



ORISSA REVIEW

OCTOBER, 1997





Deputy Chief Minister Shri Basant Kumar Biswal dedicating the Biju Patnaik Park to the public at Abhinav Bidanasi, Cuttack. District Collector Shri Issac Behera is present.



Deputy Chief Minister Shri Basant Kumar Biswal laying the foundation stone of Tourism Cottage in the premises of Biju Patnaik Park at Abhinav Bidanasi, Cuttack.

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ORISSA REVIEW

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GANDHI AND THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ORISSA

Dr. (Mrs.) B.K. Sarma

The contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to the freedom movement in Orissa is quite significant. His political programme for national liberation and his constructive programme for socio-economic regeneration proved to be a great success in Orissa because of the tremendous support and co-operation he received from the masses. In fact the Gandhian ideas, ideals, programmes and techniques were highly appreciated and widely accepted by the people in Orissa.

The Gandhian contribution to the freedom movement in Orissa can be known in its true perspective in the light of the political ideas and activities of people in Orissa in the Pre-Gandhian period.

Though Orissa actively participated in the deliberations of the Indian National Congress from the beginning, yet the problems of Orissa never found a place in the Congress agenda for discussion before the advent of Gandhi. At that time the great national leaders in the Congress had no concern for Orissa. This apathy of the leaders was the main reason for which the National Congress could not become popular in Orissa, for a pretty long time. The fact that during 1885-1900 a small number of fourteen delegates from Orissa attended only six annual sessions of the Indian National Congress clearly indicates the lack of interest of the Oriyas in the Congress Programmes and activities.

After rightly realising the futility of the Indian National Congress as a political forum, a group of Oriyas under the leadership of Madhusudan Das formed a regional Organisation known as the Utkal Sammilani in 1903. Thereafter the Oriyas diverted their attention to regional problems and tried to seek redressal of their

grievances through the goodwill and blessings of the British Government instead of the National Congress.

The year 1920 saw the rise of Gandhi in the political arena of India. Because of Gandhi after a lapse of several years Orissa again responded to the call of Indian National Congress. The Gandhian Freedom Movement with its political programme of non-co-operation, Civil-disobedience and Quit India spread very far and wide in Orissa. Thus the Congress movement was brought to Orissa by Gandhi.

Gandhi's very first visit to Orissa in March 1921 gave a tremendous impetus to the Freedom Movement in Orissa. His advent brought not only a radical change in the politically minded people of Orissa, but also helped in a significant manner for the all-round development of Orissa. Though the first time he visited Orissa with a view to baptizing the people in the new creed of Non-co-operation Movement, but subsequently he paid many more visits to Orissa for the love which he developed for Orissa and also for his deep concern for the poor and suffering masses of the region, which he had seen personally.

Though in 1921 Gandhi made his maiden appearance on the land of Orissa, yet wherever he went he drew large crowds. About his first tour the Government reported, "In this land (Orissa) of Hindus Mr. Gandhi was considered as an Avatar of the deity and worker of Miracles". In fact the places where he halted or held meeting became places of pilgrimages. He was looked upon by many people in Orissa as their saviour. After a long time the people of Orissa felt that it was only through Gandhiji that their cause and their problems could be projected in the all India scene. Therefore all that he wanted to accomplish relating

the freedom struggle were carried on in right earnest by the people who had faith and confidence in him.

There is no denying that Gandhi succeeded to some extent in bringing the problems of Orissa to the attention of others and in generating their goodwill and support for the cause of Oriya people. His considerate and sympathetic views on the Orissa problems i.e. Socio-Economic and Political proved beyond doubt, his genuine concern for the people of Orissa. He held numerous public and private meetings where he attempted to know and comprehend the grievances of the common people. He undertook extensive tours to various places to explain and convince people with his programmes and ideologies. Apart from all this by the example of his personal life, by his speeches, writings and by actively pursuing all those principles which he preached he won the hearts of the people in Orissa.

Though Gandhi brought the Congress movement to Orissa, he also favoured the movement of the Oriyas for the creation of a separate province. In fact the favourable views of Gandhi on the formation of linguistic province interested the Oriya people all the more in Gandhi. Regarding a separate Orissa he said "I have always raised the issue in the discussion with the Congress Authorities. I shall press for it myself as representative of Orissa at the Round Table Conference".

Thus the advent of Gandhi in Orissan politics in general and freedom movement in

particular assumed a kind of dynamism which was not known before. He was a humanist and radical revivalist who fought not only against colonialism and imperialism of foreigners but also fought against casteism, religious hatred, superstitious practices, social oppression, economic exploitation etc. with equal vigour and dynamism.

The Harijan movement which he started for the removal of untouchability in Orissa occupies a special place in the social history of modern India. His contributions for the uplift of women and other depressed classes in Orissa also was quite noteworthy. His programme of Charkha and Khadi implemented for the purpose of economic salvation of the province deserves to be specially mentioned. The use of self-spun Khadi was preached by him for the welfare of poor people in Orissa who could get alternate employment by it. Therefore, he laid emphasis on cottage industries particularly Khadi.

It is a well known fact that Gandhi's fight for Indian independence was a part of the struggle of suffering humanity against oppression. Love for humanity was the most dominating passion of the soul of Mahatma Gandhi. It was out of his genuine sympathy for the poverty-stricken people of Orissa which he described as "the land of sorrows and tears", that he came here more than once and observed on one occasion (Delang Conference, 1938) that "Orissa is dearest to me in the whole of India".

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ORISSA OCCUPIES 5TH PLACE IN THE COUNTRY IN INVESTMENT OF FUNDS BY PRIVATE SECTOR

Orissa is 'investors' paradise, for the giant business houses in India and abroad. A firm government, bold leadership, prevailing peaceful atmosphere and above all a strong political will are some of the major factors which have made the entrepreneurs more enthusiastic about Orissa. Deputy Chief Minister, Shri B.K. Biswal while inaugurating a one-day Seminar on 'Foreign Investment & Resource Management' at hotel Oberoi, jointly organised by S.B.I., Bhubaneswar Circle & S.B.I. Capital Market, Mumbai, endorsed the possibility of setting up of 123 projects in Orissa at a cost of 33 billion US. dollars as reflected in the CMIE Report. "77 projects including Steel, Aluminium, Oil Refinery, Fertiliser Plant & Generation of Energy have already received approval which would call for 3790 Cr. foreign investment," said the Deputy Chief Minister.

"A Honkong Company has envisaged an interest in setting up a cent per cent export-oriented dress materials factory which would generate employment for 2,500 youths. Government is putting priority on infrastructural development to attract more of foreign investments to the State", Shri Biswal stressed.

GANDHIJI'S HARIJAN TOUR IN ANGUL (6 MAY 1934)

Dr. Prasanna Kumar Mishra

Mahatma Gandhi in course of his Harijan tour in Orissa, reached Angul from Sambalpur on the 6th May 1934 and stayed there from 9.30 A.M. to 3.30. P.M. But he was an unwelcome visitor, as he was prohibited by the Deputy Commissioner of Angul to use a house which a friend of him had offered during his stay. Gandhi had to send a telegraphic message to the Deputy Commissioner before his arrival at Angul as follows:

"Am due reach Angul Sunday morning relating untouchability campaign. Learnt this morning you had prohibited use of house for temporary residence during midday hours. Does order apply all houses Angul proper or particular house where my residence was fixed. Matter being urgent request telegraphic reply".

Gandhi got no reply. He had to put up with great inconvenience living in "hastily rigged up tattered tents surrounded and gazed at by thousands of villagers". Gandhi also enquired if the Government of Bihar and Orissa regarded the action of the Deputy Commissioner of Angul proper. The Statesman, on 8th May 1934, reported under the heading "Ban on Mr. Gandhi obliged to live in tent at Angul" and also mentioned that Gandhi and his party had to live in tents in a mango grove situated at a corner of the town of Angul.

The Deputy Commissioner of Angul, in order to prove himself guiltless, explained the whole situation to the Government of Orissa. He reported that on the 25th April 1934 Babu Satyanarayan Sengupta, Advocate of Cuttack and Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangha, Cuttack, met him at Angul in regard to the accommodation of Gandhi in Angul. The Deputy Commissioner suggested and advised Sengupta to arrange accommodation for Gandhi at a place outside the town of Angul where it would be easy for the government to control the crowd. Sengupta could not arrange the accommodation.

Later on, the Superintendent of Police reported that Bijon Bihari Ghose, a nephew of Girija Bhusan Dutt, a strong Congress supporter and local contractor, was willing to accommodate Gandhi in his house. This offer was a good one to the Government. Because there was plenty of open space round the house and a large mango tope adjoining to it. Further, the place being off the main road the crowd would be controlled, if necessity arose to do so by the police. Moreover, the Police Barracks were also situated close by. The Deputy Commissioner was, however, informed that Babu D.N. Dutt who was an Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, and resigned some years ago, was subsequently a Government Forest Contractor of Angul, and a Congress supporter, was lending his house to accommodate Gandhi. The Superintendent of Police, had earlier, informed the Deputy Commissioner that the local Congress workers "in order to cause some excitement and mischief" had given up the idea of accommodating Gandhi in the house of B.B. Ghose and divided that when Gandhi would go from the house of D.N. Dutt towards the mango orchard, situated at about three-fourth of a mile away, they would form an enormous procession with the help of a probable crowd of 10,000 people.

The Deputy Commissioner also felt that without a large number of police it would be difficult to control such a crowd once the situation rose to a state of excitement by the local congress ex-convicts and organizers of the Harijan Seva Sangha. He apprehended that the gazetted officers living close by with their families might be insulted by the crowds and their compounds might be invaded. Thus a dangerous situation might arise and consequently police would be compelled to vacate the compounds. The Deputy Commissioner again made a plea that no one else owning a house inside or outside the town of Angul had approached him for permission to accommodate Gandhi and his party. Hence, when D.N. Dutt did not obtain

prior permission but made arrangements of accommodation for Gandhi, he considered it undesirable to allow Dutt to make over his house as a temporary lodging for Gandhi and his party, and so refused him permission. The Deputy Commissioner justified his stand that under the terms of the lease executed by D.N. Dutt it was necessary to take the permission of the authorities at Angul. He thus telegraphically replied to the telegram of Gandhi the same afternoon that is the 5th May 1934:

"Refusal applied to one house asked for by owner".

The Deputy Commissioner of Angul, too, declined to give an interview or any information to Babu K.P. Biswas, reporter of Reuters Associated Press of India, regarding the withholding of permission to D.N. Dutt to accommodate Gandhi in his house. When the Press, besides other things, remarked that Angul was a non-regulated district where the Deputy Commissioner had more powers than a District Magistrate elsewhere, the Deputy Commissioner reacted to it sharply and stated that the reported facts were misleading. He explained thus:-

"If read by the public it will be inferred that Gandhi was compelled to live in a tent by any refusal to allow D.N. Dutt to accommodate him. This is not so, as there were other houses in the town available but the owners must have been unwilling to let Gandhi and his party use them. The house of Bijon Behari Ghose, nephew of Girija Bhusan Dutt, close to the mango orchard where the meeting was held, could have been placed at his disposal for the few hours he was there but this was not done. Both G.B. Dutt and D.N. Dutt — his ardent admirers — might easily have arranged to make room in the house of Bijon Behari Ghose for Gandhi and his party".

Like the Deputy Commissioner, the District Magistrate of Cuttack also instructed the Postal authorities to withhold the telegram referred to and censured the contents as they seemed to contain false information of an important public nature and deliberate misrepresentations of the action of a responsible Government officer. The Magistrate of Cuttack, doing so, violated the Government instructions conveyed in October 1931 to the effect

that a press message should not be withheld merely because it contained false information unless embarrassing or dangerous consequences could clearly be foreseen. However, he noted it for his future guidance.

The Commissioner of Cuttack reviewed the situation and remarked that the refusal to allow Gandhi to be lodged in the house of Babu Deben Dutt could be made under the terms of a lease, and was not done under any section of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the circumstances, he appreciated that Sharling, Deputy Commissioner of Angul, had acted wisely and the organisers of Gandhi's visit to Angul were responsible for any discomfort that Gandhi might have suffered. But A.V. Thakkar, in a note entitled 'Angul and its lesson' deplored that Gandhi was an 'unwelcome visitor' to Angul. He further remarked :

"Recently the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Angul and the event of a house owner of Angul being prohibited from quartering him, even for a few hours, has been a glaring instance of the supreme autocracy of the Executive. This fact has been an eye-opener to the country. The powers arbitrarily placed in the Deputy Commissioner have been exercised to the full by him and he has thus prevented *the most respected citizen of India and a world figure* from residing for a few hours in a house offered to him in the town of Angul, and that too without showing any reason whatsoever. It was very well known to the whole country, including the Deputy Commissioner, that Mahatmaji was out on a campaign against untouchability, and on no political mission whatsoever. It must be considered a stroke of good luck that Mahatmaji was not prohibited from entering the Angul district, or asked to leave the district having once entered it".

Gandhiji, however, against all hindrances, spoke to his people in Angul about his campaign against untouchability and appealed to the organisers and workers of Harijan Seva Sangha to uplift the social and economic condition of the down-troddens of Orissa.

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PRAJAMANDAL MOVEMENT IN GARJATS OF THE NAYAGARH DISTRICT

Dr. Benudhar Patra

The Indian National Movement was one of the greatest mass movements that the modern world has ever seen. It was not a movement controlled or led by the bourgeoisie rather was a popular, multi-class movement which galvanized millions of people of all ranks and classes and different ideologies. The movement had its bearing in every nook and corner of India. As such Orissa was in the mainstream of the national movement and had an outstanding role in fulfilling its objectivity i.e. the Independence of India. However, in Orissa the movement developed in three different directions such as the Indian National Movement leading to the Independence of India; the Oriya movement for creation of Orissa as a separate state; and the *Prajamandal* movement against the unmitigated autocracy of the princely States. Among the three the third one which really had the mass inclusion and finally culminated in the merger of princely states with the Orissa Province in the motto of our discussion in the present paper.

India under the British Raj was split into two divisions: the British India under the direct paramountcy of the Governor General or the Viceroy; and the princely states ruled by the local *Rajas* or the princely rulers who were responsible for their own internal administration to the British and had treaty obligation with the British. A Political Agent was appointed by the Viceroy for a large State or a group of States to advise the ruling prince/princes and supervise the day to day business of the state/states, though the British laws and regulations were not implemented in the states. The princes were always required to consult with the Political Agent or the British officers on all important matters. The British also guaranteed the princes against any threat to their autocratic power, external or internal. The princely states, therefore, were the part and parcel of the British empire in India.

Orissa had 26 Princely States, otherwise known as Garjats, in the revolutionary term as *Andhari Mulaks* (Dark Areas) as the people were completely ignorant about the day to day happenings of the outer world. These States shared a common culture, social system, religious belief and manner of living with their neighbours of British Orissa, except in the sphere of administration. Most of *Garjats* were run as unmitigated autocracies with absolute power concentrated in the hands of the ruling chief, or his favourites. There was complete absence of the rule of law, and civil and political liberties. Whenever internal revolts took place the British power came forward to provide protection to the rulers. The system of taxation was unbearable and the peasants were burdened with numerous taxes. The land revenue was even higher than that of the British Orissa. The ruler had unrestrained power over the public revenue for personal use. In addition to this the *Garjats* levied special fees for permitting use of double plank doors, use of any head dress and use of palanquins. Even there was also a tax on plough. Besides, the subjection of the people into some obnoxious systems like *Bethi* (free/forced labour for construction works undertaken by the ruler), *Beggari* (free carriage of luggages of *Raja* or his officers), *Magan* (forced requisition of money on ceremonial occasions like marriage in the palace), *Rasad* (free supply of food to the king, his relatives and officers in moffusil camps), *Suniya Bethi* (New years Gift) etc. further made their condition deplorable. All these hardships consequently led to growing opposition from the people.

Gradually, with the rise of the national movement in Orissa the people in the princely states became conscious of their rights, and their reaction against the oppressive ruling chiefs assumed a new dimension. In such circumstances

the first Orissa States 'Peoples' Conference (*Garjat Praja Sammilani*) was held at Cuttack in 1931 by the untiring efforts of Radhanath Rath, Balukeswar Acharya, Madhusudan Patnaik and Govinda Chandra Mishra and with the active co-operation of the All-India States Peoples' Conference. The conference was held under the presidentship of Bhubanananda Das, an eminent legislature of Orissa. Representatives from different states participated in this historic conference. In this conference a request was made to the rulers to look into the all-round development of education, health, agriculture, trade and industry in the States. An appeal was also made to the rulers for the abolition of the obnoxious *bethi* and *beggari* systems.

But after this conference of organisation unfortunately remained dormant for several years. However, with the intensification of the national movement and overwhelming success of the Congress in different provincial legislatures the people of the States were inspired to agitate for civil liberties and to rejuvenate their dormant organisation. The years 1937-39, indeed, stand out as years of new awakening in the princely states of Orissa and even *Prajamandala* mushroomed in many states that had earlier no such organisation to ventilate the grievances of the people before the rulers.

In June 1937, the second session of Orissa States Peoples' Conference was held at Cuttack under the presidentship of Dr. Patabhi Sitaramayya who among others emphasized the need to "harness immense talent power of the masses in the State" for the cause of freedom. The Conference among other things urged upon the rulers of the *Garjats* to ensure security of the States peoples' life, property and honour by carrying on administration according to declared and published laws; to grant to their subjects the rights of occupancy on their holdings and fundamental rights of citizenship, to stop collection of illegal practice of exacting *Rasad, Magan, Bethi Bheti, Beggari* etc. It also proposed the setting up of an enquiry committee to probe into the conditions of the princely states of Orissa. A working committee of the conference was formed consisting of the President, Dr. Patabhi Sitaramayya, Secretary Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal Garjat), Treasurer, Dr. Biswambhar Rath (Nayagarh Garjat) and of 8 such elected

members as Gangadhar Mishra (Ranpur), Govinda Chandra Mishra (Daspalla), Lalmohan Pati (Mayurbhanj), Balukeswar Acharya (Hindol), Radhanath Rath (Athagarh), Harmohan Patnaik (Dhenkanal), Madhusudan Mohanty (Athagarh) and Madhusudan Patnaik (Tigiria). The permanent office of working committee was located at Cuttack. The Indian National Congress extended moral support to the States people cause. It also at the Haripura Session in 1938 had declared that the goal of *Poorna Swaraj* included the independence of princely states.

As a consequence there was unrest in different parts of the princely states of Orissa. *Prajamandals* were formed in the princely states and under their banner struggle started for securing democratic rights. The movement assumed greater momentum and vigour in the State of Nilgiri, Dhenkanal, Talcher, Ranpur, Nayagarh, Khandapara, Athagarh etc. However, the present article attempts to study the peoples movement in Nayagarh, Ranpur, Khandapara and Daspalla princely states of Orissa which are now included in the present Nayagarh district of Orissa.

As in other princely states of Orissa, the *Prajamandal* movement took a vigorous form in the *Garjat* of Nayagarh against the oppressive rule of the Raja in 1938. The administration was autocratic and there was the prevalence of the system of collection of illegal exactions like *Rasad, Magan, Beggari, Bheti, Bethi, (Bitpali Bethi, Sadaka Bethi, Rath Bethi, Baghaadi Bethi, Jangal Bethi)* etc. The peasants had no proprietary right over their land and the percentage of rent was much higher in comparison to the neighbouring states of British Orissa. Many privileges of the peasants which they enjoyed previously were drastically curtailed. The forest rules were very strict and the punishment for violating forest laws was very heavy. Realisation of fees for offering *Puja* (worship) in the temples of Jagannath (Nayagarh), Raghunath (Odagaon) and Ladubaba was a unique feature in the state of Nayagarh. Many times in the past the people expressed their resentment against the oppression and misrule but at all times their endeavours were ended in vain amidst the inhuman police atrocities. In addition to this the plight of the peasants aggravated when the state experienced the worst possible drought in 1938 because of the scarcity of rainfall. There was acute food shortage in the State and the

misery of the common people was unspeakable. At this critical juncture the peoples movement got a new spirit and started in an organised way. People offered *Satyagraha* for the ventilation of their grievances. The *Prajamandal* movement in the State of Nayagarh, however, had derived its new spirit from the Pan (betel) boycott movement in the Nayagarh and the Odagaon towns. Previously betel selling was the sole business of a section of common people in the State. But suddenly by an ordinance *Pan* business became the monopoly of the royal authority, as a result the *Pan* business community suffered tremendously, even they were reduced to the position of beggar. The agitators, the common people and the peasants whole heartedly extended their support to the *Pan* boycott movement. As a consequence it incurred a great loss for the State Government. The peasants alongwith the *Pan* boycott started agitation against their rulers. The *Raja* of Nayagarh issued an ordinance prohibiting meetings and processions. The agitators violated the ordinance. The State Government to combat the activities of the agitators resorted to police atrocities and imprisoned a large number of persons who were subjected to physical torture. The agitators like Narayan Nanda, Bharat Nayak, Lingaraj Sahu, Ramakrishna Adhikari etc. were captured by the police at Odagaon and in the month of *Bhadra* were rewarded by the king both imprisonment and financial punishment.

As a reaction to this the *Prajamandal* agitators organised the first session of the *Prajamandal* Movement at Odagaon on the full-moon day of *Bhadra* (09-09-1938) under the presidentship of Shri Banchhanidhi Senapati. Around 5,000 people from different places attended this session. Narasimha Nanda, Laxman Maharana, Kuber Sahu, Sudarshan Prusty are among the important leaders of this session. A number of resolutions were passed in this session to ameliorate the grievances of the people. It included: (a) abolition of the system of *Bethi*, *Bheti*, *Begari*, *Rasad*, *Magan*; (b) freedom to organise meetings, demonstrations and to read newspapers; (c) modification of forest laws; (d) establishment of responsible government etc. On the other hand the State authority tried to curb the *Prajamandal* movement by oppressive measures. The agitators demanded more freedom and reforms. Many people were captured, fined and

imprisoned. Notwithstanding the State authority could not suppress the movement, and at sometimes was also compelled to release some political prisoners. Consequently the 'Nayagarh *Prajamandal*' held meetings at different places to systematise the movement. Protesting against the arrest of their leaders they offered *Satyagraha*. On 31st December 1938 about 30,000 people were gathered at Nayagarh town and demanded the release of their leaders. This huge gathering shocked and terrified the *Raja* of Nayagarh and he realised his weakness before the gathered mass.

The *Prajamandal* movement in the *Garjat* of Ranpur assumed violent character towards the beginning of 1939. As in other States a *Prajamandal* organisation had been formed in Ranpur. The people under the banner of *Prajamandal* started agitation to dethrone the ruling chief Krushna Chandra Narendra Mohapatra, who was known as an epitome of injustice and oppression. The young and valient leaders like Raghunath Mohanty and Dibakar Parida infused the spirit of agitation among the people against the royal oppression. Their flaming words spread like wild fire in different parts of Ranpur *Garjat*. On the other hand in a bid to curb the *Prajamandal* movement the king of Ranpur took strong repressive measures. On 2nd January 1939, the king banned the *Prajamandal* and arrested some of its leaders. Protesting this activity of king a tense situation had developed in the State. On 5th January 1939 large crowds gathered in front of the palace and raised slogans demanding the immediate release of the leaders. Finding himself unable to face the situation, the *Raja* informed the Political Agent, Major R.L. Bazelgette who was at that time in the neighbouring state of Nayagarh to come to his rescue. Bazelgette rushed to Ranpur with a handful of policemen. After consultation with the king Bazelgette with the *Diwan* of the State went to pacify the crowd. All his advice went unheeded and the mob moved on towards him in a menacing manner and attacked him. Bazelgette then fired with his revolver and killed a man named Arjun Rout. The gathered mob then lost their all patience and pounced upon Bazelgette without second thought and assaulted him with bamboo sticks black and blue, who was killed on the spot with no time. This ghastly murder of Bazelgette shocked the authority though was

condemned by many including the Congress. The death of Major Bazelgette, however, was nothing but an outburst of people's resentment and anger against the oppression, exploitation and injustice, being done to them for generations together.

The reprisal measures after the incident, however, were very serious. The murder news of Bazelgette soon spread like a wildfire. The British Government sent troops to Ranpur to crush the movement of freedom. The whole town of Ranpur filled with the military vans looked like a military cantonment and for some days there was a virtual reign of terror. A house to house search was carried on by the soldiers. The people of Ranpur and adjoining villages left their home to save their life and took shelter in jungles and in other places outside the state boundary. The State administration was overhauled and the ruler was divested of his power and authority. The political department took over the administration of the state. Many people were arrested and awarded rigorous imprisonment. The two patriotic heroes of Ranpur *Prajamandal* movement Raghunath Mohanty and Dibakar Parida were executed on 4th April 1941 in the Bhagalpur jail.

The *Prajamandal* movement started in the *Garjat* of Khandapara in September 1938. As in other states in this *Garjat* people also raised agitation against the royal authority on various issues. The State administration on the other hand undertook a systematic policy of repression. Many people left the State for the neighbouring British

territories out of fear, and some were imprisoned. Those who left the State their properties were confiscated. Criminal cases were instituted against the important leaders. The refugee problem became formidable in the *Garjat* of Khandapara. However, after the intervention of H.K. Mahatab their repatriation could be made possible. Subsequently the ruler granted some relaxations, and cases against some political prisoners were withdrawn. *Prajamandal* activities were also carried on in the *Garjat* of Daspalla. Here the king also complied to the demands of the agitators.

The *Prajamandal* movement in Orissa had an important role in the merger of the *Garjats* in the Orissa State. It was a spontaneous mass movement which involved people from all ranks and classes. It brought about a new awakening among the people who gave up their traditional fear of the autocratic rulers. It had also substantial bearing on the Indian National Movement and on the Oriya Movement for the creation of Orissa as a separate State. Finally, one may infer that though separate State of Orissa was born on 1st April 1936, its present shape can be traced back to 1st January 1948 when 25 *Garjats* except Mayurbhanj (it was merged with Orissa on 1.1.1949) merged with the Orissa State which was primarily an outcome of the *Prajamandal* movement.

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JAPANESE EXPERTS TEAM IN ORISSA :

A 9-member delegation of the Institute of Asian Culture of Sophia University, Japan after undertaking extensive tour to some of the important places in the state, called on Chief Minister, Shri J.B. Patnaik on September, 8. The Japanese visit was a sequel to Chief Minister's earlier visit to Japan in 1996 when he requested the Government of Japan for their co-operation in the tourism and culture sector of the State. The State Government have sought an assistance of Rs.348 Cr. from the Overseas Economic Co-operative Fund of Japan for conservation of various sites of historical importance.

DREDGING OF THE CHILIKA MOUTH IN DECEMBER :

Chief Minister, Shri J.B. Patnaik paid a visit to Haripur, Odal, Bhatpada, Sahupur, Siriapada, Balipada, Olhana Villages in Puri district and Mahidhar, Aredi, Lalitapatapur, Nirakarapur, Bhusandapur, Simhapur, Kantalabai, Gobardhanapur and Balipatapur villages in Khurda district and expressed his concern for the suffering of the people on account of the recent flood. He witnessed a big breach in the embankment caused by the river Makara which had destroyed the standing crop raised in 20,000 acres of land.

ECO-TOURISM IN ORISSA: THE SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE TO THE PRESENT TREND

Dr. Srinibas Pathi

Puri, the seat of Lord Jagannath, is famous as a centre for pilgrimage as well as a tourist resort. It is situated on the eastern coast of Orissa. Konark, famous for the Sun Temple or the Black Pagoda, is an equally prominent place of tourist attraction in Orissa. In fact, Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar (the seat of Lord Lingaraj) constitute the Golden Triangle of tourism in the state which attracts both national and international tourists throughout the year.

The religious significance of Puri as an important centre of Vaishnavism grew when king Chodaganga Deva constructed the temple of Lord Jagannath in 1112 A.D. But, throughout the ages, Puri or Purushottam Kshetra or Shree Kshetra has been a place of great religious synthesis and universal fraternity. Puri was the capital of the province of Orissa till 1816; the year in which it was shifted to Cuttack. However, a Government House (popularly known as Raj Bhawan) was constructed in Puri in 1913, which is still being used as the summer residence of the Governor of Orissa.

Puri Town, situated in between $19^{\circ} 47' 55''$ North latitude and $85^{\circ} 49' 5''$ East longitude, is on the shore of the Bay of Bengal. Puri is well connected with the rest part of the country both by rail-route and road. It is situated at a distance of 60 Kms. from the new capital of the state, i.e., Bhubaneswar towards the south-eastern side.

Puri district is divided into three topographical divisions such as the littoral tract, the alluvial tract and the hilly tract. The littoral tract lies between the alluvial plain and the Bay of Bengal. It assumes the form of a belt of sandy ridges along the sea coast, varying from 6.5 Kms. to a few hundred metres in width. Accumulation of wind-blown sand gives rise to ridges parallel to the coast line.

The length of the sea coast of Puri district is nearly 150.4 Kms. Puri was a minor port with a customs office, flag staff and a meteorological observatory. The ships coming to Puri port were anchored at a distance from the sea coast and the passengers and cargo were brought to the shore by the surf-boats of the fishermen (known as 'Nolias' in Puri). The port has since ceased to be operational due to its shallowness and roughness. The flag staff of the abandoned port is presently used as a storm Signal Mast by the Department of Light Houses and Shipping, Government of India. A light signal was commissioned at Puri in 1877 for the ships passing along the sea coast at night. Subsequently, a drum-optic electric lamp has replaced the old light signal in 1956.

Puri town comprises two distinct geographical portions. One is the town proper and the other is the Khasmahal Balukhand, a sandy tract along the sea coast. The inhabited portion of the Balukhand stretches from Penthakata on the east to Swargadwara on the west. Still to further west of Swargadwara, there is a patch of land known as the Balia Panda Grove.

Puri is a popular health resort due to its refreshing seabreeze and temperate climatic condition round the year. So, a large number of tourists visit Puri every year. The pressure of tourist traffic necessitated slow but steady construction activities in and around sea-shore. And the Balukhand began to shrink.

Prior to 1876, the lands occupied by the Government for public building in the Balukhand were held by the title of prescription arising from long possession. Till 1877, only a few buildings existed in the area. In 1901, with the introduction of railway communication (under the Bengal-Nagpur Railways; afterwards converted into the South-Eastern Railways) and as a result of the

decisions taken by A. Garrett, the-then Collector of Puri, the situation changed drastically and the people began construction activities. During 1901-10, a number of influential Bengalis, mostly the employees of the British Government and their relations from Calcutta, acquired land in the sea-shore in Puri and started indiscriminate construction of hotels, houses and holiday-homes, almost destroying the natural beauty and lustre of the sea-beach.

And over the years, the Government has leased out more and more lands to private persons retaining same for public utilisation.

Konark, situated in between 19° 53' North latitude and 86° 06' East longitude, houses the world-famous Sun Temple which is also known as the Black Pagoda; built by king Narasimha Deva I of the Ganga Dynasty in about 1250 A.D. Konark is situated at a distance of 66 Kms. by road from Bhubaneswar via Pipli and 32 Kms. by the marine drive road from Puri along the sea beach.

Konark, a wonder of the world, is in fact a piece of poetry written on stones by the Oriya sculptors. It is a sheer marvel of sculpture and architecture. Many legends are associated with the origin, construction and even demolition of the main temple. Dedicated to the Sun God, the main temple was designed as a giant chariot with wheels all around today, the architectural remains of the Sun temple in Konark stand as the glaring example of callousness of administration; negligence of the authorities; corroding effect of time and the saline climatic; and moreover blissful ignorance of the people at large.

The hard sand palm beach near Konark is one of the finest sea-shores. The legendary river Chandrabhaga, situated near the beach is a very sacred place for the Hindus.

Both Puri and Konark are also famous for the excellent Orissan handicrafts including coir-products, sea-shell items, pottery, stone and wood-carvings, applique work, patta-paintings, brass and bell-metal products which attract the tourists. These products represent the rich cultural heritage of Orissa.

The environmental features of the district need a mention of this point of our discussion. Wide varieties of flora and fauna are found in Puri. The sand hills, stretching between the plains and the sea, do possess the littoral species like *spinifex*, *hydrophylax* and *geniasperum prostratum*. The

sand-ridges are covered with stiff thorny plants. Especially in Konark area, the surface of the sand is covered with a thick network of interlaced stalks of creeping convolvulus, which is loaded with large flowers of a bright purple colour during the monsoon and spring seasons. Some of the most significant species found in the sea coast near Puri and Konark include coconut, date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*), Sal (*shorea robusta*), Kendu (*Diospyras melanoxylon*), bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*), Polang, cashew nut and scrub trees.

Between 1913-19, casuarina plantation was started in 300 acres of land in sea beach in Puri. The area was increased to 656 hectares by 1922. Subsequently, it was decided to raise a coastal belt plantation along the entire coast, of the district with a view to preventing sand dunes, cyclone, soil erosion and tidal water from damaging standing crops as well as human habitation. Till 1970, the casuarina plantation in Puri covered an area of 2,023 hectares.

Casuarina plantation started in Konark in 1947. The Konark Temple Committee recommended in 1950 to the State Government to take up large scale casuarina plantation around the Sun Temple for protecting the erosion of the statues and the Temple caused by saline wind. By the year 1970, casuarina plantation in Konark covered an area of 5,520 hectares. Another 146 hectares were covered by cashew-nut plantation.

Thus, in Puri and Konark areas, the shifting sands of the coast could be effectively covered with casuarina plantation which could not only bring wide areas along the coast under cultivation, but also could meet the growing demands for fuel-wood. In the long run, such plantation has had a definite impact on the climate of Puri which has been receiving adequate rainfall throughout the year.

In the coastal areas of Puri and Konark, a large varieties of animals and birds, including some rare species, could be found. They included, among others, black buck (*Antilope cervicapra*), wild buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*), green pigeon (*Treron phoenicoptera*), Kochilakhai (*Jockus birostris*) and mouse deer (*Tragulus meminna*). It is important to note that the black bucks, a rare species nearing extinction, could get protection in the Balukhand sanctuary which was set up in 1935. The Orissa Forest Act of 1972 (Act 14 of 1972) and the Orissa Forest Shooting Rules of 1973 have been enacted by the State for wild-life protection in all the

reserved and protected forests, including the above mentioned areas.

But during the last two decades, i.e., 1970-90, these laws have slowly lost their significance, especially in the costal regions of the State including that of Puri and Konark. It is simply because of the fact that man-made concrete jungles have begun to spread at the cost of the reserved forests, plantation areas and even prohibited sea shore. This is the darkest side of the tourism industry and hotel business in Puri and Konark.

About 500 hotels 150 holiday homes and a large number of short-stay homes have come up in Puri mostly near the sea shore with a view to catering to the growing tourist traffic. Moreover, Puri has attracted the attention of a large number of internal as well as foreign tourists as traditional destinations like Kashmir, Darjeeling, Nainital and Dehradun have been turbulent for quite sometime.

The hotel business in Orissa in general, and in Puri and Konark areas in particular, has received a boost as a result of this tourist boom. The hotel business was declared as an industry by the Government of Orissa vide the Industrial Policy of 1986. Item No.'F' (a) and (b) of the policy document says, "Hotels will be treated as an industry and will be eligible for all the incentives declared under this policy". Electricity tariff rates and incentives relating to power supply for hotel industry will be the same as is applicable to a regular manufacturing unit. So, it is needless to mention that as a result of such governmental patronage, a large number of hotels have been established in Puri and Konark areas during the last decade. A recent survey by a leading market research society has in fact revealed that a large number of hotels have been incurring loss due to low or inadequate occupancy. Moreover, their maintenance cost has been too high in comparison to their income. And, last but not least most of these hotels are managed by amateurs; and not by the personnel with hotel management background and Training.

During 1992-93, a new problem was started. The Government of Orissa granted permission to a number of international and national entrepreneurs and hotel-barons to establish a massive beach hotel project in the Puri and Konark beaches on the marine drive. Reportedly, nearly 70 star hotels were granted permission to start preliminary work including survey and land acquisition. Immediately thereafter

the project came under severe criticism from many quarters including the environmental activists, public opinion leaders, voluntary groups and the mass media.

A number of objections were raised against the beach hotel project by the environmentalists. First, it would lead to further destruction of the fast-diminishing forest cover and plantation area in the beach. Second, such a massive project involving huge construction activities would have serious adverse effect on the climate and flora and fauna of the area. Third, the hotel industry in Puri and Konark is already over-saturated and the addition of such a huge hotel-chain might lead to a market-disaster. Fourth, the so-called high-tech operations and state of the art technology supposed to be used in the massive hotel project would not provide any employment to the local people; except employing them as unskilled labourers and menial workers. And finally, the corrupting and immoral effects like intoxication, drug-abuse, prostitution and AIDS menace as associated with the big hotel industries around the world could not be checked here. The cases of Phillipines in the South-East Asia and Goa in our own country are sufficient examples of cultural degradation arising out of beach hotel industries.

On account of the intervention of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India as well as people's protests including filing of a number of public interest litigations in different courts, the beach hotel project in Puri and Konark has been temporarily thrown into the cold storage. However, there is surely a silver lining. Instead of going for such a huge beach hotel project which is so much capital-intensive and high-tech oriented, the Government and the private entrepreneurs can go for 'ethnic' tourism and 'ecotourism'. Such an endeavour would involve very little construction activities with the help of appropriate and available eco-friendly technology. It would protect as much heritage as possible and would take care of the plantation, flora and fauna and the natural splendour of the beach. Orissa in general and Puri-Konark beach in particular still retains the glory and grandeur of India's rich cultural heritage. May be, we are unable to add anything to it. But it is one of our solemn duties to preserve the same; of course, in our own interest and that of the posterity.

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FOREIGN AID IN ORISSA'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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Supplementing domestic savings with foreign aid is an important means of raising the level of investment to a critical level. India like many of the underdeveloped countries started depending heavily on foreign aid right from the First Five-year Plan onwards. Foreign aid has become a separate and distinct factor of production. The country being a federal polity, the quantum of aid gets distributed among the federating units.

As such Orissa has been receiving aid from different interational organisations and foreign countries during the plan periods. The assistance shows variety ranging from power generation to construction of National Highways. The countries which have given assistance include Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Australia, the United Kingdom, Norway, Canada and Japan. Various international organisations like the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.), the United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.), the International Fund of Agricultural Development (I.F.A.D.), International Development Association (I.D.A.), the regional organisations, i.e the European Economic Community (E.E.C.), and the Asian Development Bank (A.D.B.) are also sources of funds. There is an attempt to give a compendium of assistance under classified heads.

Industry:

For the development of industries : Orissa receives assistance from West Germany, I.D.A. and Denmark for Rourkela Steel Plant during the First plan, and for technical education : vocational training, central tool room at Bhubaneswar during the 8th Plan.

Agriculture and Co-operation:

The Agriculture and Co-operation Sector of Orissa have obtained foreign assistance to the tune of Rs.53.93 crore up to 1988. It constitutes 3.2 per cent of the total plan outlay on this sector. For the development of agriculture, the state assistance has been given by the IDA and Denmark. The multi-state National Seeds Project which was financed twice during the Sixth and Eighth Plan aimed at production, processing and marketing of seeds like paddy, pulses, potato and ground-nut. As a result of this the Orissa State Seed Corporation was strengthened. Under this scheme necessary support was given by the donors for the development of farms of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology at Bhubaneswar for foundation seed production. Denmark has given aid during the 8th Plan for training and extension for women in agriculture in the districts of Balangir, Puri, Ganjam and Dhenkanal in order to increase agricultural production in the State. To protect the interest of the farmers, the National Co-operative Development Corporation was financed by the IDA during the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Plan periods. Under this project the objective was to provide storage facilities in rural areas for agricultural outputs.

Orissa has been receiving assistance from different international agencies for the development of fishery, animal husbandry and forest resources. The first assistance was from UNICEF in the 3rd Five-year Plan for the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Schemes, that was in operation in the districts of Koraput, Phulbani, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh. The scheme had the provision for the establishment of poultry units in 58 Blocks and 20 rural dairy farms. The IDA, United Kingdom and

Norway had given assistance for fishery development in the State. The UK assisted scheme aimed at ameliorating the condition of fishermen at 'Astarang' and the Norway Scheme was for the development of fishermen on the coastal areas of the State. Credit was supplied to the fisher farmers through the IDA Scheme. The Orissa Fish Seed Development Corporation and the Fish Farmers' Development Agency (FFDA) are the outcome of this scheme. During the Seventh and Eighth plan periods 8 schemes for forestry and animal husbandry and fishery development were assisted by the IDA. Sweden, Switzerland, Germany and Denmark. Foreign aid for three projects in the forest sector have been received during the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth plan periods. For environment development, the only project for about Rs.50 crore has been received from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for the integrated development of Chilika lake.

Health, Nutrition, Child Development, Family Welfare;

During the First five year plan period Orissa was hard-hit by malaria. The malignant disease took away the lives of a large number of the people. Similarly, infant mortality was very high in the State. In order to combat these problems the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the UNICEF provided assistance in the form the vehicles and equipment for the National Malaria Control Programme and for the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme of Orissa. By March 1961, UNICEF assistance was received for 56 Primary Health Centres. During the Second Plan the UNICEF and the F.A.O. supported the Expanded Nutrition Programme in 58 Blocks of the State. The villagers in these Blocks were taught to produce protective food and change their food habits through balanced diet. The UNICEF provided technical assistance, equipment and financial assistance to cover the stipend and the cost of training. They supplied vehicles and other materials required for the scheme. The total assistance in money terms came to 5,75,028 dollars.

The United Kingdom, during the Sixth Plan, provided assistance of Rs.1827 lakhs for developing infrastructure in the field of preventive and promotive health care provision in the districts of Cuttack, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Phulbani and Puri.

The special Nutrition Programme (S.N.P) was launched in 1971 during the Fourth Plan period with CARE and W.F.P. assistance for pre-school, expectant and nursing mothers to meet the nutritional needs of the vulnerable groups. Under this scheme mid-day meal programme was operated in schools of all the districts of Orissa with C.A.R.E. donated food. This programme helped to increase school attendance of pupils. The total number of beneficiaries under this scheme is presented in Table-2. The multi-State Integrated Child Development Service (I.C.D.S.) scheme is in operation with I.D.A. aid of Rs.155.85 crore. The target beneficiaries under this scheme are 62,227.

Irrigation and Power :

The highest amount of Rs.1582.68 crore which constitutes 9.39 per cent of sector outlay has gone to the irrigation and power projects (Table-1). The first-ever foreign assistance to this sector was during the Second Plan in 1957 from the United Kingdom. It was in the form of two power generating units for the Hirakud Power Plant. On 17 September, 1993 an agreement was signed between India and the U.K. Governments for a grant of £25.1 million for operating these old generating units as a result of which the total generating capacity of the plant would increase from 75 MW to 100 MW. An amount of 8 million was received from the IDA for the Salandi Irrigation Project during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The Orissa Irrigation Project with IDA assistance of Rs.52.20 crore was received during the Sixth Plan period. Under this project 15 medium irrigation schemes were undertaken in different districts with irrigation potential of 66,000 hectares (Table-3). The same international donor organisation provided Rs.679.52 crore during the subsequent plan period for the construction of four medium and major irrigation projects (Table-4).

The IBRD gave an assistance of \$156.4 million for the Upper Indravati Hydro-electricity project during this Plan period. Orissa got aid for four irrigation projects during the 8th Plan period. They are 3744 million Yen for the Upper Indravati project in Kalahandi district and 369 million Yen for the Upper Kolab Irrigation project from Japan and the other two from IDA.

Orissa is now in the grip of electricity power shortage. There is under-utilised irrigation potential in the State. In view of this the Government of Orissa has taken steps for getting aids for various projects in this sector. They are for the Ib-Thermal Power Station, R&M Units of Hirakud Power Plant, Subarnarekha Irrigation Project, etc. Some of them await the approval of the Government of India and the sanction of some will be released soon.

Urban Development :

With the increase in population, industrialisation and commerce, urbanisation has been growing in the State of Orissa. The available infrastructure is not able to cope with the increasing needs of the urban people. Due to the inability of the State Government to finance these, foreign aid has come to the State which amount to Rs.6.8 crore (Table-1). During the 8th Plan period increasing emphasis is laid on the development of infrastructure in the urban areas of Orissa. A project for Rs.440 crore has been submitted to the IDA for the modernisation of bus stand, construction of drainage system and community hall, slum development, improvement of traffic system etc. in the ten towns of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Berhampur, Balasore, Puri, Paradip, Talcher and Angul.

Education, Tribal Welfare and Rural Development:

Three UNICEF-assisted projects such as Early Childhood Education Project, Integrated Education for disabled project and Area Intensive Education Project have been implemented during the Eighth Plan period to develop suitable teaching materials for the teachers, to impart primary education in the inaccessible areas of the State, to provide appropriate teaching strategies to the physically handicapped students. They cover the Papadahandi Block of Koraput district, Baliana Block of Puri district and Tikabali Block of Phulbani district.

The first externally assisted tribal development project is in operation in Kashipur Block of Koraput district. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has given an assistance of Rs.15.50 crore for the Integrated development of the tribals.

Provision of drinking water is a thrust area in the rural development programmes of the nation. The Government of Orissa has got aid from Denmark for installing tube-wells for supplying drinking water in the rural areas of the State in different places. Another scheme for tube-wells and river creek lifts in this sector awaits the sanction from Germany (Table-6).

Roads and Bridges :

Assistance for two road projects were received during the Third and Eighth Plan periods for the improvement of National Highways and widening and strengthening of the Sambalpur-Rourkela road. The donor organisations were the IDA and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). During the Eighth Five-Year Plan steps have been taken for getting aid for the construction and improvement of 15 roads and bridges in different parts of Orissa. They are the Berhampur-Phulbani, Bhubaneswar-Puri, Kerada-Rayagada-Bhawanipatna, Salepur-Lalitgiri and Cuttack-Chandbali roads. Sanction has been received for the reconstruction of six bridges damaged in the 1990-91 flood in Ganjam district.

Conclusions:

The following can be inferred:

1. Foreign fund has been an ingredient of the State Plans. The Fifth Plan is an exception that went without it. From the Sixth Plan onward foreign assistance has been prominent in number and value.
2. Individual countries like Germany, the UK, Japan, etc. figured but the world organisations have mattered much more in offering help.
3. Assistance for infrastructure has been of critical importance. Besides there are justice oriented poverty linked programmes like drinking water supply, diet for school children and tribal welfare.

Whether external assistance has been equidistributed among federal units and what is the position of Orissa in this respect has not been examined. This needs attention. The administrative mechanism through which foreign assistance is tackled also needs probe.

TABLE - 1

Distribution of Foreign aid in important sectors

Sector	Amount (Crore Rs.)	Percent of sector outlay to total outlay on all externally aided projects.
1. Agriculture and Co-operation.	53.93	3.2
2. Forest, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry.	41.54	2.5
3. Irrigation and Power Projects	1582.68	9.39
4. Urban Development	6.8	0.4

Source: P.K.Mishra, "Economic Development of Orissa: Role of External Aid", in Govt. of Orissa, Planning and Co-ordination Department, *Papers presented at the Seminar on Eighth Plan of Orissa*, organised by the State Planning Board on 11.11.1988 (Bhubaneswar, Government of Orissa, 1988), P.124.

TABLE - 2

Number of Beneficiaries under the Feeding Programmes:

Funding Agency	ICDS	SNP	Total
1. CARE	1,75,600	5,68,050	7,43,650
2. W.F.P.	65,800	2,62,200	3,28,000

Source: Nutrition Foundation of India, Nutrition Programmes in Orissa State, Scientific Report-5.

TABLE - 3

Irrigation Schemes of the Orissa Irrigation Project

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Districts	C.C.A. in hectares
1.	Ramiala	Dhenkanal	8,500
2.	Remal	Keonjhar	3,900
3.	Daha	Ganjam	4,850
4.	Sunei	Mayurbhanj	7,200
5.	Dumerbahal	Sambalpur	2,800
6.	Kuanria	Puri	3,600
7.	Gohira	Sambalpur	8,100
8.	Jharbandh	Sambalpur	2,043
9.	Pilasalunki	Phulbani	2,388
10.	Talsara	Sundargarh	3,036
11.	Sarafgarh	Sundargarh	2,238
12.	Harabhangi	Ganjam	9,650
13.	Kanjhari	Keonjhar	8,000
14.	Hariharjore	Balangir	9,950
15.	Badanalla	Koraput	9,800

Source: Government of Orissa, Planning and Cordination Department, *Sixth Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 Orissa (Draft)* (Bhubaneswar : Government of Orissa, Nov. 1980), P.76.

TABLE - 4

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of IDA assistance (Rs.in crore)
1.	Mahanadi Barrage Project.	69.72
2.	Subarnarekha Project	114.30
3.	Upper Indravati Hydro Power Project.	326.40
4.	Orissa Irrigation Project-II.	105.00

Source: Government of Orissa, Seventh Plan 1985-90, P.100.

TABLE - 5
Foreign Aid to Orissa

Five-Year Plan	Projects	Sources	Amount
(i) First Five-Year Plan	1. Rourkela Steel Plant	West Germany	N.A.
	2. Pilot Extension Project for co-ordination and integration of field work of various development departments.	Ford Foundation, U.S.A.	Rs.2.14 lakh
	3. National Malaria Control Programme	WHO, UNICEF	8 Vehicles
	4. B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme	WHO, UNICEF	Vehicles, equipment, etc.
(ii) Second Plan	1. Expanded Nutrition Programme	UNICEF, F.A.O.	5,75,028 dollars
	2. Hirakud Power Plant (1957)	United Kingdom	Two power generating units.
(iii) Third Plan	1. Improvement of National Highways	IDA	Rs.832 lakhs
	2. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Schemes	UNICEF	Equipments such as incubators, brooder, refrigerators, trucks, fertilizer, etc.
	3. Salandi Irrigation Project	IDA	\$ 8 million
	4. Balimela Hydro-electric Project	USSR	Six water turbine generators and associated equipments.

Five-Year Plan	Projects	Sources	Amount
(iv) Fourth Plan	1. Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)	(i) CARE (USA) (ii) WFP	......
(v) Fifth Plan	...	...	...
(vi) Sixth Plan	1. Orissa Agricultural Development Project	IDA	Rs.18 crore
	2. The Orissa Irrigation Project	IDA	Rs.52.20 crore
	3. National Seeds Irrigation Project	IDA	Rs.3.50 crore
	4. Storage Project	IDA	Rs.3.84 crore
	5. Inland Fisheries Project	IDA	Rs.2.345 crore
	6. Cashewnut Project	IDA	Rs.6.97 crore
	7. Integrated Fishery Development Project	United Kingdom	Rs.203.98 lakh
	8. Integrated Development of Fisheries in coastal areas.	Norway	Rs.142.072 lakh
	9. Area Development for Health Care	United Kingdom	Rs.1827 Lakh
	10. Forestry aid programme	Australia	Rs.48 lakh
	11. Anti-Cyclone and Anti-Flood Project	European Economic Community.	Rs.1.70 crore
(vii) Seventh Plan	1. National Agricultural Extension Project	IDA	Rs.1191.77 Lakh
	2. Major and Medium Irrigation Project	IDA	Rs.679.52 crore
	3. Upper Indravati Hydro-electricity Project	IBRD	\$156.4 million
	4. N.C.D.C. III Co-operative Storage Project	IDA	Rs.23.47 crore
	5. Cashewnut Project	IDA	Rs.37.20 lakh
	6. Inland Fisheries Project	IDA	Rs.2.62 crore
	7. Social Forestry	Sweden	Rs.11.27 crore
	8. Cattle Development Project	Switzerland	Rs.161.00 lakh
	9. Cross-Breeding of Cattle and Buffaloes through Frozen semen technology	Federal Republic of Germany.	Rs.35 lakh
	10. Dairy Development Programme	Denmark	Rs.35 lakh
(viii) Eighth Plan	1. National Seed Project-III	Denmark	Rs.1.046 lakh
	2. Training and extension for women in agriculture	Denmark	Rs.3.40 crore
	3. Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP)	IDA	Rs.34.37 crore
	4. Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development Project.	Denmark	Rs.9.90 crore
	5. N.C.D.C. Project-III	IDA	Rs.20.72 crore
	6. Early Childhood education	...	...
	7. Integrated Education for disabled	UNICEF	...
	8. Area Intensive Education Project	UNICEF	Rs.17.36 lakh
	9. Indravati Project	...	Rs.10.108 lakh
	10. Social Forestry Project, Phase-II	...	...
	11. Brackish water and reservoir fisheries development programme.	Sweden	Rs.54.84 crore
	12. Dairy development project in Ganjam district	IDA	Rs.43.55 crore
	13. Orissa Tribal Development Project	Switzerland	...
	14. Orissa Family Welfare Project	International Fund for Agriculture Development.	Rs.15.50 crore
	15. Orissa Urban Development Project	United Kingdom	Rs.49.245 crore
	16. Slum Development Project	IDA	...
	17. Upper Indravati Project in Kalahandi district.	...	...
	18. Upper Indravati Dam in Koraput district	Japan	...
	19. Upper Kolab Irrigation Project	IBRD	3744 million Yen
	20. Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project.	Japan	...
	21. National Water Management Project	IDA	3769 million Yen
	22. Central Planning and Design Organisation	IDA	...
	23. Strengthening of Technical Education Project	IDA	...
	24. Vocational Training Project	IDA	...

Five-Year Plan	Projects	Sources	Amount
	25. Central Tool Room Project at Bhubaneswar	Denmark	...
	26. Multi-State Integrated Child Development Services Project	IDA	...
	27. Drinking Water Supply Project	Denmark	...
	28. A scheme comprising Tube-Wells and River Lift/Creek Projects	Germany	...
	29. High Resolution Aero Magnetic Survey	Australia	Rs.30.4 crore
	30. Development of Gemstone resources	UNDP	\$ 6.731 lakh
	31. Inter-State Tassar Project	Switzerland	...
	32. National Sericulture Project	IDA	...
	33. Widening of two lanes and strengthening of Sambalpur-Rourkela Road.	ADB	Rs.94.05 crore

Source - (i) All the Five-Year Plans of Orissa.

(ii) Government of Orissa, white paper on the Economic conditions and the Development Activities in Orissa, 1962.

TABLE-6
Externally Aided Projects in the Pipeline

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Sector
1.	I.B-Thermal Power Station stage-I	World Bank	Energy
2.	Transmission Scheme for evaluation of Power from Upper Indravati Hydro-electric Project.	World Bank	Energy
3.	R. & M. Units I and II of Hirakud Power House	United Kingdom	Energy
4.	R. & M. Units III and IV of Hirakud Power House Stage-I	Germany	Energy
5.	R. & M. Units III of TYPs Phase-III	Germany	Energy
6.	Puri district Integrated system improvement scheme	IDA	Urban Development
7.	Cuttack district Integrated system improvement scheme	IDA	Energy
8.	Flood reconstruction Project 1990 for electrical installation in Ganjam district.	IDA	Energy
9.	T. & D. Scheme (220 KV. & 132 KV. lines)	ADB	Energy
10.	Transmission Scheme for evaluation of power from IB-Thermal Power Project.	IDA	Energy
11.	Conservation and Development of Chilka lake	Canada	Forest and Environment
12.	Second Phase Inland Fisheries Development	IDA	Fisheries and Animal Husbandry.
13.	Integrated Cattle Development in Koraput district	Denmark	Fisheries and Animal Husbandry.
14.	Modernisation/Expansion of Hira Cement Works	World Bank	Industry
15.	Upper Indravati Right canal system	Japan	Irrigation
16.	Rengali Irrigation Project, Left canal system	IDA	Irrigation
17.	Rangali Irrigation Project, Right canal system	Japan	Irrigation
18.	Upper Indravati Irrigation Left canal system	Germany	Irrigation
19.	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	IDA	Irrigation
20.	Orissa Rural Development & Marketing Society	Germany	Rural Development
21.	A Scheme comprising 560 Tube-Wells and 150 River Lift/Creek Project	Germany	Rural Development
22.	Improvement of Berhampur-Phulbani road	IDA	Communication
23.	Improvement of Bhubaneswar-Puri road	IDA	Communication
24.	Widening of Pipili-Konark road	IDA	Communication
25.	Improvement of Khurda-Nayagarh-Daspalla road	Saudi Arabs, Kuwait, OPEC	Communication

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Sector
26.	Improvement of the road from Kerada-Rayagada-Muniguda-Bhawanipatna-Khariar road.	Germany	Communication
27.	Widening and Strengthening of Panikoili-Keonjhar-Joda-Rajmunda road.	Japan	Communication
28.	Construction of coastal road from Gopalpur and Digha via Puri-Konark-Paradeep.	IDA	Communication
29.	Widening and Strengthening of Kendrapara-Indupur-Ratnagiri road	Japan	Communication
30.	Salepur-Kuanpal-Balichandrapur-Lalitgiri road	Japan	Communication
31.	Lalitgiri-Udayagiri-Ratnagiri road, Kuakhia-Ratnagiri road	Japan	Communication
32.	Improvement of Cuttack-Chandabali road	Japan	Communication
33.	Reconstruction of six bridges damaged in 1990-91 flood in Ganjam district.	IDA	Communication.

Source - Government of Orissa, Eighth Plan, 1992-97 and Annual Plan, 1992-93, Orissa, Vol. I (Bhubaneswar, Government of Orissa, November 1991), PP.26-28.

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VISIT OF SPECIALISTS TEAM TO ORISSA IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED OPEN UNIVERSITY:

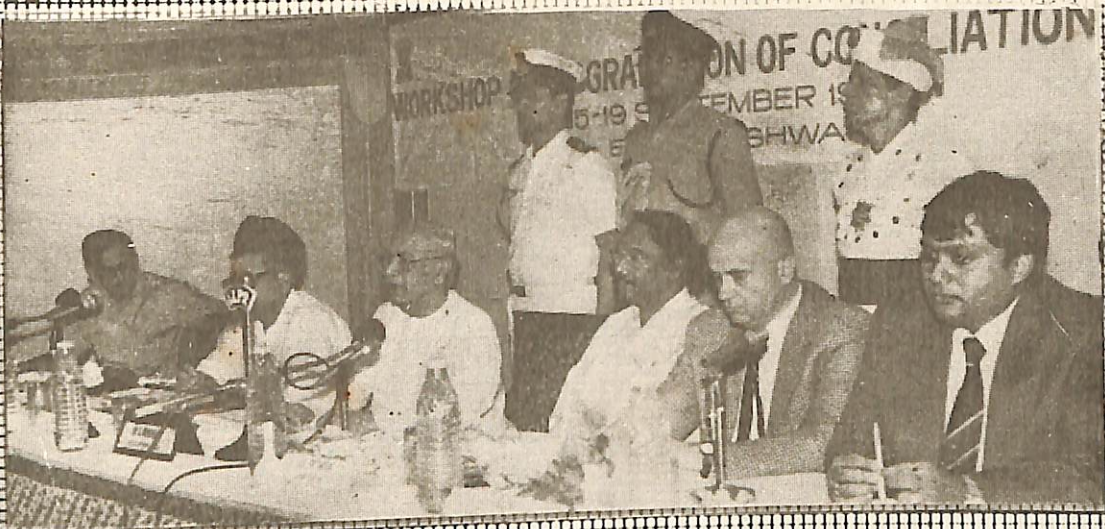
A specialists team led by the Chairman, Distance Education Council held a detailed discussion on the proposed Open University in the State with Shri Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty, Minister, Higher Education on 7th September 1997. The team comprised the Former Vice-Chancellor of B.R. Ambedkar Open University Prof. C.S. Rao, Prof. Dr. Pandab Nayak of Indira Gandhi Open University, Shri C.R. Pillai and Dr. Sitanshu Sekhar Jena. The team also met Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik on September 9, 1997 and had an elaborate discussion with him in this regard.

SPECIAL DROUGHT PREVENTION PROJECT INAUGURATED :

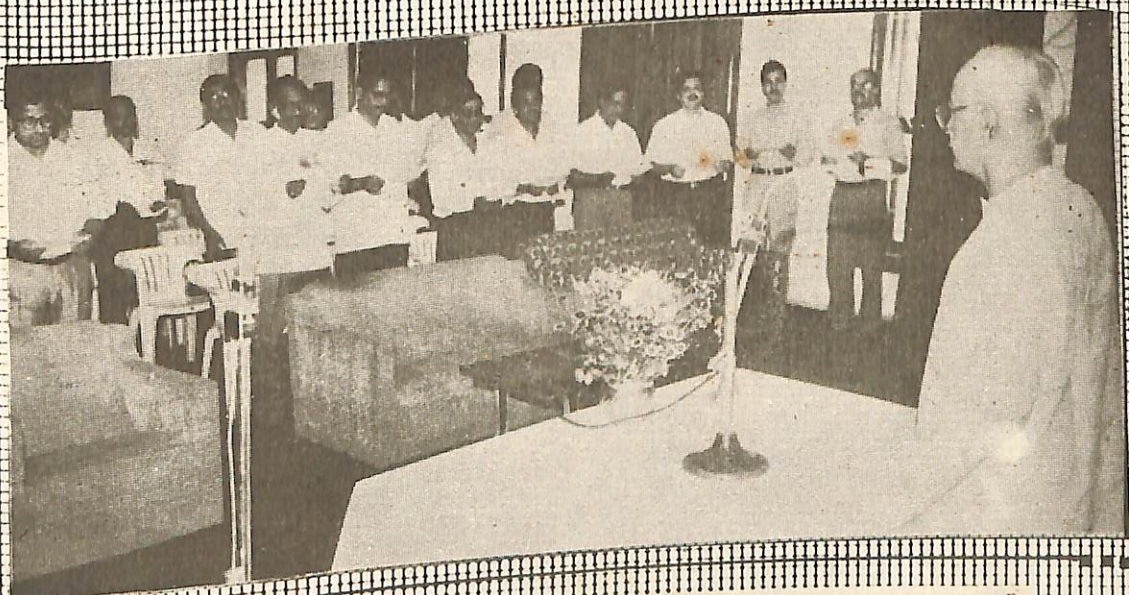
The State Lift Irrigation Corporation with the assistance of KFW, Germany has launched a Special Drought Prevention Project at a cost of 6 lakh 78 thousand rupees. Tractors & pumpsets which would be required for the purpose would also help channelise surplus water during the monsoon months. While inaugurating this project on 15th September 1997, Deputy Chief Minister Shri B.K. Biswal reiterated Government's commitment to boost additional 20% irrigation facilities in the State within five years of which 7% have been achieved during the last two years.

BOOK RELEASE—E YUGARA MANU AMBEDKAR :

A book in Oriya titled "E Yugara Manu Ambedkar", authored by Pt. Prabodh Kumar Mishra was released by Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Hemananda Biswal at his Bhubaneswar residence on the 23rd September 1997. Shri Biswal hailed Bharat Ratna Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar for his erudition and unique vision. "He was one of the frontier leaders of the Nation who worked upon a sustainable mechanism to dispel socio-economic and political disparity from the Indian society and make justice available to the women and the neglected community. If his vision would be properly executed, India would certainly emerge as a developed Nation. Dr. Ambedkar had put in all his efforts and vision into the preparation of Indian Constitution", said Deputy Chief Minister. Shri Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty, Minister, Higher Education spoke high of the contributions of Dr. Ambedkar as the father of the Indian Constitution and saviour of the downtrodden. Shri Bhupinder Singh, Minister, Tourism & Culture and Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab, Editor, the Prajatantra spoke of the relentless struggle of Dr. Ambedkar to uplift the neglected community. The author Pt. P.K. Mishra, spoke about the necessity of such books written on the life of Dr. Ambedkar. Others who spoke on the occasion were Shri Bhajamana Behera, former Central Minister, Dr. P.K. Patsani, Shri Arun Dey, Swami Anupanandaji and others. The Book was published by Shri Gangadhar Tripathy who proposed a vote of thanks.



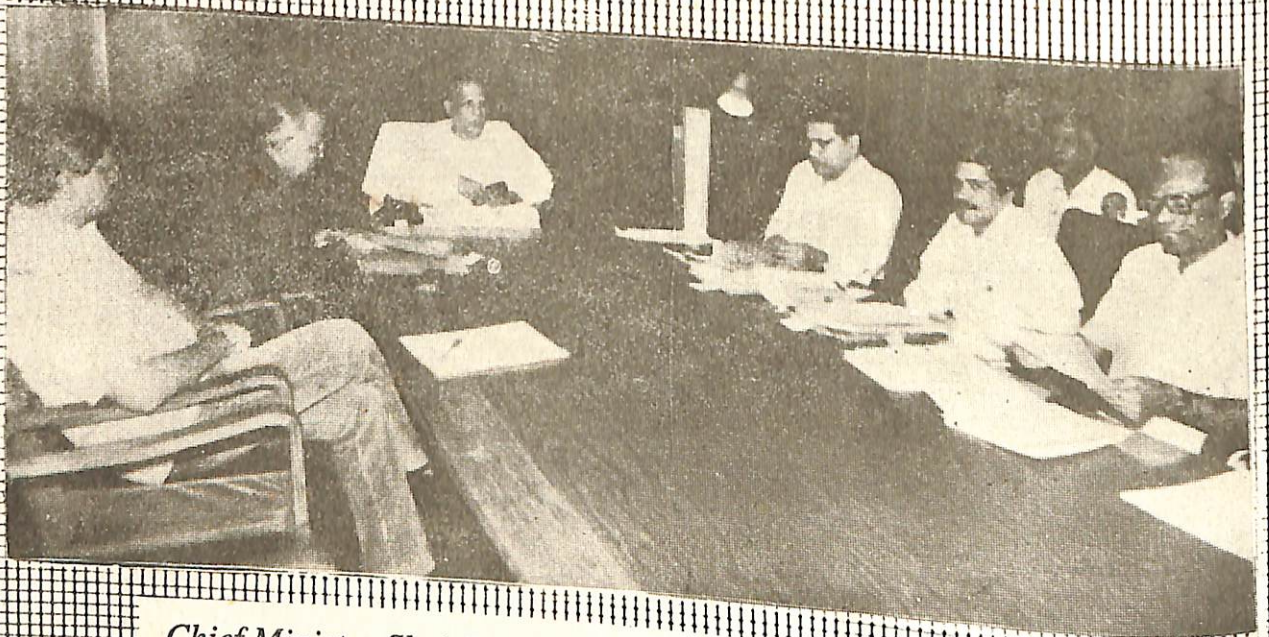
Hon'ble Governor Shri G. Ramanujam inaugurates the training programme on conciliation skills at Hotel Kenilworth on 15.9.1997, organised by International Labour organisation office for India and Bhutan.



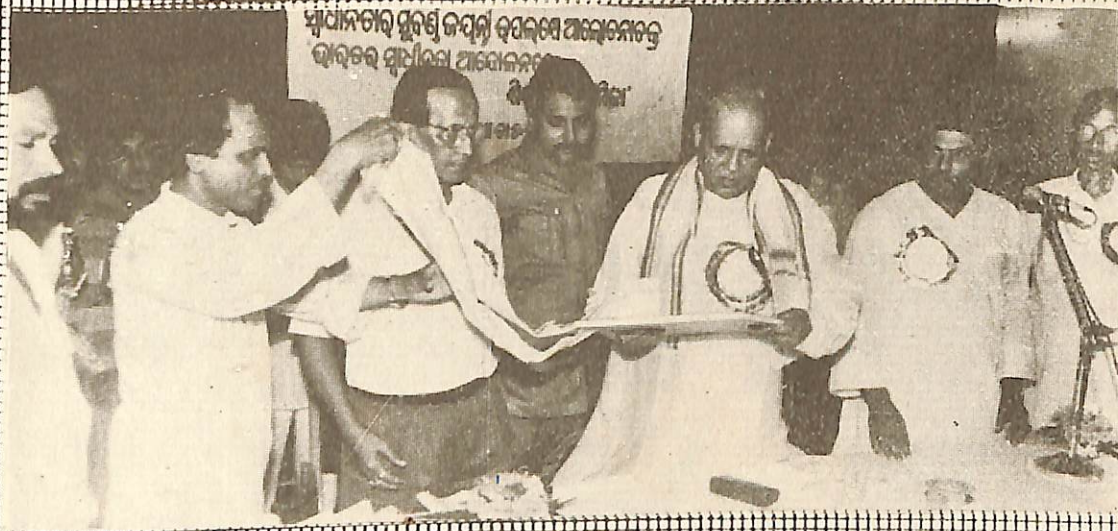
Hon'ble Governor Shri G. Ramanujam administers Anti-Terrorism Pledge to the officers and staff members of Raj Bhavan on the occasion of Anti-Terrorism Day Celebration at Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneswar.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik discussing with Mr. Tim Rid and Mr. Daniel Beli of 'Merril Lynch' in his Secretariat Chamber on the industrial development of the State on 19.9.1997.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik presiding over the meeting of Upper Indravati Control Board on 4.9.1997.



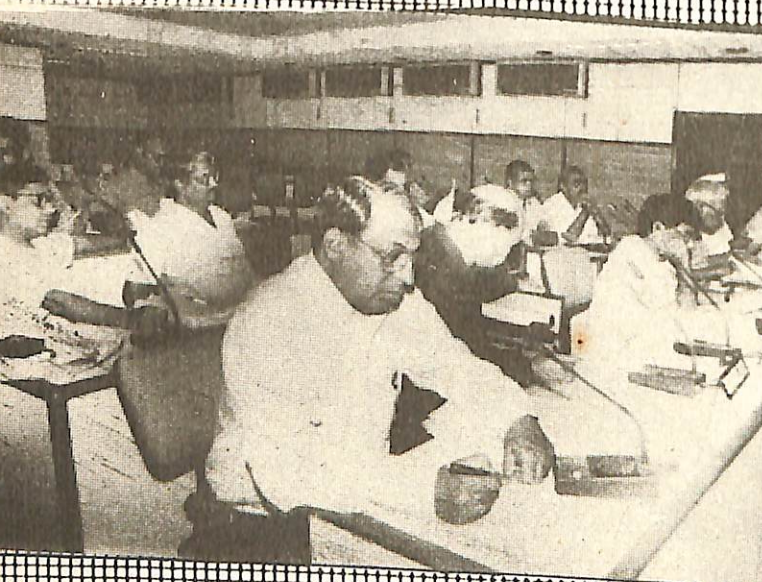
Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik being felicitated in a symposium on "Role of the teachers in the Freedom Struggle of India" organised by Orissa Pradesh Congress Teachers Cell at Bhanja Kala Mandap, Bhubaneswar on 5.9.1997.



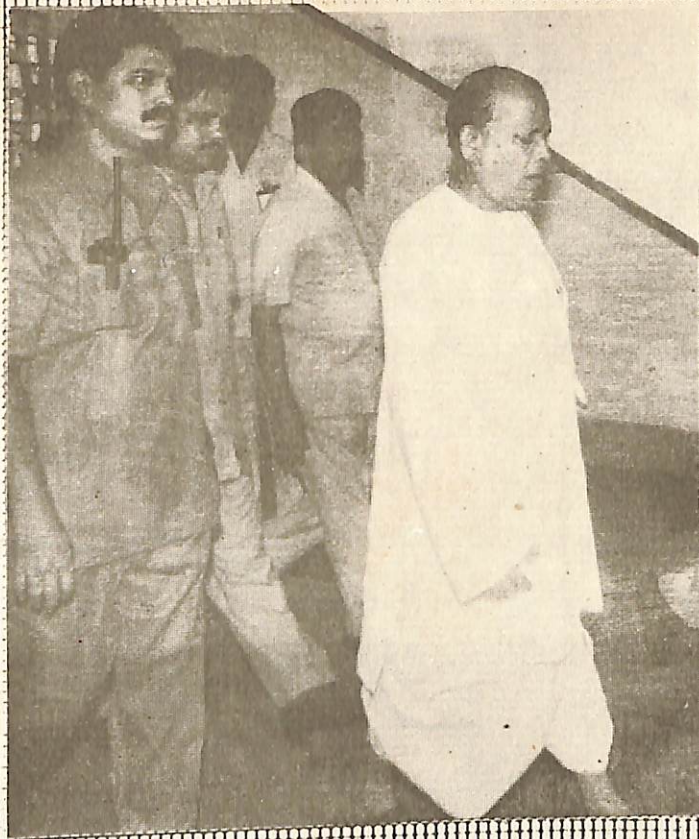
Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik and Minister, Works Shri Harihar Swain witnessing 'Bharatlila' a folk dance programme enacted by Jateswar Natyakala Sansad of Kavisurya Nagar, Ganjam on 14.9.1997.



A delegation from the Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan calling on Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik on 6.9.1997.



Press Council of India, chaired by Hon'ble Justice Shri P.B. Sawant, Chairman holding its proceeding at the Conference Hall of I. & P.R. Department, Bhubaneswar on 22.9.1997.



*Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik
entering the State Legislative
Assembly to attend the Monsoon
Session of OLA on 10.9.1997.*



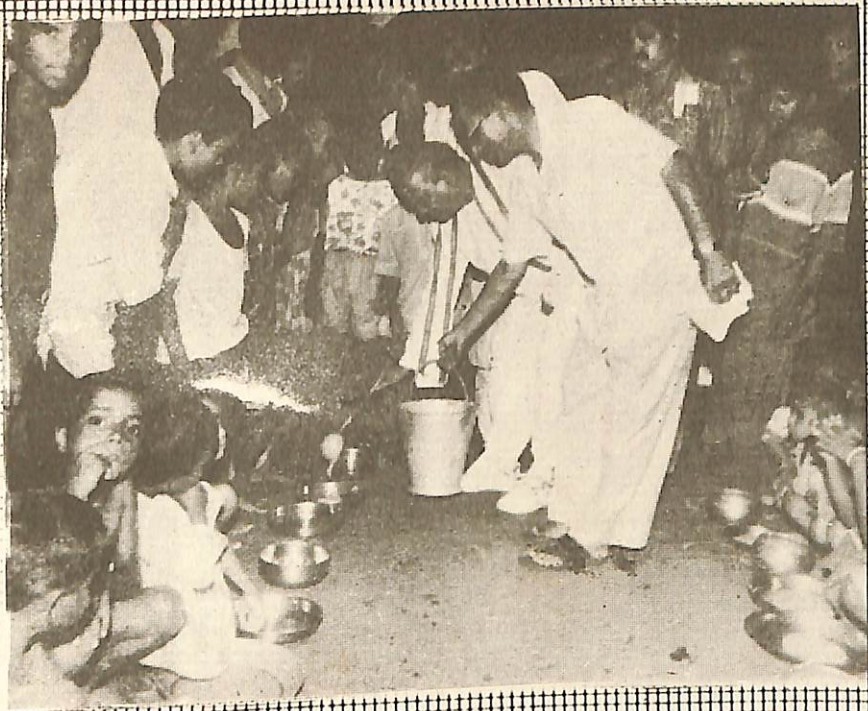
*Hon'ble Speaker Shri Chintamani Dyansamantara
inaugurating a Blood Donation Camp in the premises of
O.L.A. on 23.9.97 on the occasion of completion of
50 years of India's Independence.*



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik addressing the Government Employees in a conference held by Orissa State Government Employees Gana Sangram Samiti at Soochana Bhavan on 23.9.1997.



In a special celebration, 'Meet the Talent', organised by Employment Directorate, Chinta O Chetana and Nehru Yuva Pratisthan, promising young talents of Orissa were felicitated on 2.9.1997 at the Soochana Bhavan, Bhubaneswar.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik serving food to the School Students contributed by "CARE" at Arikama in the district of Khurda on 6.9.1997.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik shows a bouquet of Gladiol flowers, (a rare species of flowers which normally remain fresh for a fortnight,) produced in Phulbani district in the valedictory function of 'International Training for growing crops in Green Houses' organised by the Directorate of Horticulture on 9.9.1997.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik visiting the vast land area marooned in water in Khurda and Puri districts on 6.9.1997.



Chief Secretary Shri S.B. Mishra at the inaugural function of ORICOM New Computer Centre at Acharya Vihar, Bhubaneswar on 5.9.1997.

IRRIGATION PROFILE IN THE STATE DURING THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

Out of 66 lakh hectares of cultivable land in Orissa, 59 lakh hectares can be brought under Irrigation. Till independence there was no significant improvement in the field of agriculture in Orissa. Irrigation potential was only 1,76,920 hectares through Orissa Canal System, Rushikulya System and few medium irrigation projects situated mostly in the coastal districts of our State. With the dawn of independence the first and the major attempt on the line was construction of Hirakud Dam and 38 numbers of medium irrigation projects. These projects were constructed during the 1st and 2nd Five-year plan and with the completion of the Hirakud Dam and the other medium irrigation projects 1,17,080 hectares of land were brought under irrigation. The major step in the line was implementation of Delta Stage-II Programme and some more medium irrigation projects. By the end of 4th plan period and with the completion of these major and medium irrigation projects additional irrigation potential of 3,01,620 hectares of land were created. To make our country self-sufficient in food front the Government of the day felt the necessity to bring more and more areas under irrigation and funds are provided liberally for the purpose. This has resulted in creation of irrigation potential of 8,96,490 hectares in our State after independence through 10 numbers of major and 46 numbers of medium irrigation projects with investment of Rs.2,564.09 crores.

Prior to independence there were no minor irrigation projects in our State in the organised sector. After independence attempts were made

to emphasise on providing irrigation through minor (lift) and minor (flow) projects as the incubation period in these projects are short and the investment is comparatively low. After independence 2,632 numbers of M.I. (flow) and 14,418 numbers of M.I. (lift) projects have been completed during the period from 1947-1997 and irrigation potential of 4,22,796 hectares and 3,14,250 hectares have been created, respectively. Besides, through other non-conventional courses like dug-well and water harvesting structures irrigation potential of 5,30,000 hectares have been created. The total irrigation potential thus created during the 50 years of independence comes to 21,63,536 hectares.

To make better utilisation of irrigation potential already created, the Government have taken up construction of field drains and field channels covering 80,418 hectares and 3,41,975 hectares respectively. 94,487 farmers have been imparted training on modern methods of water management and agricultural practices to boost up the agriculture production.

To protect the agricultural land in the State from the flood havoc, 1,588 Kms. of Capital Embankments, 2,084 Kms. of other Agricultural Embankments, 1,518 Kms. of Saline Embankments have been constructed. Besides, during these years a considerable progress has been achieved in the field of excavation of drainage channels, distributaries, construction of dams, reservoirs, barrage, etc. as a token of flood proof measures.

TRANSPORT PROFILE IN ORISSA DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS

The Country is going to celebrate the 50th year of its independence. During these years tremendous changes have taken place in Transport Sector which is given in a nut-shell.

Orissa's Transport system/service comprises three main wings such as, Rail Transport, Air Transport or Aviation and Road Transport. Rail and Air Transport are under control of Union Government whereas the Road Transport is controlled by State Government. Matters relating to the implementation of Motor Vehicle Acts and Rules, regulation of passenger and goods by road, expansion of Railway network as well as Civil Aviation in the State are being accomplished by Transport Department.

(A) Rail Transport

By the time of Independence there was only 1,000 Kms. of railway in the State. This railway was known as "Calcutta-Bombay and Calcutta-Madras". Since 1972 the expansion of railway line in Orissa State got momentum. In 1988-89 the railway route length was 1,982 Kms. whereas the track length was 3,514 Kms. Now, this route length is 2,002 Kms. and track length is 3,994 Kms.

However, as a result of State Government's tireless and persistent efforts 164 Kms. long Koraput-Rayagada new rail link connecting Koraput to Rayagada has already been dedicated to the Nation for both passenger and goods service with effect from the 30th December 1995. A new Railway Zone, namely, East Coast Zone of S.E.Rly. has been formed and its foundation stone was laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister on the 8th August 1996 at Chandrasekharpur in Bhubaneswar. The construction work of Talcher-Sambalpur (174 Kms.), Daitari-Banspani (146 Kms.) and Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh (54 Kms.) and Khurda Road-

Balangir (289 Kms.) new rail links are in rapid progress. The construction of Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh and Khurda Road-Balangir will pass through some tribal and under developed districts as a result of which there will be development of communication facilities resulting in economic growth.

Diesel Multiple Unit (D.M.U.) train services for passengers/daily commuters have been introduced between Bhubaneswar and Palasa, Berhampur and Cuttack and Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar from 1993-94. Moreover, the office of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) (Projects), S.E.Rly. has been shifted from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar since 1993 to oversee the construction of railway projects in the State. Rail communication facilities have been developed for the convenience of the pilgrims from Puri, a historical place of pilgrimage to the important holy places like Dwaraka and Tirupati.

(B) Civil Aviation (Air Transport)

The system of Civil Aviation, namely, **Twin-Beach Air Craft** was introduced by the State Government in 1954 to facilitate the flying of V.I.Ps. and High Dignitaries. To supervise different development work and face natural calamity relief work, the State Government plane is also pressed into action. At pre-independence stage there were five Airstrips in the State. At present, 17 Airstrips and 16 Helipads are functioning in different places of the State.

The State Government now maintain two V.I.P. Aircrafts, one is **Superking Air B-200 (VT-EHB)** and other is **Beach Baron B-58(VT-EEJ)** for exclusive flying of V.I.Ps. and High Dignitaries. Besides, one Aviation Training Institute has been functioning under the Directorate of Aviation with aim and objective to impart flying training to

students. During 1994, Bhubaneswar Airport was declared as **Customs Airport** by the Union Ministry of Finance, Government of India as a result of which there is scope for import and export of goods. One **Customs and Cargo Office** has been opened at Civil Aerodrome with effect from the 2nd August 1995 for export and import of goods.

All-out efforts are being made by way of undertaking different developmental work like construction of Apron, Terminal Building, Taxi Tracks and extension work of runway at Bhubaneswar Airport in order to make it a model Airport of India.

(C) Road Transport

With a view to providing Road Transport facilities to the travelling public of the State, the State Government established a Government Department named as State Transport Service in 1948 taking a fleet strength of 43 buses. This Department was then looking after plying of buses in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Balangir, Sundargarh, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj and Koraput etc. Thereafter, in 1951 decisions were taken to run Stage Carriages in certain routes/road ways such as, Ganjam and Dhenkanal Zones by establishing a Joint Stock Company, i.e. Orissa Road Transport Company. On the other hand the State Transport Service was converted to Orissa Road Transport Corporation with effect from the 1st May 1974. Then in August 1990, the State Government established a new organisation, namely, **Orissa State Road Transport Corporation (O.S.R.T.C.)** after merging the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation and O.R.T.Co. The management of this Corporation was under the State Government. But due to various reasons expected result is yet

to be achieved. On the other hand the State Government adopted a mixed policy in the field of Passenger Transport in 1978 with a view to encouraging self-employment of educated, unemployed youths by allowing them to run private buses. So far, this mixed policy persists as a result of which the State Passenger Transport Service is being carried on by both the Private Operators and O.S.R.T.C.

By undertaking survey it was assessed that 7,529 number of buses at the rate of 20 number of buses per one lakh population, are needed according to 1991 census. But, at present 3,482 number of buses are plying in all both the private and O.S.R.T.C. To cater to the growing need of the travelling public there is a need of 4,042 number of buses. The State Government have taken decision for revamping of O.S.R.T.C. as a measure to evoke new transport policy in the State so as to make it viable. It is under contemplation to repair 100 off-road buses of O.S.R.T.C. and purchase another 100 new buses. It is also decided to allow private entrepreneurs to operate in the earlier nationalised routes and run another 4,000 buses by both the private operators as well as O.S.R.T.C. with a view to providing better transport facilities to the travelling public.

Also, steps have been taken to encourage plying of more number of town buses in the towns of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Rourkela and Sambalpur. Mentally retarded persons, blind persons, physically handicapped persons, students and freedom fighters etc. have been provided with concession facilities for travelling in State Carriages. Cases relating to motor accidents are being decided and finalised through the State Transport Appellate Tribunal and different Motor Accident Claims Tribunals located at Cuttack, Berhampur and Sambalpur.

'Rural Journalism should be based on actual findings without any political tinge', emphasised Shri Netrananda Mallick, Minister of State, I.& P.R. while addressing the 26th Annual Celebration of the 'Rashtraduta', the premier news daily of Balasore district on 8th September 1997. The Minister regretted that despite India's achievement of independence, freedom from illiteracy, economic backwardness and corruption in public life had still remained unattained. While releasing a special issue of the Rashtraduta, the Minister felicitated Shri Ramahari Mishra, a noted journalist and Shri Nrushingha Prasad Mishra, District Collector and fourteen others for their administrative efficiency. Shri Sanjib Giri, Editor of Rashtraduta in his welcome address pointed out that Rashtraduta would go in for modernisation soon. Among others who spoke on the occasion were Shri K.C. Mohapatra, M.P., Shri Arun Dey, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, Chairman, Khadi Board, Shri B.C. Mohapatra, President, Zilla Parishad, Shri Gopnarayan Das, former M.P. & others.

DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS IN THE POWER SECTOR OF THE STATE AFTER THE INDEPENDENCE

Power is the prime mover of the State's economy. It plays a vital role for social uplift of the people. In recognition of this, the State Government have embarked on an ambitious plan in the power sector, with a two-fold objective. The first is to utilise the available power for optimum prudence while the second is to step up the capacity so as to meet the increasing demand for power over the years. Department of Energy came into existence in the year 1990 after bifurcation of erstwhile Irrigation & Power Department.

The installed capacity of power plants in Orissa at the beginning of the 7th Plan was 1,134 MW. It had been programmed to increase the installed capacity by 477.5 MW. during the 7th Plan period by commissioning 4 out of 5 Units (5X50 MW.) of Rengali, 3 Units of Upper Kolab (3X80 MW.) and the 7th Unit of Hirakud (37.5 MW.). Out of all these projects excepting the 7th Unit of Hirakud Project could be commissioned during the 7th Plan period raising the installed capacity in the State to 1,574 MW. at the end of the 7th Plan. At the beginning of the 7th Plan, the demand of power was 746 MW. against which there was a deficit of 253 MW. in the State. At the end of the 7th Plan, the demand was increased to 1,271 MW.

The ongoing power projects which include the 5th Unit of Rengali, 4th Unit of Upper Kolab, Potteru (2X3 MW.), Ib Thermal Power Station (2X210 MW.) and Upper Indravati (4X150 MW.) have been programmed for commissioning during the 8th Plan period. The details of Power Plants with installed capacity are in the Annexure-I.

The scenario at the end of 1989-90 was that the installed capacity in the State including the Central share was 1,675.45 M.W. with energy availability of 742.79 M.W. (firm power) as against the demand of 1,274 M.W. From Hirakud 7th Unit,

Rengali Stage-II and the Captive Power Plants of NALCO & ICCL, an additional 87.88 M.W. (firm power) was available to the Orissa State Electricity Board Grid making the total availability 840.54 M.W. by end of 1993-94.

After commissioning of the Unit-I of Ib Thermal Power Station (210 M.W.) installed capacity, 130 M.W. of firm power was available. Thus by the end of 1994-95, 970.54 M.W. of firm power was available. The details of the power plants with installed capacity and firm power are given in Annexure-II.

On account of large scale rural electrification and industrialisation in the State, there has been considerable increase in the demand for power. With a view to meeting the ever-increasing demand for power and making the power sector more vibrant, two new State Government enterprises viz. Grid Corporation of Orissa and Orissa Hydro Power Corporation have been constituted in 1995 and have started functioning in full-fledged manner, w.e.f. the 1st April 1996.

The proposed plan allocation for different schemes of the Department of Energy for 1996-97 is detailed below :

	(Rs.in Crores)
1. Government Schemes	... 18.09
2. Equity contribution to O.P.G.C. for Ib Thermal Project, Unit 3 & 4	... 150.00
3. E.A.P. Schemes	... 176.40
4. GRIDCO Schemes	... 60.00
5. OHPC Schemes	... 60.00
Total	... 464.49

Keeping this in view, Government have proposed to invest substantially in the power sector during the 9th Plan period. For the year 1997-98, a size of annual plan has been envisaged at Rs.804.60 crores. The break-up is as follows :

	(Rs.in Crores)
1. Government Schemes	... 101.80
2. E.A.P. Schemes for GRIDCO	... 210.70
3. GRIDCO Schemes	... 202.10
4. OHPC Schemes	... 140.00
5. OPGC Schemes	... 150.00
Total	... 804.60

Mini/Micro Hydel Projects :

7 Mini/Micro Hydel Projects viz. (1) Kendupatna, (2) Biribati, (3) Barboria, (4) Badanaja, (5) Harabhangi, (6) Andharibhangi and (7) Banpur have been taken up for execution by the OPGC of which Kendupatna with an installed capacity of 2X250 M.W. was commissioned on the 23rd January 1994 and the Biribati Mini Hydel Project with an installed capacity of 2 X 250 M.W. was commissioned on the 20th February 1994. The remaining 5 projects are targeted to be commissioned soon.

(a) Rural Electrification:

By end of March' 1990, 30,086 (64%) villages against the total of 46,992 villages in the State have been electrified. These include 8,518 tribal villages and 3,590 S.C. villages against the total 18,491 and 4,022 villages respectively. Out of 46,992 villages in the State 32,482 villages have been electrified by end of 1991-92 representing 69.12% electrification. During the years 1992-93 and 1993-94, 200 and 226 villages have been electrified respectively. The State Government are committed to electrify all these villages of the State

in five year's time. Therefore, it has been proposed to electrify 6,000 villages by conventional method and 8,000 villages by non-conventional method. In the year 1997-98, it has been programmed to electrify 3,000 villages.

(b) Pumpset energisation :

The utilisation level of electricity in the agricultural sector in the State is extremely low. While the All India average of utilisation of power in the agricultural sector was 25% of the total consumption, this was as low as 4% in Orissa in the year 1990-91. By the end of 1991-92, 58,169 pumpsets were energised in the State. During the years 1992-93 and 1993-94, 3,259 and 2,607 pumpsets have been energised respectively. In the State by now a total of 66,920 pumpsets have been energised.

(c) Harijan Basti Electrification :

Under Harijan Basti electrification programme, 5,658 Bastis have been electrified by providing street lights.

(d) Tribal Village Electrification :

Till now 9,678 tribal villages have been electrified.

(e) Street lights in Tribal Villages :

At the end of the financial year 1991-92, 1,169 tribal villages were provided with 3,778 no. of street lights.

(f) Kutir Jyoti Scheme :

Under Kutir Jyoti Scheme, single point household service connections are given to S.C./ S.T. and other backward caste for lighting purpose. R.E.C. provides loan assistance of Rs.400 per household connection. So far 97,065 such household connections to the beneficiaries have been provided under the above programme.

ANNEXURE-I

The details of Power Plants with installed capacity and firm power as mentioned above are indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed capacity M.W.	Firm power M.U./M.W.
1	2	3	4
Beginning of 7th Plan			
1.	Hirakud H.E. Project (4X37.5) + (2X24) + (3X24) M.W.	270	1050/120
2.	Machhkund H.E. Project (3X17.25) + (3X21) M.W.	34	297/34
3.	Balimela H.E. Project (6X60) M.W.	360	1183/135
4.	T.T.P.S., Stage-I (4X60) M.W.	240	771/88
5.	T.T.P.S., Stage-II (2X110) M.W.	220	893/102
Total		1124	4194/479
Additions during the 7th Plan			
1.	Rengali H.E. Project, Stage-I (2X50 M.W.+ 2X50 M.W.) Stage-II	100	705/80
2.	Upper Kolab H.E. Project, Stage-I (3X80 M.W.)	240	832/95
Total		440	1537/175
By end of the 7th Plan from State Sector		1564	5731/654
From the Central Sector during the 7th Plan			
1.	Farakka (12.5% of 600 M.W.)	75	402/45
2.	Chukha (13.5% of 270 M.W.)	36.45	192/22
Total		111.45	594/67
Total availability by end of the 7th Plan:		1675.45	6325/721

STATE SECTOR PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING ANNUAL PLAN, 1990-91

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed capacity M.W.	Firm Power M.U./M.W.	Commissioning date
1.	Hirakud 7th Unit. (1X37.5) M.W.	37.5	116/14	9/90
Additions during 1991-92				Nil.

STATE SECTOR PROJECTS TO BE COMPLETED DURING 8TH PLAN (1992-97)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed capacity M.W.	Firm Power M.U./ M.W.	Schedule of commissioning
1.	Rengali Stage II (5th Unit)	50	45/6	Commissioned on 14.08.1992
2.	Upper Kolab Stage II 4th Unit (1X80 M.W.)	80	...	Commissioned in 1/93
3.	Upper Indravati H.E. Project	600	1,972/225	1st Unit by 6/94 and 4th Unit by 6/95.
4.	Potteru Small H.E. Project	6	44/5	1994-95(1)
5.	Ib T.P.S. Phase-I (Units 1 & 2)	420	2,290/261	3/94, 9/94
6.	Jalaput Dam Toe Power House	9	30/3	1996-97
7.	T.T.P.S. Renovation Phase-I	...	236/27	1992-93
8.	T.T.P.S. Renovation Phase-II	...	676/77	1994-95
9.	Baragarh Head Regulator	9	46/5	1996-97
10.	Ib. T.P.S. Phase-II (Units 3 & 4)	420	2,290/261	3/96, 9/96
11.	T.T.P.S. Expansion (B) (Stage-III)	250	1,362/155	3/98, 9/98
Total - Addition during 8th Plan 1,844			8,991/1025	

CENTRAL SECTOR PROJECTS TO BE COMPLETED (DURING 8TH PLAN)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Orissa share %	Installed capacity M.W.	Firm Power M.U./ M.W.	Schedule of commissioning
1.	Kahalgaon S.T.P.S. (4X210 M.W.)	12.5	100	438/50	1992-93
2.	Farakka T.P.S. Stage-II (2X500 M.W.)	12.5	125	668/76	1992-93
3.	Talcher S.T.P.S. (2X500 M.W.)	34	340	1,813/207	1993-94
4.	Ranjit H.E.P. (3X20 M.W.)	13.5	8	28/3	1992-93
Total			573	2,947/336	...

ANNEXURE-II

The details of Power Plants with installed capacity and firm power is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Installed capacity M.W.	Firm Power M.U./ M.W.
1.	Hirakud H.E. Project (5X37.5) + (2X24) + (3X24) M.W. Chipilima.	307.5	1177/134.36
2.	Machhakund H.E. Project (3X17.25) + (3X21) M.W. (Orissa share is 30% of 114.75) M.W.	34 (Orissa share)	310/35.39 (Inclusive of purchase of 20 M.W.)
3.	Balimela H.E. Project (6X60) M.W.	360	1174/134.0
4.	TTPS Stage-I and II (4X60)M.W.+2X110)M.W.	460	1400/160
5.	Rengali H.E. Project Stage I and II (2X50) M.W. + (3X50) M.W.	250	750/85.65
6.	Upper Kolab H.E. Project Stage I (3 x 80) M.W. & Stage II (80 M.W.)	30	832/95
(A)	Total from State Sector and Joint Sector (Machhkund).	...	...
		1731.5	5643/64437
(B)	From the Central Sector		
	1. Farakka (12.5% of 600 M.W.)	75	370/99.92
	2. Chukha (13.5% of 270 M.W.)	36.45	165/27.85
	Total	111.45	535/127.77
	Total availability in the State (A+B)	1842.95	6178/772.14

With the purchase of power from NALCO and I.C.C.L the firm power available at the end of 1993-94 went by 68.40 M.W. After commissioning of Unit I of the Ib Thermal Power Project, 210 M.W. of installed capacity and 130 M.W. of firm power is available.

1. Purchased power from ICCL and NALCO 68.40 M.W.

2. Ib Thermal Power Station, Unit-I 210 130 M.W.

Grand Total 2052.95 970.54 M.W.

(Total availability in the State by the end of 1994-95 including our share from the Central sector).



DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE G.A. DEPARTMENT IN LAST 50 YEARS

The capital of the State had been shifted from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar in the year 1948. Construction of new secretariat building was completed in between January, 1956 to November, 1959 at a total cost of Rs.50,00,000 and opened on 12th November 1959.

Capital Administration

Plots are allotted for Residential houses, Government and Private Offices, Shops, Schools Colleges and Universities and Hospitals by this Department. In the year 1952, Bhubaneswar was declared as N.A.C. consisting of 9 villages. Bhubaneswar City has been declared as Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation having 46 Revenue Villages.

Now capital area is coterminus with Municipal area having Acs. 31,893.015 of lands. Out of this private land accounts for Acs. 11,025.130 and Government land Acs.20,867.885 till date. Government have allotted residential plots numbering 9,496 covering Acs.946.382, Shops & S.C.R. plots numbering 742 covering Acs. 44.736. In order to bring down-trodden people (slum dwellers) to the limelight those who were residing scatteredly over Government land, 4,139 slumdwellers have been rehabilitated within Bhubaneswar Municipal area giving them each plot of 20'X30' area for construction of houses free of premium and minimum infrastructure development facilities.

In order to facilitate the needs of general public, Government have allotted the following plots for public utility within Bhubaneswar Municipal area.

PURPOSE	AREA
(a) Nursing Home	Acs.2.313
(b) Hotel	Acs.63.798
(c) Petrol Pump	Acs. 7.906

(d) Printing Press	Acs. 7.463
(e) Cinema Hall	Acs. 7.322
(f) Motor Garrage	Acs. 14.400
(g) SCR plots converted to Hotel	Asc.2.209
(h) Govt. Educational Institutions	Acs. 227.890
(i) Private Educational Institutions	Acs. 60.727
(j) Colleges	Acs. 286.578
(k) Airport	Acs.741.309
(l) Lake	Acs. 90.866
(m) Religious purposes	Acs. 33.486
(n) IDCO for Industrial Estates.	Acs.1407.718
(o) S.E. Railway for Railway Coaching Repairing Workshop.	Acs. 319.080
(p) Kalinga Stadium	Acs. 73.349
(q) B.D.A. for Housing & Commercial purposes.	Acs. 749.477
(r) OSHB for Housing & Commercial purposes.	Acs. 759.585

G.A. Department also allotted total land measuring Acs.508.268 for development of Park/ Garden/other grounds.

For smooth accommodation of Govt. employees 11,379 nos. of different type of quarters have been constructed. Besides 1943 new Govt. quarters are now under construction. As a measure of beautification, widening of roads, traffic points and lakes and city forests, landscaping etc. are being taken up in phased manner.

The Arbori Culture wing of G.A. Department established in 1959 is creating environmental awareness and taking up avenue plantation and beautification of State Capital. 17 nos. of parks and gardens have been developed by this wing. The Govt. Nursery in Unit-II of Arbor Wing is producing ornamental and foliage plants to cater to the needs of the flower lovers of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack and outsiders. This wing has also taken up avenue plantation in massive scale alongwith open space development like

landscaping, block plantation, fruit bearing trees plantation in Govt. quarters etc.

Gopabandhu Academy of Administration

Administrative Officers' Training School was established on 1st May 1958 at Hirakud in the district of Sambalpur for imparting training to Orissa Administrative Service and Indian Administrative Service Officers to improve their administrative ability and to increase their decision making ability. This institute was shifted to Bhubaneswar in the year 1973, and now it is renamed as Gopabandhu Academy of Administration. It also conducts a large number of refresher courses and short duration courses.

Orissa Administrative Tribunal

The Orissa Administrative Tribunal has been established on 4th July 1986 to hear and decide the cases of State Government servants relating to their service matters. Cuttack Bench of O.A.T. is functioning from 14th October 1992. The Tribunal also regularly conducts Circuit Courts at Sambalpur and Berhampur.

Orissa Subordinate Staff Selection Commission

The State Government has constituted the Orissa Staff Selection Commission on 23rd

November 1993 to select candidates for appointment to Group-C posts under the State Government.

Orissa Public Service Commission

Orissa Public Service Commission has been constituted to regulate recruitment to various posts and services of the State Government in Group-B and above rank and to give their recommendations in respect of matters relating to promotion, disciplinary proceedings and statutory rules relating to civil posts in Group-B and above.

Eradication of Corruption

The Orissa Vigilance Organisation has been strengthened by framing a separate Directorate for prevention and detection of corruption by public servants.

Action taken for Upliftment of Weaker Sections of the Society

Statutory rules and executive instructions have been framed for reservation in civil posts and services of women, physically handicapped, sportsmen and Ex-servicemen to the tune of 33 1/3%, 3%, 1% and 3% respectively in order to ensure their representation in State Civil Services and posts.

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THE AWARD MONEY OF KABIR PURASKAR RAISED

The Kabir Award instituted by the Government of India is exclusively meant for establishing communal harmony through display of physical and mental courage and humanistic gestures. Recently, it has been decided to raise the cash award of Kabir Puraskar to rupees one lakh in Grade I, fifty thousand in Grade II and twenty-five thousand in Grade III as against 20,000, 10,000 & 5,000 respectively.

Shri Niranjana Patnaik, Minister, Industries and Textiles & Handicrafts has been nominated as second team leader of the Indian team which will participate in the Wusu World Championship scheduled to be held from November 3 - November 8 in Rome, the Capital of Italy. Shri Lalthanwala, Chief Minister, Mizoram will lead the Indian delegation. As many as 75 countries are participating in the forthcoming championship.

OLD AGE PENSION AND HOMESTEAD PATTA DISTRIBUTED

Shri Jayadev Jena, Minister of State, School & Mass Education distributed 50 homestead pattas and 150 old age pensions at the Hatadihi Block headquarters in Anandapur Subdivision on 29th September, 1997.

55th Martyrs' Day was observed at Iram in Bhadrak district on 28th September, 1997. Shri Netrananda Mallick, Minister of State, I.& P.R.; Prof. Jagannath Patnaik, Smt. Bijayalaxmi Sahoo, Minister of State, Women and Child Development, Shri Biren Palai, Chairman, Bhadrak Municipality, Shri A.P. Sethi, M.P., Shri Panchanan Mandal, President, District Board and Shri Ganesh Ch. Tripathi, Freedom fighter reminisced the heroic sacrifices of the martyrs who laid their lives in 1942.

MEASURES TO PREVENT CUSTODIAL VIOLENCE

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India have pronounced a detailed judgement regarding certain basic 'requirements' to be followed in all cases of arrest or detention till legal provisions are made in that behalf as a measure to prevent custodial violence.

(Ref: Criminal Misc. Petition No.4201 of 1997 arising out of Writ Petition (CRL) 539 of 1986 and Writ Petition (CRL) No.592 of 1997.

The police personnel carrying out the arrest and handling the interrogation of the arrestee should bear accurate, visible and clear identification and name tags with their designations. The particulars of all such police personnel who handle interrogation of the arrestee must be recorded in a register.

That the police officer carrying out the arrest of the arrestee shall prepare a memo of arrest at the time of arrest and such memo shall be attested by atleast one witness, who may be either a member of the family of the arrestee or a respectable person of the locality from where arrest is made. It shall also be countersigned by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrest.

A person who has been arrested or detained and is being held in custody in a Police-Station or interrogation centre or other lock up, shall be entitled to have one friend or relative or other person known to him or having interest in his welfare being informed, as soon as practicable, that he has been arrested and is being detained at the particular place, unless the attending witness of the memo of arrest is himself such a friend or a relative of the arrestee.

The time, place of arrest and venue of custody an arrestee must be notified by the police where the next friend or relative of the arrestee lives outside the district or town through the Legal Aid Organisation in the District and the Police-Station of the area concerned telegraphically within a period of 8 to 12 hours after the arrest.

The person arrested must be made aware of this right to have someone informed of his arrest or detent as soon as he is put under arrest or is detained.

An entry must be made in the diary at the place of detention regarding the arrest of the person which also disclose the name of the next friend of the person who has been informed of the arrest and the names and particulars of the police officials in whose custody the arrestee is.

The arrestee should, where he so requests be also examined at the time of his arrest and major and minor injuries if any present on his/her body, must be recorded at that time. The 'Inspection Memo' must be signed both by the arrestee and the Police Officer effecting the arrest and its copy provided to the arrestee.

The arrestee should be subjected to medical examination by a trained doctor every 48 hours of his detention in custody by a doctor on the penal of approved doctors appointed by Director, Health Services of the concerned State or Union Territory, Director, Health Services should prepare such a panel for all Tahsils and Districts as well.

Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest, referred to above, should be sent to the Illaka Magistrate for his record.

The arrestee may be permitted to meet his lawyer during interrogation, though not throughout the interrogation.

A police control room should be provided at all district and State headquarters, where information regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee shall be communicated by the officer causing the arrest, within 12 hours of effecting the arrest and at the police control room it should be displayed on a conspicuous notice board.

Additionally, the following directions were also issued :

"It is stated that the requirements mentioned above were to be forwarded to the Director-General of Police and the Home Secretary to every State/Union Territory and it was their obligation to circulate the same during interrogation and investigation leading to custodial commission of crimes".



STATE NEWS

Ganjam district among all other districts of the State occupies the first position in *eradication of blindness*. During 1996-97, 6,330 persons underwent surgery on cataract in 77 rural camps.

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People's representatives, do have a positive responsibility to help accelerate the process of rural development. Representatives of the Panchayat in particular should be aware of various amelioration programmes of the Government launched for the rural poor, advised Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Hemananda Biswal at Jharsuguda on September 30 while inaugurating a workshop on 'Panchayati Raj & Public Administration Training Programme'.

x x x x x

"Extensive public awareness can eradicate pollution in the changing society. Man-made laws alone can't tackle this menacing problem", said Shri Netrananda Mallick, Minister of State, I.& P.R. at the Awareness Camp at Balasore jointly organised by the Bajaj Auto Ltd. and the Supreme Auto Mobile on atmospheric pollution. The meeting was presided by Shri Subhankar Mohapatra of Supreme Auto and was addressed by Shri Kartik Mohapatra, M.P., Shri Arun Dey, M.L.A. and others besides the Minister.

x x x x x

Chief Minister, Shri J.B. Patnaik gave assurances to set up more Medical Colleges in the State in private sector with assistance from the intending N.R.Is. The Medical Colleges were likely to be set up in the most underdeveloped districts. He also emphasised setting up of a Nursing Hostel, Attendant's Hostel and a neat compound wall in the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack. The Government, he said, while gracing the Annual Function of Medical College Students' Union at Cuttack on 25th September 1997 was eager to set up Primary Health Centres in each Panchayat with the World Bank assistance.

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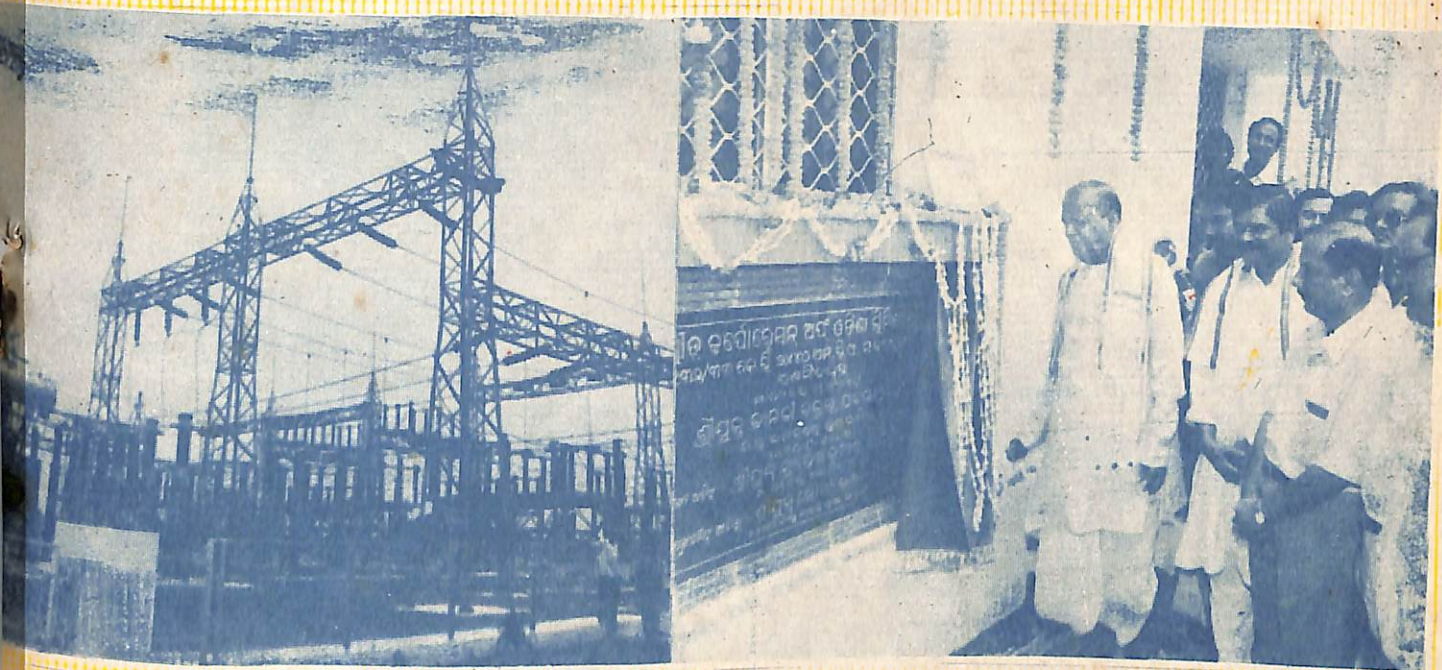
2,854 improved Chullas were set up in the State till August, 1997 as revealed from the sources of Science & Technology Department.

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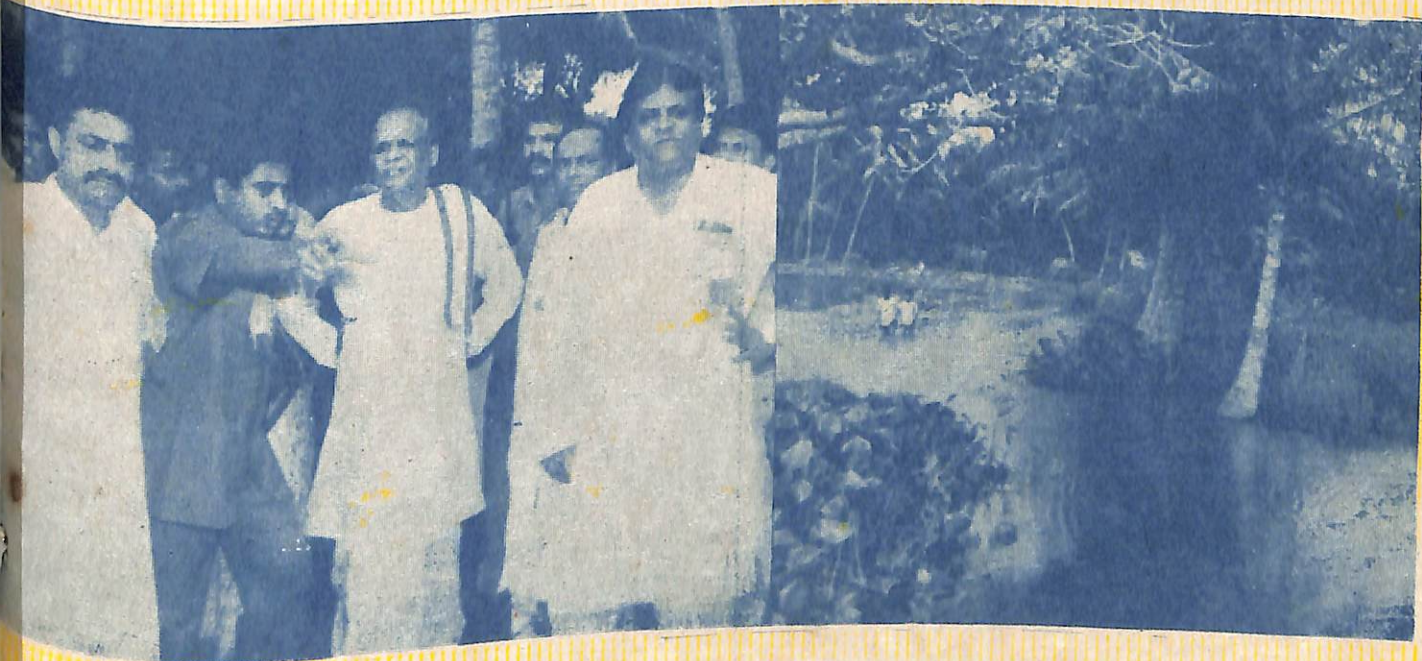
Mahanadi-Paika Basin Irrigation Scheme, a part of the Mahanadi-Chitrotpala Irrigation Project has taken up a venture to improve the embankments and to discharge the surplus water. A sum of Rs.24 Cr. 77 lakh has been earmarked for the purpose. A service road running alongside the canal embankment was being designed to help 45,000 people in 60 villages in the islands pocket.

x x x x x

"Capitalists abroad have envisaged a keen interest in setting up major industries and improving irrigation system in the state" as revealed by Deputy Chief Minister, Shri B.K. Biswal during the *Bhumi Puja* celebration on 14th September 1997 at Tasangara-Brahmapura in Tirtol Block. He hoped that it would improve State's economy and solve unemployment problem to a great extent.



*Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik inaugurating a new 33-KV
Grid Substation at Ranasinghpur on 5.9.1997.*

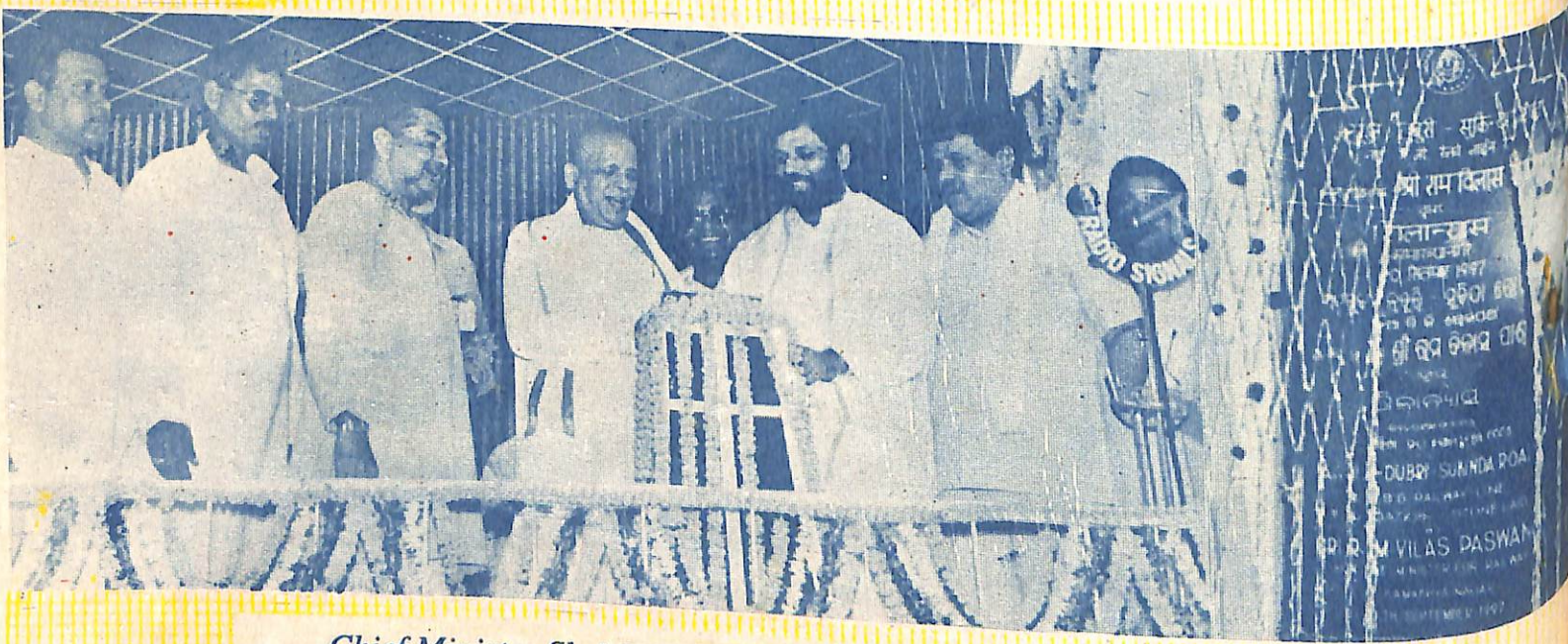


*Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik visiting the flood-affected areas of
Hantuka Village in Puri district on 13.9.1997.*

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Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik talking to the athletes after inaugurating the 9th Eastern Zone Athletic Meet at Cuttack Barabati Stadium on 8.9.1997.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik and Union Minister for Railways Shri Ram Vilas Pashwan laying the foundation stone of Angul-Duburi-Sukinda Road new broad-gauge rail line at Kamakshyanagar on 20.9.1997.