which setting of the Second Five-Year Plan has been framed, suitable alternation in labour policy require to be made.....". It is necessary in this context that the workers should be made to feel that in the workers progressive State. The creation of industrial democracy, therefore, is a prerequisite for the establishment of Socialist Society. "According to the Second Five-

Plan:" It should be the responsibility of the management to supply such a council of management fair and correct statement of all relevant information which would enable the council to function effectively. A Council of management should be entitled to discuss matters pertaining to the establishment and to recommend steps for its better working".

In order to get a first hand information regarding this problem the Govt. of India in 1956 sent abroad a study group consisting of representatives of employers, Workers and Government under the chairmanship of Mr. Vishnu Sahay. The study group carried out an on-the-spot study of the nature of workers participation in U. K., France, Belgium, Germany and Yugoslavia. The Study group advised the Government that there should be some legislation to set up Joint Councils of management in selected undertakings. The main functions of the councils will be to provide for means of communications, to improve working and living conditions, to increase productivity and to give suggestions and assistance in the administration of Law and agreements. The most practical and useful suggestion was that Council of management may be entrusted with some administrative also like administration of welfare measures, supervision of safety measures, operation of vocational training and payment of rewards for valuable suggestions.

The subject of labour participation in management was also placed on the 15th session of the Indian Labour Conference in July, 1957. A Sub-Committee was appointed and compiled a list of major industries in which workers' participation in management should be introduced. Industries selected from the Private Sector were: Cottons & Jute textiles, engineering, chemicals, Tobacco, paper, mines and plantations. Industries selected from Public Sector were : railway workshop and yards, Posts & Telegraphs, Transport and electricity undertakings. The Third and also the Fourth Plans have schemes of progressive extension of the programme of Joint Councils of management to new industries and new concerns, so that it may become a normal feature of India's industrial system.

A survey of the existing Joint Management Councils can show that in no industrial undertaking, where such a Council exists, has there been any major dispute resulting in the stoppages of work. Even in undertaking where Joint management councils were first established and were later on suspended, there have been no work stoppages. Besides good industrial relations, in most of the cases where Joint management councils have been established the rate of labour turnover has decreased considerably, thus showing a stable labour force in employment.

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MORE NABARD REFINANCING IN ORISSA

The refinance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under various development schemes during Sixth Plan period till the end of February, 1985 went up to Rs. 179.87 crores.

In first four years of Sixth Plan period the total disbursement of refinance was to the tune of Rs. 121.01 crores. Of this, the purposewise disbursement was under minor irrigation, Rs. 4067 lakhs, pump sets Rs. 813 lakhs, plantation and horticulture Rs. 511 lakhs, animal husbandry Rs. 371 lakhs, I. R. D. P. Rs. 5335 lakhs and for other Rs. 1004 lakhs.

An important development in the area of rural credit in the setting up of NABARD in July 12, 1982. This Central institution has taken over the entire function of the erstwhile Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation (ARDC) and also a part of the functions of Agricultural Credit Department and rural planning cell of Reserve Bank of India. While the ARDC was looking after the Agricultural term loans only, NABARD covers the entire field of rural development including village industries, handicrafts services and business sectors.

A Character towards better Tomorrow

Orissa under the inspiring leadership of Shri J. B. Patnaik, has recorded spectacular achievements under various sectors of economic activities during the last 5 years. Achievement under agricultural production, industrial growth, irrigation, education, health, supply of drinking water and poverty eradication programmes has been spectacular. The State is marching ahead to equal its position among the other developing States.

- * Poverty amelioration Scheme for the poor will be executed with double vigour under 20-Point Programme.
- * More thrust for increased agricultural production
- * All Blocks of the State to come under Crop Insurance Scheme.
- * Employment generation Schemes will get topmost priority.
- * More job opportunities will be provided for women. 10 per cent of jobs in all industrial ventures will be reserved for them.
- * Impetus on Industrialisation will continue. Sick industries will be rehabilitated. Village and cottage industries will get high priority.
- * Power generation will be augmented.
- * Safe Drinking water for all villages.
- * Public distribution system will be expanded and streamlined
- * Administrative reforms and measures will be introduced to fulfil the expectation of the people.

Let us join hands to make Orissa a prosperous State

**INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**

IDCOL : The Pioneer in the Industrialisation of Orissa

Shri Surendra Mishra

xx

It was in the year 1962 when The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa was formed under initiation of the State Government to promote industrial climate in the State of Orissa. The State though renowned for its natural resources, was yet to be explored in the industrial field. Even infrastructure was not developed and the economy of the State was based only on agriculture. In order to keep the economy up there was a need of revolutionary switch over from agriculture to industry and the corporation took the challenge.

The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. known as IDCQL in short, to day, truly represents the sprit of modern Orissa and is shaping industrii al complex of the State through its different units. Incorporated with an authorised capital of Rs. 50.00 Crores, the corporation is forging ahead considerably towards industrialisation of the State and so far established 18 projects having achieved a turn over of about Rs. 80 crores. The projects are engaged in production of Transmission line towers up to 400 KV., Cement, Pig iron, Aluminium Conductor, Winding wire, Re-rolled products, Tor-steel, High carbon Ferrochrome, Silico Chrome, Cast Iron Spun Pies, Ductile Iron spun pipes, Cotton-yarn, Jute products XLPE/PVC Cables, Sodium Dichoromate, Sodium Sulphate, Beer, Industrial and edible grade salt, flooring and roofing tiles etc.

Units directly managed by the Corporation

Sl. No.	Name of the Units/ Location	Year of production	Product	Licenced capacity per annum	Employment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Hirakud Industrial Works, Hirakud.	1962	Transmission line Towers, Sub-station Structures, various machining and repair job.	6,000 MT.	468
2	Kalinga Iron Works, Matkambada, Barbil.	1963	Pig Iron	1,00,000 MT.	942
3	Tile Factory, Choudwar.	1966	(a) Roofing Tiles.. (b) Ridge Tiles .. (c) Flooring Tiles.. (d) Dust Pressed Bricks.	48,00,000 Nos.	184
4	Hira Cable Works, Hirakud.	1967	(a) A. A. C. and A. C. S. R. Conductors. (b) Copper and Aluminium winding wires and strips. (c) Aluminium Rods	3,000 MT. 660 MT. 6,000 MT.	384

Sl. No.	Name of the Units/ Location	Year of production	Product	Licensed capacity per annum	Employ- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5	Re-Rolling Mill, Hirakud	1968	(a) M. S. Rods (b) Tor-Steel (c) Angles	39,700 MT.	305
6	Hira Cement Works, Baragarh.	1968	Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) Portland Pozzolana Cement (PPC)	3,96,000 MT.	1,078
7	Ferro Chrome Plant, Jajpur Road	1969	(a) Low Carbon Ferro Chrome, (b) High Carbon Ferrochrome. (c) Silico Chrome	10,000 MT.	632
8	Project Construction Organisation, Bhubaneswar	1977	Erection and Stringing of Transmission Line Towers	..	35
9	Spun Pipe Plant Matkam-Beda, Barbil.	1982	Cast Iron, Ductile Iron Spun Pipes.	31,200 MT.	264
10	Baripada Spinning Mill, Baripada.	1983	Cotton Yarn up to 40 Counts.	32.40 Lakh Kgs.	927
11	Boiler Piping and Accessories Works, Bhubaneswar.		(a) Fabricating and Bending of Carbon And Alloy Steel Seamless Pipes, (b) Bends, Tees, Elbows and Reducers etc.	2,400 MT. 600 MT.	96
12	East Coast Salt and Chemical Industries Ltd., Sumandi (Ganjam).	1967	Edible and Industrial grade salt.	10,000 MT.	38
13	East Coast Breweries and Distilleries Ltd., Paradip.	1979	Beer	.. 50,000 hec. to Litres.	123
14	Sonepur Spinning Mills Ltd., Sonepur.	1982	Cotton Yarn up to 40 Counts	35 Lakh Kgs.	1,000
15	Slag Cement Mill (Expansion of Hira Cement Works) Bargarh.	1984	Slag Cement	.. 1,69,000 MT.	16
16	Aska Spinning Mills, Aska (Ganjam).	Under implementation.	Cotton Yarn up to 40 Counts.	35.64 Lakh Kgs.	96

The Corporation is contributing a huge amount to Central and State Exchequers every year in the shape of excise duty, Sales tax, Electricity duty and mining royalty etc. The contribution is around Rs. 9.00 crores per annum on an average. The vastness of the Corporation could further be assessed from the capital investment which has amounted Equity Capital at Rs. 25 crores and loan capital of Rs. 37 crores.

Besides the product of different units being widely marketed throughout the country. The corporation entered into export market since 1969-70. Till now its performance in export has taken an upward

trend. It has exported Aluminium Conductors to Thailand and the Phillipines, Ferro Chrome to Japan, Australia, Phillipines, Netherlands, DPR. Korea, Rumania and Italy and Foundry Grade Pig Iron to Yugoslavia, Rumania, DPR Korea, South Korea, Iraq, Japan and Bangladesh. It has earned foreign exchange worth a little over Rs. 22 crores.

Besides, managing some industries directly it has also entered into Joint Venture, floating subsidiary companies and assisting in the establishment of the industries in the State by subscribing to share capital.

Joint Sector Units

Sl. No.	Name of the Units	Year of Production	Product & Capacity per annum	Name of Joint Sector Partners
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Konark Jute Ltd. ..	February, 1979	Heavy Cess Cement Bags, B. T. will bags, D. W. Flour bags, Hessian Cloth 13,240 M.T.	The National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) New Delhi.
2	Orichem Ltd. ..	May 1982 ..	Sodium Dichromate 3,300 MT. & Sodium Sulphate 1,520 MT.	D. K. Jhunjhunwala and Company Limited Bhubaneswar,
3	NICCO, Orissa Ltd.,	November... 1983	XLPE/PVC C a b l e s 1,000 Kms.	NICCO Ltd., Calcutta
4	IDCOL-STAR Machinery Ltd.	..	Ring spinning Frames 500 Nos.	Star Electronics and Holdings Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

Assisted Companies

1. Jayashree Chemicals Ltd., Ganjam
2. Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries Ltd., Aska
3. Anand Industrial Gases Ltd., Bhubaneswar

At present the Corporation is actively engaged in setting up of the following Industries.

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Capital Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Production capacity per annum
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Refractory Unit, Choudwar ..	0.7	Refractory bricks 4,000 M.T. per annum.
2	Professional Grade Magnetic Tape, Chandaka, Bhubaneswar	4.50	450 Million RM Professional grade magnetic tape and Audio tape, etc.
3	Semi Coke Plant, Talchar ..	11.00	Semi Coke, one Lakh M.T.
4	Koraput Cement Mill, Koraput ...	120.00	Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) 2 Million tonnes.
5	Special Electrodes. Bhubaneswar ..	3.50	5,000 Tonnes of continuous Electrodes and 2,000 tonnes of fluxes.
6	Expansion of Hira Cement Works, BARGARH (Stage II).	40.00	..
7	Special Steel, Jajpur Road, Barbil..	30.00	20,000 M.T. of Special Steel
8	Crid Ltd., Bhubaneswar ..	0.63	..
9	Antibiotic Unit, Bhubaneswar ...	10.00	..
10	Forging Plant, Bhubaneswar ..	10.00	5,000 M.T. of forging
11	Ferro Nickel Project, Jajpur Road..	50.00	15,000 M.T. of Ferro Nickel.

By now the Corporation has provided employment to 6,000 people directly. It has also provided scope for setting up of some ancillary and subsidiary industries in the State promoting the over-all industrial climate. After the achievement of its programmes under planning no doubt it will create a bright future of the State with brisk industrial activities,

Managing Director
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A Hat-Trick Performance

Shri Abhayanand Rath

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Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India carries out every year an evaluation of the comparative performance of all D.I.Cs. in the country. Their latest report for the year 1983-84 has come out only a few days back. According to this report, Orissa has the distinction of having set up the highest number of new units per D.I.C., the highest number of artisan-based units per D.I.C. and providing maximum employment (12,968 persons) per D. I. C. The State had occupied the top place in all these key areas during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 also according to the appraisal of D. C. (SSI) for the respective years. This, thus has been a hat-trick performance delighting the hearts of all those working in the field of industrial promotion in the State.

Government of India have instituted awards for the best entrepreneurs in the country since the calendar year 1983. Each of the last two years for which the awards have been declared, Orissa's entrepreneurs have figured in the roll of honour. In fact, two entrepreneurs received awards for the year 1984, one securing the 3rd best place in the whole country.

The two most important objectives set out in the V. S. I. sector during the Sixth Plan was to promote entrepreneurship and to generate maximum employment. The above achievements are pointers to the measure of success that have been achieved in fulfilling these objectives. The main factors responsible for our success are the following :—

- (i) A dynamic Industrial Policy with an attractive package of incentives introduced with effect from 1st August 1980.

- (ii) One umbrella approach for co-ordination at the State Level and the district level with the Directorate of Industries and the D.I.C. as the focal points.
- (iii) Rich shelf of Project reports with each D. I. C. All the districts of the State have been surveyed by reputed consultants in close liaison with the D. I. Cs. and viable projects have been identified on the basis of resources/market potential and over 500 Project reports have been prepared and supplied to the D. I. Cs. for use of entrepreneurs.
- (iv) A meaningful E.D.P. programme with the help of expert agencies.
- (v) Special motivational campaigns in each district with the involvement of all the promotional bodies.
- (vi) A senior officer of the Directorate is placed in charge of one or two districts as Adopting Officer for intensive touring and monitoring and implementation of promotional programmes.
- (vii) Rapid development of industrial infrastructure such as Industrial Estates/areas.
- (viii) Equity participation in small industries Project in deserving cases.
- (ix) Firm determination, quick decision and timely guidance by the Government to the field agencies and promotional bodies.

Government attaches great importance to the employment of women. In this context, Poly Vastra scheme being implemented by the State is worth mentioning. Each unit provides employment to 29 rural women. The Khadi Board provides them yarn and other managerial in-put. A backward and forward integration have been established for supply of sliver to and procurement of yarn from these units and their ultimate conversion into fabrics through handlooms. The scheme is being implemented with the assistance of K.V.I.C. and Commercial Banks. So far, 72 units in different blocks have gone into

production. This is reportedly the highest achievement under the Poly Vastra programme any where in the country.

It is true, the State has made good progress during the past few years. Yet, we have a long way to go. Our goal is very high. The industrial administration in the State rededicates itself to achieving this task when we are embanking on the 7th 5 Year Plan.

Director of Industries, Orissa
Cuttack.

RAPID EXPANSION OF BRANCH NET WORK OF BANKS IN ORISSA.

There has been rapid expansion of branches of different banks in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period. As good as 1,574 branches of commercial and regional rural banks have been opened in the State by the end of December, 1984 in order to provide banking facilities to the people. There were 766 branches of commercial and regional rural banks at the commencement of the Sixth Plan. The average per branch population in Orissa now is 16,710 as against 20,000 in the year 1983. Almost all the commercial banks have opened their controlling offices at the State Capital. The United Bank of India has opened a second regional office at Sampalpur for better supervision and co-ordination of their banking activities in western Orissa. The regional rural banks have also expanded their branches in all the districts of the State.

OVER THREE LAKHS THIRTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS BENEFITED BY ERRP IN ORISSA

Over 3 lakhs 13 thousand persons have been benefited under ERRP schemes in Orissa. From a report of Community Development and Rural Reconstruction Department, Government of Orissa, it reveals that a total number of 313,783 persons have been covered under different schemes of ERRP since 1980-81 till the end of February, 1985 of the financial year 1984-85. This includes 97,042 scheduled caste and 93,332 scheduled tribe and the number of other beneficiaries is 123,409. Out of those beneficiaries, 87,108 are in Land based scheme, 94,166 are in Animal Husbandry scheme, 23,580 are in Fishery-scheme and the number of beneficiaries in Non-agricultural Employment scheme is 108,929 persons.

The achievement alone in 1984-85 under the scheme till the end of February, 1985 is 43,855 which includes 11,806 and 15,036 persons scheduled caste and scheduled tribe beneficiaries respectively and the number of other beneficiaries is 17,013. Among those, 6,165 persons are benefited under Land based scheme, 7,699 are under Animal Husbandry scheme, 3,049 persons are under Fishery scheme and 26,942 persons are benefited under Non-Agricultural Employment scheme. The total expenditure in all those schemes is 603.07 lakhs. The scheme-wise expenditure in Land based, Animal Husbandry, Fishery and Non-Agricultural Employment scheme are 102.02, 83.83, 116.70 and 300.52 lakhs respectively.

National Integration

Dr. B. C. Das

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Integration of a Nation is a problem of tremendous significance and it concerns everybody. Divisive tendencies in the body-politic of our country have resulted in giving fillip to disintegrating processes with the result that are writ large in the recent happenings in several of our States. The arrest of this dangerously fast galloping disintegration is a matter of the greatest national importance, crossing across party-politics. But there must have been some unity before there can be disintegration. If there is no unity there can be no disintegration. The nation, as the individual, is a complex organic whole. It is often difficult through analysis to discover where the principle of unity lies. One can analyse a flower in the laboratory and find out its component parts. The unity that makes an organic whole escape analytical and laboratory treatment. Our British masters, before independence always denied that India was never a united country, that it was ever a nation. We held that India was and is a nation. The seeming differences and division are only superficial.

Generally, the unity of a nation consists in the will of the people to consider themselves as one and united. It more psychological than external or organizational. It is a subtle unity of culture and a way of life which often denies analysis. External elements of geography, identity of historical experience, religion, language, a common political set-up and economic interests greatly help this psychological factor. But the Jews were united neither by geography, nor by history, nor through the identity of language for the last two hundred years. The Swiss people have no identity of language nor even of culture in the narrow sense of the term. The U. S. is nation even

though emigrants from different countries and cultures have been pouring therein through three countries. The Americans in spite many differences, claim to have a way of life of their own. India is a mosaic of faiths, mixture of races, various, languages, countless dialects and innumerable customs prevail throughout the whole of India. These customs, religions and languages are so varying in nature that a foreigner is at his wit's end to find their perfect co-existence. The languages, thinking of a pathan of North-West and those of Tamil in the far south have very little semblance. They differ in face and feature, food and clothing, and still we are all Indians. It is reported, that a foreign traveller in India found a Punjabi, a Tamil, a Kerali, an Oriya, an Upian, a Bengali, etc., but he found it difficult to find an Indian, an Indian was almost a rare biological specimen.

The external unity that India possessed in the past was of geography. It had never had one language or even one religion. Economically India was divided into many regions. As a matter of fact, economic unity is a modern conception. Despite all these there has never been such a national entity as India and the Indian people.

Factors of unity :

The pages of our history to show the signs of unity. The unity of India has been recognised by rulers, whether Indians, or conquerors from outside. Every ruler whether Indian or foreign tells that there could be no peace or prosperity in the land unless the whole of India was united under one political authority. The unity, was fostered by our Rishis, Munis, Philosophers, Law-givers, Writers, Poets and the greatmen of the old. They were all-India personalities and were so considered through-out the length and breadth of the country even since the dawn of history. Shri Shankaracharya was to consolidate his spiritual empire, established monasteries in the different corners of India, e.g., as Puri Jagannathdham, in the east, Badrinath in the north, Dwarka in the west, Sringeri

and Kanchi in south. A Hindu is said to have completed his pilgrimage to the holy places of his land only after he has visited all the four sacred places. They left at home every where in India and felt as if the whole of India was their own familiar house-hold. We find Keralis and Madrasis inside the temples of North-India and taking bath in the body Ganges. India's diversity is astonishing and what is more astonishing is her unity in diversity. If we see here beautiful temples and churches with sonorous sound of bells and elevating prayers, we find here magnificent mosques also with devout Muslims setting on knees before the Lord. If the temples and caves of Elephanta and Ellora are the marvellous specimen of Hindu art and culture, if the paintings of Ajanta and architecture of Konark proclaim the resplendent glory of an advanced race, the heart-captivating marble tomb Taj Mahal, sky-kissing tower, Qutub Minar and monstrous gate Buland Darwaja point to the high peaks which Muslims held in the sphere of art and architecture. We, the Indians are proud of them all, and regard them as our national property. There is an impress of India in all her units. An Indian spirit thrives equally in Tamilis and Pathanas, Punjabis and Oriyas, Bengalees and Biharis, Gujratis and Kashmiris. Thus, there has been a will in our people to consider themselves as one and united. Again, modern greatmen whether in religion, philosophy, literature, poetry, fine arts, science, or politics, are all-India personalities. Swamy Devananda, Ram Mohan Ray, Shri Rama Krishna, Vivekananda, Aurobindo, Gandhi, Tilak and many others were Indians first and last, and were living symbols of Indian nationhood, Viswakabi Rabindranath was a Bengali by accident but transcending all the geographical limits of India, he got himself scattered all over the Universe and became a cosmopolitan, an internationalist, a universal man. All of them, in whatever field they worked, were passionate lovers of the Motherland. They had no inclusive parochial loyalty, and nobody remembers in which province of India they were born.

The greatest fountain heads of Indian culture are the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Ramayan the Mahabharat, the Gita and the ancient law books like Manu Samhita, etc. These were the same every where through-

out the Varat Varsha. These great books of permanent significance have inspired India's Fine Arts, Literature, Poetry, Music, Dance, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture.

To this ancient heritage of Indian culture has been added something from the Islam and in modern times from Europe also. Islam helped in the developments of fine arts in India and influenced in medieval times and reforming sets in Hindu religion. Islam by its community gathering, and prayers taught us to stand united and undivided.

Europe has given us the ideas of modern nationalism, liberalism, democracy, scientific and technical out-look. All these basic sources of Indian culture are common from one end of the country to another.

As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a provincial culture in India. The so called provincial cultures are variants of one basic Indian culture. There is no Bengali, Oriya, Marathi or Tamilian Upanishad, the Gita or the Ramayan and the Mahavarat. Thus, culturally, we stand as one with very small differences which are but natural. But it is argued that with cultural disintegration there is economic disintegration. Every essential and significant aspect of life is common to the whole of India. The unity of India is based upon a many-sided and complex culture, always growing and changing even as life itself. Like a living organism it remains essentially the same despite growth and consequent changes. It has kept its continuity ever since the historic times. It lives and pervades every limb of mother India. Each unit is some-what different in appearance but has life only in the whole. Without it, we would wither away.

Disintegration :

The different States which think in terms of dividing themselves linguistically or any other basis, are simply motivated by sheer national madness. In the past, organisation of whole of India under one political authority was difficult. But our independence marked the final culmination of the significant unity and union of India as one. The handicap to unity as elsewhere, in the past was due to the want of easy and quick

transport and communication. Secondly, the division of Hindu Society into castes brought another handicap to unity. The Britishers helped this process of unity by the use of modern transport and communication facilities. This unity has survived and the caste, religions and social system are on the decline. Anyway, all our past history points out that there was unity in diversity.

The drift towards disintegration starts after the achievement of our independence. The national spirit got throttled when provincial, parochial, linguistic and communal loyalties become the dominant traits of leaders as well as peoples. The New Era of Free India was significantly inaugurated with a great blood-bath and inhuman massacre of innocent lives. The fiery speeches from communal pulpits misled the illiterate masses and pools of blood deluged our Motherland. The riots, Assam Agitation, Akali demands backed by violent force, dissident groups in the ruling party of almost every State. Violent opposition to Hindi in Tamilnadu, aggressive demand for the creation and separation of Dravidistan and a number of other problems are the symptoms of a fast growing malady that is disintegration.

An honest probe into the problem may easily reveal the causes of this deep-rooted malady. The symptoms are many and varied. We may enumerate a few of them to corroborate our arguments regarding disintegration.

The present era is characterised by a crisis of the soul. One of the symptoms of that crisis is disintegration, which is not confined to this country only, but is practically a world-wide phenomenon. The events that have been taking place and the attitude of the people towards them in many places bear eloquent testimony to the existence of that disintegration.

A loss of equilibrium is one of the causes also. The loss of personality, complete or partial is simply horrible. The sensational speeches and editorials cater before people a poisonous food. They are manipulated, and hypnotised into different groups. A noted American philosopher, Emerson said, "Most people are other people, their talks are some one else's opinion, their lives are

ministry and even their fashions are a quotation". Modern methods of propaganda and of accelerated mass communication, this dragooning of man's mind and regimentation of their soul is the sole cause of our disunity and disruption. People crave for uniformity rather than unity.

Power-seeking politicians and fanatic opportunist leaders exploit the mob-psychology and frauds thrive on human ignorance and credulity. The man who pays the piper call the tune. Exaggerated and fabricated facts are placed before the people causing a lot of pillage, arson, rape and murder. Candidates for election are not selected on merit but on caste and communal basis. The man who tries to feel and live as an Indian is just not wanted.

The way out:

Thus, Democracy itself has created its own difficulties. The politicians feels that the easiest way to win elections it to exploit caste and linguistic differences and to rise to political power by advocating sectional interests and backing sectional demands. The tendency is increased by the disinclination of the State Governments to deal strictly and impartially with the minority communities. To-day, if the political leaders looks to the larger interests of India, forgetting their personal, party and sectional interests, it will not be difficult to maintain the unity of the land. Again the constituent states should not think of themselves as sovereign.

In a country like ours with distinct regional language we did well, to organise the states more or less on a language basis. But the development of regional languages by themselves without keeping constantly in view the essential unity of this country will be surely a wrong thing. 'Linguistic Imperialism' is running rampant and it is a fair price that we have to pay for the introduction of democracy.

There is then the question of balanced growth in economic planning. Even within States there are forces of dissatisfaction partly due to an unbalanced regional growth and there is inter-state dissatisfaction also. We have to look to the vital economic interests of all sections of the population in all areas. Regional planning

contributes to the best possible development of the whole of India, so as to build parallel roads from each village to New Delhi.

Linguism is a group sentiment based on the affinity of language, seeking expression in terms of power politics. Some opine that it is a dividing force, but others argue that no language can keep the people divided. The Southers have stated a grave agitation amongst what they call 'Hindi Imperialism'. If Hindi was to be our national language and that it should be developed within ten years, the planning to give effect to that objective, that decision should have been done right then, and at that stage. Then it would not have been so difficult now.

We have allowed a general lowering of moral standards to take place. Obviously, this can be improved only by education which is a long process. But our policies are halting and indecisive. Again, from our childhood onwards, the first thing to emphasize is that "I undoubtedly belong to this or that area, that or this is my language". But above all, I am an Indian' is not emphasised to-day.

It is argued that clear signs of disintegration are not found; but as it appears, it will lead us to a terrible cataclysm. If we do not wake up in time and realise the danger, the signal future will be in dangers.

Political parties, even those owing national allegiance, have become castes. Each has its own exclusiveness, each treats the other as the untouchable. Now no party can hold the belief that the future is safe, only when it enjoys the monopoly of political leadership. This attitude leads the party in power to sacrifice national solidarity to gain electoral advantages. In the result, all parties have become instruments of disintegration. The dangers can only be met if such political parties come to gentlemen's agreement on the broad factors leading to national solidarity. An all-party convention could over-come this spirit of party untouchability and in a democracy, national parties must agree to be united on this basic problems of unity and independence.

Regionalism runs rampant in our country. People in one State feel quite unconcerned

with the activities of other States. To-day personal caste, local and linguistic considerations have over shadowed the planning zeal for the service of the Nation. To our shame, the highest education in our country has failed to broaden our outlook. We are all allowing in the mud. We need to-day an education which may broaden our outlook, promote a sense of catholicity and inculcate a habit of weighing the chaff from the grain and hunt out all that is harmful and undesirable.

The opposition in promoting centrifugal tendencies for electoral advantages is very destructive for the cause of unity. The opposition ought to realise the significance of its role and for the unity and integration of the country, it must be given an honourable place. But anti-national and communal activities should be foreign to them. Democratic ideals should not only be skin-deep, but the very life-blood of our leaders. The people get the Government they deserve, and the quality of opposition depends on the quality of the ruling party. Democracy is not a push-button system, that we can push the button and can enjoy the fine light of democracy. The people ought to work unitedly for the emergence of a democratic State and creation of strong traditions. Horrible atrocities perpetrated in the name of religion ought to be given up and a filling of unity ought to be cultivated, so as to inculcate the spirit of universal brotherhood.

In order to emancipate our country from the stranglehold of pseudo-religious preachers, our Government must take the devil by its arms. A blanket ban on all the communal parties, and a punishment for propagating communal feelings is the greatest need for suppressing communal tendencies. It will establish immediate harmony.

For a lasting peace and spontaneous harmony a true spiritual education is needed. Disintegration is a malady of the collective mind and will of the people of India as a whole. It cannot be remedied by patch work of political remedies or economic development, certainly not by rigorous enforcement of law and order. Basically, disintegration is a psychological and spiritual ailment. This can be cured

by mobilizing the heart, the mind and the aspirations of the men throughout the country. Its causes are political administrative, linguistic and cultural.

In the administrative field, the secret of unity is integrated services in the higher grades through out the country. All services at the expert level should be integrated i.e. recruited on an All-India basis on uniform qualifications and enjoy security in respect of pay, promotion and prospects on the same basis. Uniform efficiency, independent of regional loyalties should only be the true test of fitness.

Recognition must grow that the country is economically one. The union Government should insist, as it is in a position to do, an acceptance of All-India policies and cultural matters. A religious revolution is also extremely needed in our Country.

Troubles based on linguism ought to be avoided which have poisoned the atmosphere. All the Indian languages are sister languages and are contributions to the vast store of Indian culture. To know them all, is to know the whole culture of Indias.

The National Integration Committee has recommended certain educational proposals towards the needs of National Integration. Things that divide must be kept out; we must concentrate on the things that unite and the projection of India must be displayed before the adult population of India. The love of the land cultivated extensively and intensively may bind the people in a unity over-riding the diverse tendencies of caste, religion, culture, even politics.

This programme should be entrusted to an independent whole-time dedicated body of culture, taken from different walks of life-teaching, medicine, law and industry, etc. should be members of the body. Party men and politicians must be excluded from this body. We must think of utilising the tremendous instrument of propoganda for inculcating the fundamental human values of courage, loyalty, truth and tolerance. The task needs missionaries and great initiatives.

Our country can be held together only if there is once again a sense of mission and a sense of purpose. That tense of mission is now lacking. With the disappearance of

the age of religion and politics, we are now in the age of science and spirituality. If there is a synthesis between science and spirituality, then this world with all advantages of science and technology can march ahead. Otherwise, it may face destruction and annihilation. India has a mission, a destiny-that destiny is the synthesis of science and spirituality Regional chauvinism might oppose introduction of changes in the pattern of education in major Universities, but the politicians can develop a countrywide awareness of the danger of disintegration. Unless the psychology of unity is firmly re-established, our will to unite will always remain weak. That involves restoring of moral fibre among public men, particularly those un power. Proposals for zonal aggregation of states for certain administrative and planning purposes are always welcomed. Prompt and positive steps must be taken to make the politicians realise the stark reality that the country is economically one and indivisible, with zonal administration, there should be zonal centres of higher education throughout India.

There is nothing more important to an individual or a country than to realise that there should be unity in necessary things, liberty in most other things, but charity in all things. Emotional Integration is a sense of unity, so that India as a whole will react emotionally to a particular event or incident in a similar manner. In our unity alone, lies our salvation. Centrifugal forces must come out and be vocal and boisterous for the cause of Indian Nationhood. The fissiparous forces must be crushed. Otherwise, grave consequences may follow. We must be cautious against the emergence of any dictatorial force. This is the time to think and decide. If we sleep over at, they will surely take the upper hand at the time of political danger; if we do not sink differences, the situation like a Greek Tragedy will unfold itself to a catastrophic end.

But Bertrand Russell argued that in this age of scientific progress and technological advancement 'integration is a dangerous word. Whenever people talk of 'integration', they mean centralisation. Centralised Governmental power and extension of the process of institutionalisation. Power is

always corruptive and no human being or group is to be trusted with too much of it, for a longer period. To repeat again, let the individuals have unity in necessary things, liberty in most other things, but charity in all things.

However, with the shrinkage of the globe and shortening of distances, the main trouble lies in the society and in social classes. The inherent conflict of interests going on between the educated and the uneducated, the servant and the master is significant. The modern society all over India is clearly divided on the lines of education and wealth. This is the problem in Cape Comorin and also at the border of the Himalayas. This struggle for power has to be solved and the differences of class interests have to be abridged for social integration, so as to build a better future and a united India.

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OVER Rs. 325 CRORE CREDIT UNDER LEAD BANK SCHEME.

Under the lead bank scheme, credit flow to the tune of rupees 325 crores was made available during the annual action plan of 1984 for smooth implementation of anti-poverty programmes and priority sectors as against the estimated target of rupees 354.62 crores. Credit requirement of the order of rupees 332.16 crores have also been estimated for the annual action plan-85 on various poverty amelioration programmes like IRDP, ERRP AND 20-Point Programmes.

Under the lead bank scheme, credit plans and action plans are prepared for every calendar year for smooth implementation of anti-poverty programmes and other priority sector schemes. The lead banks allocate shares of investment to all the banks including the co-operative banks operating in the State.

Farm Technology Dissemination in Orissa through T & V System

Dr. Suresh Chandra Mallick

xx

Agriculture in most of the poor countries of the world is notoriously sluggish, if not completely stagnant. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has estimated that in the world as a whole, more than 50 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, or dependent on agriculture for a living. In Orissa, more than 90 per cent of her inhabitants reside in the rural villages and all of them depend upon agricultural production for their livelihood fully or partially. But agricultural productivity and production in the state are comparatively less than the national averages. Agriculture is traditional and is a way of life in Orissa.

The reason of backwardness in agricultural productivity centres around the vicious circle of poverty of the peasants. The peasants of Orissa are capital-starved. They invest less in agriculture. Their farm output is less-resulting less profit-less investible surplus and therefore they continue to be poor. Unless the vicious circle of poverty is broken, Orissa farmers will continue to be poor. Moreover, natural calamities like flood, cyclone, drought and hailstorm make them unsecured and they live on the mercy of nature.

In order to bring a thrust in agricultural production and productivity in unit area, two major components of agricultural business must be solved for rapid agricultural development vis-a-vis economic development of the state.

Firstly, capital needed for agricultural business such as cash component for purchase of inputs (fertilizer, pesticides, H. Y. V. seeds etc.) must be available to the farmer-borrowers. There are 852 branches of commercial banks, 665 branches

of Regional Rural Banks & 228 Co-operative banks spread over the State. Moreover the farmers can get production loan from 2566 numbers of Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS), 222 Large-Sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) and 7 Farmers' Service Co-operative Societies (FSS). Therefore, capital needed for investment in agriculture does not seem to be a constraint for the farmers of Orissa. In addition to this, Government of Orissa renders all possible facilities and services such as subsidy, demonstration and supply of fair priced fertilizers etc. to the needy farmers. Bank is not a problem but its actual utilisation for productive purposes is the real problem to the farmers.

Secondly, agriculture has to be made a business proposition. The foundation of agricultural business must be established on scientific research findings and technical know-how. The production must be maximised and market oriented. Unless the produce fetches higher price and reaches the external (far-off) city markets, the return per rupee can not be exceedingly high and remunerative.

In short, research findings of the Agricultural Research Institutions and Agricultural Universities should be disseminated to the farmers of remote areas for maximisation of agricultural output. The financing institutions should make available the credit requirement of farmers in time and the marketing institutions should arrange to sell the marketable surplus of agri-produce in the distant markets.

In this paper an attempt has been made how the dissemination of farm technology has been successfully made through the training and visit system in Orissa.

The training and visit system (T. & V. system) in agricultural extension is the outcome of a new idea for reforming agricultural extension services by Dr. Daniel Benor, an Israeli extension expert, who is, at present, the senior adviser in the World Banks South Asia Projects Department. The T. V. system is an excellent

investment in about forty countries including India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Srilanka. The T. V. system is in operation in Orissa State since 1977.

The T. & V. system aims at increasing agricultural productivity by using the resources available to the Government & farmers. It aims at breaking out stagnation in agricultural production by making available the research findings to the contact farmers. The main idea of this system is to have sincere, competent and well-informed village-level Agricultural workers (VAWs) who will visit farmers frequently and regularly with relevant technical messages and bring farmers' problems to the researchers. It involves the systematic application of well-known management principles-continuous training and regular fixed visits of the VAWs to the contact farmers for targeted achievements. The T. & V. system is beneficial to both large and small farmers as the aim is to maximise production with existing resources.

In short, a direct link is established between the subject matter specialists (SMSs) of the Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Government of Orissa with that of the agricultural scientists of the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology. The researchers are benefited by knowing the present disease and pest-attack of different crops, crop situations in different localities, soil and climatic factors which influence the crop yield etc. so that they regulate their field research programmes in that direction. Similarly the extension specialists of the Government are trained and equipped with the latest research findings which possess immense extension values for the use of actual cultivators. The 'Key messages' prepared in the monthly training programmes are widely circulated among all the Agricultural Extension Officers and Village Agricultural Workers for the actual use of the contact farmers. It means the laboratory of the researcher in the University is closely related to the land of the farmer with the aim to maximise agricultural production in the farmer's field.

The T. & V. system has created professionalism, a single line of command, concentration of effort, time-bound work

by the VAWs. It makes extension a linkage with research. The T & V system has reduced the paper work and has made direct contact with thousands of innovators for a meaningful achievement.

How T & V System works :

(1) *Organisational Pattern*—The Director of Agriculture is the head of the T. & V. system of agricultural extension in the state. He is assisted by a number of Joint Directors (Agriculture) who inspect the T. & V. programme in the state. They inspect the training classes and verify the field visits of all the district level officers including the work of the Agriculture Extension Officers and Village Agriculture Workers. In other words, the Director and Joint Directors are the state level officers who control the training and visit programme in the state.

At range level (revenue district), the Deputy Director of Agriculture Co-ordinates the T. & V. system through a number of subject matter specialists. The monthly workshop is organised in the range level with DAO, ADAO, & SMS as the trainees & university specialists as the trainers.

In the agricultural districts, the DAO, is responsible for the T. & V. system. He is assisted by the ADAO, SMS to train the AEOs.

The Agricultural Extension Officer, is responsible for the T. & V. system of agriculture extension in his circle. He is expected to supervise and guide eight VAWs, and each VAW, is expected to contact eight farmers' groups. A Village Agriculture Worker has 80—120 contact farmers. A VAW circle has 800 to 1000 operating farm families too. In this way, the Director of Agriculture is indirectly responsible to a contact farmer or other farmers in the State for the training and visit system in agricultural extension.

(2) *Linkage of Extension with Research*—Agricultural research and extension are mutually dependent on one another for their successful operation in solving farmer's problems. Extension worker needs the latest research findings to teach the farmers for getting higher yield. Similarly the researchers except to know the field

problems for conducting their experiments in those directions. The T & V system has brought the scientists of the agricultural university and extension professionals of the Directorate of Agriculture closer and closer through various ways. These are as follows :

(i) *Formation of State Technical Committee*—In this committee, top officials of the State department of agriculture and scientists of the OUAT (including Regional Research Stations) are the co-opted members. They regulate the research activities of the University and the Adaptive Research Stations.

(ii) *Zonal Workshop*—The scientists of the University (including the Associate Director of Research) and the extension workers of the Department of Agriculture (including the DDA, DAO, TO & SMS) conduct the zonal workshop for finalising the priorities in agricultural research in the zone. The members recommend the projects to be undertaken in the zone but the State Technical Committee finalises the projects.

(iii) *Monthly Workshop*—The Monthly workshop is the main venue where the university scientists teach the extension professionals (DAO, ADAO, SMS & Training Officers) for two days in a month. The trainers equipped with the latest research findings and informations build up the technical skills of the trainees (SMSs etc.). The members of the monthly workshop undertake field tour to have on-the-spot studies on agricultural problems. They make 'Key-messages' for the month for the range. These messages are circulated among all the AEOs & VAWs for the actual use of the farmers. This workshop enriches both the scientists and extension workers for the benefit of the farmers. If the monthly workshop is successful, the T & V system yields better results.

(iv) *Fortnightly Training Session*—The subject matter specialists train the AEOs and VAWs of the range as per the recommendations of the monthly workshops conducted by the university scientists and department experts. The AEOs also conduct fortnightly review meetings with the VAWs. Similarly the VAWs must meet the contact farmers on a fixed day, in each

week. For solving the field problems, the VAW is the key-man in his circle. He convinces the farmers to adopt recommended production practices. He informs the farmers regarding the price and availability of inputs and market conditions. He tries to solve the field problems with his expertise knowledge and skills. The unsolved problems are carried back to the AEOs followed by SMSs and University scientists for solutions of the technical problems.

In short, the Directorate of Agriculture and the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology have come closer and they are interested in the extension and research activities through the T & V system of agricultural extension in the State. As a result of which the area under oilseeds has increased from 5 lakh to 7.2 lakh hectares and the area under Rabi pulses has increased from 1.8 to 2.1 lakh hectares. Agriculture in the State has achieved an allround development in the last five years through the T & V systems. Utilisation of fertilisers, HYV seeds, pesticides has been maximised and the yield of paddy, pulses, vegetables has been tremendously increased. No doubt, the T & V system has played a vital role in the agricultural revolution in the State, yet the impact of other factors like good climate can not be ruled out.

Suggestions

(1) The university scientists should conduct experiments in the farmers' fields in collaboration with the Subject Matter Specialists of the department.

(2) Transport facilities may be provided to the scientists for periodical inspection of the standing crops in the locality.

(3) Scientists belonging to all disciplines (such as agronomist, horticulturist, entomologist, plant pathologist, soil scientists, agricultural economist and nematologist) should be associated in all the range level monthly workshops for immediate solution of technical problems.

(4) The University professors and readers (belonging to agriculture discipline) may be associated with the Scientists of Orissa Agricultural Development Project (OADP) for imparting training to the

extention staff of the Directorate of Agriculture in the monthly workshops, At present, the professors are associated in the State level pre-seasonal training only.

(5) The OUAT should appoint senior scientists in the OADP for making the T & V system a success. It is apprehended that the less experienced scientists may do excessive harm to the T & V system as the monthly workshop may prove to be futile.

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ORISSA EXCEEDS TARGET IN INSTALLATION OF BIO-GAS PLANT

The Department of Science, Technology & Environment in Orissa, through its field agency—the Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency in collaboration with the D. R. D. As have, for the second year in succession has exceeded the 20-point target set under the National Project on bio-gas development. During the year 1983-84 the Planning Commission target for the State was 1,000 plants and the achievement was 1,322 plants. During the year 1984-85 the target was increased 2.5 times to 2,500 plants and the achievement has been 2,847.

During 1984-85 the Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency has also exceeded the national target under the improved chullha and the wind mill programme. Against a target of 200 Chullha training programmes and 20,000 construction/installation of improved fuel efficient Chullhas, the achievement was 240 training programmes and 29,000 chullhas. Under the wind mill programme the State target for installation of 75 wind mills has been achieved.

An Evaluation of Price Policy for Paddy in Orissa

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and
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Paddy occupies an area of 43.72 lakh hectares constituting about 65 per cent of the total area under food crops in Orissa. The other major food crops are pulses, ragi, millets and wheat. The area under wheat has increased from 14,000 hectares in 1969-70 to 61,500 hectares in 1978-79. This shows the increasing interest of the cultivators in wheat cultivation. The area under all foodgrain crops has increased from 57.7 lakh hectares in 1969-70 to 66.80 lakh hectares in 1978-79 whereas the area under rice during this period has decreased from 44.1 lakh hectares to 43.7 lakh hectares. No doubt it is a good symptom of increasing trend of diversification. But the productivity of paddy has remained stagnant at about 900 Kgs., per hectare during sixties and seventies, while All-India average has moved up from 1,000 to 1,130 Kgs. The economy of Orissa is heavily dependant on rice production; but the production has not shown any appreciable raising trend. The production has been constant over the last decade. It seems that the new rice technology has not produced much impact in Orissa. Only the summer rice has shown some improvement due to increase in the area under irrigation and high yielding varieties (H. Y. Vs). But its effect on over all rice production is not significant as only about 3 to 4 per cent of the net area sown in

the State and 5 per cent of total production are contributed by summer rice. The area under irrigation constitutes at present about 20 per cent of the total cropped area in the State. Taking all the three seasons of rice i.e., autumn, winter and summer in combination the performance does not seem to be encouraging when compared with All-India average.

The foodgrain production has increased at the rate of 2.28 per cent during the decade 1970-71 to 1980-81. Of the 2.28 per cent growth rate in foodgrains production, 75.6 per cent has come through productivity improvement and only 5.03 per cent through expansion of area under the foodgrain crops. The rest could be attributed to various other factors like changes in cropping pattern and other interactions¹. For increasing agricultural growth, the main focus should be on improving productivity. Improving productivity in farming is improvement in the quality of agricultural inputs and then supplying them at a price that will make it worthwhile for farmers to acquire them and to learn how to use them efficiently. The agricultural price policy of India has not paid much of attention to product and factor prices to assist the farming community in modernising their agriculture. When produce prices are low and input prices are too high, farmers would be reluctant to adopt new high yielding technology. Hence assuming the importance of price policy in stepping up the agricultural output, specially paddy, the principal crop which occupies 65 per cent area of the total food crops in Orissa, the present study is made: First, to trace the movement in revenue and costs of paddy during 1971-72 to 1980-81 in Orissa to indicate how far a balance could be maintained between the two. Secondly, to trace the variation in its cost of cultivation over the different agro-climatic

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1. S. S. Johl, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, Patiala Inaugural address in the symposium on constraints to Agricultural Production in the Northern Region of India, organised at Punjab University, Patiala on 25th and 26th July 1983.

zones of this State to indicate the justification or otherwise of fixing an uniform price for paddy.

Data

Data collected under the Comprehensive Scheme: Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops for the year 1971-72 to 1980-81¹ of are mainly relied upon to compute the rates of growth of revenue, cost, inputs and yield of paddy in Orissa and for analysis of variance in cost of cultivation of paddy between different agro-climatic zones of the State over these years. The compound growth rate along with its standard error is computed and its statistical significance is tested. The familiar formula used for this purpose is $y = ab^x$. The tool of analysis of variance is applied to the basic data on per hectare (cost of cultivation per hectare) and per quintal costs of production of paddy over the years 1971-72 to 1980-81 to estimate the extent of difference, if any, in these respects among the four different agro-climatic zones of the State. Per quintal cost is estimated by dividing the cost of cultivation per hectare (net of the value of by-product) by the yield per hectare.

Observations and Discussion

The rates of growth of revenue, costs, inputs and yield of paddy in Orissa during 1971-72 to 1980-81 are presented in table-1. Revenue from paddy consists of value of main product and by-product of paddy evaluated at the post-harvest prices. The estimated compound growth rate of revenue from paddy per hectare over the period is 3.36 per cent per annum. The compound rates of growth of cost C (which excludes allowances for managerial responsibility) per hectare, is 10.93 per cent per annum. Table-1 further indicates that the rate of growth of cost C per quintal is 8.41 per cent per annum. But the growth of return over cost A¹ (operational cost is only 5.60 per cent per annum over the period. The standard error of all the growth rates mentioned above are statistically significant. A compararision of growth of revenue and growth of cost over the years reflects that the latter has exceeded the former appreciably. This will be more

evident from the movement of fixed costs, operational costs and individual components of cost of cultivation. While per hectare fixed cost which includes such elements as rental value of owned land, rent paid for leased-in land, land revenue, cesses, taxes, depreciation on implements and farm buildings and interest on fixed capital moved at an annual rate of 9.23 (compound), per hectare operational cost which covers such elements as human labour, seeds, fertilizer and manure, insecticides, irrigation charges and interest on working capital grow at an annual compound rate of 11.80 per cent, over these years. The growth rate of seeds and human labour are significant while other individual components mentioned in table-1 along with yield rate per hectare are not significant. This shows that the traditional farm inputs used per hectare registered a slow rate of growth. The fact that the operational cost per hectare increased much faster than the fixed cost per hectare bears on the more capital intensive nature of modern farm technologies introduced during the recent years.

The above analysis shows that cost A1 and cost C per hectare move significantly ahead of revenue per hectare in the case of paddy in Orissa and the ratio has gone against the growers during 1971-72 to 1980-81. This phenomenon of increasingly adverse ratio between revenue and cost for paddy has to be considered, inter alia, in determining a fair price policy for paddy.

The distribution of weighted per hectare cost A1 and cost C of cultivation over the four agro-climatic zones of Orissa during the years 1971-72 to 1980-81 reveals wide variations. During 1971-72, the cost C per hectare was minimum at Rs. 631.41 in zone IV and maximum at Rs. 928.43 in zone I. The corresponding figures for cost A1 of Rs. 364.14 and Rs. 474.68 are observed for zone II and zone III respectively. For 1975-76, the cost C per hectare was observed to be minimum for zone IV at Rs. 1,019.29 and maximum, for zone I at Rs. 1,681.95. The cost A1 was minimum at Rs. 523.84 for zone IV and maximum at Rs. 936.66 for zone I during the same period. During the year 1980-81, the minimum and maximum

1. Government of India: Estimates of cost of cultivation of paddy in Orissa for the years 1971-72 to 1980-81 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi (Mimeo).

cost C are noted for zone II and zone I respectively at Rs. 1,538.92 and Rs. 2,526.05. The corresponding figures for cost A¹ of Rs. 954.57 and Rs. 1,178.63 are observed for zone III and zone I respectively.

Table-3 indicates the wide variation in yield of paddy per hectare over different agro-climatic zones of Orissa during 1971-72 to 1980-81. For example, during the year 1972-73, the yield of paddy was maximum at 20.51 quintals per hectare in zone I and minimum at 12.47 quintals per hectare in zone II. The corresponding figures of 24.36 quintals per hectare and 13.30 quintals per hectare are observed for zone III and zone II respectively. For 1979-80, the maximum and minimum yield of paddy are noted for zone III and zone II respectively at 19.68 quintals and 11.06 quintals per hectare.

Distribution of weighted cost C and cost A-1 per quintal of paddy between different agro-climatic zones of Orissa are presented in table-4. This shows a wide variation over zone and year. For example, the operational cost (cost A-1) per quintal was minimum at Rs. 12.17 in zone I and maximum at Rs. 22.10 in zone III during the year 1971-72. The corresponding figures for cost C are of Rs. 40.89 per quintal in zone II and Rs. 52.54 per quintal in zone I respectively. For 1975-76, both cost C and cost A-1 per quintal are maximum (at Rs. 89.73 and Rs. 27.67 per quintal) in zone IV and minimum in zone II (at Rs. 58.03 and Rs. 22.44 per quintal). During the year 1980-81, the minimum and maximum cost C per quintal are noted for zone IV and zone III respectively at Rs. 126.77 and Rs. 157.06. The corresponding figures for cost A-1 of Rs. 30.06 and Rs. 40.77 are observed for zone III and zone II respectively.

The results of the analysis of variance of cost C per hectare and cost C per quintal are presented respectively in table-5 and table-6. It indicates that the difference of cost C per hectare between the different zones and years are significant at 1 per cent level of significance. There is no significance difference in cost C per quintal between the zones. But the analysis of vari-

ance (table-7) of cost A-1 (operational cost) per quintal shows a significant difference between the zones. This indicates the wide variation of modern inputs used for paddy between different agro-climatic zones of Orissa.

Conclusion

Costs of production of paddy have moved faster than its revenue over the recent years in Orissa and its ration has gone against the growers. A proper farm price policy for a developing country must be based on a careful consideration of wide intra-state and inter-state or inter-regional differences in costs of production. The cost of production of paddy per quintal thus varied from Rs. 67.53 in Punjab to Rs. 88.36 in Andhra Pradesh during 1978-79¹. The variation in cost of production between different zones of Orissa is significant. Hence an uniform price policy for a crop throughout the country and in a State is, therefore likely to penalise the potentially viable but relatively less fertile or less efficient areas of production. Costs of production both at the intensive and extensive margins have also to be considered. The parity price ratio of farm products vis-a-vis non-farm products and all commodities have to be considered. It is observed that foodgrains prices and general price level advanced at an even speed during the last two decades. Upward revision of prices of farm products may help further rise in general price level which may kill incentives and check the growth of output. The effects of such rise in input and output prices are reflected on the index numbers of cost of living of people for different countries. The price policy for farm products could not realise its objectives of price stabilisation and economic growth to any significant extent.

As the costs of production of paddy move faster than its revenue over the recent years with significant inter-zonal variations in costs of production, it is suggested the need for a change in the present policy of fixing uniform prices for paddy for all zones. Finally, a proper price policy for paddy and other farm products has to be conceived on the basis of cost of cultivation, parity principles, cost of living indices and other related matters.

1. K. Sain, A fair price for a principal crop, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, October—December 1981, P. 69

TABLE 1
Rate of growth of Revenue, Cost, Inputs and yield of paddy in Orissa
during 1971-72 to 1980-81

Items (1)	Compound growth rate (percentage) per annum (2)	Standard error of compound growth rate (3)	Significance of compound growth rate (4)
1. Revenue : Value of main product and by product compined per hectare (Rs.).	3.36	0.0054	**
2. Cost C (Cost of cultivation) per hectare (Rs.).	10.93	0.0061	**
3. Operational cost (Cost A1) per hectare (Rs.).	11.80	0.0065	**
4. Fixed cost per hectare (Rs.) ..	9.23	0.0043	**
5. Cost of production per quintal (Rs.)	8.41	0.0068	**
6. Return over cost A1 (Rs.) ..	5.60	0.0066	**
7. Human labour (hrs.) (Casual + Attached + Family).	2.11	0.0034	*
8. Seed in Kg. ..	1.81	0.0023	*
9. Yield per hectare (Quintals) ..	1.30	0.0059	
10. Bullock labour in pair (hrs.) ..	1.52	0.0076	
11. Fertilizer (Nutrients in Kg.) ..	(-)4.92	0.0182	
12. Manure in (quintals) ..	(-)2.50	0.0103	

** — Significant at 1 per cent level of probability

* — Significant at 5 per cent level of probability

Source of basic data(—)Estimates of cost of cultivation of paddy in Orissa for the years 1971-72 to 1980-81, Op. cit.

TABLE 2

*Distribution of weighted * per hectare cost C and Cost A 1 in Rs. in four Agro-climatic zones of Orissa during 1971-72 to 1980-81 for paddy*

Year/Zone	Zone-I		Zone-II		Zone-III		Zone-IV	
	Cost C	Cost A1	Cost C	Cost A1	Cost C	Cost A1	Cost C	Cost A1
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971-72	928.43	433.09	702.46	364.14	861.47	474.68	631.41	407.74
1972-73	1,047.26	474.99	698.25	390.47	849.22	434.44	880.00	331.07
1973-74	949.48	369.89	703.24	378.76	1,177.67	599.44	847.39	373.62
1974-75	1,197.75	600.48	950.65	491.91	1,366.01	707.25	1,126.53	528.60
1975-76	1,681.95	936.66	1,031.26	589.81	1,568.30	976.04	1,019.29	523.84
1976-77	1,530.43	802.95	1,132.52	578.70	1,437.11	901.59	1,141.33	534.39
1977-78	1,646.07	822.71	1,272.96	687.12	1,456.44	889.35	1,384.77	703.68
1978-79	1,692.44	851.28	1,040.32	582.44	1,182.43	543.18	1,252.03	583.37
1979-80	2,022.55	1,076.20	1,153.96	683.25	2,160.14	1,219.60	1,487.84	666.66
1980-81	2,526.05	1,178.63	1,538.92	975.67	2,124.56	954.57	1,719.68	1,060.59

* Weight indicates proportions of the area under the crop of all the holdings (Selected as well as others) in the respective size classes to the total area under the crop in the cluster as a whole.

TABLE 3

Distribution of weighted per hectare yield of paddy in four Agro-climatic Zones of Orissa during 1971-72 to 1980-81 (Yield in quintals per hectare)

Year/Zone (1)	Zone-I (2)	Zone-II (3)	Zone-III (4)	Zone-IV (5)
1971-72	18.37	16.86	16.47	16.84
1972-73	20.51	12.47	15.43	16.60
1973-74	19.66	13.30	24.36	16.23
1974-75	15.95	11.39	17.22	13.57
1975-76	19.27	17.93	23.33	18.03
1976-77	18.23	14.12	17.83	13.36
1977-78	19.53	18.04	19.06	14.02
1978-79	17.37	16.76	13.22	16.47
1979-80	17.48	11.06	19.68	11.55
1980-81	18.00	10.68	19.62	10.97

TABLE 4

Distribution of weighted Cost C and Cost A₁ per quintal of Paddy in Four Agro-Climatic Zones of Orissa during 1971-72 to 1980-81

Year/Zone	Zone-I		Zone-II		Zone-III		Zone-IV	
	Cost C	Cost A ₁	Cost C	Cost A ₁	Cost C	Cost A ₁	Cost C	Cost A ₁
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971-72 ..	52.54	12.17	40.89	12.89	52.31	22.10	44.19	14.58
1972-73 ..	50.26	13.79	55.34	25.08	55.04	20.46	56.44	17.92
1973-74 ..	48.28	8.05	52.98	22.55	48.35	18.71	51.99	11.71
1974-75 ..	76.86	25.63	83.70	30.31	81.70	30.73	84.96	21.35
1975-76 ..	87.42	30.71	58.03	22.44	68.50	30.70	89.73	37.67
1976-77 ..	85.80	26.13	81.19	33.92	81.36	37.81	85.43	20.05
1977-78 ..	84.29	26.27	69.05	30.34	74.69	37.35	98.78	32.48
1978-79 ..	95.76	30.99	62.08	21.67	89.45	28.16	76.02	32.19
1979-80 ..	113.71	37.21	138.04	65.89	110.41	41.37	131.87	26.01
1980-81 ..	141.34	34.36	144.10	40.77	157.06	33.06	126.77	38.04

TABLE 5

Analysis of variance of cost of cultivation cost C per hectare of paddy in different Agro-climatic zones of Orissa during 1971-72 to 1980-81

Source of variation (1)	Degrees of freedom (2)	Sum of squares (3)	Mean sums of squares (4)	Calculated value of F (5)	Level of Significance (6)
Between Zones ..	3	11,90,109.8,868	3,96,703.2,956	15.9,414	**
Between Years ..	8	28,62,961	3,57,870.2,482	14.3,809	**
Error ..	24	5,97,241.4,583	24,885.0,607		
Total ..	35	46,50,313.3,388			

TABLE 6

Analysis of variance of cost (cost C) per quintal of Paddy in different Agro-climatic Zones of Orissa during 1971-72 to 1980-81

Source of variation (1)	Degrees of freedom (2)	Sum of squares (3)	Mean sums of squares (4)	Calculated value of F (5)	Level of Significance (6)
Between Zones ..	3	130.9,146	43.6,382	0.4,089	Not significant
Between Years ..	8	18,386.9,104	2,298.3,638	21.5345	**
Error ..	24	2,561.5,026	106.7,293		
Total ..	35	21,079.3,276			

TABLE 7

Analysis of variance of cost A₁ per quintal of paddy in different Agro-climatic Zones of Orissa during 1971-72 to 1980-81

Source of variation (1)	Degree of freedom (2)	Sum of squares (3)	Mean sums of squares (4)	Calculated value of F (5)	Level of significance (6)
Between Zones ..	3	322.22	107.40	3.47	**
Between Years ..	8	2,991.81	373.98		
Error ..	24	742.32	30.93		
Total ..	35	4,056.35			

** Significant at 1 per cent level.

Electoral Reforms in India

Dr. Amulya Ranjan Mohapatra

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Independent, just and fair elections are part and parcel of a democratic system of a Government. The Constitution through Article 326 grants electoral franchise to every Indian citizen who has attained 21 years of age and who has not been declared a bankrupt, criminal, insane or a non-resident. India as democracy country it gives the power of enacting legislation to the representative of the people, the importance of elections cannot be underestimated. Elections are the pride of democracy and franchise is the most notable medium to participate in the political system through elections.

Elections in democratic India are a part of our daily life. The most important institution affecting voting is the political parties and its leaders. In our country the party organisation is more important than the candidates. The candidate of a well organised political party, whoever he may be like Tom, Dick and Harry can win the election if he contests from a local constituency. But in fact, the party candidates are more important in their individual capacity, so far one's experience, personality and motive of service is concerned. The party candidate or an independent candidate must have some minimum education. He must have some human values viz. Satya, Dharma, Santi and Prema which are basically required for a good citizen of India.

In India the number of political parties are large in number. All the parties could be classified variously as national and regional. A well organised party can be recognised by the Election Commission having its democratic principles and a minimum years of serving to the nation

The regional party only can contest in the State elections. Each political party must have some sound national principles which should not dishonour to our constitution. As the multy party system is not suitable to our country similarly there should not be the one party system. Some of the political parties in India does not have a scientific and clear ideology. Every party must have a clear cut principles of action which can stand on the platform of social philosophy, with its two main pillars i. g. Democracy and Socialism.

The voters of India are not well conscious in the political affairs of the country. Most of the voters have no individual decision as to whom they would vote for ? The political party and the candidate should give maximum freedom without any bias and prejudice to the voters. There should not be any imposition regarding the subjective feeling of caste, family set-up, religion and sex. Some consider voting a futile exercise. They neither believe in the electoral system under which voting is conducted nor do they confide in the political system. Voting to them is, therefore, a farce and thus useless. They therefore just do not vote. Although it is the right of the citizen to cast vote but in fact thousands of Indians do not simply exercise their vote. This negative attitude of voting must be avoided. Similarly the names of eligible voters should not be excluded from the electoral rolls.

In the past, the limitations on the electoral expenditure were easily overcome by claiming that the additional expenditure has been borne by the party and not by the candidate. The Supreme Court took the right stand in rejecting this claim. The permissible expenditure however has now been enhanced from Rs. 35,000 to one lakh for the Lok Sabha Constituency, and does not make elections cheap. Further it is also mentioned through the amendment that any wellwisher and friend of the candidate can incur the election expenditure which is unaccountable. So also the total

expenditure for a candidate is not subject to audit or it is not accountable at all. A suggestion is therefore been made that the electoral expenditure must be accountable and a special election awards should be given to the elected candidate who have incurred minimum expenditure in his or her election campaign.

The most important period of elections is between their announcement and conduct. This interim period can be used for the misuse of power both at the political and bureaucratic levels. During that time it is suggested that the official tours of the ministers should be postponed and if there is any ministerial tours in between these should be paid either by the party or by the concerned ministers. The huge expenditure for security measures should be curtailed. The practice of official transfers on a gigantic scale on the eve of election should be reduced.

Reforms have also been suggested in the poll petition rules. The existing law prescribes that the petitioner should prove that either the candidate or his agent has approved the electoral manipulation. In reality it is difficult to prove as to whether the candidate himself has indulged in corrupt practice, such as using official machinery for election and raising the communal hatred during elections. It is therefore necessary to keep the actions of his close associates also in view determine the corrupt practice. Similarly one has to wait considerably both before and after filing the poll petition. The arrangement should be made for an immediate complaint to be lodged before the magistrate and cases decided within three months. It is also suggested that poll petitions can be filed for the violation of electoral procedure in the local court of Magistrate. Only the poll petitions about the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections can be presented in the Supreme Court and at the same time in the High Court.

The Chief Election Commissioner should be appointed by the President of India and such number of Electoral Officers in the State should be appointed by the Election Commissioner in the consultation with the State Governor. The Election Commi-

ssioner should remain above the party and politics and he should work independently and impartially.

The equal opportunity in the mass-media of the government should be provided to each party. There should not be sensorship on the news papers of the country. However, journalism should have its code of ethics while they published news in the papers.

There should not be any threat by the opposition candidate or its party either to the voters or to the contestant. If necessary the security force should be provided to the candidate during the time of election campaign. Police and the law and orders should be very particular to avoid the illegal practices of the candidates. The candidate, in the real sense of the term, is one whose aim is to serve his community and who strains his every nerve to ensure that he is a man of morals. A true politician must always be on guard against the six enemies of men in power-Lust, Avarice, Pride, Anger, Drunkenness and Insolence. The party candidate must have all the noble qualities and virtues of a leader of man, viz. Social service, honesty, truthfulness, intelligence, understanding of human nature and tact.

In the days of elections, elections are generally miseducated by party organisation. Thus to stress the truth of their own views they qualify the realities of other. The bitterness of feeling, rancours and spiteful undignified speeches of those days cast an unhealthy effect on the masses and pervert their minde from right to wrong as the case may be. So it is suggested that every party candidate should follow the code of conduct while they deliver their election speeches. The election speeches and their activities should be recorded for future use. Every candidate should think that democracy is 'Government of the people, for the people and by the people' but it is not of the party, for the party and by the party. If an elected representative acts for his own self without looking into the welfare of the people then it is essential that the general populace must be conscious since they have elected the representatives

as well as agitate to prevent it or to substitute some better candidate to discharge the duties properly. People of India should not think that only after casting vote their duties are over and they have no hand in the affairs of the country.

The socio-economic determinants of voting are equally important. Age, education, income, sex, religion, ownership of land, financial status, etc. determine the voting pattern. The older people are more conservative in voting while the young are more radical. So also the majority of the educated do not attach sufficient importance in the casting of the votes. The suggestion here is that all should treat equally to their right to voting. The young person below the age of twenty-one should not take part in election. They should not involve in the election campaign of the party or the candidate. The political party should not approach to the young students for the same. So also students should not make active politics. They should remain free from politics.

The right to vote is granted to the citizen of India. It is an opportunity to the voters and at the same time of the candidate, where the election is conducted peacefully and after that the nation can prosper in its different fields. Voters must be free from fear and they should cast their valuable votes without any bias and feeling.

Elections as a rule are held every five years. In no way it should postponed for a further period. Provision of mid-term election should take place without the proclamation of President rule.

The legislative seats have been reserved for the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. Nevertheless, the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates have been permitted to contest election from the general seats. But it is suggested that if

few seats are reserved for them then they should not be allowed to contest from the general seats.

The constitution directs that the number of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly seats should be determined on the basis of the population of the State. But the similar principle should be followed for the State elections and both size of the constituency and the electorate should be taken into account.

It would be better if every voter should be issued an identity slip bearing his photo. This should be taken up by the Government and the slips issued by the political parties should be cancelled.

The counting of the votes should be done by the computers. Which can provide more accuracy of votes and it would save the time. The polling booth should be more in numbers and there should be more security measures. The candidate of the election should submit the list of his private property to the Government and he should be free from any national debt and other criminal cases.

At present there is a move to lower the voting age from 21 to 18 but my personal view is that the present age is quite suitable for voting system in India.

However the major defects are not among the political parties or the Government nor in the electoral system of India. The efficiency would depend on the co-operation of the every citizen of India, including the political parties. Always people should be very conscious about their franchise and duty. So, on the whole the electoral system has therefore been by and large satisfactory, independent and efficient, since independence.

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ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସୁଯୋଗ

ଗୋଟିଏ କିମ୍ବା ଦୁଇଟି ସନ୍ତାନ ପରେ ଗର୍ଭନିରୋଧ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରୋପଚାର କରାଇଲେ ଆପଣ “ସବୁଜ ପତ୍ରିକା”ର ଅଧିକାରୀ ହୋଇ ପାରନ୍ତେ । ତା 19-10-1983 ରଖଠାରୁ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଏହି ଯୋଜନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ ଏହି ତାରିଖ ପରେ 15 ବର୍ଷ ବୟସଠାରୁ 48 ବର୍ଷ ବୟସ ଭିତରେ ଥିବା ଯେଉଁ ଦମ୍ପତି ଗର୍ଭନିରୋଧ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରୋପଚାର କରାଇଥିବେ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସୁବିଧା ସୁଯୋଗ ଦିଆଯିବ ।

- (1) ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର କିମ୍ବା ଗୃହନିର୍ମାଣ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଦ୍ଵାରା ନିର୍ମିତ ଗୃହଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଶତକଡ଼ା 5ଟି ଗୃହ ଏଭଳି ପରିବାରକୁ ଯୋଗାଇ ଦିଆଯିବ ।
- (2) ଘରଜିହ୍ଵା ନ ଥିବା ଏଭଳି ପରିବାରକୁ ପ୍ରତିକିତ 4 ଡେସିମିଲି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ 8 ଡେସିମିଲି ଭୂମି ବିନା ମୂଲ୍ୟରେ ଯୋଗାଇ ଦିଆଯିବ ।
- (3) ନିମ୍ନ ଆୟ ବା ମଧ୍ୟମ ଆୟ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିବା ଗୃହନିର୍ମାଣ ରଖରୁ ଶତକଡ଼ା 5 ଭାଗ ଏ ଧରଣର ପରିବାର ପାଇଁ ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ରହିବ ।
- (4) ମେଡିକାଲ, ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟରିଂ, ପଲିଟେକ୍ନିକ୍ ଓ ଆଇ. ଟି. ଆଇ. ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଶିକ୍ଷାନୁଷ୍ଠାନମାନଙ୍କରେ ଶତକଡ଼ା 5 ଭାଗ ସ୍ଥାନ ଏପରି ପରିବାରର ପିଲାଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ରହିବ ।
- (5) ଏହି ପରିବାରର ସ୍ଵାମୀ କିମ୍ବା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ସରକାରୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ହୋଇଥିଲେ, ତାଙ୍କ ଦରମାରେ ଅଗ୍ରମ ଦୁଇଟି ଇନ୍-କମ୍ପେଣ୍ଡ ପାଇବେ ।
- (6) ସବୁଜ ପତ୍ରିକାଧାରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଦଶହଜାର ଟଙ୍କାର ଏକ ବାର୍ଷିକ ଲଟେରୀର ସୁଯୋଗ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରୋପଚାର ହେବାଠାରୁ ପାଞ୍ଚବର୍ଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଉନ୍ମୁକ୍ତ ରହିବ ।

ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ଅଧିକ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଲେ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ପରାମର୍ଶ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।

ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାଳୟ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା
ଭୁବନେଶ୍ଵର

Industrial Sickness and Rehabilitation

Shri Satyabadi Misra

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In the Indian business environment, Industrial Sickness is mostly associated with the formative stages. Growing industrial sickness, specifically in small and medium sector is causing a severe hazard on the economic front. By 1981, in India 422 large units having bank credit of more than Rs. 1 crore, along with 1050 medium units were sick. In small scale sector the extent of sickness increased by 27 per cent from 22,366 in 1982, 435 large units having bank credit of Reserve Bank of India, by June 1982, 435 large units having bank credit facilities of more than Rs. 1 crore, 1020 medium units and 26,973 SSI units have become sick with an outstanding credit of Rs. 1729 crores, Rs. 176 crores and Rs. 394 crores respectively. In all, 28,428 units were sick with outstanding credit of Rs. 2299 crores. From a survey made by SISI, Cuttack, it was estimated that, in Orissa around 400 units are sick comprising around 40 per cent of total functioning industries. West Bengal has maximum sick units followed by Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Utter Pradesh. A latest CSIR study indicated that, out of 10,000 registered units, 6000 have barely made a start of which 25 per cent have already become sick.

Identity and causes of Sickness

The concept of 'Sickness' is viewed in different ways by different institutions. The Government evaluates the unit as sick if the unit is in the verge of collapse and majority employees have to become job less; the banks define the units to be sick if ROI is inadequate. A more comprehen-

sive and relevant definition is given by RBI, which links the phenomenon of sickness to "negative cash flow" as the Units suffering from cash loss for year of operation and likely to incur cash loss in coming years.

The industries become sick due to a plethora of reasons: technical, managerial, promotional, financial and political. These reasons may be external or internal. Delay in procurement of Land, plant and machineries, licenses and permits, supply of power and raw materials, recruitment of technical and managerial personnel, delay in sanction of loan, changes in Government policy are the external causes and experience and skill of the promoter, internal rift among partners, under utilisation of capacity, labour trouble, faulty financial planning, mechanical break down and the deficiencies in day to day management are the internal problems associated with sickness. RBI survey of 1979 indicated the extent of sickness due to following reasons:

Causes	Percentages of industries become sick
Mis-management due to diversion of funds, infighting, Lack of manufacturing strategy.	52
Faulty initial Planning and technical draw-back.	14
Labour trouble	2
Marketing problems	23
Power and raw material shortages.	9
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Appraisal

After the industrial unit is identified as sick a diagnostic study should be taken up for finding out the symptoms of the sickness which can jointly be assessed by the financing Banker and the Consultant. The diagnosis will reveal the weak areas needing appropriate ratification for its survival and further growth. These will mostly be

in the functional areas of production, distribution, marketing, finance and general administration. An effective appraisal will indicate the areas of lag and the various control measures to be suggested for making the unit economically viable after getting its sickness remedied.

Rehabilitation

The programme for rehabilitation of sick units requires a long term strategy for careful scrutiny of the project. The operational viability of the unit should be subjected to through the investigation and analysis and a continuous review should be made in the economic viability of the project in the light of changed circumstances of the demand of the product/ services, and the future projection for their requirement.

It is a complex task and before the sickness reaches the advance stage, the entrepreneurial and managerial capability of the promoters must be competent to deal with the situation. In fact, no new management will think of undertaking the activities of merger of the sick unit unless the mother unit is benefited. It always aims at improving the capability of the unit for generating internal surplus. A systematic approach is necessary to achieve this project, and requires preparation of a thorough feasibility study to undertake the rehabilitation programme and careful monitoring of the project during the nourishment period. This programme must consider, step-wise, the analysis of past operation for determining the strength and weakness of the organisation, a viable level of operation for generation of internal resources and investigation of the feasibility of operating the level of break-even. The pertinent questions required to be solved in this regard are the capability of the plant to operate in the break-even, market absorption of new output, befitting pricing for reasonable margin of profit to run the business, changes required for distribution of goods and services, availability of the raw material organisation's preparedness for increased level of activities and availability of power, transport and physical and financial facilities for continuous running of the unit. While evaluating the above norms, the inventory, control processing cycle, credit

terms etc., should be taken into account. The sources and use of the fund are to be ascertained and a programme should be drawn to mitigate the financial unpreparedness of the organisation.

The Role of Entrepreneurs

The profitable functioning of any industrial venture depends on the entrepreneurial ability of the industrialist and his perception of the problems associated with manufacturing and marketing. In the present promotional and support system providing the benefits and incentives to the new industrial units is quite sufficient, if properly implemented, to aid the industry to start production. But, after the goods and services are produced, the supporting and financial institutions lose track of the requirement of the industry and could not be in a position to nourish the unit for a self-sustaining growth. Therefore, the industrial units have to go sick because of improper marketing and financial management. So the entrepreneur which see the funds availability for the industrial units which is to be properly employed for the productive purposes. Just after production and before the industries go sick the warning signal for the sickness should be given through a proper after care and monitoring system. The system should be selected for early warning to benefit both the entrepreneurs and the financial institutions. Once the danger signal is indicated, a package programme of revival can be initiated and a result oriented and time bound action plan can be prepared for effective monitoring through an information system which will indicate the symptoms of sickness and finally save the unit to go sick.

Diversification

Marketing being one of the major causes of sickness, the entrepreneur should be in a position to tackle the production front and also design a product mix for the future requirement of the market. A plan for the product mix of certain items with a strategy for modification of a certain product as per the need of consumers can save the unit from product obsolescence and product being mis-matched to the market. The goods and services produced by the small scale sector face the competition from the medium and large sector and

therefore, these units should have enough inbuilt avenues for diversifying their activities. In the present context, a range of 50 to 10 years time is quite sufficient for a particular product to change as per the necessity, because of the changing aspiration of the users. Unless the manufacturing units in the small and medium sector had enough dirt to go for product diversification it will be difficult on their part to survive in the competitive market. In fact, "Diversify or Perish" should be the motto if a small/medium units where the systems of sickness have been reflected from their activities.

An intelligent entrepreneur should always think in terms of the changes coming in the market in terms of technological, economic and socio-political upheaval which will bring rise to the demand of new products and the associated package of facilities that can be availed by using the product. Before the product goes to the declining stage in the Product-Life Cycle (PLC) which is considered to be mostly not more than 10 years for a SSI unit, the entrepreneur should identify various modifications to change the product attributes for suiting the needs of the consumers. At the maturity stage of the product, when the sales turn-over of particular product will remain more or less static, the entrepreneur should smell that the product will not fetch any good profit and most likely in the stage of declining and immediate measures are to be taken at this point by deleting that particular product from the line and replacing with a new one having a market prospect.

Of course, before a product is dropped suitable product modification and increased promotional expenses may justify prolonging the product life for few more years. In the commissioning of the product, the entrepreneur must investigate the relevant areas for diversification while the Company will be in a path of sustained growth and simultaneous planning should be made for future requirement of land/shed, power, finance, personal and marketing activities to cope with the manufacturing and marketing of the new product. The design for the new product should be simultaneously thought of so that, imme-

diately attention can be made on the changes to be incorporated in the product policy of the organisation.

Conclusion

Sick units are economic liabilities to the nation and have to be revived on social and economic considerations. No units should be allowed to exist without having any chance for recovery. They must be given all support for survival and to reach viability in the short run. The assistance and supports to be rendered depends upon an accurate assessment of sickness, unit-wise. All out efforts are to be made in all the levels to rehabilitate the sick units within a reasonable time frame.

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LOAN ASSISTANCE TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation has provided loan assistance to 66,527 Scheduled Caste and 2,931 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries during Sixth Plan period up to the end of March 1984. This is a development bank engaged in providing soft loan assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people only.

During Seventh Plan too, the Corporation will continue to provide assistance to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes weaker section.

NALCO—An Overview

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The cost of construction of National Aluminium Company (NALCO) in Orissa has escalated from Rs. 1242.4 crores to Rs. 2218.04 crores. The increase in the cost is chiefly due to factors such as escalation, change in the scope of work, custom duties and taxes and impact on interest variations on Euro-dollar loan and varying prices of power plant package. The revised cost estimate have been submitted to Government and are under scrutiny for placement under Public Investment Board for sanction.

After making a re-appraisal of the entire project, Government of India have approved the revised implementation schedule for various segments of the project. As per the new implementation schedule, Buxite Mine at Damanjodi will be operational in November 1985. While Phase-I of Alumina Plant at Damanjodi will commence production by September 1986; Phase-II of the same will be operational by March 1987. Line-I of the Smelter Plant at Angul will be commissioned on December 1986 and Line-II on September 1987. The first two-units of the captive Power Plant will start functioning by September and December 1986 respectively. It is estimated that third, fourth and fifth unit of the power plant will be fully operational by April, June and September '87 respectively.

As per the information given in the Annual Report of Department of Heavy Industry for 1984-85, as on 31st December 1984 about 1800 persons in different categories of posts were employed by NALCO. Out of this, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees figures were 188 and 91 respectively.

After taking the break-up of employees, it was found that in O. Group A-424, Group B-88, Group C-674, Group D (Exclu-

ding Sweepers)-293 and Group E (Sweepers)-29 had been appointed as general candidates as on 31st December 1984 besides 42, 7, 118, 84 and 28 scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates in the corresponding groups.

The project composition has several components which include development of a buxite mine of 2.4 million tonne per annum capacity at Panchpatmali in Koraput district, construction of a 0.8 million tonnes per annum Alumina plant at Damanjodi and 2,18,000 tonne per annum aluminium smelting plant at Angul in Dhenkanal district. Besides this, a 600 MW capacity captive power plant at Angul and creation of Port facilities at Visakhapatnam for export of Alumina and import of caustic soda are also included in the project. The technical know-how and design packages for the project have been supplied by M/s. Aluminium Pechiney (AP) of France. While the said company has been rendering assistance for detailed engineering and supervision of erection and commissioning of the project the overall controlling authority in subjects like detailed engineering, construction, supervision procurement assistance and monitoring of the project has been assigned to Engineers India Limited.

All necessary infrastructural facilities for the coming up of project are now under different stages of construction. In order to meet the inward and outward traffic for Damanjodi South Eastern Railway are building a rail link between Koraput and Machhliguda which is expected to be completed by May 1985.

In order to meet the needs of captive Power Plant, the Central Coal Fields Ltd. are opening a large open cast mine of 3.5 Million tonnes capacity at Bharatpur. The plant and equipment for Lajkura Mines which will supply coal to steam Generation Plant at Damanjodi are in an advanced stage of procurement. A township each is specially coming up near plant-site at Angul and Damanjodi. So far 573 houses have been constructed and handedover to NALCO authorities for use.

YOUTH YEAR & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

Shri Tapan Kumar Das

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"The national ideals of India are renunciation and service; intensify her in those channels, the rest will take care of itself". These words of Swami Vivekananda inspire Youth with great national ideals of renunciation and service by intensifying their awareness and character, they will acquire the necessary strength of will and purpose to build a free and equalitarian society in their beloved motherland. It will invigorate the youth in the spirit of international fellowship, Co-operation, welfare and shape them into world citizen. His Literature immortal, educate the youth of to-day in the problems of the modern world and help them to solve those in the light of the eternal elements. To the Indian youth in particular Literature of Vivekananda carries the message of man-making and character building.

Vivekananda, the teacher of the eternal truths, devoted his life to the formation of spiritual renaissance in India. To remember Swami Vivekananda, India celebrating "Youth Year" which was formally announced coinciding his 122nd birthday, on the 12th January, accepting the proclamation of United Nations General Assembly, 1985 as "International Youth Year". 'Participation, Development & Peace' theme of the IYY is to create awareness in the younger generation that they have to play a vital role in changing the present society, securing new social order and to put forth youth problems and find out solution. President Giani Zail Singh in his address to inaugural session of 8th Parliament said that India could well serve the United Nations venture as well as herself by launching grand Nation building project involving Indian youth with its world counterpart in the task of nation building and values of life.

According to the United Nations, about 20 per cent of the world population falls in the age group of 15 to 24, which it defines as "Youth". A large section of this, about 665 million live in the developing countries of Asia, Africa & Latin America.

Recognising the importance of vast majority of youngsters idea on designating 1985 as International Youth Year with specific motto is to involve and utilise talents of youth for allround development of the society. Like Vivekananda told to his disciples not to compromise the ideal of the real, but to lift the real to the level of ideal. In the absence of an ideal, there can be no progress and in the absence of progress human life itself will be devoid of content". Exchange of idea, execution of joint and common action programme and to work together are basic postulates of progress. Youth emerging from different ideological, political and religious beliefs can meet at different platforms at which participants give stress to promote peace, international understanding and human rights. Arriving at a consensus which pleads to safeguard the legitimate rights of youth, will draw attention of administration to lookafter.

Vivekananda's message for makers of the society is "No need looking behind; look forward. We want infinite energy, infinite zeal, infinite courage & infinite patience. Then only will great things be achieved". His inspiration gave India to renewed strength and hope. He was a spiritual teacher of a rare type, he came down to the ordinary levels of life to uplift and brighten the lives of Indians. Youth should have definite aim and objective, there should be no sign of nervousness to reach at goal, high thinking results in achieving great. Inaugurating the National Youth Year, Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi urged upon the Youth to give themselves "that last push to rise above the ordinary" to an "exceptional" level to tackle the tremendous tasks of uniting and building the country. Programmes are launched to build the youth and their character and in that character they build Indian culture, traditions and values. Attention must be paid to improve the physical strength, physical condition of youth. We have to follow Vivekananda as he rightly said "it is not just the mind, but

the mind must be supported by a strong body and that is very essential. We have to concentrate on how we can build our youth physically and make them really winners in whatever field they participate".

Greatest contribution will be if youth involve themselves in social activities towards progressive front and realise difficulties. In Vivekananda's language "Character of a man is what he has created for himself". Communal and regional blood-baths in which young men and women are playing an active role, to maintain brotherhood are examples of Youth-power which liberate against antinational cause, act as guard to unity and integrity of the country. With declaration of International Youth Year, legislations have to be formulated to protect and identify rights of youth so that they can take part in effective role in social, political and cultural life of the nation. Cell of Vivekananda to our youth has to become an active component of Indian unit and to protest modern scientific manifestations endangering human life. He gave a complete programme for national regeneration through rediscovering of our past and a realisation of our great role in the world's future.

Life of Swami Vivekananda was full of renunciation, service and discipline. Ideals left behind are guidelines for youth, the architects of the nation to follow the path laid down by Swamiji to take India in its march towards peace, progress and prosperity. This stupendous task can only be achieved on united efforts of both men and women. To mark the birth day of Swami Vivekananda, 12th January will be celebrated as "National Youth Day" every year.

Field Publicity Officer, Govt. of India,
Phulbani.

NEW GENERAL CARGO BERTHS AT PARADIP PORT

Third and Second General Cargo Berths which were under construction have been completed at Paradip. On the March twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth vessels "Annapurna" and LONG CHUAN JIANG" had their maiden berth successfully. Fertiliser berth under construction is likely to be completed by the end of November.

The rapid development of industry in Orissa has increased the export of semi-processed ore during last year. Paradip Port has handled 23,414 M.T. Charge Crome, 2,500 M.T. Ferro-manganese, 9551 M.T. Copper concentrate and 16,377 MTs. of wire rod coil during 1984-85 financial year. Previously Paradip was only handling raw iron, chrome and manganese ore at low cost. Existence of four General Cargo Berths accommodating five vessels at a time has promised more General Cargo Traffic at Paradip. How with the successful dugging of Dutch Exports Port has achieved 11.89 (Eleven point eighty nine) meters draught accomodating vessel with 80,000 M.T. Cargo.

On first April 1985 there were five general cargo ships at Cargo Berth area handling Orissan Coal Chrome Ore, Hard Coke, Fertiliser and Charge Chrome. There is every possibility of handling ten lakh metric tonnes of such processed ore during current financial year. Port has handled about four lakh tonnes of general cargo during 1984-85. In total Port has handled twenty-one lakh cargo in the last year.

The construction of Second General Cargo Berth and 3rd General Cargo Berth come to twelve crores & thirteen crores respectively and the revised estimated cost of Fertiliser Berth comes to twenty-eight crores.

Natural Calamities of Orissa and her Ecology

Shri Srimanta Kumar Mishra

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After independence, a separate province of Orissa was formed on the 1st April 1936 with the transfer of certain areas of composite provinces of the then Bihar and Orissa, Madras Presidency and Central Provinces. In June 1948, States numbering 23 from Orissa and 3 from Chhatisgarh State Agencies were merged in Orissa.

The State being divided into 4 geographical regions, viz., (i) Coastal plain, (ii) Eastern ghat (iii) Central table land (iv) Northern plateau. The Eastern ghats are in the southern part of the State (covering Phulbani, part of Ganjam and Koraput district) filled with dense forest and the Northern plateau (covering Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and part of Dhenkanal and Sundargarh districts) is hilly and also covered by dense forests.

The State has a tropical climate, average rainfall being 148 cms. a large part of which is received between June and October, which however is also not evenly distributed. While the Northern plateau gets an average rainfall of 177 cms. the Eastern ghat region receives an average of 135 cms.

The population of the State is 219.4 lakhs of which 200.9 lakhs (92%) is rural, its concentration being highest in Mayurbhanj Phulbani districts. The Scheduled Tribal population numbering 50.3 lakhs constitute more than 23% of the total population; the State possessing the second highest Scheduled Tribes population in the country; major portion of which is substantially high in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Phulbani, Sambalpur and Kalahandi districts.

Out of total geographical area of 155.40 lakhs hectares, the area covered by forests is 66.53 lakhs hectares forming 43% of the total area. The cultivable waste is 2.80 lakhs hectares, miscellaneous tree crops 4.89 lakhs, pastures/grazing land 5.37 lakh hectares, and further 8.27 lakh hectares are also not available for cultivation. The net area sown is 58.77 lakh hectares while the gross cropped area is 7 & 09 lakh hectares.

Going to the pattern of land holdings covering small and fragmented one can observe that 74% of the total holdings are up to 2 hectares only and thus one can jolly well feel the result of the state of agriculture in the State.

Out of the total cultivable area, more than 65% area is covered by rice. The paddy being treated as the major crop, other important crops in the State are, pulses, oilseeds, jute, mesta sugarcane, cocunut and tumeric.

The average yield of important food crops like rice, rabi and maiz are far below the all India average standing at 13.14, 10.95 and 10.43 quintals per hectare for the respective crops. Among the non-food crops, the average yield per hectare only in respect of groundnut and sesamum is above the all India average standing at 8.46 & 2.11 quintals per hectare, respectively.

As seen from above there is a wide disparity within the State in the development of Agriculture where, while the district of Cuttack, Ganjam, Puri Sambalpur, Balasore, & Balangir have a relatively better irrigation facilities, the remaining seven districts are not having the said advantage. Besides this, these remaining seven districts are having hilly terrain, comparatively less fertile soil and are predominantly inhabited by tribal people.

And here, coming to the point of the Tribal economy, it might not be out of place to begin with an old kondh ballad which illustrates their point of view towards life in the matter.

"Sitire naha Kanta
Kakali gata jadata"

These tragic line mean: "As an iron implement when it breaks is thrown in some obscure corner of the house, so a person who become destitute enters the wood".

This implicates that nobody is a dweller of the jungles by choice. These are more, "Kokkeri weda kakuli Kumanda Kucha Hakuli" which means "Since early child hood we are woe begone, we are exploited since infancy like the pumpkin plant".

This idea states that as soon as a pumpkin plant starts bearing leaves, its leaves are plucked and eaten, its tendence are eaten, its flowers are eaten and finally its fruit is eaten and this very old ballad of unknown ancestry says that a tribal is exploited and made to suffer at every stage of his life. And so, the tribes have been reading and reading into the wildness in the process of time leaving only place names by which they are remembered.

The technique, the improved varieties of seeds and use of fertilisers, the electrification and irrigation, the constructive process of harvesting introduced, initiated by the Government is unknown to a tribal. He choasel his own land who ever his mind is fixed. These exercise no planning, nothing before him.

Living in hilly, isolated and difficult terrain he almost depends on the natural growth of crops as well as forest vegetarian and generally speaking, lacks motivation for any economic development or improvement injected into his life style. However, peculiar to his own nature and customs, he has developed within him, a considerable expertise in terrance cultivation, specially podda and shifting cultivation.

With no facility for irrigation and other necessary requisite he starts cultivation his piece of land with the dense jungle surrounding him and the water field sky above.

In Poddu cultivation a part of the forest is cleaned in hill slopes, cimbstilde

materials are burnt. Where large trees existed, those are cleared up by cutting or by fire. Where the tribal possessed cattle, the ground is slowly plougee, provided its is neither steep nor hard. The seeds are then spread among the half burnt slugs and ashes. Blended by March and April. The crops are harvested between September and December. Having taken a second crop in a year from the same plot of land he then moves on to new forests and repeat the same process. After a prolonged continuity, lapse of a few years, again returns to the same old plot for shifting cultivation. Generally this recuperative cycle varies between 8 to 12 years. He cultivates 'Niger and Gingly' on the slopes, mustards, Kulthi, maize and jawar, etc., are grown in small patches nearer to village habitation. In some areas Horticultural concerning citrus (orange and lemon) Pineapple, Banana and (hill varieties) are planted. The tribals liking for fruit trees is indeed remarkable. Besides this Tumuria and Minor millets are also grown, exploiting the visgin fertility of the unexplored lands. However, the pirot factor remains constant, that is the tribal sentiment.

Livnig through centuries of habitation in his remote high lands, he has developed within him his own way of living life and culture.

Rapid economic growth and subsequent charges and developments of the surrounding towns and villages had never affected him because of his strict adherence to his life values, including its pros and cons. He never desires to be enchroched upon as he believes in as undisturbed unobstructed life. He is fixed on his own faith in life, the faith he has inherited and to which with a lot of difficulties, he had fitted into his self.

Even with the passage of time, with the growing consciousness of the Government & the state to mould him for a progressive change the tribal has remained unstaken. Thereafter a lot of observation has been made by the Government to make rightful change/attempt, in bringing about a diversion to link his life with that of the modern society.

It is bad, rather very bad to drag him out of his own. It should always be the attitude of the Government to develop him along with the line of his own society & life values that he has been able to adapt through years of existence and has thus been able to fit to his own motto of life.

It is very dangerous to spoil, that unity in upsetting the coherence rather rapidly. As Jawarlal Nehru pointed out—"They should advance but they should not loose their artistry and joy in life and the culture that distinguishes them in many ways".

The basic principle, which is the pivot factor mattering much is his sentiment, as had been earlier pointed out. Not that he does not listen & understand to proposal for his development but that he should not be disturbed, not be allowed to feel that, somebody not his own, has tried to snatch away his treasures. His life is the love of his tiny little heart of strong faith of enjoyment & death.

The surrounding jungle with its tall Sal trees, Mahna, Mango, Siale, Broomstick, Tamarind & Karanj trees etc., his little but his hens & pigs, above all the mother nature are those that exist for him. Nothing matters beyond a belly to fill & a mouth to drink. Tragically, the exploitation of village sahookars, landlords torments him, putting him penniless, the day after his harvesting of crops, where he has dried his bloods foiling hard under the scorching sun. But he never bothers for it, this moment he sees his land filled with bumper produce which in the next moment he hand over to the sahookar (might be for borrowed from him at the beginning of the year) to either let or to utilise them seeds to grow crops—thus ultimated returning to his home completely boozed. All along his life he struggles but uncomplainingly.

Getting his food from the paddy he cultivates, his drinks from rice and mahua bear, green and ripe mangoes & tamrind seeds (for its starch and profain contents) Jack fruits pine-apples often exchanging his minor millets and putse produces for a very few backs & the tribal lives his own life not aspiring anything beyond that mountain walls. Always it is the mother nature that has given him the warmth &

jolet to live. He neither plans nor aims at anything new only with accepting life as it is.

For him (a tribe) land comes first as it sustains his life; which is personified, endowed with beaign qualities, more to it there exist another force bound the 'Earth' which creates days & nights and the seasons and have made the celestial bodies which is also personified in the image of an all seeing all powerful Badom or 'Dharman, Between Dharmu" (the other force) & "Dharman" (land the tribal life is honest, straight & dutiful one doing his duties to his family & society.

Life is meant for him, a simple enjoyment and a simple living but simultaneously a tribal still feels that there can be no life & no enjoyment without a society which should be strictly adhered to and what is important to him (wonderfully) relates to his, village ancestors and society. No one can break this sentiment, can snatch this feeling from his heart, this ethics unless he leaves the village and starts a separate life elsewhere which is an impossible task.

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OFSDC PRODUCES 40 LAKHS OF QUALIFY FRY.

Forty lakhs of qualify fry have been produced by the Orissa Fish Seed Development Corporation during the year 1984-85. Under in land fisheries project implemented with World Bank assistance, modern hatcheries with total water area of 70 hectares being set up by the Corporation for annual production of 74 million fingerlines. The Corporation have also taken up the construction work of 4 modern hatcheries at Binka, Chiplima, Sarmanga and Bhanjanagar.

Monthly Progress Report on Important Activities relating to the Labour & Employment Department

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Labour Administration

The Industrial relations situation during the month of January, 1985 was by and large satisfactory. There was, however, industrial unrest in the following establishments during the month under report.

(i) About 125 worker members of Orissa Ceramic Worker's Union, Jharsuguda resorted to stay-in strike, with effect from 13-1-1985 in protest against alleged illegal retrenchment of 59 casual workman and non-fulfilment of the charter of demand dated the 12-6-1984. Following this the management declared lock out of the factory with effect from the 30-1-1985. The matter has been admitted into conciliation by the A. L. O., Jharsuguda. The situation was under close watch. In the meantime Labour Commissioner, Orissa has approved the Draft Prosecution Report against the management of Orissa Ceramic Industries, Jharsuguda for violation of the I. D. Act in implementation of award.

(ii) It is reported that after lifting of lock out in M/s I. D. L. Chemicals Ltd., Rourkela the attendance in general shift and other subsequent shifts increased and the workers were working peacefully. The management also advanced Rs. 1,000 to each worker as the pay for December 1984 was not disbursed to them.

(iii) A crisis developed in the contractor establishment of M/s Shiv Singh Amer Singh & Co., NALCO, Jeypore following serious labour unrest when a section of workers allegedly forced entry into the site office on

the 3-1-1985 in the evening hours demanding restoration of pay of a forman working under Shri A. K. Tiwari, a subcontractor. It may be mentioned here that labour unrest intensified following termination of the contract of Shri A. K. Tiwari by the management is M/s Shiv Singh Amer Singh & Co. The Project Manager filed F. I. R. in consequence of which police arrested four workmen and on account of the arrest workers became agitated and restive. As a result of which all the workers stopped work including other contractor's establishment from 2 P. M. on the 4-1-1985. The Project Manager was allegedly assaulted. After the incident, the workers numbering about 600 went in a procession to the NALCO Office demanding release of four arrested workers. The D. L. O., Jeypore, proceeded to the spot on the 5-1-1985. Subsequently the situation became normal. The workers were advised to remain peaceful and not to disrupt operation of the plant. However, the NALCO management have been requested by the local labour machinery to prevail upon the contractor to immediately come over to Damanjodi and take immediate step for resumption of work. The situation was under close watch.

(iv) The lock out declared by the management of M/s Sukhani Textiles (P) Ltd., Jharsuguda, with effect from the 18-11-1983 was reportedly continuing. The law and order situation was peaceful during the period under report.

Minimum Wages

The Inspectors conducted 1,291 number of inspections and detected 943 number of irregularities in respect of employment in agriculture. A sum of Rs. 6,276.00 was paid to the agricultural labourers towards short payment of their wages.

Plan allocation

As against plan allocation of Rs. 14.97 lakhs for the financial year, a sum of Rs. 12.97 lakhs was spent till the end of the month under report.

Factory organisation

Regular inspection of factories and boilers was conducted by the Inspectors of Factories and Boilers.

Two new factories and one new boiler was registered during the month under report and a sum of Rs. 90,965.15 was collected as fees for registration and renewal of factory licence and inspection of steam Boilers.

Out of Rs. 4.83 lakhs provided under the plan schemes, a sum of Rs. 4.66 lakhs was spent up to the end of the month under report.

E. S. I. Scheme

Expenditure of Rs. 1,08,580.00 was incurred towards purchase of medicines during the month under report.

Against the total plan allocation of Rs. 81.89 lakhs (State share being Rs. 10.00 lakhs) a sum of Rs. 41 lakhs (State share being Rs. 5.00 lakhs) was spent till the end of the month under report.

Employment Service

The work relating to registration/submission/vocational guidance/Employment market information was going on smoothly.

Against plan allocation of Rs. 10.20 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 7.66 lakhs was spent till the end of the month under report.

FEBRUARY, 1985

Labour Administration

The Industrial relations situation during the month of February, 1985 was by and large satisfactory. There was however, industrial unrest in the following establishments during the month under report.

(i) It is reported telegraphically in the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Sambalpur that the lock out which was continuing since 30-1-1985 has been lifted by the management of M/s. Orissa Ceramic Industries Ltd., Jharsuguda, with effect from 8-2-1985. The situation was under close watch.

(ii) The lock out declared by the management of M/s. Sukhani Textiles Mills,

Jharsuguda, with effect from 18-11-1983 was continuing. In the meanwhile the Industrial Tribunal have awarded the lock-out declared by the management as illegal and justified, and steps were being taken for implementation of the Awards.

(iii) About 200 workers of M/s. Bharat Industrial Works, a contractor establishment of NALCO, Angul, belonging to NALCO, Sramik Congress Union have resorted to strike, with effect from 22-1-1985 on the alleged non-fulfilment of charter of demands. The issues were conciliated upon by the local conciliation machinery and the same has ended in failure.

In order to pressurise their demands the workers in respect of all the contractors establishments of Smelter Division, NALCO, Angul went on a lightshing strike on 15-2-1985 in which about 4,500 workers were involved. On the intervention of the Collector, Dhenkanal, the workers resumed their duties on 16-2-1985. The situation was under close watch.

(iv) About 1,116 workers members of Sewa Papers Workers Union, Jeypore resorted to strike from 6 a.m. of 11-2-1985 without giving any notice, for non-fulfilment of charter of demands. The local conciliation machinery had conciliated upon the issue and in course of the conciliation proceeding a memorandum of settlement was arrived at between the parties, after which the strike has been withdrawn on 2-2-1985 at 10.20 p.m. and normalcy has been restored.

(v) About 44 workers of Leather Tannery, Titilagarh went on strike from 3-2-1985 morning, on the five point charter of demands. The issues were admitted for conciliation by the local conciliation machinery. On the assurance of the Production Manager, Leather Tannery, Titilagarh, the strike was called off on 4-2-1985 and the workers resumed their duties on 5-2-1985 and normalcy has been restored.

(vi) The workers of M/s. Orissa Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Tora, Bargarh had resorted to stay-in strike from 'B' shift of 24-2-1984 for non-fulfilment of their charter of demands. The Assistant Labour Officer, Bargarh has initiated Conciliation Proceedings on the charter of demands. However, consequent upon

the decision taken in the meeting of the Board of Directors of M/s. O. W. C. Spinning Mills Ltd., Tora have agreed to revise the wages of workers and stay-in strike was withdrawn with effect from 28-2-1985.

Minimum wages

The Inspectors conducted 1,800 number of inspections and detected 1,397 number of irregularities in respect of employment in agriculture. A sum of Rs. 10,075.75 was paid to the agricultural labourers towards short payment of their wages.

Plan allocation

As against plan allocation of Rs. 14.97 lakhs for the financial year, a sum of Rs. 15.17 lakhs was spent till the end of the month under report.

Factory organisation

Regular inspection of factories and boilers were conducted by the Inspectors of Factories and Inspectors of Boilers.

One new factory was registered during the month under report and a sum of Rs. 1,34,817.00 was collected as fees for registration and renewal of factory licence and inspection of steam boilers.

Out of Rs. 4.83 lakhs provided under the plan schemes, a sum of Rs. 477 lakhs was spent upto the end of the month under report.

E. S. I. Scheme

Employment opportunity was provided to two drivers during the month under report.

Expenditure worth of Rs. 19,860.00 was incurred towards purchase of medicines during the month under report.

Against the total plan allocation of Rs. 81.09 lakhs (State Share being Rs. 10 lakhs) a sum of Rs. 43.79 lakhs (State share being Rs. 5.55 lakhs) was spent till the end of the month under report.

4. Employment Service

The work relating to registration/submission/vocational guidance/Employment Market Information was going on smoothly.

Against plan allocation of Rs. 10.20 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 8.89 lakhs was spent till the end of the month under report.

AUSTRALIAN TRAVEL AGENTS VISITED ORISSA.

A group of ten Australian Travel Agents visited Orissa from 28th to 30th March, 1985. Their visit was sponsored by the Department of Tourism, Government of India in collaboration with Air India. The group spent a busy two days in exploring the tourist attractions of Bhubaneswar, Konark and Puri. Their sight-seeing tour was organised by the State Tourism Department. They had opportunity to see the Naga dance at Balighai on their way to Puri. They also witnessed a cultural programme of Odissi dance at Rabindra Mandap, organised by the Department of Culture. The unique opportunity of viewing the Car Festival of Lord Lingaraj gave them an insight into the cultural heritage of this land of temples, fairs and festivals.

The group had discussions with Shri V. Pattanaik, Secretary, Department of Tourism and Culture and Shri S. Nautiyal, Director, Tourism about the development of Tourism in the State during their stay in Orissa. The group were convinced that the State with its cultural heritage and unspoilt natural beauty including sea beaches would be an international tourist destination in the near future.

NATIONAL SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP ON EARLY CANCER DETECTION AND PREVENTION

A two-days national seminar and workshop on early cancer detection and prevention jointly organised by the Institute of Regional Cancer Research and Treatment, Cuttack and Indian Federation of U. N. Association (Social Research Centre, Orissa Branch) was inaugurated on April 10, 1985 at S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack.

The State Minister of Health, Shri Hema Nanda Biswal, inaugurating this national seminar called upon cancer specialists, social workers, voluntary organisations and mass media organisations to set up camps at different places in the State for early detection and creation of an awareness about this fell disease to be followed by available treatment facilities at Regional Cancer Institute and other three medical colleges in the State. A patient if treated early, he said, with available medical resources like Cobalt therapy, chemo therapy and surgical intervention can be cured of this dreaded disease or at least it can be controlled for a good number of years.

Shri Biswal underscored the need for qualitative improvement of the Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment, Cuttack, which is one of the seven such centres in India for research and treatment of Cancer on the recommendations of Wahi Committee. Shri Biswal, deplored that although Rupees two lakhs are spent per bed annually in other Centres, only 20 to 25 thousand rupees per bed is spent at this Regional Centre at Cuttack, which is a very meagre amount to combat this disease. He said the State Government will look into the development of this only cancer institute of the State and its demand for shifting to a spacious place for accommodating more number of beds and sophisticated equipment will be considered.

Dr. Radha Nath Rath, in his speech said that although the Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment has been set up at Cuttack in the year 1976 on the recommendations of Dr. Wahi Committee, the institute is languishing without adequate financial

assistance. The Wahi Committee recommended that 90 per cent of the cost of this Centre would be met by Central Government and 10 per cent will be borne by the State Government. He also said that there is no regular Cancer Registry in India except for Greater Bombay where it is said that 70 new cases appeared in one lakh population every year. This shows that at any given time there are 12 lakh cancer patients in our country. Dr. Rath, also drew the attention of Cancer Specialists and Scientists about the development at the Soviet Researchers who claimed to have obtained proof that Cancer is caused by virois. An anti-cancer vaccine, he said as developed by the Soviet Scientists will not in distant future cure the disease according to Boris Lapping, an eminent Soviet Scientist. Dr. Rath, called upon the doctors and medical scientists to devote themselves in the research to find out the real cause of incidence of Cancer and whether it is infectious and if so, whether remedies can be found out to save people from this dreaded disease.

The Secretary of Health, Shri S. R. Pal emphasised on the need of early detection of this dreaded disease. Patients in the rural areas where 80 per cent of the people live below the poverty line, must be told that cancer is no more a dreadful disease and if treated early can be cured. The Government will do its best for combating this dreaded disease to whatever resources is at its command.

Dr. B. Rajguru, Retd. Addl. Secretary of Health and Secretary of the Indian Federation of United Nations Association, Orissa Branch presiding over this function said that this organisation with the help of World Health Organisation is engaged in the task of education, awareness and knowledge about Cancer, finding out budget from Government and other institutions homes abroad and research. Dr. Rajguru said while prevention of cancer is responsibility of the Government, the community is also largely responsible by its living style for prevention of this dreaded disease.

Dr. A.N. Sarangi, the Director of Research Centre of Cancer Research and Treatment, Cuttack in his welcome address said that it has been estimated that there are about one and half million cases of Cancer in the country at any given time with about half a million new cancer cases being caused in every year. Nearly 70 per cent of the

patients came for treatment at advanced stage. If the patients can be detected at very early stage and treat effectively then there are chances of most cases being cured. Therefore the media and other organisations should highlight the early warning signals of Cancer.

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The Secretary of Health, Smt. S. H. Pal, announced on the need of early detection of the cancer disease. Patients in the early stage where 80 per cent of the people can be cured. The Government will do its best for combating this deadly disease to whatever resources at its command.

Dr. D. Rajguru, the 1st Deputy Secretary of the Indian Cancer Association, Cuttack, presiding over the function said that this organization is engaged in the field of education, awareness and knowledge about Cancer fighting out battle from

around and research. Dr. Rajguru said that the early detection of cancer is responsibility of the government. The community is also responsible for its living style for prevention of the cancer disease.

The Director of Health, Smt. S. H. Pal, announced on the need of early detection of the cancer disease. Patients in the early stage where 80 per cent of the people can be cured. The Government will do its best for combating this deadly disease to whatever resources at its command.

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ଆଚରଣୀ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାଣୀରେ
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ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରୁଛନ୍ତି



राष्ट्रीय एकता शिबिर
नेहरु युवक केंद्र
गंजाम ब्रह्मपुर, उडिशा
5-2-85 To 9-2-85

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ଶିବିର
ଗଞ୍ଜାମ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା
୫-୨-୮୫

NATIONAL INTEGRATION
NEHRU
GANJAM
FROM 5

