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EDITOR
S. C. Ghosh
Public Relations Officer

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
B. C. Patnaik, B. L.
Production Officer

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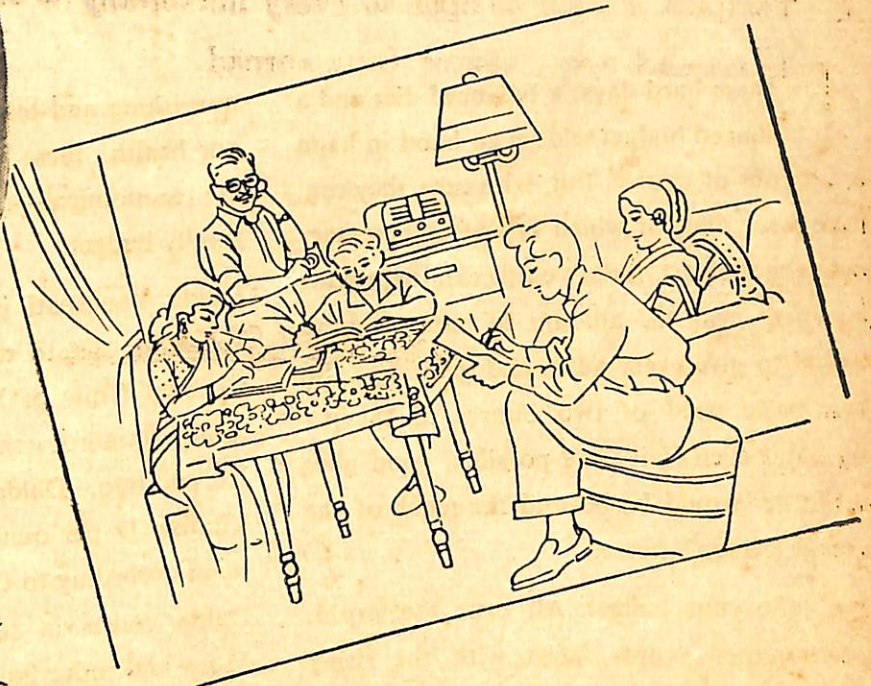
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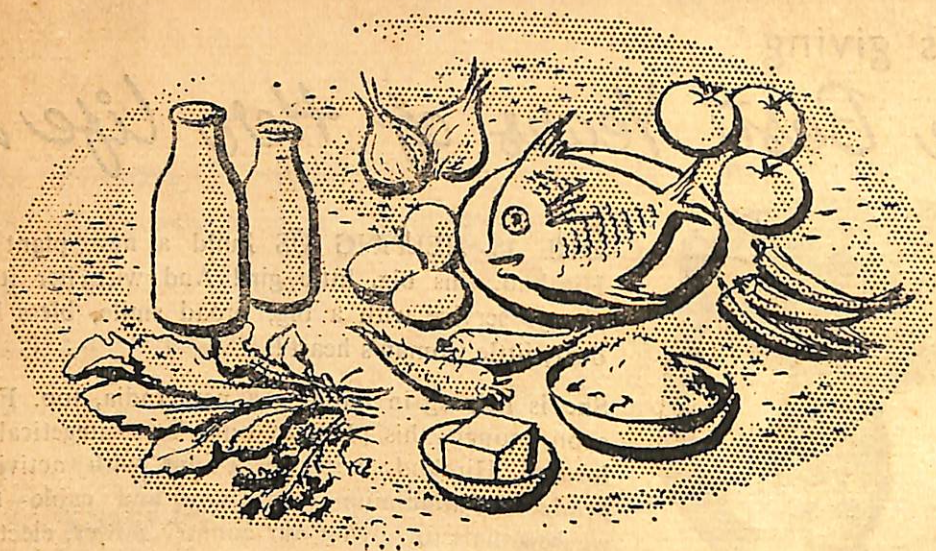
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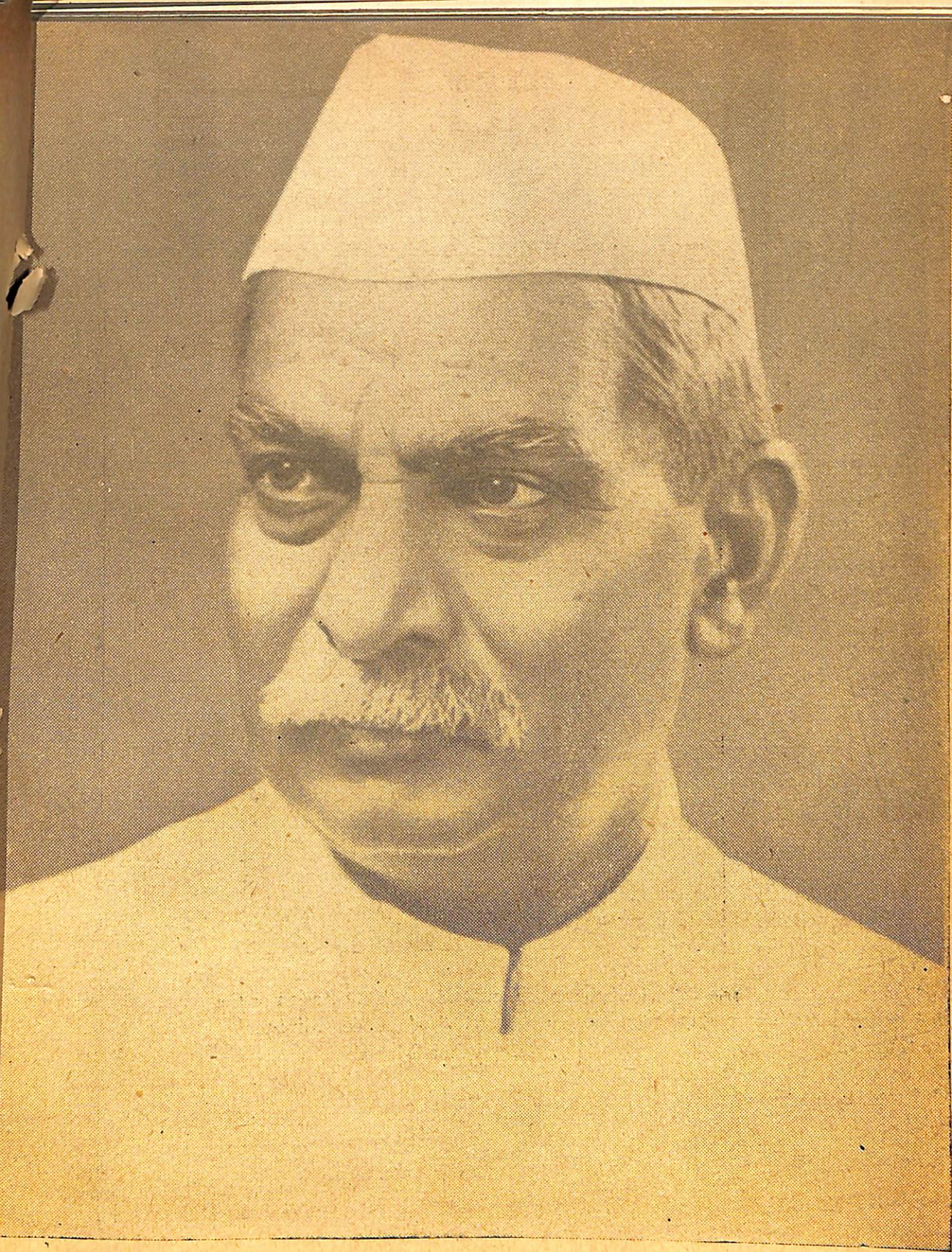
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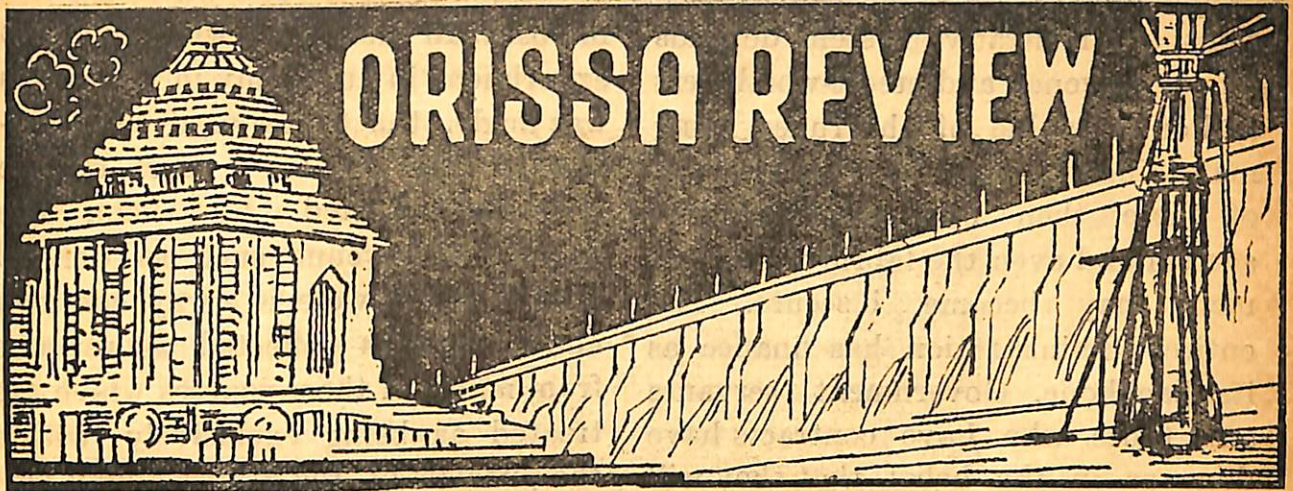




Orissa Review's happy felicitations on the occasion of the 74th. birthday Jayanti of India's Rastrapati Dr. Rejendra Prasad



Orissa Review's happy felicitations on the occasion of the
58th. birthday Jayanti of Orissa's Chief Minister
Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab



Vol. XIV—No. 5

December 15, 1957

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE HAS TO BE REGULATED IN A PROPER WAY

Sri G. B. Pant

Home Minister, Government of India

Addressing the conference of States Finance Ministers recently, the Union Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant said : We are all faced with difficulties today whether at the Centre or in the States. Well, those difficulties however have to be faced and have to be overcome. We need not feel depressed or discouraged as these difficulties are, in a way, of our own making. We want to make rapid progress and to achieve substantial results within the minimum time. So whenever you aim high and try to accomplish in the course of a few years what otherwise would take decades or so, you have necessarily to face difficulties. The easy way cannot lead to results of an abiding character. If we all wanted to lead an easy life I think we would not be where we are. It is because we welcome difficulties and we have tried to forge ahead with determination to get over them that we have been able to make, I think, at least appreciable advance. So there is no need for any dismay or depression. We have nevertheless to remember that the laws of finances are inexorable. We cannot trample upon

them with impunity and we have to take a realistic view of things. The right administrative system depends on our solvency and credit-worthiness and on the value of the rupee being maintained in tact. If we fail in any of these, then our administrative system and even the fabric of Government may become insecure. The entire administration has finance as its backbone. Government servants and those who have contracts have done so in the belief that they will readily get what is promised or what becomes due to them and there will be no delay nor any sort of attempt to put off the payment of what may be payable to any one at any time. So we must have adequate funds with us and if we aim high and if we have to achieve a lot we can do so only so long as we are able to retain our reputation for solvency and for our ability to meet readily all the obligations that may come in our way. In the olden days as you all know with almost unitary system of finance, the Government of India was in sole control of finance, and allotments were made to the States in one form or another for carrying on functions. It was only, I think, about 35 years ago that for the first time there was a semblance of autonomy in provincial finance. The sources of revenue were divided but there is one obvious

contrast between the methods that were then adopted and which are not imposed. In those days when the first experiment in autonomy in the States was made, the States used to contribute to the Centre a part of the revenue collected by them. The sources of revenue such as derived from land etc. were, in a way, common and the States collected the revenue from many of those sources which are treated as being exclusively within the purview of the States today between themselves and Centre. In some of these States, it was divided in the proportion of 50 : 50. But gradually that contribution was reduced and then altogether wiped out. After that, we had this process which has now culminated in our planned expenditure which involves large subsidies, subventions and loans to the States and also contributions in other forms. The Finance Commission has now raised the contribution to be made from income-tax receipts to the States from 50% to 60%. Similarly special subsidies or aids are to be given to most of the States, perhaps excepting three, and, in that way, now the Centre has become the main fountain which sustains the States in full vigour. I hope it is full though I am not too sure about it. So the system has taken a turn which has, to a large extent, benefited the States. But

that was inevitable because the sources of revenue of the States are inelastic to a large extent except perhaps in the matter of sales tax and a few others. But at the same time, I think, it would not be quite right to assume that the Centre has got unlimited resources. The more it is compelled to have resources to the printing press, the lesser becomes the value of rupee. The currency is depreciated and even if the States get more money, the total worth of that money is less. I wonder if there would be a real advantage in that. So we have to handle our finances prudently. In other respects, we may be reckless; that does not very much matter, except perhaps in the field of law and order. But so far as finances go, we have to be still more careful. There are various problems. Our finances are becoming, in a way, more and more unitary in the burden, as it increases, is being shifted to the Centre, as the Centre too has to function through the States to a large extent. Even the schemes that are sponsored by the Centre have to be carried out in the States and in many cases by the States. Then, so far as our Plan goes, it is a National Plan and the finances also have in the circumstances assumed a national aspect. They have to be so arranged that the Plan is carried out and the

needs are all fulfilled. We have adopted a socialist pattern of society and that applies also to our finances. From everyone according to his capacity, to every one according to his needs. That is the dictum that has become now applicable to our finances, and this is but appropriate when we have got a National Plan.

Now, our Plan has two aspects and so have our finances, internal and external. So far as external finances go, well, you know that howsoever able and competent the Finance Minister may be, he has to rely on the co-operation of others but I must say the way, the ability, thoroughness, grace with which this question was handled by our Finance Minister in the course of his tour cannot but evoke admiration from every one of us. The concrete results so far have not been visible though Germany has already made a gesture but the climate has improved considerably and we can well hope that if the climate is not disturbed and the impression that he left behind when he came gathers further momentum and goes deeper, our difficulty will be resolved to a large extent. But ultimately we have to depend on ourselves and unless we have faith in ourselves and our people also appreciate all that is being done and join us as willing partners in the great

undertaking in which we all are engaged, whatever be the attitude of others towards our problems, they will still remain unresolved and unsolved to a large extent. And so we have also to take notice of the fact that we cannot now expect large sums from aristocratic or industrial magnates. The fact in this as in other matters is that as democracy advances we have to depend more and more on the common man. We are working for the benefit and uplift of the common man and we have to look to him for succour and aid too. So the system of small savings has to be given, I think, the recognition that it deserves which has been so far regarded as only a subsidiary source, but unless it becomes the main source, we will, I am afraid, not be able to raise adequate sums for meeting our commitment. Our loans are not likely to be subscribed by persons who are engaged in industrial undertakings today. Our banks too have their limitations. So unless the habit of thrift and investment is encouraged successfully in the countryside, I am afraid, that we will be handicapped greatly. That is one thing to which we will have to look for meeting our ever increasing and progressive requirements. We will go on expanding and we have to find more and more money. I think that we have also to take care

that our finances are handled in a befitting way. The ways and means position has to be given proper attention. Inroads on the treasury chests which are held by the States, I think, are not quite in the proper line. I would not use a stronger expression but the Finance Minister naturally gets worried when money is drawn from sources. So the progress of expenditure has to be regulated in a proper way and arrangements have to be made between the States and the Centre so that whatever assistance is to be given by the Centre or to be received by the States, reaches them in time but no occasion arises for encroaching upon preserves which should not be disturbed. It is also necessary that the picture should be very clear at the commencement of the year for if there are many changes after the estimates for the year have been prepared, then there can be no certainty about expenditure, about the scheme of work or about the technical know-how and other things that may be needed for giving effect to the Plan for the year. Particular care has to be taken not to increase the expenditure on items which do not come within the four-corners of the Plan. Well, some little addition to expenditure in the non-Plan field is inevitable, such as progressive increases in salaries and there are

other items but they should be ensured at the beginning and every effort should be made so far as possible to keep the additional expenditure in the non-Plan field as low as may be possible for every pie is needed in the Plan expenditure. But a very important condition is the maintenance or peace and order and also of fulfilment of those minimum conditions which are necessary for ensuring the progress of the Plan itself. So to some extent, expenditure is inevitable but every pie that can be saved has to be used for constructive purposes. So that is also necessary and I understand that all these things have been or are being discussed between the States and the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministers.

I hope, you will apply yourselves to the questions that are specified in the agenda. I am glad that the proposal for a levy of a duty on excise so as to meet the sales tax charge is now about to mature. The present system is open to objections for more reasons than one and the more we can centralise this, the better it will be for the States. At present, I think there is a great room for leakage. For, when you have to collect the same revenue from a much larger number, then necessarily, chances of leakage grow accordingly with numbers. But when

you collect the thing at the sources and along with excise, then it can be hoped that almost the entire amount will be collected. At present, I should not be surprised if 25 to 30 per cent remains uncollected. Various dodges are adopted and in many other ways people can manage to sell goods without paying the tax levied by way of sales tax. Then there are other difficulties too. Some centres are primarily consumer centres, that is the goods that are imported there are used for the benefit of the people residing in those areas but some centres are only trading centres. They import large quantities of goods which they have to unpack and then after reasorting those goods, are sent out and those trading centres consume much little, only a small fraction. So, Delhi being a trading centre, we had to reduce the rate on exports for this inter State levy on sales because most of the articles that are imported here are sent out but there is some sort of dissatisfaction in the surrounding areas in other States. They feel that they have to pay full tax while Delhi has to pay only half and the people of Delhi are dissatisfied that they have to pay half while they are exporting most of the stuff outside so that they are losing their custom. Well, I do not know how far it is correct but the solution that is now being proposed

will obviate all these anomalies and it will be possible to make a central charge and then all will be at a par whether they consume, whether they export or whether they import. It is necessary so far as is possible to eliminate all borders and hurdles that come in the way of free trade and business. Our country is one and in the interests of trade, commerce and finance, it is essential that so far as is possible, it should be treated as one for when there are duties levied on the import of goods from one State to another or other similar methods are adopted, then the free flow of trade hampers with the result that the economic situation is to that extent disturbed and even impaired. It is necessary that there should be a free flow of goods from one part of the country to the other without any interruption in any way. So, if this scheme is adopted, then it will be

helpful in ensuring that course. There are some specific items such as cloth, tobacco and sugar but there is also a supplementary list in which many other articles are mentioned. I would be glad even if more items could be brought within the sweep because the larger the number of articles that are at the Centre and that are subjected to this sales tax in this form at the Centre, the greater will be the convenience, the larger will be the yield and I think almost every State will get a larger share. The present system also hits the honest trader who feels that he has not often been able to keep his face with those who somehow or other dodge the tax collector and manage to sell away goods without charging the whole of the sales tax or even part of it. So in the interest of traders, consumers and also the State, it is desirable to adopt this system.



CHILD WELFARE SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh

Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board

November 14 once again with us, reminding us of the children of the country and the obligations and responsibilities we owe to this section of the population. It is the birthday of Prime Minister Nehru and is observed as "Children's Day"—a tribute to the Prime Minister's interest in children's welfare.

"Children's Day" affords an opportunity for a review and recapitulation of the work done by governmental, semi-governmental and voluntary agencies in India for the promotion of children's welfare. The children of India have their rights not only as children but as future citizens of the country. The safeguarding of their health and development and their welfare and protection against influences which would result in the development of undesirable traits among them is an obligation imposed on the State by Constitutional directives and the compulsions of national progress and also by considerations of humanity.

Efforts by State

The State has been discharging this obligation directly by promoting measures for expansion of free and

compulsory primary education and the establishment of institutions in which facilities are afforded for the education and rehabilitation of handicapped children like the dumb, the deaf and the blind. Indirectly it is discharging it through the agency of voluntary social welfare and other institutions engaged in child welfare activities by giving them financial aid.

These programmes are built upon on two basic principles. Firstly, what is being done for children is done not as a matter of charity or philanthropy, but because of a stern realisation of the importance of providing the best possible opportunities for their health and welfare. Secondly, the programmes aim not merely to provide temporary or occasional assistance to children who are physically handicapped, destitute or without parental direction and therefore need it but also to bring them up as responsible citizens of a free, democratic nation. In other words, the emphasis is on long-term rehabilitation and not transient relief.

Since the attainment of independence and more particularly, in the

last few years, during which the Welfare State concept has been gaining in strength, some positive measures for ensuring children's welfare have been taken by governmental agencies and voluntary organisations. They are designed both to prevent children from becoming victims of ill-health and ignorance and to provide facilities to them to grow into healthy adulthood.

Variety of Welfare Services

These activities assume a number of forms; for example, children who need care and education either because they are orphans or destitutes or who do not have parental protection for various reasons are given such care and attention. Secondly, their health is taken care of through the establishment of child welfare centres, and through the establishment of special children's wards in hospitals. Thirdly, the physical growth and development of children who are victims of malnutrition and under-nutrition is sought to be ensured by distribution of milk and provision of free mid-day meals to school children. Lastly, they are protected, where necessary, against the undesirable effects of unhappy domestic and environmental conditions through institutional care.

Since its establishment in 1953, the promotion of child welfare and women's welfare activities has been the special responsibility of the

Central Social Welfare Board. Its child welfare programmes fall into two parts. Firstly, there are activities which are carried on in the rural areas directly under the Board's auspices; and secondly, there are those carried on in urban areas through the agency of voluntary welfare organisations to which grants are made. In the Welfare Extension Projects, of which 411 were set up during the First Plan period, and which cover about 10,000 villages and a population of 84 lakhs, welfare activities for children constitute an integral part of the day-to-day project programmes. Among these are *balwadi* for children in the age-group of 3 to 5, distribution of milk and change of cloths every day and pre-basic education involving working with hands, learning to make toys and so on. Older children are given training in a craft and taught reading and writing. Children who are ill are also taken care of in the basic health centres in project areas. Wherever their projects have been established their impact is visible in the change that has occurred in the lives and outlook of rural children and in the improvement in their health. These measures are helping increasingly to bridge the gap between past neglect and future hope.

Expansion of activities

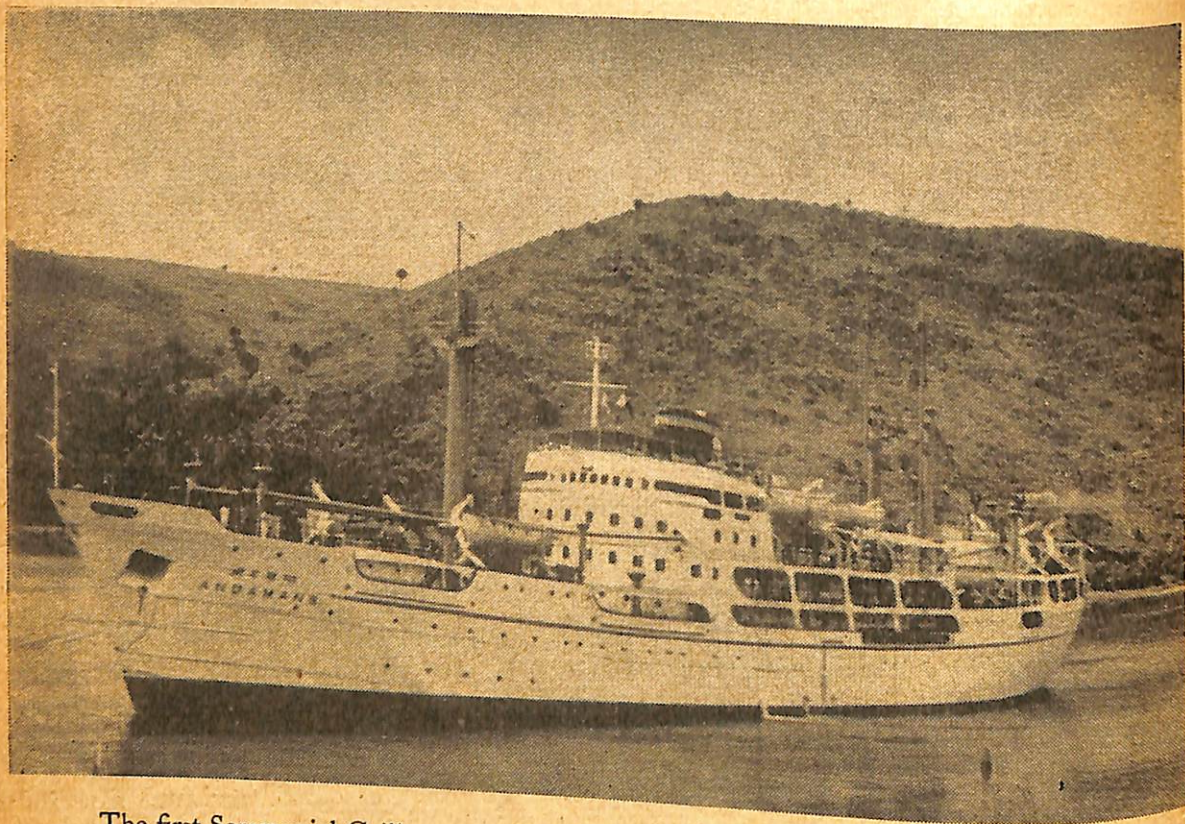
Activities for child welfare would grow and acquire both depth and



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momentum by child welfare work so far carried on under the Community Development programmes being brought under the Central Board. There will be a larger staff of Gram sevikas and public health personnel to look after the welfare programmes for children and women in the 100 villages comprised in a Community Development Block. By the end of the second Plan period, in about 1,120 intensive community development blocks, covering 1,20,000 villages the Central Board's welfare projects would be set up. Inevitably, therefore children in about 1,30,000 villages comprised in these projects, of the old and new pattern, would derive the benefit of organised welfare work.

At the same time a massive programme of child welfare is being carried on by voluntary social welfare organisation with financial assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board. To about 1,500 child welfare institutions spread throughout the country, grants (annual and long-term) to the extent of Rs. 53 lakhs have been made during the last four years by the Board for implementing child welfare schemes. A variety of programmes and activities are undertaken by these organisations. Some of them conduct nursery classes for children; others provide for the education and upbringing of orphans, destitutes and foundlings, and yet

others provide recreational facilities for children like parks and playgrounds. Grants are also given to institutions running children's libraries, in which welfare wings have been set up and facilities for indoor games are provided for children.

Multi-purpose Programmes

In some of these institutions welfare work in the form of games and recreation is combined with health care. In this category of institutions which care for the physically handicapped or mentally retarded children and institutions in which care is combined with vocational instruction and training. In many of the maternity homes, clinics and centres aided by the Board, child welfare activities are dovetailed with women's welfare work.

The children of India are rapidly coming into their own and this is true of children in urban as well as in rural areas. The health, educational and recreational aspects of children's lives are receiving an increasing amount of attention, and where parents are not in a position to give children the protection and security they need for developing into mentally and physically healthy adults, the responsibility for it has been accepted and is being ungrudgingly discharged by the State agencies or by semi-official bodies like the Central Social Welfare Board and by voluntary welfare agencies.

LABOUR IN INDIA.

How has labour in India fared since independence ? Towards the efforts and struggles for economic and social advancement, which have marked the last 10 years, what are the contributions of labour and what are its gains ? It is not a question of striking a balance sheet, but, generally speaking, labour has given and gained.

To labour must go a fair share of the credit for the 40 per cent increase in industrial production during the First Five-Year Plan and the further increases that have been recorded under the Second Plan. To the extent that it has helped achieve, even surpass, industrial targets, it has made a singal contribution to the development of the country.

What are its gains during the 10 years of freedom ? Improvement in the living and working conditions, consolidation and extension of welfare measures and, for the first time, social security provision. Wages have gone up and real earnings of workers have recorded an increase, in spite of the rise in cost of living which is inevitable in a developing economy. This is not to suggest that there now

exists a milieu awaiting industrial democracy to be ushered in. Far from it, a good deal remains to be done.

Leeway made up

But much leeway has been made up. Labour legislation, enacted in India during the last 10 years, will bear testimony to the progress in this direction. Not only has legislation covered the essential needs of labour, but also much of the legislation has been agreed to, in its broad outline, by the parties concerned, in tripartite committees.

The Factories Act of 1948, the Plantations Act of 1951 and the Mines Act of 1952 have aimed at improving the conditions of work of labour by fixing minimum hours of work and weekly rest for adults, women and children, and by providing adequate measures for the health, safety and welfare of workers. Rules were framed under the Mines Act to provide for special measures to prevent, as also deal with, accidents in mines. As regards coal mines, the Government of India recently revised the regulations with a view to ensuring better safety. The Plantations

Labour Act provides for payment of sickness and maternity benefits and leave with pay.

The Government of India also drew up a model bill for the regulation of conditions of work in shops and commercial establishments. This bill was forwarded to the State Governments so that the existing State laws on the subject might be modified on the same lines. Recently, the Working Journalists were given statutory protection in respect of their hours of work, leave, gratuity etc.

The welfare amenities provided to workers under these laws include canteens, creches, shelter, lunch rooms, first-aid outfits, sanitary facilities etc. The Mines Act contains provisions in respect of pit-head baths also.

Welfare Funds

Special welfare funds have been constituted in the coal and mica mining industries for the purpose of providing additional welfare facilities to workers. One of the principal activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation is provision of medical facilities which is being achieved through the construction of a member of central and regional hospitals, reservation of beds in general hospitals, maintenance of maternity homes, dispensaries and

mobile vans and payment of grants to dispensary services provided by the colliery owners. The Organisation has also undertaken extensive anti-TB and anti-malaria measures.

Besides, over 2,150 houses have been built directly by the Organisation for colliery workers. Another 2,800 houses have been built by colliery owners with assistance given from the Fund. Subsidies at liberal rate are being paid to colliery owners for this purpose.

Industrial Housing

The larger question of industrial housing naturally arises. Apart from the efforts of a few employers here and there and some efforts by Government and local bodies, which did not even touch the fringe of the problem, coordinated action in regard to industrial housing was not taken till after independence. In 1952, Government introduced the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. It provides for the building of houses for industrial workers through the agency of State Governments, statutory housing boards, employers and co-operative house building societies of workers. Financial assistance for building the houses is given by the Central Government in the form of subsidies and loans. About

63,500 tenements were completed and 15,800 tenements are at various stages of construction at the end of August, 1957. There were other housing projects also. Whenever a decision to set up an industry in the public sector was taken priority was given to the construction of a township where workers could live in some comfort. The Indian Railways built 40,000 new quarters for workmen during the First Plan period.

Social Security

The first piece of social insurance legislation in India, the Employees' State Insurance Act, was enacted immediately after independence in 1948. It provides benefits during contingencies like sickness, maternity, disablement or death through employment injuries. Benefits are available in cash as well as in the shape of medical assistance. An Employees' State Insurance Co-operation has been set up to implement the scheme which has already been extended to practically all the important industrial centres in the country. Over 12 lakhs workers, which is about half of the total insurable population, are now getting the benefits of the scheme.

Provision for an industrial worker during retirement or old age and for his dependents in the event of his untimely death has been made by the

enactment of legislation for compulsory institution of contributory provident funds. The Employees' Provident Funds Act, which was passed in 1952, now applies to 26 industries, 5 classes of plantations including office, 4 categories of mines and newspaper establishments, benefiting about 24 lakhs of workers. In addition, there is the Coal Mines Provident Fund which has a membership of 3.33 lakhs of colliery workers. The total accumulations in the Fund till end of August 1957 were about Rs. 10 crores.

Workers' Earnings

As stated earlier, the period since independence has witnessed considerable increase in the earnings of the workers. This has been achieved largely through agreements and awards given under the Industrial Disputes Act. Government have throughout pursued the policy of encouraging agreements and of referring disputes to adjudication, where considered necessary. The agreement on payment of bonus to plantation workers reached mainly at the instance of Government, the Bank Award and the Coal Award are some of the important instances in recent times. The earnings of workers in these industries have been considerably augmented as a result of these agreements and awards.

As regards workers in the sweated sector, the Minimum Wages Act was passed in 1948 to regulate wages in a number of scheduled employments including beedi making, carpet making, weaving, stone crushing, building operations, plantations and agriculture. Minimum rates of wages have since been fixed in all these employments except agriculture. Even in respect of agricultural workers, minimum rates have already been prescribed in a number of States. Recently, the Minimum Wages Act was amended to enable those States which have not been able to fix minimum wage rates to do so by the end of 1957.

Besides, a wage board for the cotton textile industry has been set up. The establishment of wage boards for the sugar and cement industries are also under consideration.

Industrial Relations

Suitable machinery for prevention and settlement of disputes was provided through the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which has recently been amended in order to widen the coverage and introduce a simpler three-tier adjudication machinery. Bipartite Works Committees have been set up at the factory level with a Joint Consultative Board at the national

level. A number of tripartite consultative bodies have also been set up at the national and industry levels.

In the context of the developing economy of India, the problem of increasing productivity assumes considerable importance. In its broadest sense, productivity means efficient use of all resources of production—manpower, capital and natural resources. Labour, therefore, has a vital role to play in any programme for increasing productivity.

The Government of India have set up a National Productivity Centre at Bombay, with the assistance of I. L.O. experts. Productivity Projects undertaken by the Centre in the engineering industries at Bombay and Bangalore yielded promising results.

But no programme for increasing productivity or development can be entirely successful unless the workers are enthused and willingly give of their best. It is necessary to make the worker feel that he is a partner in an undertaking and is in his own way helping to build up a progressive State. With this end in view, Government are now trying the scheme of workers' participation in management in selected industries, to begin with. The scheme provides for the setting up of councils of management consisting of representatives of employers and

workers, which will have the right to receive information on specific matters relating to the establishment and also to recommend measures for better working of the undertaking.

Code of Discipline

In the final analysis, greater productivity, better welfare measures and quicker tempo of development can be achieved only in a climate of peace, of industrial peace especially.

The need for more harmonious relationship between the employer and the worker cannot be over-emphasised. The Code of Discipline in industry, with specific sanctions against infringements, which has recently been adopted by all the parties concerned, is an important landmark in industrial relations in the country. It may well be the prelude to industrial democracy.

DO YOU KNOW ?

There are at present 5,58,089 villages in India with a population of 29.5 crore, and there are about 5.4 crore houses to accommodate this population.

Nearly 5.0 crore such houses need be rebuilt or substantially improved.

A large number of villages have to be provided with wider streets, better drainage, school buildings, playgrounds and community centres. This will involve an expenditure running into several thousand crores of rupees.

The Rural Housing Scheme, which has recently been announced, is for this reason based on the principle of aided self-help. The housing programme will be mainly confined to villages in suitable Community Development and Extension Service blocks.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES BY RAJYAPAL

(1)

(AT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, BERHAMPUR ON 19-10-57)

VARIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY APPRECIATED

I am most grateful to you for your kind welcome on the occasion of my first visit to your Municipality. I can assure you that I appreciate it very much, as also your reference to my previous administrative experience. If I could draw upon that experience and put it to the benefit of the State, which I have the honour to serve as Governor, with assistance and co-operation from you and others in the same position as you, I shall be very happy indeed.

In the first place, I must apologize for this extremely short visit. A district of the importance of Ganjam, I know, deserves a much longer visit which could be utilised in spending a few days at the various important centres such as yours. My intention, however, is to go over the State as rapidly as possible and get some idea, however imperfect, of the various district centres and other important places. I get references going to, and coming from, all these places, and so

long as I have not seen them, they are just names to me. These visits, however hurried and brief, will at least put me in mind of the people I have met there, problems I have discussed with them, and thus enable me to have some pictorial representation, if I may put it that way, of the problems that I have to consider.

In your address, you have been good enough to bring to my notice certain problems which loom large on your horizon, such as your water-works, your drainage system, and your road system. You have expressed some disappointment and concern over the lack of progress of these various schemes which are of great importance to you. I entirely share your disappointment at the apparent lack of progress, but I am sure that you are men of affairs, and, therefore, do not live and work in isolation. You must be fully aware of the financial and other difficulties which beset our Government and most Governments

these days, not only in India but elsewhere. For some reasons that I need not go into, the world seems to have become a difficult place. You must have read in the papers of the difficulties which our Second Five-Year Plan is meeting with on account of lack of foreign exchange. You must, therefore, without losing interest in your own problems or minimising them in any way, learn to look at them against this larger context, so that you would look at them with a sense of perspective. Also, it is my experience that in regard to most of these schemes, although finance may appear to be the chief difficulty, scarcity of technical equipment and lack of personnel are very often real bottle-necks. I hope you will review your schemes from this point of view and find out, in the first place, whether even if money was made available, you have got sufficient technical equipment and personnel to implement those schemes. If you have not, you would do wisely to see what steps should be taken in the first instance to meet those difficulties.

As regards the sanitation and water supply schemes, you would appreciate that they have to form a part of plan on an all-India basis. If any parts of the schemes have remained over in other centres in Orissa, or for the

matter of that elsewhere, the planning authorities, you will agree, must give priority to those schemes, particularly where there has been some commitment but which has not for some reason or other been fulfilled so far. If that was not done, everywhere you will find incomplete schemes which will cause a setback, not only to those particular schemes, but to planning as a whole in India. In reviewing your various schemes, I would plead with you to attach great importance to doing everything possible which would lead to a saving of stores, equipment, energy, etc. We are often inclined to pay insufficient attention to this very important source of replenishing and strengthening the resources. When the financial position is one of difficulty, it becomes the imperative duty of everyone to go in for saving on every item to the fullest extent possible.

You have referred to taxation and stated that you have already been stretched fully. Here again, without knowing anything about your taxation schemes, I may say that a careful review would disclose even now certain new sources for taxation. You will find, perhaps, that some of the earlier sources of taxation have now become too old and inelastic to yield any substantial amount, and a detailed review of these taxation measures

might open up some scope for a replacement of the old taxes by new ones and also show a way to introducing different methods. You have referred to the last straw on the camel's back. Fortunately in these cases the poor camel never knows when the best straw is reached. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of all of us to keep on reviewing our plans, whatever they may be to do as much saving as possible and to enhance our resources by adopting new methods. I remember a reply given by Mr. Collin Clark, an economist of great repute, at a meeting in Delhi. When he suggested some method of taxation of the middle classes, somebody suggested that the middle classes were all wiped out. His reply to that was that the middle classes as such are not wiped out. The people who formed the middle classes in the old days may have changed and may have been replaced by other people who did not belong to those classes in the old days. Similarly, a change is taking place in our country, perhaps gradually, perhaps all too slowly. But it is not correct to say that there is nothing more left to be done.

You have referred to the delay in the land acquisition proceedings,

and the grant in respect of the roads. Enquiries made by me show that both these matters are being attended to by Government and you should expect communications in regard to them in the near future, which I hope you will find satisfactory.

Even in this short visit I was greatly struck by your standing as a Municipality, and by your various achievements. The town has a first grade College, 5 High Schools including one for Girls, and 3 Middle Schools. Out of these, the Municipality manage one High School and 27 Primary Schools for boys and girls. The Municipality has recently started a Basic School. There are reading rooms, one public library and parks along with radios, maintained by the Municipality. The town has to its credit a number of clubs and associations for looking to the physical, cultural and aesthetic side of life in the town. This is a record of which any town may be proud.

I thank you once again for your kind welcome and would like to leave with you my very best wishes for the success and prosperity of your Municipal Council in not too distant a future.

(2)

(AT RAMKRISHNA MISSION, BHUBANESWAR CN 20-10-57)

COUNTRY'S MENTAL AND MORAL ADVANCE STRESSED

My wife and I are most grateful to you for your kind words of welcome and for inviting me to inaugurate this function. I am sure the activities of Shri Ramakrishna Math need no introduction to this audience. Many of you are perhaps frequent visitors of the Math and know, first-hand, their beneficent activities, not only at Bhubaneswar but also at other centres. As you all know, wherever there is a calamity and people suffer from flood, drought or earthquake, the Swamis of the Ramkrishna Mission are to the fore and do their best to give succour and relief to the afflicted. Those of you who have seen the results of these activities of the Ramakrishna Centres, must have been struck by their quiet efficiency, selflessness and single-minded devotion to the service of humanity. Even apart from such calamities, requiring special efforts on the part of the Swamis of the Ramkrishna Mission and of others philanthropically minded, the Swamis of the Ramkrishna Mission, whenever their Centres are, labour ceaselessly for the good of the people. The centers are, responsible for starting institutions like hospitals, colleges, schools, etc.

and thus serve humanity in diverse ways. The opening of a Sunday School is, however, a somewhat different type of activity and, as far as I am aware, not many such schools have been opened by the Ramkrishna Mission in India. Very recently, their Mission at Colombo did open such a school, and actually Swami Asanganandaji was responsible for doing that. While he did not remain there long to see the school prosper, I have no doubt that he must have been gratified to know that the school which he started with 15 children in August 1952, on the Sri Krishna Jayanti Day, has since made rapid progress and has now on its rolls as many as 300 students. The classes have become very popular and, while they are conducted in Tamil at present, there is a demand that the classes should be extended to other languages as well. The number of students has now increased so much that there is no sufficient accommodation for all the students who want to attend the Sunday School. There has also been an interesting development of the Sunday School started by Swami Asangananda, and, about 30 miles at "WATHOPITIWELA" away from

Colombo, the Ramkrishna Mission has now opened a Sunday religious class for the Juvenile delinquents. These classes, too, have proved more successful. The students themselves are taking very keen interest in it and are putting the school to the best possible use, with the result that their character and conduct show remarkable improvement. I am very glad that Swami Asanganandaji with this experience behind him, has decided to open a Sunday School at Bhubaneswar. Such schools are, to my mind, important, not only in the interest of the boys themselves, but also in the interest of the State and the country. You will agree with me that the world at present is a sorry spectacle. On the one hand, there is remarkable development in the industrial and technical field, but on the other there is a sad deterioration in the relations between the various countries. Each country is afraid of the other and feels that while there is ample scope for the use of these technical developments for peaceful purposes, they will be actually used as a means of warfare. There is thus a constant conflict in the world and while there is great progress in scientific and technical matters, something has gone wrong somewhere. My own view is that, while all these improvements have taken place, our mentality and mora-

lity have not advanced in the same way. If the mental and moral advance is to take place, it is best to start with small boys and fix in their minds basic principles of love and mutual help and tolerance and friendliness. These principles can be taught best in a Sunday School. Boys are then at an impressionable age. They are hankering after companionship. Left to themselves, they may get into bad company or form some bad habits. If they get together in a Sunday School, they will be kept away from undesirable influences. It is important that the method of teaching them the principles mentioned already, should be simple. Things must be explained to them in a language which they can easily understand. It is obvious that any high philosophic discussion will just pass over their heads and leave no impression behind.

It is, therefore, a matter for satisfaction that there will be 3 or 4 groups of these boys in the Sunday School, according to their ages. They will start with a prayer; then there will be a discourse delivered to them by eminent persons. There will be devotional music, and there will be discourses on the lives of saints, sages, etc., and the older children, who have got sufficient powers of understanding

will study selected portions from scriptural literature. This should appeal to any one as a good arrangement. The powers of understanding of the boys of different age groups are taken into account and they will learn noble principles through devotional music and through the lives of saints and sages. There will again be a common prayer of short duration at the end of

the classes. While it is good that the prayers will be in Sanskrit, I hope the meaning and import of these prayers will be made clear to the boys. You will agree with me that this is a good undertaking and join with me in wishing the Sunday School all success.

With these words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Sunday School.

(3)

(AT THE UTKAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC & DANCE ON CUTTACK, 25-10-57)

**THE STEADY AND WELL MAINTAINED PROGRESS
OF THE INSTITUTION PRAISED**

Both my wife and I were very happy to be with you here today and be associated with the celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Utkal College of Music and Dance. I am most grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to open the College, which I have just done, and to inaugurate the ninth anniversary of your College. Although the College has now taken a new name, the Utkal College of Music and Dance, it was known until recently as Sastriya Sangeet Vidyalaya. It was started as far back as 1947, and what is worth noting is that it has reached its present stage after a steady and well maintained progress.

In the beginning, the Vidyalaya provided only vocal classical music. Today its teaching facilities provide education up to the Visharad (that is Graduate) and Alankar (that is the Master's degree). I am particularly pleased to know that the College is affiliated to the Akhil Bharatiya Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Bombay, a well-established Music University of all-India repute and duly recognised by many Indian Universities and the Secondary Board of Education of several State. Throughout these years, the students of the Utkal College have done well, and it may be mentioned that, last year, two students passed the Sangeet

Visharad Examination conducted by the Mandal and were placed in the first division. The percentage of successful candidates in various examinations conducted by the Mandal was as high as 83 per cent.

A special feature of the College is their strong teaching staff, strengthened by inclusion of suitably qualified persons from outside. It is not only in music that the College has distinguished itself; its Drama Section has made great progress and that too, it must be remembered, ahead of the dramatic classes which they propose to start from the next financial year with the funds that they have applied for. In two drama festivals, organised on a State basis, the performance of the Drama Section was declared to be the best. I remember with pleasure the performance of the drama "Begum Kothi" which I saw on the 15th August 1957, for which I gave them the trophy in the State Drama Festival. I was greatly impressed by the natural and talented acting of the various actors and actresses in that play. Their Dance Section has done equally well and has produced dance-dramas in several centres in Orissa, as well as outside, particularly in Delhi, and have won high praise from all those who saw them, including our Prime Minister. It is satisfactory to

know that the institution is providing facilities for learning Odissi music and Odissi dance and is engaged in improving the standards of Odissi music and Odissi dance.

In spite of this great progress, the institution is not content to rest on its laurels, but is fully conscious of its present and future needs. They deserve full support and assistance in their desire to have a permanent building of their own, but, more immediately, they are anxious to have a well equipped library, befitting the status of a Music College, and an adequate grant for musical instruments. They also want to invite well known musician from outside to give demonstrations for the benefit of their students, and they are also in need of funds for staging dramas on an experimental basis. I wish them all success and I would very strongly recommend their claims for assistance to all those who are interested in fostering and helping the growth of music, drama and dance in Orissa.

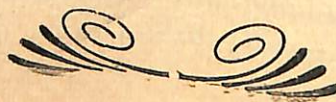
The National Music Association, which manages the affairs of the College, has taken care to seek appropriate affiliations for the College, viz. to the State Academy of Dance, Drama and Music and the Sangeet Natak Akadami, New Delhi. The Drama unit is affiliated to the Theatre

Centre, India. For purposes of examinations, the College is affiliated to the Akhil Bharatiya Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal. Many of those present here may not know that the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya was started in Bombay as far back as 1911 or 1912. As a small boy I had the good fortune of meeting and knowing its founder, Shri Vishnu Digambar Paluskar. By establishing this institute, he rendered a signal service to the cause of Indian music. In the first place, he established it on a scientific basis. Secondly, he not only made it popular, but made Indians feel proud of their heritage. Thirdly, he rescued it from the morass of immorality. He had a melodious voice, and was a person with a spiritual outlook. Apart from his classes, he used to do Sankirtans based on Tulsi Das' Ramayana. I had attended several of these and can still remember the impressive and saintly personality of Shri Vishnu Digambar. When he sang the songs depicting scenes from the Ramayana, he was almost in ecstasy, and yet his descriptions were so vivid and life-like, that one felt that those scenes were almost present to one's

physical eye. In spite of his kindness, he did not shrink from condemning, in stern and scathing terms, any attempt, conscious or otherwise, to bring down the high standards of music that he would like to see established, to a cheap, low and commercial level. I am glad to know of the continued success of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal and of your affiliation to it.

The National Music Association must be congratulated on its success in bringing the College to the present position by dint of hard work and well thoughtout plans. The Association has also received much encouragement and assistance from our Chief Minister, Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, the Education Minister, Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi, and the Central Minister, of Commerce, Shri Nityanand Kanungo. With these powerful friends at Court, if I may so describe them with reference to the needs and requirements of the College, I have no doubt whatever that it will progress from strength to strength.

With these words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating this function.



REPORT OF SECOND FINANCE COMMISSION GOVERNMENT ACCEPT RECOMMENDATIONS

The report of the Second Finance Commission was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha with the memorandum showing the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Commission.

2. The report of the Commission is unanimous. Their recommendations have been accepted by Government and necessary action will be taken to implement the decisions. The legislation involved is likely to be promoted in the current session of Parliament.

3. The work of this Commission is, in a sense, the constitution of the work of the last Commission. But in addition to making recommendations about the allocation of income tax, the sharing of Union excise duties and the grants-in-aid to be paid under Articles 273 and 275 of the Constitution, this Commission had certain additional terms of reference. They were required to make recommendations about the distribution of estate duty on property other than agricultural land and the recently levied tax on railway fares. They were also asked to determine the amount of the

present income of the States from sales taxes on mill-made cloth, sugar and tobacco and recommend the method of distribution of additional duties of excise proposed to be levied in replacement of the sales taxes. They had, in addition, to review the terms and conditions of loans given by the Centre to the States during the period from the 15th August 1947 to the 31st March 1956 and suggest any modifications they considered necessary.

4. At present 55 per cent of the net proceeds of tax on income other than Corporation tax but excluding taxes on federal emoluments and the taxes attributable to Union territories fixed at one per cent of the net proceeds are distributed among the States, the share of each being fixed, 80 per cent the basis of population and 20 per cent on the basis of collection. The Finance Commission have recommended the raising of the States' share from 55 per cent to 60 per cent and have suggested a distribution among the States based 90 per cent on population and 10 per cent on collection.

5. From the 1st April 1952, following the recommendations of the first Finance Commission, 40 per cent of the net proceeds of the Union duties of excise on matches, vegetable products and tobacco are distributed to the States on the basis of population. This Commission have widened the range of the shared taxes by suggesting the inclusion of the duties on coffee, tea, sugar, paper and vegetable non-essential oils. The States' share has now been fixed at 25 per cent of the net proceeds of the duty on these eight commodities. The share of the States has been fixed almost wholly on population, with minor adjustments among the States.

6. The first Finance Commission recommended the payment of grants-in aid of Rs. 75 lakhs each to Assam and Bihar, Rs. 15 lakhs to Orissa and Rs. 150 lakhs to West Bengal in lieu of the share of the export duty on jute and jute products. Following the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal, as a result of States reorganisation, the grant for Bihar was reduced by Rs. 2.69 lakhs which was added to the grant to West Bengal. The Commission have recommended that the same amounts may continue to be paid to the States till the 31st March 1960 when under Article 273 of the Constitution these grants cease to be payable. The dis-

location likely to be caused to the revenues of these States on this account has been taken into account by them in their recommendations for general grants-in-aid.

J. Under the scheme of devolution suggested by the first Commission and accepted by Government, fixed grants were paid to Assam (Rs. 100 lakhs), Orissa (Rs. 75 lakhs), Punjab (Rs. 125 lakhs), Saurashtra (Rs. 40 lakhs), Travancore-Cochin (Rs. 45 lakhs), Mysore (Rs. 40 lakhs) and West Bengal (Rs. 80 lakhs), while under a separate agreement with Jammu and Kashmir a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs is paid annually to that State as grant-in-aid. As suggested by that Commission, special grants for the expansion of primary education for the States of Bihar, Hyderabad, Modhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Pepsu, Punjab, and Rajasthan amounting in all to Rs. 9 crores for the four years ending 1956-57 were also paid. The second Finance Commission have not recommended any grant for broad purposes like this, but have proposed substantial grants-in-aid for 11 out of the 14 States. Details of the sums recommended for each State are given in the table appended to this note.

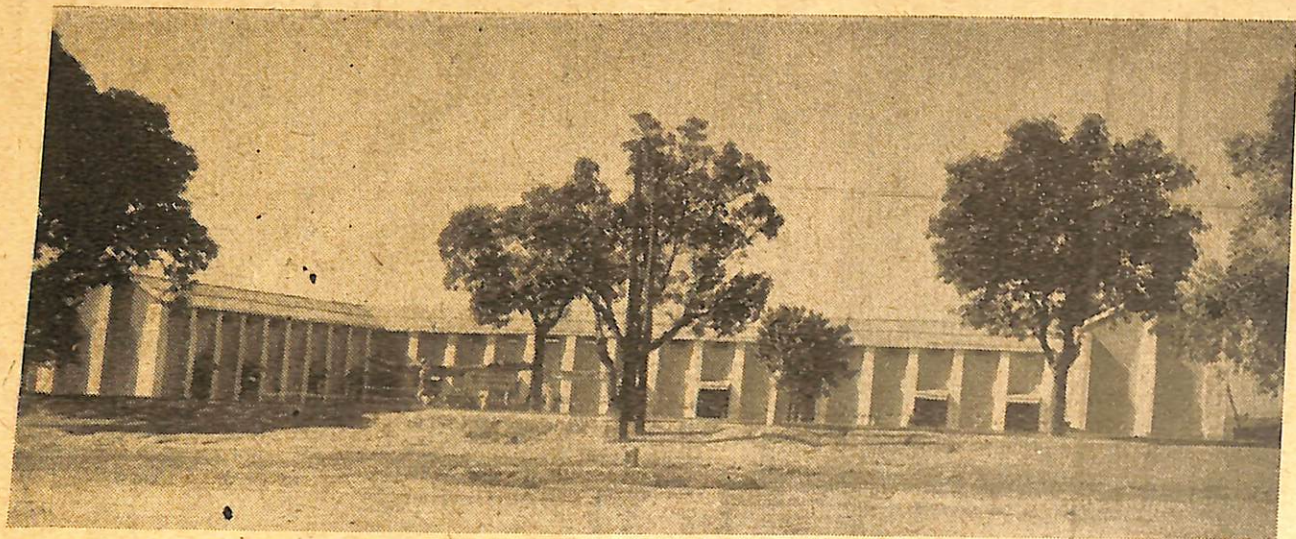
8. The net proceeds of the estate duty have to be distributed in



Sri R. N. Rath, Minister, Development delivering his inaugural speech on the occasion of the opening of the Central Ware House of the Central Ware Housing Corporation, Government of India at Baragarh



Sri R. N. Rath, Minister of Development, Orissa is opening the Central Ware House at Bargarh on 4-12-57



Central Ware House, Baragarh

accordance with principles laid down by law of Parliament. They are now provisionally distributed among the States like the net proceeds of income tax except that the entire sum, less the portion attributable to the Union territories, is distributed instead of 55 per cent as in the case of income tax. For the period upto 31st March 1957, the Commission have suggested that this provisional distribution be formally ratified by law. For the future they have recommended that, after retaining one per cent in respect of union territories, the balance of the net proceeds should be nationally allocated between immovable property and other property in proportion to the gross value of such property brought into assessment in each year, the share thus allotted to immovable property being distributed in proportion to the value of such property located in each State and the balance in proportion to the population of the State.

9. As regards the tax on railway fares, the Commission have recommended that $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the net proceeds be retained by the Union in respect of Union territories and the balance distributed to the States. The distribution has been broadly based on the average earnings for the three years ending March 1956 of the railways

located in each State, the figures being separately worked out for each Zonal Railway and for each gauge of such railway and distributed among the State covered by these railways on the basis of route mileage. The share of individual States are given in the table at the end of this note.

10. The Commission have computed the total income now accruing to the States from sales taxes, by whatever name called, on mill-made textiles, sugar and tobacco at Rs. 32.50 crores a year. They have recommended that out of the net proceeds of the proposed additional duties of excise on these commodities, the States should first be paid the compensation as assessed by them and the balance, if any, distributed among the States. This distribution is based partly on population and partly on consumption. They have recommended that, before distribution to the States, one per cent of the net proceeds should be retained by the Union in respect of Union territories and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent be paid to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. There is no sales tax at present in that State but a share of the additional duties would nevertheless be due to it as the duties will be levied in that State also. The incomes to be guaranteed to the States and their

share of the balance are given in the table at the end of this note.

11. After a review of the terms and conditions of the loans remitted to their consideration the Commission have recommended that no modification need be made in the case of loans which have been given interest-free. In the case of loans given for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, they have recommended that with effect from 1st April 1957 the State Governments should be required to pay to the Centre only sums realised by them from the displaced persons on account of principal and interest, including arrears. They have suggested that the outstanding balance of the loans carrying interest at 3 per cent and above should be consolidated into two loans both carrying interest at 3 per cent, one covering the outstanding of loans with a remaining maturity of 20 years and less repayable on the expiry of 15 years, and the other covering the balance of the loans and repayable on the expiry of 30 years. They have suggested the similar consolidation of loans carrying interest at less than 3 per cent into two loans but carrying a rate of interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

12. The Commission estimate that the scheme of devolution suggested by them would involve a transfer from Central revenues to the States by way of shares of revenue and general grants-in-aid of an annual sum of Rs. 140 crores against Rs. 93 crores transferred to the States on an average in the five years ending 1956-57. The increase in the devolution is largely accounted for by the fact that the Commission have taken into account the requirements of the States for implementing the revenue portion of the Five-Year Plan. The Commission expect that with this devolution the State Governments should be in a position to balance their revenue budgets and implement the Plan, so far as it has to be met from revenue, provided the specific assistance from the Centre provided in the Plan itself is made available and the States raise the additional revenue expected of them in the Plan. The debt consolidation scheme suggested by them will, in addition, give the State together a relief of Rs. 5 crores a year.

13. The table below summarises the recommendations of the Commission :

SUMMARY

	Share of Income tax	Share of Union Excise Duties	* Grants-in-aid under Article 273	Grant-in-aid under Article 275 (1) (Substantive portion)	Share of Estate Duty	Share of tax on Railway fares	Additional Duties of Excise.	
							Income to be assured	Distribution of balance
States' share	60%	25%			99%	99.75%		97.75%
Distribution	Per cent	Per cent	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.	**Per cent	Per cent	Lakhs of Rs.	Per cent
Andhra Pradesh ...	8.12	9.38	—	400	8.76	8.86	235	7.81
Assam ...	2.44	3.46	75.00	375 fi	2.53	2.71	85	2.73
Bihar ...	9.94	10.57	72.31	350 fi	10.86	9.39	130	10.04
Bombay ...	15.97	12.17	—	—	13.52	16.28	960	17.52
Kerala ...	3.64	3.84	—	175	3.79	1.81	95	3.15
Madhya Pradesh ...	6.72	7.46	—	300	7.30	8.31	155	7.16
Madras ...	8.40	7.56	—	—	8.40	6.46	285	7.74
Mysore ...	5.14	6.52	—	600	5.43	4.45	100	5.13
Orissa ...	3.73	4.46	15.00	325 fi	4.10	1.78	85	3.20
Punjab ...	4.24	4.59	—	225	4.52	8.11	175	5.71
Rajasthan ...	4.09	4.71	—	250	4.47	6.77	90	4.32
Uttar Pradesh ...	16.36	15.94	—	—	17.71	18.76	575	17.18
West Bengal ...	10.08	7.59	152.69	325 fi	7.37	6.31	280	8.31
Jammu & Kashmir ...	1.13	1.75	—	300	1.24	—	—	×

* Ceases from 1.4.1960.

** Applies only to tax allocated to other than immovable property.

fi In the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 the grant will be Rs. 450 Lakhs for Assam, Rs. 425 Lakhs for Bihar, Rs. 350 Lakhs for Orissa and Rs. 475 Lakhs for West Bengal.

× Jammu & Kashmir will receive no compensation but 1½ % of net proceeds.

INSIDE OUR STATE

VISIT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS (DEVELOPMENT) UTILISATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE TO THE DISTRICTS OF BALASORE, BOLANGIR AND KALAHANDI

BHUBANESWAR, DECEMBER 3 — The Public Funds (Development) Utilisation Enquiry Committee will visit Balasore district from December 26 to 30, 1957, Bolangir district from January 4 to 7, 1958 and Kalahandi district from the 8th to 11th to make on-the-spot enquiry into the allegations relating to mis-appropriation and wastage of Government money spent on developmental and relief works, taking evidence and suggesting what further steps should be taken in bringing to light the alleged acts of corruption. The Committee consists of the following :—

1. Shri L. Panigrahi, Chairman
2. Shri R. N. Singh Deo, M. L. A. Maharaja of Patna.
3. Shri Lokanath Misra, M. L. A.
4. Shri Mohan Das, M. L. A.
5. Shri Bankbehari Das, M. L. A.
6. Shri N. Kurmanai Kulu, M. L. A.
7. Shri Motilal Pandi.

The detailed tour programme of the Committee is as follows :—

Balasore District :—26-12-57 to 30-12-57.

26-12-57
and
27-12-57

} Reach Balasore. Halt in the Circuit House and Inspection Bungalow—Take evidence.

28-12-57
and
29-12-57

} Two members of the Sub-Committee of the Public Funds (Development) Utilisation Enquiry Committee will move to Bhadrak on 28-12-57 and halt there on 28-12-57 and 29-12-57 in the Inspection Bungalow—Take evidence. Other Members of the Sub-Committee will visit Nilgiri and certain places of the Sadar Sub-Division on the 28-12-57, to take evidence and return to Balasore the same day.

- 30-12-57 — The members of the Committee leave Balasore.
 31-12-57 — The Committee will meet at Bhubaneswar.
- Bolangir District :—4-1-58 to 7-1-58.
- 4-1-1958 — Reach Sambalpur.
 5-1-1958 — Reach Bolangir-patna and halt in the Circuit House and Inspection Bungalow.
 6-1-1958 — Some Members of the Sub-Committee will visit Sonepur and the others will go to Patnagarh. They will be back to Bolangir-patna on the same night.
 7-1-1958 — Some Members of the Sub-Committee will visit the Project area of the Sadar Sub-Division and the others will visit Titlagarh. They will be back to Bolangir-Patna the same night.
- Kalahandi District :—8-1-58 to 11-1-58.
- 8-1-1958 — Leave Bolangir-patna and reach Bhawanipatna. Halt at Bhawanipatna.
 9-1-1958 and 10-1-1958 } Some Members of the Sub-Committee will visit Junagarh and the other portion Nawapara.
 11-1-1958 — The Committee will leave Bhawanipatna.

Incidence of Epidemics in Orissa

BHUBANESWAR, DECEMBER 3 — There were no attacks and deaths from Cholera in Orissa during the week ending November 16, 1957. Small-pox accounted for 199 attacks and 54 deaths.

Village Leaders Training Camp

PHULBANI, DECEMBER 3 — A Village Leaders' Training Camp was opened at Bodimunda from November 22 to 24. 50 trainees participated. Instructive lectures on agriculture and animal husbandry were delivered by the District Officers of the concerned Departments.

Bolangir Post intensive Block

BOLANGIR, DECEMBER 3 — Satisfactory progress was recorded in the activities of the Bolangir Post Intensive Block during the month of October, 1957.

AGRICULTURE :— 26 compost pits were dug, 144.95 acres of land were brought under vegetables, 41 acres were reclaimed and an additional area of 2356 acres was brought under irrigation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :— 608 bulls were castrated, 290 heads of cattle were inoculated and vaccinated and 1545 heads treated.

HEALTH AND SANITATION :— 61 soakage pits, 7 rural latrins and 300 yds. of drains were constructed and 11 wells were renovated and disinfected. 657 persons were treated.

Village Leaders' Camp at Gandapatrapali

BOLANGIR, DECEMBER 3 :— A Village Leaders Training Camp was organised at Gandapatrapali under the auspices of the N. E. S. Block, Titilagarh on November 20. Delegates from almost all Panchayats of the Block participated in a 3 days' programme of activities. A small exhibition of charts and posters was also organised. Film shows, village dances were arranged for the entertainment of the delegates and villagers.

Hirakud Dam Project benefits achieved during October

A monthly progress report of Hirakud Dam Project for the month of October 1957 summaries the benefits in irrigation and power actually achieved during the month as follows :—

1. IRRIGATION :

Field Channels executed to the end of October, 1957 (Water Courses) and commanded. ...

Area for which irrigation facilities are ready. ... 1,93,169 acres.
... 1,35,490 acres.

2. POWER :

Power generated during October, 1957 ...

Of this, Orissa Cement Ltd., Rajgangpur & Rourkella were supplied. ... 49,41,000 Units.

(Local consumption) Samblapur, Hirakud. ... 39,73,279 Units.

Hirakud Colony and Construction works. ... 9,29,300 Units.

Station Auxiliaries. ... 38,421 Units.

CANALS :— 15,11,000 cft of excavation was done on Main Canals and Branches of the Dam and 19,96,000 cft on Distributaries and Minors.

MASONRY STRUCTURES :— 189 masonry structures on Main Canals and Branches and 433 masonry structures on Distributaries and Minors had already been completed. Work on 24 masonry structures on Main Canals and Branches and 157 on Distributaries and Minors was in progress during the month.

The details of structures which have been completed and also those in progress are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Description of work.	Total No. of structures completed upto-date.	Total No. of structures in progress	Remarks.
MAIN CANAL & BRANCHES.				
1.	Aqueducts. ...	22	3	
2.	Syphons. ...	76	3	
3.	H. Regulators. ...	47	13	
4.	Bridges. ...	29	2	
5.	Falls. ...	9	2	
6.	Super Passages. ...	2	—	
7.	Escapes. ...	4	—	
		189	24	
DISTRIBUTARIES & MINORS.				
1.	Syphons. ...	126	4	
2.	H. Regulators. ...	49	11	
3.	Bridges. ...	49	30	
4.	Falls. ...	192	60	
5.	Aqueducts. ...	11	10	
6.	Super Passages. ...	2	2	
7.	Escapes. ...	4	—	
		433	157	

WATER COURSES :— To end of October, 1957 investigation for 3,26,724 acres, survey alignment and estimating for 2,66,934 acres and execution of waters courses for 1,93,169 acres have been completed.

British Council Scholarships, 1958-59

The promising young men of Orissa, having at least a second class Master's Degree in English or in History in Philosophy and at least three years research experience or experience of teaching degree post-graduate classes in a University or recognised institution, may take the advantage of the offer of six scholarships made by the British Council for study research in the United Kingdom during the year 1958-59.

The duration of each scholarship is one academic year of about 10 months commencing in October, 1958. The candidates should be in the age group 25-35 on the 15th December, 1957.

Only those candidates who are employed as teachers in Universities, comparable institutions of higher education or recognised colleges and are sponsored by their employers are eligible to apply. Each sponsoring authority will have to furnish a certificate to the effect that the candidates will be suitably employed with them on return to India from the United Kingdom for a period of at least three years.

Prescribed application forms may be obtained from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Scholarship Division, S-18), New Delhi.

Applications should reach the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, Cuttack by December 10, 1957.

Proposed Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar

A pilot poultry farm at Bhubaneswar was proposed to be set up by the Government of India, said Shri A. P. Jain, Minister for Food and Agriculture, in a written reply to a question by Shri Sanganna in the Lok Sabha today.

Shri Jain also stated that the Orissa Government had agreed to place a plot of land near Bhubaneswar at the disposal of the Government of India free of cost for setting up such a farm there.

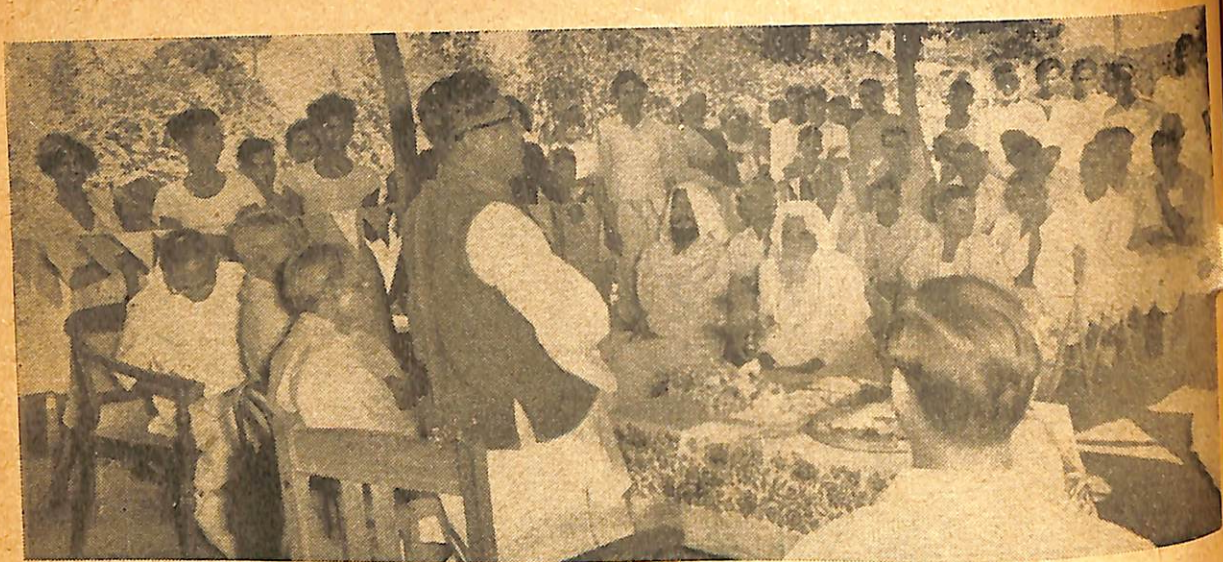


Opening of the All Orissa Khadi and Cottage Industries Exhibition at
New Capital Bhubaneswar
by Sri Baikunthalal Mehta.

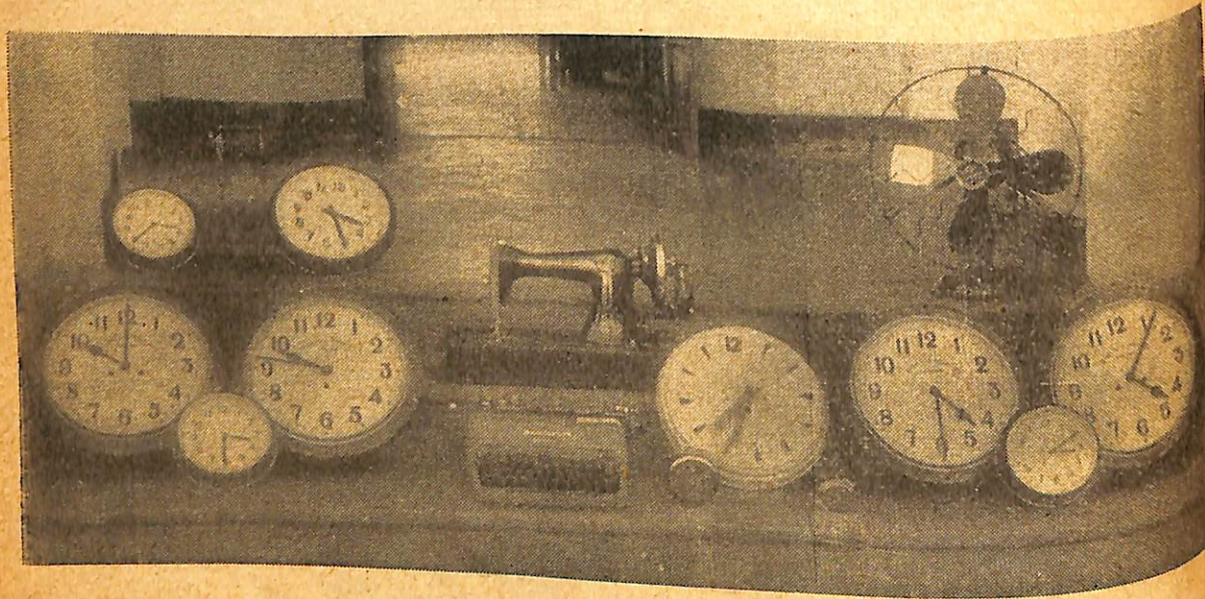
Present in the function are Dr. H. Mahtab, Chief Minister
and Sri Sitaramaya, Chairman, Khadi Board.



Chief Minister Dr. H. Mahtab inspecting the Cottage
Industries Exhibition



Sri S. P. Mohanti, Minister of Revenue opening a Training Camp for the training of the village heads at the village Jagamara in the National Extension Block



Various stolen articles recently detected by the Bhubaneswar Police from a thief who was carrying on his business in the guise of a gentleman

Co-operative Societies in Jute-Growing State

About 500 co-operative marketing societies were to be organised in jute-growing States of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Bihar.

This was disclosed by Shri A. P. Jain in a written answer to a question by Shri Tantia today.

Shri Jain also stated that these societies would assist their members in obtaining loans on the pledge of jute and other agricultural commodities.

Arecanut Research Centres

A sum of Rs. 2,12,599 had been allotted during 1957-58 to arecanut research centres in five States, stated Shri A. P. Jain, in a written reply to a question by Shri Wodeyar today.

The amount allocated was as follows :

West Bengal	...	Rs. 48,100
Assam	...	Rs. 44,070
Kerala (for Malabar district)		Rs. 38,300
Kerala (for Central Travancore)	...	Rs. 38,265
Mysore (Maidan parts)		Rs. 38,265
Orissa	...	Rs. 5,599

DO YOU KNOW

Other conditions being favourable, preference will be given to those villages, the majority of whose residents are willing to improve or rebuild their houses (on aided self-help) based on the master-plan which will be drawn up for the village by the State Government.

The houses will be designed and built on a model scale using local building materials procured through village co-operatives.

INSIDE OUR COUNTRY

Foreign Investments

The Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha today two Statements showing the extent of foreign investments in some important industries and its percentage to total foreign investment in this country, as at the end of 1953. According to the Statements 32, per cent of the total foreign investment in this country has been in the manufacturing industries; 23 per cent in trading; 17 per cent in plantation; 12 per cent in utilities and transport; 2 per cent in mining and 14 per cent in other fields.

Foreign investments in some important individual lines of business activity as at the end of 1953 was as follows :

	(In lakhs of Rs.)
MANUFACTURING	
Jute and Coir Goods ...	15.29
Cotton Goods ...	9.12
Electrical Goods ...	12.00
Mineral Oils & products ...	9.69
Cigarettes and Tobacco ...	25.64
Medicines and Pharmaceuticals	5.53
Food Products ...	3.97
Rubber Goods ...	4.94
Soap ...	5.34
TRADING	
Mineral Oils and Products ...	67.26
Machinery and Machine Tools	5.87
UTILITIES	37.30
TRANSPORT	
Shipping ...	8.39
FINANCIAL	
Banking ...	16.20
Investment ...	16.09
PLANTATIONS	
Tea ...	70.41
MISCELLANEOUS	
Managing Agency ...	26.19

Indian Student's Studying Abroad

According to information available on January 1, 1957, 5,298 Indian students were studying abroad. This information was given by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister of State in the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research, in a written reply to a question by Shri Bhadauria in the Lok Sabha today.

These students, the Minister said, were studying in the following countries :—

Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt,

France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Newzeland, Philippines, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, U. K. & Ireland, U. S. A., U. S. S. R., West Germany and Yugoslavia.

The subjects of study, he further said, were : Arts, Science, Education, Engineering, Architecture and Design, Technology and Industry, Medicine and Veterinary, Agriculture and Forestry, Law, Commerce, Journalism, Banking and Insurance, Fine Arts, Nursing, Library Sciences, Foreign Languages and other Subjects.

DO YOU KNOW

To conduct, guide and control this programme efficiently, each State Government will set up a rural housing cell. This cell will prepare village lay-outs, evolve economic designs for individual houses having regard to the use of local materials and climatic conditions, and give technical advice to the local authorities.

At the Centre, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply have already set up a Rural Housing Cell with the object of studying various problems in this field and co-ordinating the work of cells in the States.

MARCH OF OUR DISTRICTS

Nandapur National Extension Service Block, Koraput

Satisfactory progress was recorded in the activities of the Nandapur National Extension Service Block during the month of October 1957.

AGRICULTURE—25 compost pits were dug, 2 seers of seeds and 18 seers of fertilisers were distributed. An area of 50 cents was brought under vegetable seeds. An area of 80 cents was protected against insect pests.

SOCIAL EDUCATION—3 Adult Education Centres were opened. 22 Community entertainments were organised. 9 Community Centres, 1 Recreation Centre and 20 Village Youth Clubs were organised.

PUBLIC HEALTH—1 rural latrine and 5 soakage pits were constructed.

PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION—People's contribution in the shape of labour amounted to Rs. 25/-. Their cash and other contribution amounted to Rs. 208/-.

Veterinary Service in Koraput District

During the month of October Koraput district Veterinary staff treated 10,526 cases. They protected 2750 heads of cattle against R. P. with G. T. Vaccine, 4707 heads against H. S. with H. S. Vaccine, and 487 heads against B. Q. with B. Q. Vaccine and 80½ birds were vaccinated with R. D. Vaccine. 2840 bull calves were castrated.

Nationalisation of Road Transport

The private bus which was running from Jeypore to Malkangiri has been replaced by a State Transport Bus with effect from November 1.

The roads from Rayagada to Gunupur, K. Singpur to Narayanpatna, Gudari to Bissumkatak, Jeypore to Jagadalpur and Gunupur to Gudari are proposed to be nationalised during the Second Plan period.

Payment of compensation to Ex-Zamindars, Balasore

Rs. 5,71,349.35 N. P. is reported to have been paid to the Ex-Zamindars of Balasore district so far towards compensation.

New Hospital and Stockman Centre for Iram

A new hospital and a new Stockman Centre were opened at Iram on November 24.

Village Leader's Training Camp

Village Leader's Training Camps were opened at Anderai (in Bhadark N. E. S. Block), Baguri (in Soro N.E.S. Block) and at Betada (in Basudev- pur N.E.S. Block) on November 24, 22 and 24 respectively.

Animal Husbandry Services in Balasore District

One Veterinary Dispensary at Dhamnagar, two Stockman Centres at Kothar and Ayodhya have recently been opened in Balasore district. Five more Stockman have been posted within the N. E. S. Block, Basudev- pur, Khaira. The District Veterinary staff treated 11777 cases and castrated 3410 bulls during the month of October, 1957. 43 cows were served through the bull centres, 502 cows were artificially inseminated, 140 R. I. R. eggs were produced by poultry units.

Soro N.E.S. Block

Satisfactory progress was recorded in the activities of the Soro N.E.S. Block during the month of October, 1957.

AGRICULTURE—60 compost pits were dug. Mds. 6-30 of fertilisers and mds. 0-21-10 of seeds were distributed. 23 acres of demonstration farms were started. 12.50 acres of land was brought under fruits and 41 acres under vegetables.

PUBLIC HEALTH—42 rural latrines and 630 yards of drains were constructed.

EDUCATION—2 new schools, 26 adult education centres, and 2 recreation centres, were started.

Integrated Community Development Block Advisory Committee meets

The Block Advisory Committee of the Integrated Community Development Block of Bargarh-Attapura Bheden met in the Information Centre, Bargarh on November 22, under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur. The progress of the Block during October was reviewed and approved.

The Committee approved the location of a primary Health Centre at Bheden with 4 Sub-centres. Accordingly the Health staff of the Block will

immediately move to Bheden to start work. The Committee also decided to raise the 2 bedded ward to 6 bedded Indoor ward. The Primary Health centre will provide both curative and preventive measures. Vaccinators, Health Inspectors, Medicines, Disinfectants, Leprosy Assistants etc. will be attached to the centre with a mobile van, which will be utilised while going to interior villages. A maternity and child welfare centre will also be attached to it.

The Committee also discussed on the utilisation of Rs. 95,000/- under the loan schemes. It proposed to utilise Rs. 20,000/- for Land reclamation and a decision was taken to advance loans to individual cultivators for reclamation work. In order to improve the financial resource of the Gram Panchayats, the Committee decided to advance Rs. 14,000/- to selected Gram Panchayats for improvement and construction of Market sheds. Further the Committee also decided to spend Rs. 60,000/- for construction of rat-proof Godowns in selected Panchayat areas. Each Panchayat will grant Rs. 10,000/- as loan on long-term basis.

The Committee also approved an expenditure of Rs. 32,000/- for improvement and realignment of Bargarh-Bheden road and another sum of Rs. 18,000/- for improvement of Turum-Bhankud road Projects, to provide employment to the Agricultural labourers of the area who have been slightly affected by drought.

An express bus service will ply between Balangir and Sambalpur with effect from December, 6. The express bus will stop only at Bargarh between the destinations. The rate of fares and freights will be charged at the usual rates.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Sambalpur District

332 M.I. Projects were taken up in Sambalpur district during the First Five-Year Plan period. These projects is estimated to irrigate 45,646.15 acres of cultivable lands which is likely to produce an additional quantity of 75,000 tons of food-grains.

Incomplete Projects numbering 15 carried over from First Plan period have been proposed to be completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.33 lakhs. Already a sum of Rs. 1.1 lakhs has already been allotted during last year.

Central Ware House at Baragarh

To provide storage facility to cultivators in Baragarh areas, where net work canals have been introduced, Government of India opened a Ware-

House at Baragarh on December, 4. The present central godown will be converted to a Ware House with necessary alterations and modification.

National Savings Drive in Sambalpur

In a meeting held at Deoghar people were asked to purchase National Savings Certificates in large numbers. Saving Certificates amounting to Rs. 100/- were sold on the spot.

Animal Husbandry in Phulbani District

1,698 heads of cattle were vaccinated in Baudh district by the Veterinary staff during the month of October 1957. 1715 bull calves were castrated, 4573 heads of cattle were treated and medicine was supplied in 6115 cases.

A new stockman centre has been opened at Budaguda under Baliguda N.E.S. Block. The stockman centre at Tikabali has been raised to the status of a dispensary.

Village Leaders' Training Camp in Phulbani

A Village Leaders' Training Camp was opened at Dalpara on November 8 and it continued till the 10th. The Village Leaders were exhorted to be up and doing in their multifarious responsibilities at a public meeting held on the 9th. There was an exhibition of agricultural and other articles nearby. Prizes were awarded for the best exhibits.

Village Leaders' team in Keonjhar District

The people of Banchoo have organised a village leaders team to look after Education, Sanitation, Roads and Agriculture of the village. They will be given assistance from Anandapur Block.

Detection of Excise Cases in Ganjam District

62 persons were involved in 60 excise cases, detected in Ganjam district during the month of October 1957. Of them 21 cases related to illicit distillation, 28 to illicit possession of liquor, 2 to hump cultivation, 3 to smuggling and possession of opium, 4 to smuggling of Bhang and 2 to toddy. In addition to the detection of these cases 12 gallons of liquor and 4520 gallons of active fermented wash were recovered and destroyed.

Bolangir National Extension Service Block

Satisfactory progress was recorded in the activities of the Bolangir National Extension Service Block during the month of October 1957.

AGRICULTURE—26 compost pits were dug, 145 acres of land was brought under vegetable cultivation. 41 acres of land was reclaimed. An additional area of 2065 acres was brought under irrigation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—608 bulls were castrated. 290 heads of cattle were inoculated and vaccinated. 1545 heads were treated.

HEALTH AND SANITATION—61 soakage pits, 7 rural latrines and 300 yds. of drains were constructed. 657 patients were treated. 11 wells were renovated and disinfected.

SOCIAL EDUCATION—25 Community entertainments were organised.

COMMUNICATION— $\frac{1}{8}$ mile of a katcha road was constructed by “*Shramadan*”.

ARTS AND CRAFTS—3 persons were under training.

WORKS—2 village houses were reconditioned.

Irrigation Project at Gandhrel in Bolangir-Patna District

The Major Irrigation Project constructed by the Bolangir Community Project at Gandhrel is nearing completion. This project was estimated at Rs. 1,33,000/- of which Rs. 1,18,000/- has so far been spent. During the drought in last month this project has irrigated about 1200 acres of lands.

There is a scheme of the Public health Department to improve the project further for supply of drinking water to the public of Bolangir.

Village Leaders Training Camp in Bolangir

Discussions on improved methods of cultivation, better breed of cattle co-operation and other allied subjects were held at a village leaders' training camp, opened at Churappali from November 14 to 16. There were *Shramadan* activities and demonstrations on compost making, and Japanese method of paddy cultivations. An exhibition of charts and posters was organised nearby. Leading villagers from different villages of the Bolangir Block area attended the Camp as delegates.

“ TEMPLE SHOULD BE OPEN TO EVERY INHABITANT OF INDIA AND EVERY VISITOR FROM ABROAD

Diwan Chaman Lall's view

BHUBANESWAR, — Diwan Chaman Lall, M. P. and Chairman of the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee when interviewed in regard to the incident that took place at the Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar, the other day, said that it is most important that people of the East and South should get to know the people from the West and the North. It was apparently the lack of knowledge that lead to the refusal on the part of one or two men incharge to permit our party from visiting the famous temple. Nobody prevents people from visiting Christian churches or Mislum mosques. There should be no narrowmindedness in regard to such wonderful monuments of our great inherited culture and we must promote a sense of great unity among our people no matter what part of the geographical area they come from. For an Orissa priest not to recognise a Punjabi from North India is a shocking thing for us in India. Temples apart from being the homes of the Universal God today are part and parcel of our great culture and should be open, in our secular State, to every inhabitant of India and every visitor from abroad. I am surprised to learn, for instance, that the marvellous sculptures of the Jagannath temple are not allowed to be photographed or visited by non-Hindus. No proper records are available of these sculptures. It is necessary for the authorities to take steps so that a record is kept of these sculptures and of the architectural monuments in the Jagannath Temple. Nothing is known today of the record of the main Temple of Konarak and the same will happen in other great temples if proper records are not preserved.

Nothing more should be made of the little incidents at the Lingaraja Temple as I am sure this is an isolated incident. The Orissan people are rightly proud of their great past as evidenced by the temples of Bhubaneswar, the Jagannath temple at Puri, the temple at Konarak and many others. These must become centres of pilgrimage for the rest of India and indeed for visitors from abroad. What is needed is that moral persuasive methods should be used by responsible leaders to put an end to such happenings anywhere in India.



SAVE AND INVEST IN ONE OR MORE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME SECURITIES

1. 12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates—

Interest 5.4% per annum (at maturity).

2. 10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates—

Interest 4% per annum (paid yearly).

3. 15-Year Annuity Certificates—

Amount invested in these Certificates is refunded, together with Compound Interest at about 3½% per annum by way of monthly payments spread over a period of 15 years.

4. Post Office Savings Bank Deposits—

Interest 2½% per annum on balances from Rs. 25/- upto Rs. 10,000/- (Rs. 20,000 in case of joint accounts) and at 2% per annum on balances above Rs. 10,000 (20,000 in case of joint accounts). Interest is free of Income-Tax and Super-Tax and is not taken into account in determining the rate of Income-tax on total income.

REMEMBER

**In your Savings lies your Security and your Children's Prosperity
Apply your savings to the task of Nation-building.**

For full particulars please write to :—

Regional National Savings Officer,
Orissa Secretariat, Cuttack or to the
District Savings Organiser of your District.

ORISSA REVIEW

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