



ORISSA REVIEW

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Crissa Review

VOL. XVIII NO. 3

OCTOBER
1961

KARTIK
1883 Sakabda

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Published and issued by

HOME (PUBLIC RELATIONS) DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

Bhubaneswar

Annual Subscription— Rs. 3-00

Price per copy — 25 N. P.

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Printed by
Pandit A. P. Pathak
At Rashtrabhasha Co-op. Press
CUTTACK-1

MAHATMA GANDHI



Gandhi in the age of Seven

After his Primary Education at Porbandar he came to Rajkot for higher studies. His father was at that time, Dewan of Rajkot. After passing out from the High School, Gandhiji joined Bhavnagar College. But his College career was cut short by the sudden demise of his father. His friends, relations and well wishers wanted that Gandhiji should qualify himself for his father's post by completing Bar-at-law in England. Accordingly Gandhiji went to England and returned to India in 1891 to start his legal practice in India. He practised for sometimes in Bombay and soon after left for South-Africa to conduct a case there.

Second October, 1869. This date shall remain evergreen in the mind of every Indian. Porbandar is a small town of Gujerat. Here, our beloved Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in 1869. His father's name was Uttamchand Karamchand Gandhi and mother's name was Putulibai. Gandhi began his early education at Porbandar.



Gandhiji as Bar-at-law

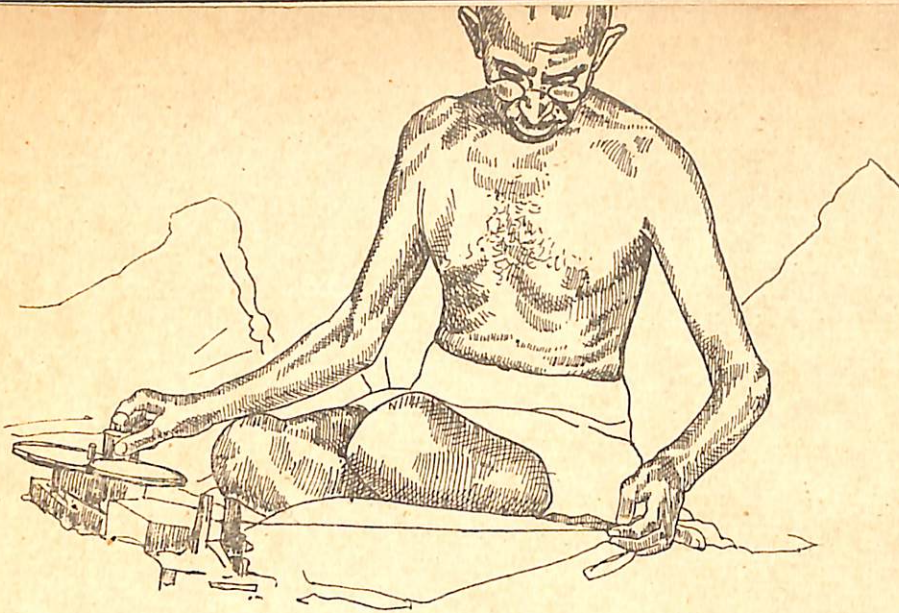


Gandhiji as Volunteer in Boer War

The conditions of the Indians there attracted his attention and he settled down in South Africa. He started his first Experiment with Truth which was later popularly known as 'Satyagraha'. He was jailed thrice for this in South-Africa. At last a settlement was reached and Gandhiji returned to India.

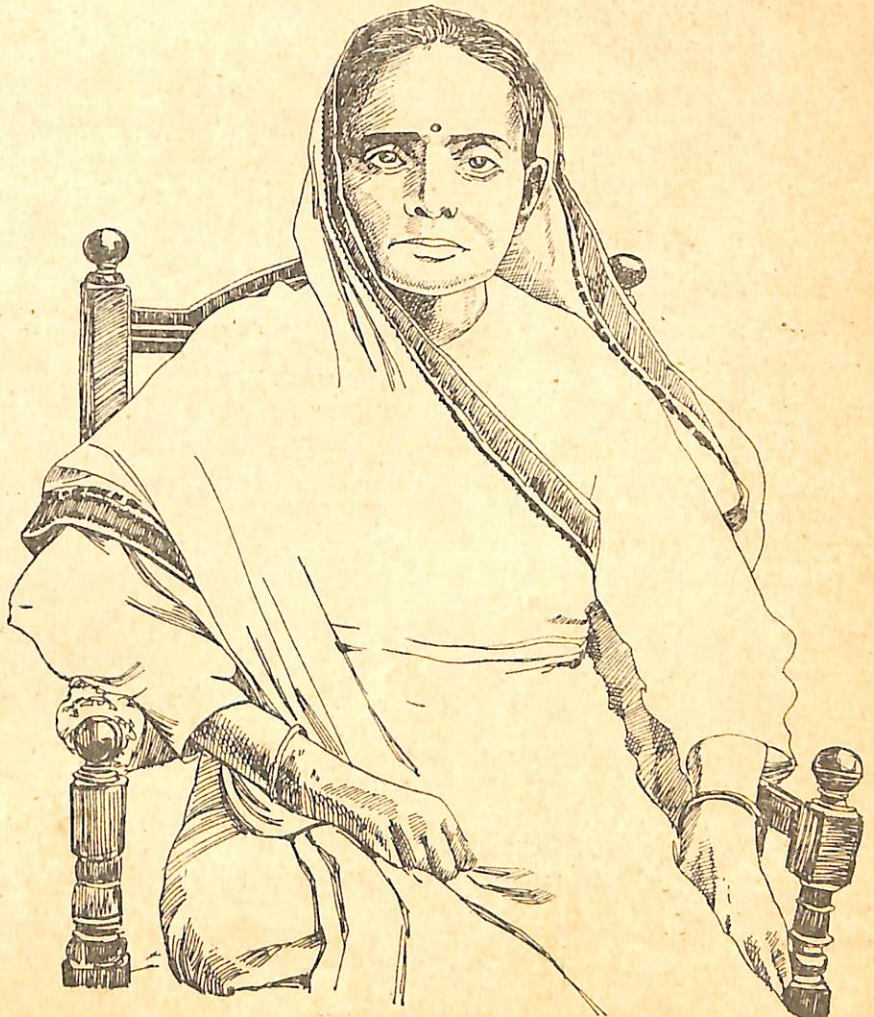


Gandhij as Satyagrahi
in South-Africa

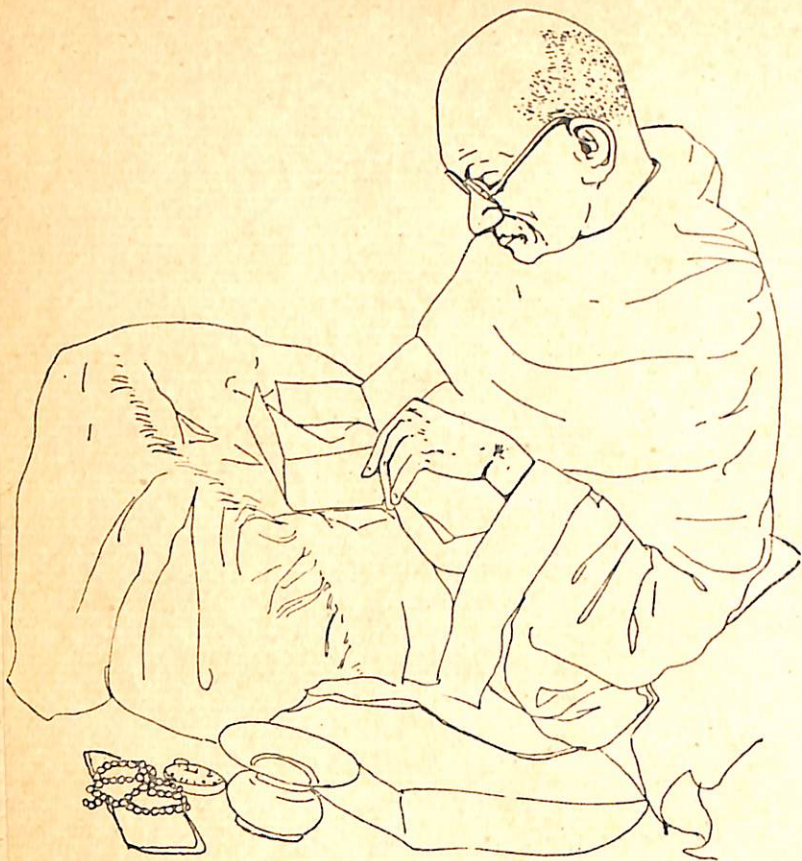


(Gandhiji used to spin regularly, Charkha being named as the best weapon for Self-Sufficiency.)

Gandhiji joined Indian National Congress and was arrested for violating Rowlat Act in 1919. Later in 1930 and 1942 Gandhiji launched Salt Campaign and 'Quit India' Movement respectively. Gandhiji was arrested with several other leaders in 1942 and were placed in famous Aga Khan Palace. Here, his wife Kasturba Gandhi, died.



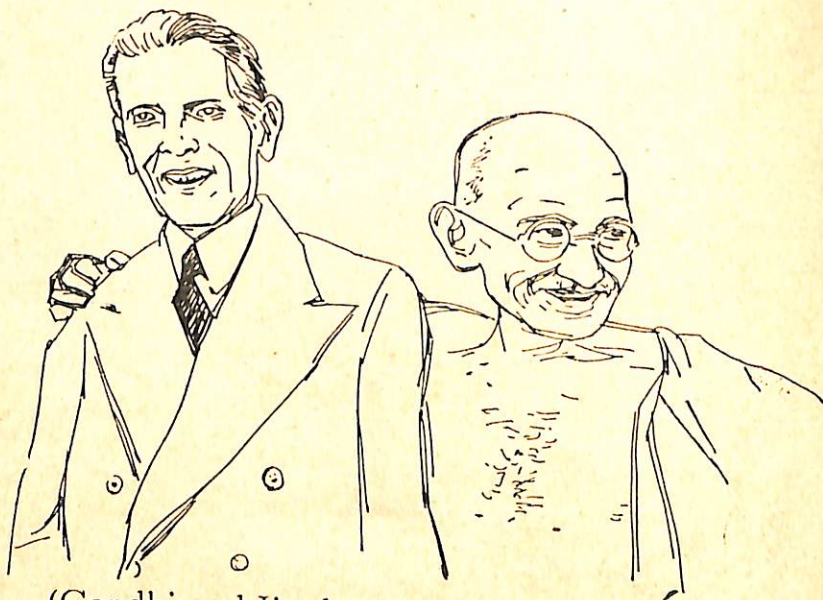
Kasturba



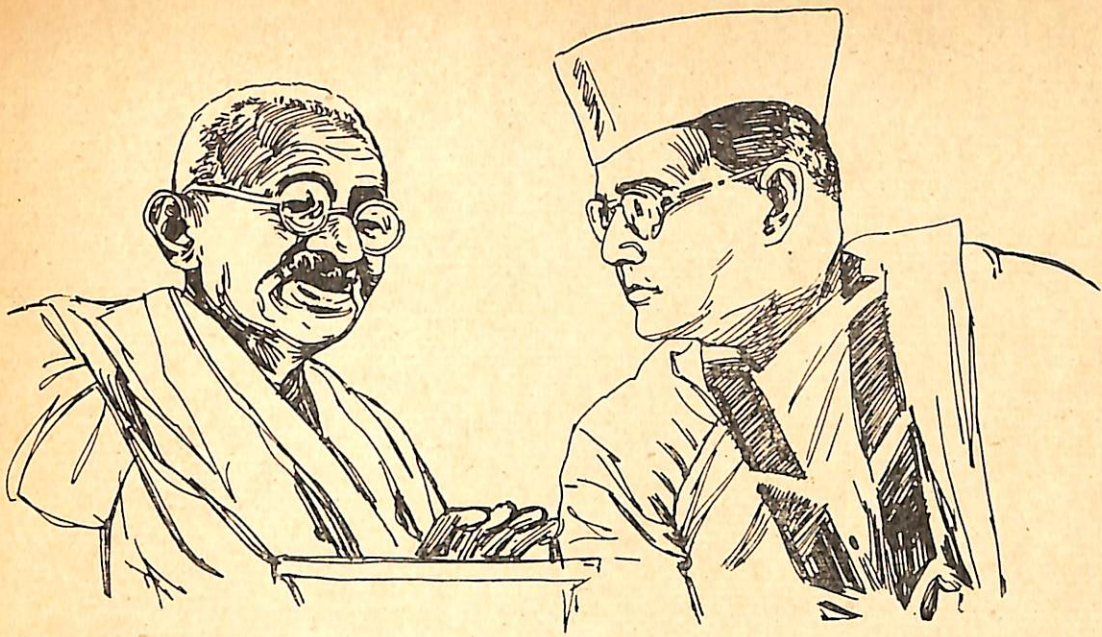
(Gandhiji used to receive hundreds of letters from all parts of world daily. He himself read all of them and replied them.)

Gandhiji was released in 1943. The Country at that time was in the grip of a riot between Hindus and Mahammadans. He undertook a tour in riot-

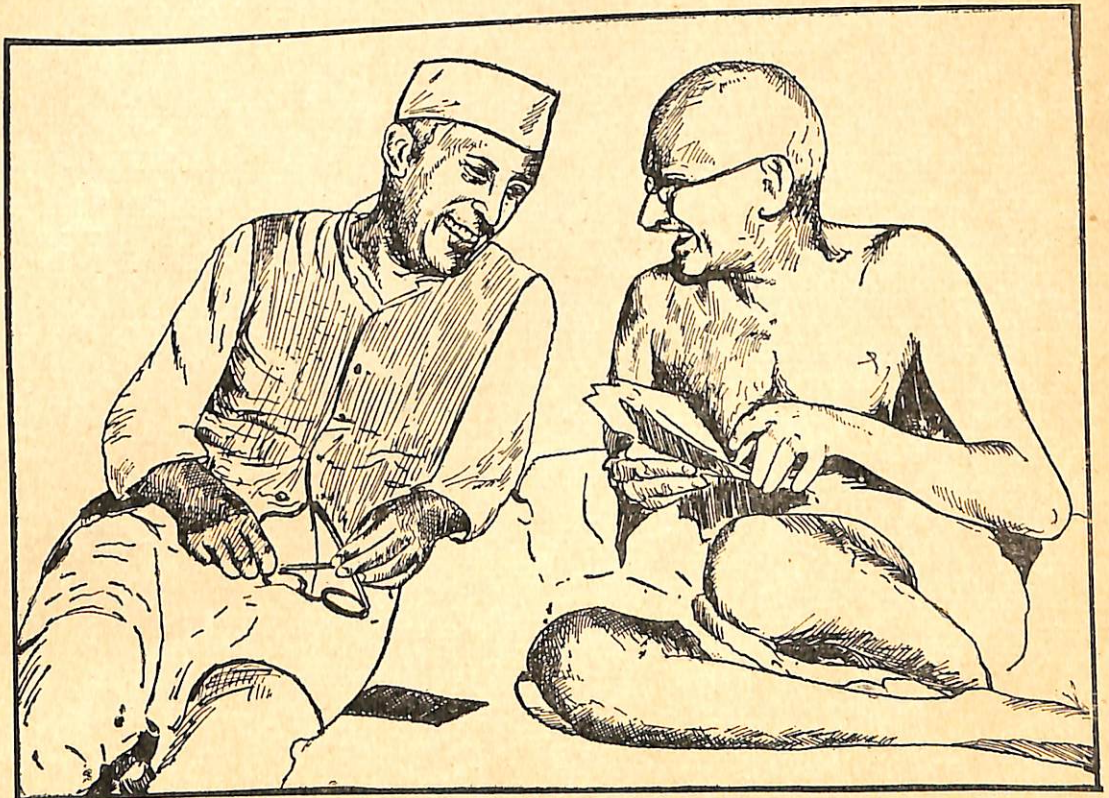
affected areas of Noakhali in East-Bengal but a settlement could not be reached between Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnha, the Muslim League Leader and partition of India had to be given effect. India was declared Independent on 15th August, 1947. But hardly had six months elapsed when Gandhiji was shot dead at the Birla Bhawan, New Delhi.



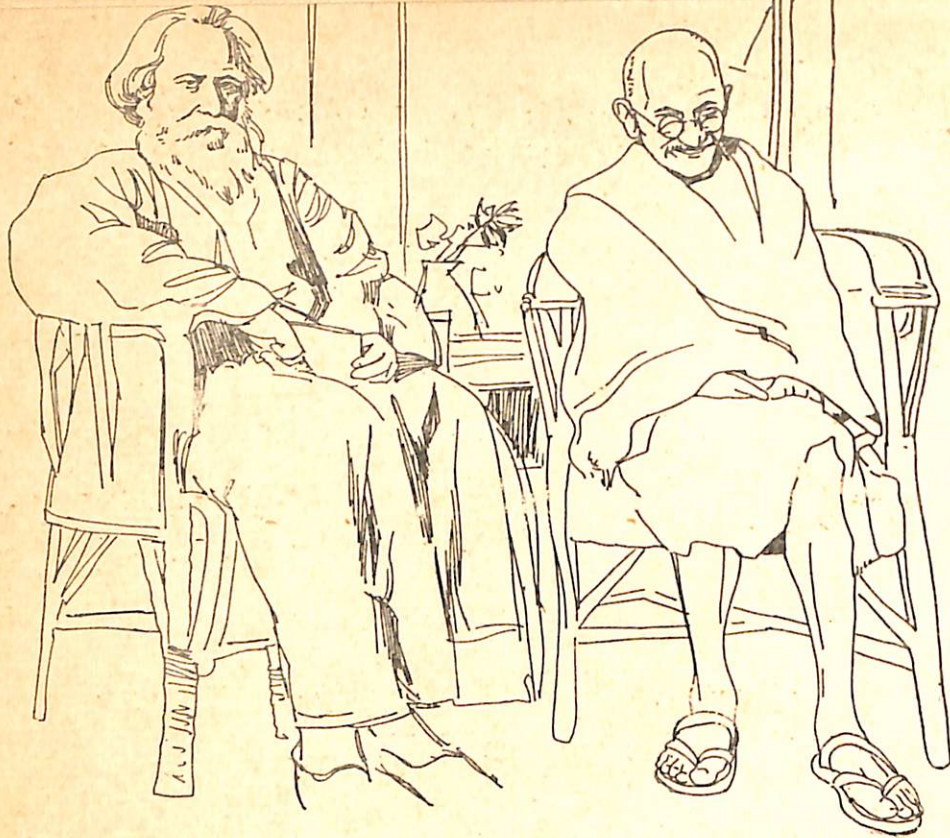
(Gandhi and Jinnha in a discussion in Bombay during 1944)



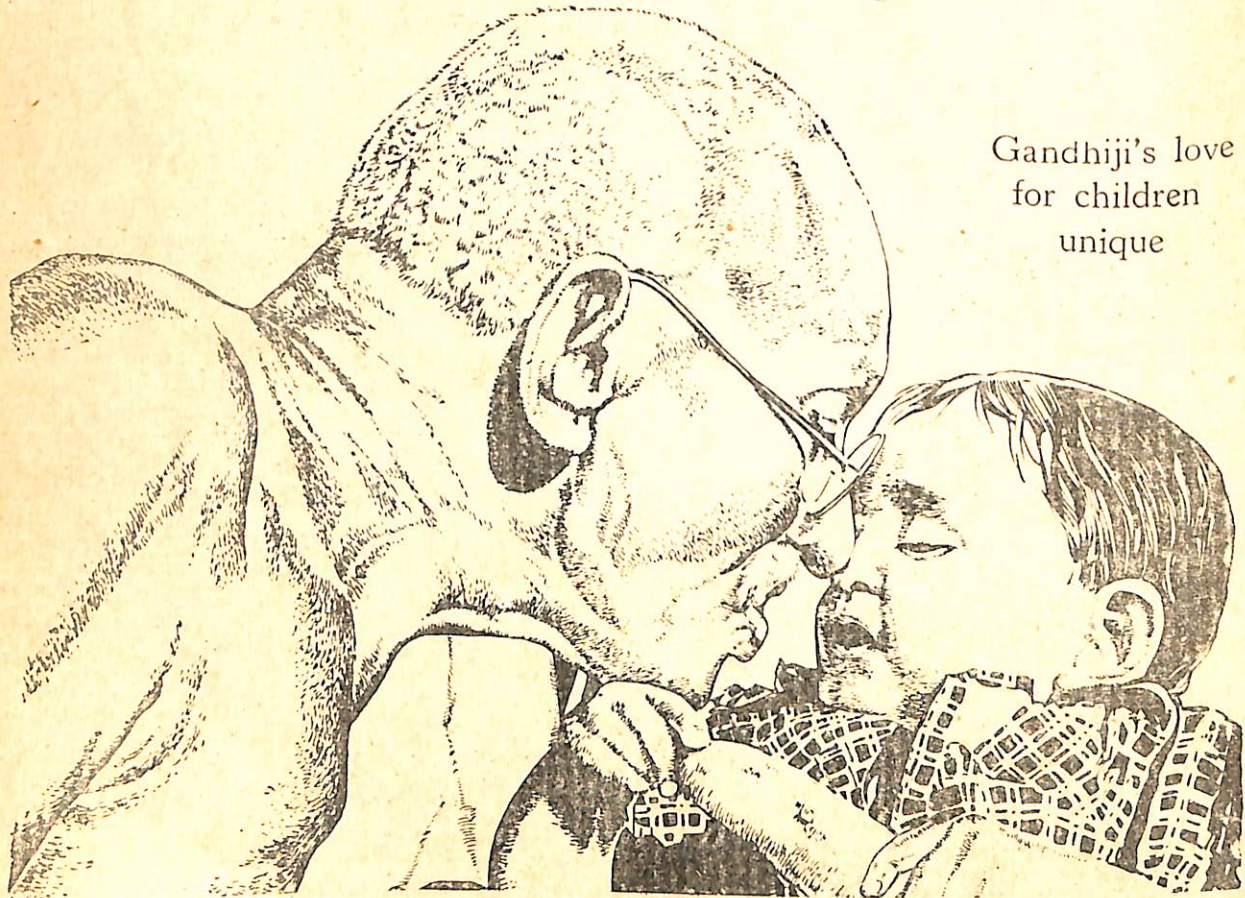
Haripura Congress, 1938, with Congress President Subhas Chandra Bose



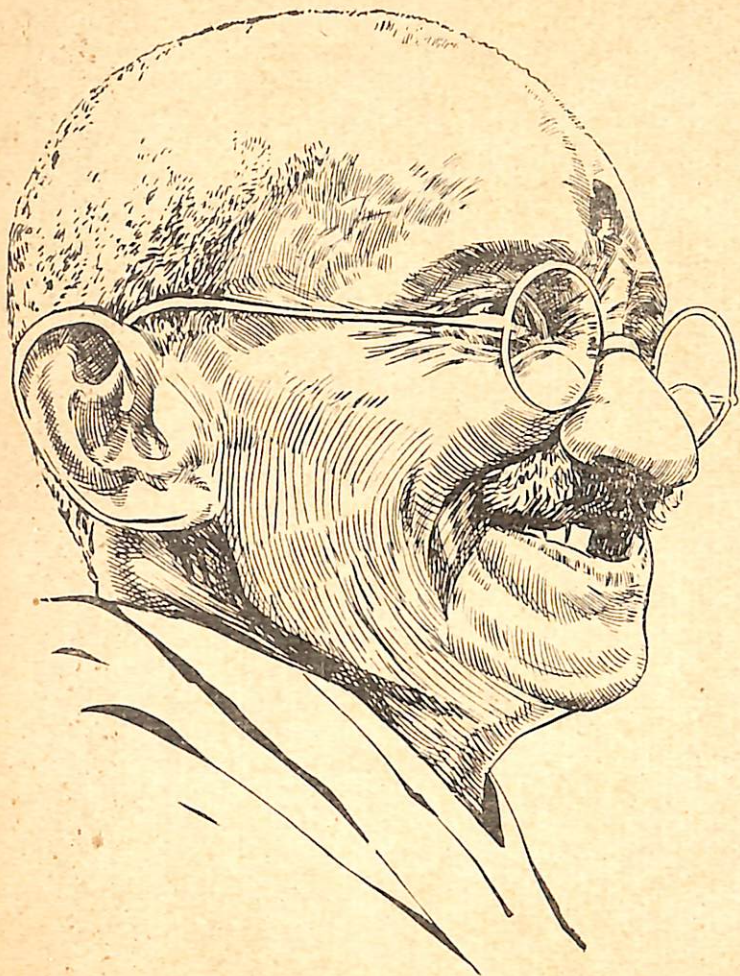
Nehru and Gandhiji



Gandhiji with
Viswakabi
Rabindranath
in 1940



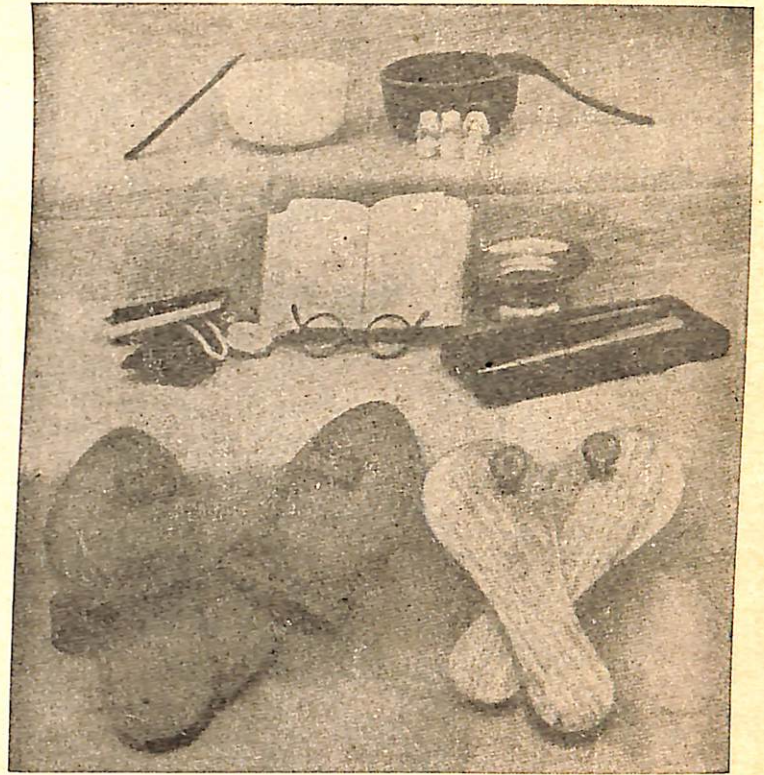
Gandhiji's love
for children
unique



Father of the Nation



Gandhiji, the Apostle of Non-Violence



Some invaluable treasures of the Nation—
Some articles of his every day use

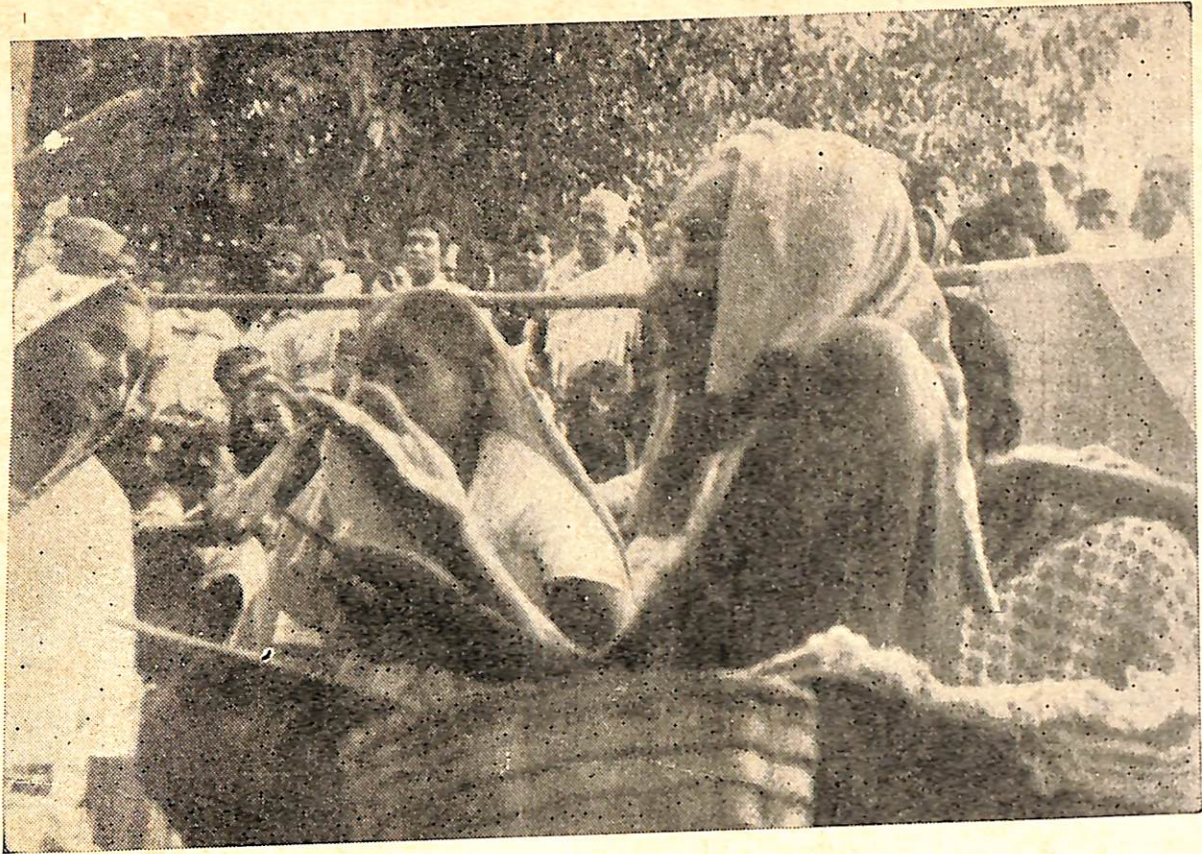
← The Light Immortal



Harijan Padayatra in Orissa



During the historic Padayatra in Orissa Gandhiji is seen discussing with the famous Swiss Engineer M.P. Sherisole regarding flood-control in Orissa



Fund raising for Harijan Fund

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GANDHIJI ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

Nature's Plan

I suggest that we are thieves in a way. If I take anything that I do not need for my own immediate use, and keep it, I thieve it from somebody else. I venture to suggest that it is the fundamental law of Nature, without exception, that Nature produces enough for our wants from day to day, and if only everybody took enough for himself and nothing more, there would be no pauperism in this world, there would be no man dying of starvation in this world. But so long as we have got this inequality, so long we are thieving. I am no socialist and I do not want to dispossess those who have got possessions:

but I do say that, personally, those of us who want to see light out of darkness have to follow this rule. I do not want to dispossess anybody. I should then be departing from the rule of ahimsa. If somebody else possesses more than I do, let him. But so far as my own life has to be regulated, I do say that I dare not possess anything which I do not want. In India we have got three millions of people having to be satisfied with one meal a day, and that meal consisting of a chapati containing no fat in it, and a pinch of salt. You and I have no right to anything that we really have until these three millions are clothed and fed better. You

and I, who ought to know better, must adjust our wants, and even undergo voluntary starvation in order that they may be nursed, fed and clothed.

If all men realised the obligation of service (as an eternal moral law), they would regard it as a sin to a mass wealth; and then, there would be no inequality of wealth and consequently no famine or starvation.

Non-possession is allied to non-stealing. A thing not originally stolen must nevertheless be classified stolen property, if one possesses it without needing it. Possession implies provision for the future. A seeker after Truth, a follower of a Law of Love cannot hold anything against tomorrow. God never stores for the morrow; He never creates more than what is strictly needed for the moment. If therefore, we repose faith in His providence, we should rest assured, that He will give us everything that we require. Saints and devotees, who have lived in such faith, have always derived a justification for it from their experience. Our ignorance or negligence of the Divine Law, which gives to man from day to day his daily bread and no more, has given rise to inequalities with all the miseries attendant upon them. The rich have a superfluous store of things which

they do not need, and which are therefore neglected and wasted, while millions are starved to death for want of sustenance. If each retained possession only of what he needed, no one would be in want, and all would live in contentment. As it is, the rich are discontented no less than the poor. The poor man would fain become a millionaire, and the millionaire a multimillionaire. The rich should take the initiative in dis-possession with a view to a universal diffusion of the spirit of contentment. If only they keep their own property within moderate limits, the starving will be easily fed, and will learn the lesson of contentment along with the rich.

Voluntary, not Involuntary Poverty

No one has ever suggested that grinding pauperism can lead to anything else than moral degradation. Every human being has a right to live and therefore to find the wherewithal to feed himself and where necessary, to clothe and house himself. But for this very simple performance we need no assistance from economists or their laws.

'Take no thought for the morrow' is an injunction which finds an echo in almost all the religious scriptures of the world. In well-ordered

society the securing of one's livelihood should be and is found to be the easiest thing in the world. Indeed, the test of orderliness in a country is not the number of millionaires it owns, but the absence of starvation among its masses. The only statement that has to be examined is, whether it can be laid down as a law of universal application that material advancement means moral progress.

Now let us take a few illustrations. Rome suffered a moral fall when it attained high material affluence. So did Egypt and so perhaps most countries of which we have any historical record. The descendants and kinsmen of the royal and divine Krishna too fell when they were rolling in riches. We do not deny to the Rockefellers and the Carnegies possession of an ordinary measure of morality but we gladly judge them indulgently. I mean that we do not

even expect them to satisfy the highest standard of morality. With them a material gain has not necessarily meant moral gain. In South Africa, where I had the privilege of associating with thousands of our countrymen on most intimate terms, I observed almost invariably that the greater the possession of riches, the greater was their moral turpitude. Our rich men, to say the least, did not advance the moral struggle of passive resistance as did the poor. The rich men's sense of self-respect was not so much injured as that of the poorest. If I were not afraid of treading on dangerous ground, I would even come nearer home and show how that possession of riches has been a hindrance to real growth. I venture to think that the scriptures of the world are far safer and sounder treatises on laws of economics than many of the modern text-books.



TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

Humayun Kabir,

Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

Since Independence and particularly in the last ten years, there has been a phenomenal expansion of Technical Education in the country at all levels. In 1950, there were only 40 institutions for the first degree courses in Engineering and Technology and 86 institutions for diploma courses. Their admission capacity was 4,120 students for the degree courses and 5,000 students for diploma courses. By 1961, the number of institutions for degree courses increased to 100 and that for diploma courses to 196. The admission capacity of the institutions also increased to over 13,850 students for degree courses and 25,570 students for diploma courses.

This large expansion of Technical Education is the result of conscious and deliberate efforts made by the Central and the State Governments to provide facilities on an adequate scale for the training of technical personnel required for various development projects in industry, commerce,

power generation, communications, defence etc. This policy is reflected in a number of schemes undertaken during the First and the Second Five-Year Plan periods for the establishment of new technical institutions and to expand and improve the existing ones. During the Second Plan period alone, 26 engineering colleges and 84 polytechnics were established in different parts of the country. An amount of Rs. 90 crores was also provided by the Central Government and the State Governments for technical education in the First and Second Plans.

The diploma courses are conducted at the institutions called Polytechnics. These courses occupy an important position in technical education in India as very large numbers of holders of these diplomas are required. They are designed to train technicians, who will eventually occupy supervisory positions like junior engineers, foremen supervisors, overseers, etc., in industry and other technical organisations. The

courses are of three years duration after High School Education (10 year's schooling, Secondary School Certificate, Matriculation) and have a practical bias. A view has however been advanced in recent years that the practical knowledge and experience required by a technician cannot be given to him in an adequate measure in a course that is wholly institution based and as such the present three years diploma courses do not always produce the right type of personnel. The All-India Council for Technical Education has, therefore, devised a "sandwich course" of four years in which practical training in industry and intitutional studies alternate in suitable layers. The scheme has been introduced at selected centres in co-operation with Industry. As the training facilities expand, the "sandwich course" will become an important feature of technical education in India. The diploma course are offered in the main fields of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. A few institutions also offer course in textile technology, leather technology, mining engineering, matallurgy, automobile engineering, telecommunication engineering, radio engineering, printing technology and other fields according to regional requirements for technical personnel at this level.

The first degree courses are conducted at Engineering Colleges and Higher Technological Institutes. The object of the first degree courses is to train technologists, some of whom may eventually become designers, research engineers or specialists in various fields either after further studies at post-graduate level or experience in the profession or both. These courses are not concerned with preparing persons for specific positions or jobs in industry, but are designed to give a broad based education in scientific principles and methods underlying technology. The duartion of the courses was generally four years with a pass in Intermediate Science as the minimum admission qualificaion. The Intermediate in Science, a preparatory state for University course in science or technology is of two years duration after the High School education extending over a period of ten years i. e. after Matriculation or the Secondary School Certificate. With the reorganisation of secondary education, the Intermediate course is being abolished. The new pattern envisages a 11 year schooling that prepares candidates for life and direct entry to University reducing the length of B. A. or B. Sc. course to 3 years. As a result of these changes, the first degree engineering course will be of five years duration after the

Higher Secondary stage. The first degree courses are offered in the main fields of Technology, viz., civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, electrical communication engineering, chemical engineering, mining, metallurgy, textile technology, agricultural engineering, leather technology and Architecture courses in instrument technology, automobile engineering, aeronautical engineering, marine engineering and production engineering are also offered by some institutions at first degree or equivalent level.

In addition to a quantitative expansion of training facilities, there has been a qualitative improvement of standards. The crux of the problem of standards in technical education is three-fold teacher, equipment and buildings. The All India Council for Technical Education and its Regional Committees have carried out a comprehensive survey of the state of each institution in the country and have formulated schemes for its improvements and developments which envisage provision of adequate instructional facilities including teachers that are necessary for maintaining high standards. On the recommendations of the All India Council, large grants are being given to the institutions by the Central Governments, State

Governments and the University Grants Commission for buildings, equipments, staff and maintenance.

Engineering education to be effective in terms of a national plan must be dynamic. It must facilitate adaptability to changing conditions in technology. It must constantly raise the level of attainments of the products of technical institutions. India needs not only skilled workers and technicians but also design engineers and engineer scientists. Before 1947, there was hardly any institution that provided facilities for post-graduate studies and research in engineering. Indian students had to go abroad for advanced training. Today, over a dozen institutions have been developed within the country where facilities for post-graduate studies and research work are available for over 500 scholars and the facilities are being steadily expanded. The fields of study also cover a wide range some of which, as for instance power engineering, dam construction and irrigation engineering, production engineering and aeronautical engineering are especially important to the economic development of the country. The facilities for post-graduate studies and research will be increased in the course of next five years in order to provide for over 2,000 scholars.

As a first step towards the development of advanced technical education in the country, the Central Government decided to establish a chain of four Higher Technological Institutes. The first Institute was started in 1951 at Kharagpur and has been fully established and developed. Equipped with all Faculties viz. Liberal Arts, Fundamental Sciences and the various Technologies that are necessary for the realisation of the highest ideals of technical education, the Institute provides facilities for the education and training of well over 1,500 students in the undergraduate courses and 300 students offered include naval architecture and marine engineering, fuel and combustion engineering, production technology, physics, foundry engineering etc., and are designed to meet the special requirements of industrial and other developmental products for high grade Technologists. The other three Higher Technological Institutes are in process of development in Bombay, Madras, and Kanpur. The Bombay Institute started functioning in 1958 and the Madras and Kanpur Institutes in 1959 and 1960 respectively. All these Institutes are being planned on the same comprehensive scale as the Kharagpur Institute and when completed will take the technical education in the country several steps further.

Each will be fully residential institution designed to promote corporate life among students and teachers and will provide facilities for about 500 students in the undergraduate courses and about 500 students for post-graduate courses and research. In the establishment and development of these institutions, technical assistance from foreign countries has been secured. The Bombay Institute is being assisted by the Soviet Union, the Madras Institute by West Germany and the Kanpur Institute by the U. S. A. A new College of Engineering and Technology is being established at Delhi with assistance provided by the United Kingdom.

Another important centre of post-graduate studies in engineering is the Institute of Science, Bangalore, that has been developed in the last ten years both for advanced training and for research in various fields. For specialised courses such as mining engineering and metallurgy, a number of centres have been established both for degree and diploma courses. For printing technology, four regional schools, one each at Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad and Bombay have been established.

The position stated above gives a brief account of the progress made in the field of technical education at the

diploma, first degree, post-graduate and research level, the facilities that are available today, for the courses/studies in technical education at different levels, the pattern and the objectives of these courses. Besides this, thought has been given by the All India Council for Technical Education and this Ministry to the vocational and industrial training or education at the level of skilled workers. So far the skilled workers were trained in the different ways as different age levels with varying but not wholly satisfactory results. It was felt that the rapid and large scale industrial development of the country will progress if it was supported by an adequate educational system which would not only train engineers and technologists but a strong cadre of skilled workers of the fine quality and with an enlightened mind who constitute the base of technical manpower. On the other hand, secondary education, which is in the process of being reorganised, is recognised on all hands as a terminal stage for most boys in India and education of a boy between the age of 14 to 17 should, therefore, be such that it prepares him adequately to enter life. The question has been as to how to provide diversified opportunities for education and training to a majority of students after 14 for gainful occupation in life. The

answer has been found in Junior Technical Schools, a special type of Secondary technical education, designed specially for students who wish to enter industry. The School offers a three year integrated course in general education, technical education and technical training in various engineering trades. In each year of the course, general education, technical studies, workshop training are so integrated that all these three elements constitute the base for the total development of the candidate. So far 38 Junior Technical Schools have been established.

In order to meet the shortage of teachers that has arisen as a result of this rapid expansion of technical education, a Teacher Training Programme has been organised at selected centres in the country. Under this scheme, bright young graduates are selected and trained for periods up to three years as undergraduates to senior Professors. Nearly 195 candidates are undergoing training at present and it is proposed to expand the programme in order to train larger number of teachers for the new institutions to be established during the Third Plan period. In addition, a large number of teachers have been sent abroad for advanced training many of whom have come back and are serving in our institutions.

A scheme of revised salary scales for teachers of technical institutions has been sanctioned in order to attract well qualified and experienced persons to the teaching positions. The revised salary scales compare favourably with those offered by industry, Government departments and other organisations to technical personnel.

In order to assist poor but meritorious students in their technical studies, a scheme of Merit-cum-Means Scholarships has been sanctioned and is in operation. Under the scheme, over 2,000 scholarships have been awarded to degree and diploma students in all our technical institutions. 800 research scholarships have also been instituted to assist research scholars in their work in Universities and other research centres. In order to encourage research of the highest standard possible, 80 National Research Fellowships have been instituted.

All this expansion has been possible due to the energetic and farsighted approach to the problem by the Central Governments on the advice of the All India Council for Technical Education. The Council represents all the interests which are concerned with technical education. It consists of representatives of all State Governments, Ministeries of the Central

Government, Parliament, industry, commerce, labour, professional and learned societies, Universities, Technical Institutions and various other concerned interests. Its functioning inter-alia, include the preparation of plans for the development of technical education on an all India basis, assessment of the requirements for technical manpower of different types and suggesting measures to meet them, suggesting improvements in the pattern of technical education from time to time to suit changing conditions, establishing liason between industry, Government departments and other organisations on one hand and technical institutions on the other, co-ordinating the activities of States, recommending grants and other forms of assistance that might be given by the centre to the State Government Institutions, Universities, Institutions and other organisations for development of technical education. Presided over by the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs as its Secretariat, the Council functions with fewer handicaps than most other advisory bodies. As a matter of convention, the recommendations of the Council are generally by the centre and State Governments. For the proper discharge of its functions the Council has set up a co-ordinating committee,

four Regional Committees and seven Boards of Technical Studies. The Boards of Studies advise the Council on all academic aspects, viz., the pattern of technical education, duration standard and contents of the courses etc. The Boards also lay down the minimum standards of instructional facilities required for the conduct of various courses by technical institutions. The Regional Committees assist the Council in promoting a co-ordinated development of technical education in the regions. Schemes for the establishment of new institutions and improvement and development of existing institutions are formulated by the Regional Committees. The Regional Committees also keep a constant watch over the progress of institutions in their respective regions and render expert advice and assistance to the institutions concerned. The Co-ordinating Committee is the Executive of the Council and coordinates the work of the Regional Committees and the Boards of Studies.

The problem now facing the country is improvement of the quality of technical education and a proper allocation of facilities among different levels. Before independence, technical education was not only inadequate in quantity but there was also not enough diversification within

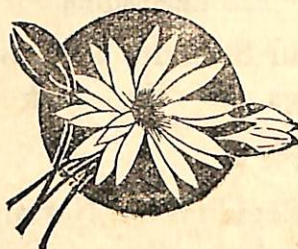
and among different levels. Engineering was mostly confined to Civil Engineering and it is only during the last decade that large scale facilities for other and many new types of engineering have been developed. Similarly, the proportion between engineering and technical graduates and skilled and semi-skilled workers in different fields of technology was not worked out on any scientific basis. The ratio of graduates to diploma holders was also 1 : 1, while in most industrially advanced countries there are at least four diploma holders for every graduates. The result was that many graduates were used for work which do not require training at the University level, while on the other side there was always shortage of persons in the intermediary ranks. This imbalance has been partially corrected and at the end of the Second Plan, the proportion of graduates to diploma holders is about 1 : 2. Even this is not fully satisfactory and our aim should be to increase the facilities at the diploma level at an accelerated pace so that by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, if not earlier, a healthier balance between the levels may be established.

One other change which is imperative in the modern age is improved scientific content of engineering

and technical courses. It is true that some elementary science has always formed part of the training for both degree and diploma students, but developments in the modern age have proved that a much higher standard of science is required for carrying out the tasks which technology must fulfil in the modern age. This has special importance for India as our engineers and technologists in the past have been mainly executives and administrators and not pioneers or designers. It is however clear that no country can hold its own in the modern world unless it has trained manpower which is able to execute all known processes and at the same time develop and initiate new processes of their own.

Attempts are being made to improve the standard of engineering

and technical education through the incorporation of more science. Simultaneously it has been recognised that humanities must also be included in scientific and technical courses. The technologist of today is not merely an expert dealing with processes and machines but also increasingly an administrator who has to deal with large masses of men. The modern age is essentially an age of technocrats and these technocrats cannot perform their functions satisfactorily unless they are imbued with the values which govern relations of men. In fact, advance in scientific and technical knowledge may become meance rather than a blessing for man unless the scientists and technocrats of today incorporate in their nature, qualities of understanding and compassion which have throughout the ages bound human beings into one society.



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TECHNICAL TRAINING IN ORISSA

The National Industries Schools

Prior to the post-war plan period the Industries Department had under its control two Industries Schools at Phulbani and Angul. The standard of instruction in these two schools was of very elementary nature. During the post-war planning period it was decided to improve their scope and to establish new schools during the subsequent plan periods. Accordingly two new Industries Schools at Berhampur and Sambalpur were set up during the First Plan period and the two existing schools at Phulbani and Angul were reorganised.

With the integration of princely States to Orissa in 1948, eight other Industries Schools at Nayagada, Bolangir, Bargaon, Sonepur, Kuchinda, Narsinghpur, Baripada and Athamallik came under the control of the State Government.

Besides, 7 Project Training Centres which were under the control of the Community Development Department at Bolangir, Bhadrak, Nayagarh, Bellaguntha, Baragarh, Junagarh, and Bargaon were also transferred to the control of Industries

Department with effect from the 1st October, 1956. These project training centres, after being transferred to the Industries Department have been treated on the same footing as the Industries Schools.

These institutions provided training in carpentry, weaving, cane work, tailoring, shoe making, wiring and jointing, smithies and masonry trades with limited number of trades in each school, the duration of which varied from 1 year to 3 years.

The Planning Commission have laid great stress on the development of industries specially Small and Cottage Industries during the Second Five-Year Plan. In order to maintain a regular supply of properly trained technical hands to the various industries that are established in the State, it was felt necessary to raise the standard of instructions in the Industries Schools.

Modernisation of Industries School—
With a view to rationalise the method of teaching and improve its standard with the help of modern equipments, a scheme for modernising the schools was approved at a

cost of Rs. 5.75 lakhs during the Second Plan period and was implemented with effect from February, 1959.

The aim and broad features of this scheme are as follows:—

1. Removal of the existing handicaps *i. e.*, to provide suitable buildings^o for the schools and hostels, to replace the out of date equipments with modern ones and to replace the inexperienced and under qualified staff by properly trained hands.
2. Introduction of power, tools and up-to-date machineries.
3. Amalgamation of Project Training Centres with the Industries Schools at Bolangir, Bargaon and Nayagarh and from them into composite Industries Schools.

As the ceiling fixed for the modernisation scheme could not accommodate the cost of modernising all the Industries Schools and Project Training Centres, it was decided to modernise only 6 Industries Schools at Phulbani, Bellaguntha, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Bargaon and Bargarh by integrating the Project Training

Centres wherever attached to these schools. It was also decided to transfer 4 other Industries Schools at Sonepur, Kuchinda, Athamallik and Narsingpur, to run under modernised lines, to the administrative control of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department for financing the scheme. There was also a proposal to convert the Industries Schools at Nayagarh and Angul into Junior Technical Schools, a scheme which was sponsored by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs but the scheme has since been dropped pending further clarification from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. These two Industries Schools along with the schools at Berhampur and Sambalpur are proposed to be modernised during the Third Five-Year Plan and the Schools at Baripada and Junagarh are to be reorganised.

The modernisation scheme provides for training in trades like Wood Engineering and Light Engineering of 3 years duration and tailoring and leather craft of 2 years duration.

The following statements shows the trades taught, duration of course etc. in the modernised Industries Schools during the Second Five-Year Plan.

Name of the School	Course of study	Duration of course	Capacity
1. Industries School, .. Bolangir	1. Light Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Tailoring ..	2 years ..	16
2. Industries School, .. Belanguntha	1. Wood Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Light Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
3. Industries School, .. Bargaon	1. Wood Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Light Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
4. Industries School, .. Bhadrak	1. Light Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Electric Wiring ..	2 years ..	16
5. Industries School, .. Bargarh	1. Light Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Electric Wiring ..	2 years ..	16
6. Industries School, .. Phulbani	1. Wood Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Tailoring ..	2 years ..	16
7. Industries School, .. Athamalik	1. Wood Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Leather Craft ..	2 years ..	16
8. Industries School, .. Kuchinda	1. Wood Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Tailoring ..	2 years ..	16
9. Industries School, .. Sonepur	1. Wood Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Electric Wrining ..	2 years ..	16
10. Industries School, .. Narasinghpur	1. Wood Engineering ..	3 years ..	16
	2. Light Engineering ..	3 years ..	16

Programme for the Third Five-Year Plan

During the Third Five-Year Plan period it is proposed to modernise the 4 Industries Schools at Angul, Nayagarh, Berhampur and Sambalpur with three trades in each School. In addition to this it is proposed to introduce the third trade in the existing Industries Schools modernised during the Second Plan period.

The Third Plan ceiling for this scheme has been estimated at Rs. 24 lakhs.

The four Industries Schools at Sonepur, Kuchinda, Narsingpur and Athamalik modernised during Second Plan period with new trades in each school will continue during the Third Plan period with introduction of third trade with annual intake of 16 candidates in each trade.

During the Third Five-Year Plan the total intake and total production item of candidates under the scheme in modernisation of Industries is proposed to be 1,344 and 442 respectively.

Craftsmen Training

With the First Plan period ending in 1955-56 Orissa had only one Industrial Training Institute at Cuttack with an admission capacity of 382 trainees per annum and one Vocational Training Centre with an admission capacity of 48. If Orissa were to catch up with the rest of the country, it was felt necessary for her to expand her facilities for craftsmen training as much as possible during the Second Plan.

Accordingly steps were taken to redouble our effort in this direction and the plan was accordingly drawn up; with the result, at the end of the Second Plan, to-day Orissa has seven Industrial Training Institutes and one Vocational Training Centres with a total capacity of 1,620 seats recording an increase of 353 per cent over the First Plan performance.

Objectives :—The objectives of the Craftsmen training are as follows:—

1. to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers to industry,
2. to raise the quality and quantity of production by the systematic training of workers, and
3. to reduce unemployment among educated youth by equipping them for suitable industrial employment.

Two types of training courses are provided under the scheme :

- (a) Technical training in Engineering and buildings trades (called Engineering trades). These trades are taught in the Industrial Training Institutes.
- (b) Vocational Training in cottage and small-scale industries trades (called Non-Engineering trades). These trades are taught in vocational training institutes.

Achievements during Second Plan

Prior to the Second Five-Year Plan there were two Industrial Training centres, namely Industrial Training Centres attached to the Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack and Vocational Training Centres attached to the Orissa Poor Industries Cottage, Cuttack.

Vocational Training Centre attached to the Orissa Poor Industries Cottage, Cuttack was run by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour. The Industrial Training Centre, Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack was running with a capacity of 284 seats and the Vocational Training Centre with 48 seats. The original strength of Industrial Training Centre, Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack was reduced from 284 to

272 at the beginning of the Second Plan period on account of redistribution of trades according to local demand.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, with the stress laid on Industrialisation the need for expanding institutional facilities for properly trained Craftsmen became urgent. The Government of India allotted provisionally 800 seats under Craftsmen Training Scheme and 50 seats under evening classes for Industrial Workers for Orissa during the Second Plan period. The total outlay of these schemes was estimated at Rs. 63.00 lakhs by Government of India.

These 800 seats have been introduced by expanding the Industrial Training Centre, Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack and establishing five new Industrial Training Institutes during the Second Plan.

The Industrial Training Institute, Hirakud started functioning from August, 1956, the I. T. I. Berhampur from September, 1957 and the I. T. I., Rourkela and Balasore from September, 1958. The I. T. I., Junagarh, started functioning from June, 1960. The additional 96 seats have been introduced in the Industrial Training Centre, Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack from September, 1957.

As the physical target of 800 seats was achieved by the end of 1958-59, it was proposed to Government of India to introduce additional 400 seats during the Second Plan period, including 100 seats under a scheme called work and orientation centre and 100 in the New I. T. I. at Junagarh.

The scheme Works and Orientation centre was sponsored by Government of India with a view to providing training to the educated unemployed so as to equip them to become small scale industries' entrepreneurs and managers.

Besides, a scheme for training of displaced persons with an intake of 57 seats was continuing prior to the Second Plan period in the I. T. C., O. S. E., Cuttack. As decided by the Government of India this scheme was closed in the month of 1961 on account of the abolition of all Relief and Rehabilitation Schemes. In order to utilise the tools and equipments of this displaced persons training scheme it is proposed to introduce a scheme with the then existing trades to the extent of 52 trainees from May 1961, under the normal scheme. Necessary reservation for displaced persons have been made in the scheme.

In addition to this the above I. T. I's. another I. T. I. at Takatpur

in the district of Mayurbhanj is running with an intake of 96 trainees since 1957 specially for Adivasi boys under the Administrative control of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department and the Technical Supervision of Industries Directorate. All the Adivasi Trainees are provided with stipend of Rs. 30 each per month.

During the Second Plan period 1,788 trainees have come out successful in the All-India Trade Test from these institutes.

Vocational Training Centre

Orissa Poor Industries Cottage, Cuttack

This institute is continuing prior to the Second Plan with an intake of 48 seats. It provides training in three non-Engineering trades, viz., (1) Cutting and Tailoring, (2) Book Binding and (3) Durry and Galicha Weaving. There are sixteen seats in each trade. The admission is being made annually and the session begins from August of each year.

Altogether 240 trainees have taken admission. 153 trainees have come out successful in the All India Trade Test during the Second Plan period.

Evening classes for industrial workers

In order to improve the theoretical knowledge of Industrial Workers, the Directorate-General of Resettle-

ment and Employment, Government of India, have sponsored a scheme for training of Industrial workers engaged in factories by holding evening classes, an evening class for the Industrial workers has been opened at Chowdwar with 50 seats from June, 1960. The training of these workers covers a period of two years.

Programme for Third Five-Year Plan

In the Third Five-Year Plan much stress has been laid on the planned expansion of the Craftsmen training facilities. It is contemplated to provide 1,066 extra seats during the plan period both by expansion of 4 existing I. T. Is., and starting three new I. T. Is. and one Vocational Training Institute.

The statement below shows the phased programme for the Training of Craftsmen during the Third Five-Year Plan.

<i>Seats to be introduced in the Industrial Training Institutes—</i>		
1961-62	100
1962-63	608
1963-64	358
Total		<u>1,066</u>

In addition to the above 1,066 seats, it has also been proposed to introduce 200 seats under the scheme of evening

class for Industrial Workers and 100 seats under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

Against the provision of 1,066 seats during the third plan 408 seats will be allocated under the expansion programme of existing I. T. Is. and 658 seats by starting new I. T. Is. Out of 408 seats 100 seats will be introduced in I. T. I., Hirakud, 100 in I. T. I., Berhampur, 104 in I. T. I., Balasore and 104 in I. T. I., Junagarh.

The new I. T. Is. will be started with admission capacity of 658 out of which 200 seats in I. T. I., Keonjhar, 200 seats in I. T. I., Khurda Road and 200 seats in I. T. I., Angul. The trainees will be admitted in two batches in November, 1962 and in August, 1963, 100 at one time. The rest of 58 seats will be introduced in Vocational Training Institute, Puri in August, 1963.

Thus total seats (408/658) 1,066 will be introduced by the end of 1963-64 during the Third Plan. Besides these institutions, one Technical Training Institute at Takatpur in the district of Mayurbhanj is running with a capacity of 96 seats under the administrative control of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department has to supervise this institute in the same manner as other I. T. Is. It has been proposed

to expand this institution during Third Plan with an addition of 160 seats.

Evening Class for Industrial Workers

It is proposed to introduce 200 seats during the third plan in four different centres. The location of Centres will be decided later on in consideration of facilities available in Industrial Establishments.

National Apprenticeship

Training Scheme

During Second Plan 50 seats were sanctioned under National Apprenticeship Training Scheme. But owing to many difficulties the scheme could not be implemented. In view of this it is proposed to introduce only 100 seats during the Third Plan period.

Other Schemes

The following miscellaneous schemes have also been proposed to be implemented during the Third Plan period according to the pattern laid down by the Directorate-General of Employment and Training, Government of India:—

1. Training of Crafts Instructors,
2. Leave Reserve and Training Reserve Instructors,
3. Headquarters staff for Craftsmen Training Scheme,
4. Award of prizes,
5. State Council for Training in Vocational trades.

Industrial Training Institute at Berhampur achievements during Five-Year Plans

To provide skilled technicians to existing and new industries the need of expansion of the training scheme was felt and accordingly the present Industrial Training Institute at Berhampur with a sanctioned strength of 200 seats was established in the month of September, 1957 financed by the Central and State Governments in the proportion of 60 : 40. There was however no permanent building available to implement the Scheme. The difficulty was obviated by constructing some temporary sheds in the vacant premises of Ganjam District Board Workshop. Two private buildings were taken on rent for hostel accommodation of trainees. To start with, training was imparted in 7 Engineering Trades as follows:—

1. Electrician	32
2. Surveyer	32
3. Motor Mechanic	32
4. Blacksmithy	32
5. Plumber	32
6. Turner	24
7. Welder	16
Total		<hr/> 200 <hr/>

But for want of proper and sufficient accommodation, power supply and other difficulties, the trades

of Motor Mechanic and Turner could not be introduced earlier and instead of Draughtsman (Mech.) and Draughtsman (Civil) were taken up while increasing the seating capacity in Welding from 16 to 32. Both the trades of Draughtsman (Mech.) and Draughtsman (Civil) have since been abolished with the introduction of the Motor Mechanic's Trade while the Turner trade is proposed to be introduced from the ensuing session, in line with the sanction by the Government of India.

The construction of permanent buildings for workshop, office and a hostel to accommodate 100 boys and near the Berhampur Engineering School at Khodasingi at a cost of Rs. 4.2 and 2.25 lakhs for the buildings and hostel respectively is nearing completion.

Furthermore, under the expansion scheme in the Third Plan period three more trades, namely, Fitting, Pattern-making and Moulding are scheduled to be introduced.

The Scheme provides for following facilities during the training period:—

1. Free Training
2. Free facilities for recreation and Medical treatment
3. Free hostel accommodation, wherever available,

Besides, two sets of workshop clothings are also supplied to the trainees who have to work near the moving machineries and a stipend at Rs. 25 each per month is paid to about $33\frac{1}{8}$ per cent of the sanctioned strength subject to 5 per cent and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reservation respectively for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates. There is also a contribution provision for excursion parties of trainees to visit Industrial concerns and factories.

The selection is made by a Committee appointed by the Government consisting of both non-officials and officials including the Employment Officer, Berhampur, as one of its members. Apart from making selection of trainees for the Institute the Committee is to discharge the functions for which they are mainly constituted, namely, to study the needs of Industries in the region served by the Institute so as to suggest measures, to adopt the training programme to meet the local needs.

The duration of Training for all the trades is 18 months after which the trainees are eligible to sit for the All-India Trade Test and successful candidates are deputed to undergo a further in plant Training for 6 months in any reputed firm or industry in order

to qualify themselves for award of the National Trade Certificates.

Since the establishment of this Institute, 4 batches have passed out many of whom have already been absorbed in reputed establishments like Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela; Heavy Electricals, Bhopal; Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam and various other Industries and Government Departments. It is felt that this Institute has been able to make a positive contribution to the Industrial needs in and around Ganjam district. With proper establishment in the new buildings and provisional facilities to the staff and trainees it will go a long way to provide efficient hands in different trades to be developed during our Five-Year Plans.

Engineering School in Orissa

In the Pre-Plan period, the few Industries that existed in the Country did not very much depend on the systematically trained technical personnel. They recruited unskilled and semi-skilled personnel from raw hands available locally who were gradually trained up. Requirements for trained technical personnel were therefore almost negligible. The plans for technical education during those days were therefore mainly intended to man the services under Government with a programme for rapid

industrialisation during the plan periods the basic requirements of manpower for the industries to come up was thought of simulataneously with other requirements like capital and equipments etc. The old plans for technical education had therefore to be remodelled and expanded. Orissa had then no Engineering College and depended on other States to educate her boys. There was only one Engineering School at Cuttack giving education up to Diploma standard in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

The School was first established in 1923 with Sub-Overseer course and subsequently it was converted to a Diploma Institute in 1928. This institute continued to meet the requirement of Civil Overseer till the First Plan period. This was further expanded when the First Plan was introduced. With the growing need of Technical personnel in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical in the State towards the end of the First Plan period and to meet the requirement of technical personnel during the Second Plan period estimated at about 2,500 by the Technical Man-Power Committee one Engineering School with Electrical and Mechanical courses and admission capacity of 60 students was established by the

Government of Jharsuguda in 1955. Another Engineering School with Sub-Overseer course was established at Berhampur in the Private Sector in 1955.

In order to keep pace with the various developmental activities of the State both in this public and private sectors the requirement of diploma holders in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical was keenly felt. To meet the increased demand of diploma holders the Orissa School of Engineering was expanded with the financial assistance from the Government of India and the admission capacity was raised to 150 students and subsequently this capacity was raised to 180 students during 1957-58.

The Sub-Overseer course of Berhampur Engineering School was converted to a diploma course in 1956-57 with an admission capacity of 60 students in Civil Engineering. The Engineering School at Jharsuguda was also expanded in 1957-58 and the admission capacity was raised to 180 students.

For efficient management the Engineering School at Jharsuguda was transferred to a Private Society during 1956-57 but as the locally constituted committee could not manage the School properly the management was

transferred to the control of State Government during 1959-60. Similarly management of the Berhampur Engineering School was taken over by the Government as the private management was not found to be satisfactory and the co-ordination of the programme of work was not very effective.

With the Industrial Development of the State during the Second Plan period further requirement of Diploma holders was keenly felt. Accordingly two Engineering Schools were started in the private Sector, one at Bhadrak in July, 1958 with an admission capacity of 120 students and the other Engineering School at Kendrapara during July, 1960 with an admission capacity of 60 students in Civil Engineering with provision for expansion to admit 180 intake students from the 4th year of the Third Plan period.

The Technical Man Power Committee has estimated the requirement of Diploma holders in Civil, Electric and Mechanical Engineering during the Third Plan period at 2,893 against which the estimated outturn will be as follows:—

	Estimated Outturn requirement	
Civil	2,149	1,912
Mechanical	417	394
Electrical	327	394
Total	2,893	2,700

So at the end of the Third Plan period there will be a shortage of about 200 Diploma holders. Two more Engineering Schools with an intake of 120 students each are proposed to be established in the public sector during the Third Plan period one at Bolangir and the other at Khurda. It is estimated that about 180 Diploma holders will turn out from these institutions if 75 per cent of the students come out successful.

Facilities are not available in the State for Diploma imparting education in Ceramics, Sanitary Engineering, Sound Engineering, Cinematography, Textile Technology. So at present students are deputed to other States, where training facilities on these subjects are available.

In view of the fact that Orissa is very rich in mineral resources and there is vast scope for development of industries based on these minerals. There is a great need for Diploma holders in Mining Engineering. To meet this requirement a Mining Engineering School with an admission capacity of 40 students was established at Keonjhar during the Second Plan period under the control of Mining Department. For efficient management the control of the Institute was transferred to the Director

of Industries during 1959-60. The requirement of Diploma holders in Mining Engineering during the Third Plan has been estimated at 155 against which the estimated turnover from the

school will be 150. Since the requirement of Mining Diploma holders is nearly sufficient to meet the requirement of the State there is no proposal for expansion of this Institute.

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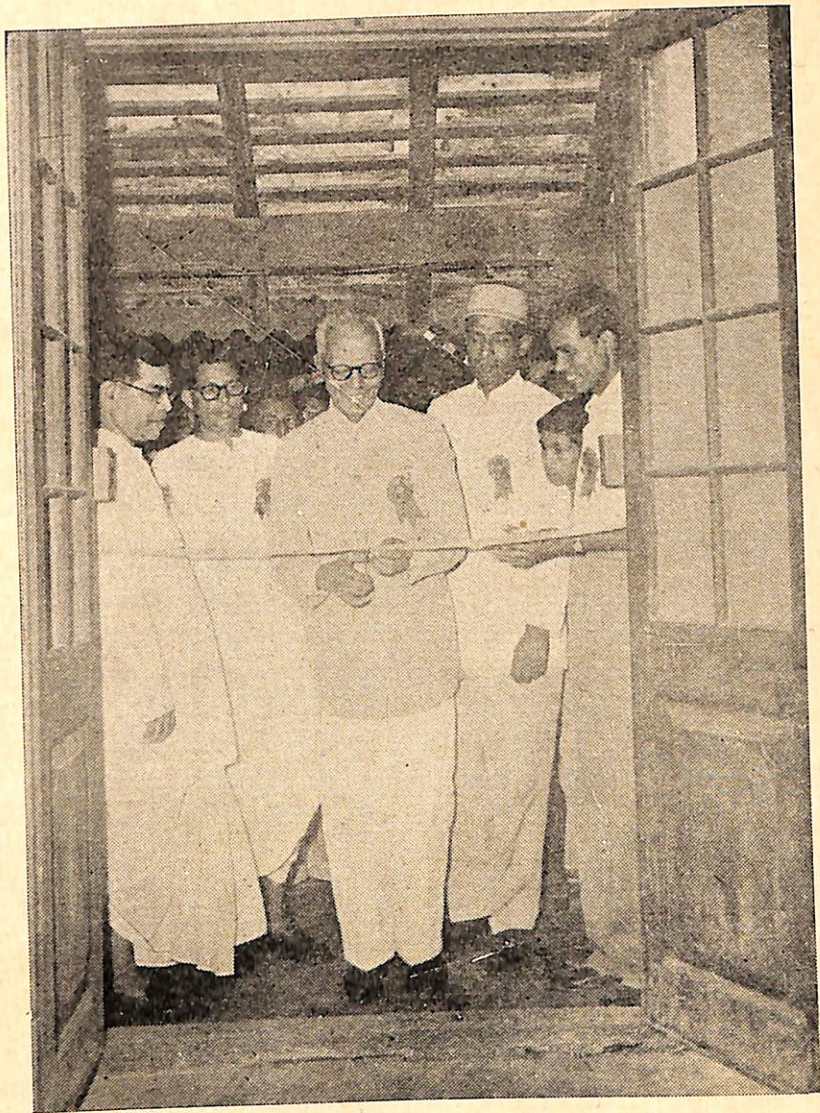
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OF DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF ORISSA



Dr. Parija, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University
opening the Children Art Exhibition at Bolangir



The gate leading to the Children Art Exhibition
at Bolangir

PLANNING YOUR CAREER

The purpose of Vocational Guidance is to assist uninitiated youth and even parents to make realistic and suitable choice of a career. The Vocational Guidance is very much concerned with the planning of career so that the youth may find success and happiness in his work and the country will get higher standards of efficiency in Offices and Industries.

Authentic information

Most pupils in the upper School Classes, who are going to leave Schools in a couple of years, have hardly any idea about their own capacities and potentialities as compared with opportunities and requirements of the occupational work. So they need authentic information about the different occupations, the method of entry in these occupations, before they can decide their own suitability for one occupation or another.

Likes and dislikes of children

It is seen that in many cases parents without caring for the abilities, aptitudes, tastes, likes and dislikes of the sons and daughters put pressure on them to follow their foot steps, if

they have been successful in their career even though there is a lot of difference between their talents and temperaments, and their sons' or daughters' equipment. If they have a bitter experience in their own occupation they insist on their sons to take up any other occupations except their own. This is mainly due to lack of understanding of the primary fact that no occupation is good or bad in itself and that each job is right or wrong in so far as it suits an individual. It is also seen that the out-side influence is responsible for haphazard choice of occupation. First and foremost is lack of information which makes the choice unnecessarily limited. When they are informed about the world of occupation they are prepared to think in wider terms and in many cases they realise that some of these occupations offer them much better opportunities and would suit them much better.

The need for proper vocational guidance

The Juveniles who are at the cross-roads, are faced with complex and difficult problems of making wise decision on the choice of a career because of the unfamiliarity of the world of work which presents too many

vocational settings with their changing opportunities and the inadequacy of available information in our country. The youths, fresh from Schools and Colleges are neither vocationally mature nor can afford to proceed on trial and error methods. Once a choice of a career or vocation is made a hit or miss fashion without taking into account the aptitude, interest and other personality traits, it becomes in most cases too late to begin all over again. Thus the mal-adjustment in career leads to sad frustrations and unfortunate consequence involving not only individual's health, happiness and efficiency, but also adversely

affecting his family happiness. Wrong decision and mal-adjustments on the part of the youth lead to great wastage of national man-power affecting adversely the efficiency, production and in general the economy of a nation. This is a stage where the proper vocational guidance is called for and to avoid such mal-adjustment and frustration it is essential for planning the career which lies in the recognition and development of interests and abilities, in the understanding of occupations and in relating the personnel characteristics to the activities and conditions prevailing in the occupations.

When I was a little child, there used to be two blind performers in Rajkot. One of them was a musician. When he played on his instrument. his fingers swept the strings with an unerring instinct and everybody listened spell-bound to his playing. Similarly there are chords in every human heart. If we only know to strike chord. we bring out the music.

I have come to this fundamental conclusion that if you want something really important to be done. you must not merely satisfy reason, you must move the heart also. The appeal of reason is more to the head but the penetration of the heart comes from suffering. It opens up the inner understanding in man.

Gandhiji

MARCH OF ORISSA IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

During the month of August, farmers of about 20 villages were mobilised for periphery planting of Dhanicha, line transplanting of paddy by the Extension wing of the college with the help of students.

Use of weeders was demonstrated in four new villages Application of different fertilisers to demonstration plots of maize and paddy was done.

The Refreshers' Course of the Agricultural Extension Officers of different development blocks of the State was in the college from 1-8-61 to 30-8-61.

Post-Graduate Training

The selection Board constituted by State Government interviewed candidates for the 2nd time for admission in to the 1st year M. Sc. (Ag) class in Agricultural Economics and to fill up the vacancy in Agronomy. Six candidates were selected for Agricultural Economics.

10 candidates in Agricultural Botany. 10 candidates in Agronomy

and 5 candidates in Agricultural Economics were admitted during the month in the 5th year class.

Seed Distribution—Paddy

Due to flood, the distribution of improved paddy seeds was still continued in some parts of the State. Reports so far received from the districts indicated that about 4,156 mds. of foundation paddy seeds were distributed in addition to 10,496 maunds of A class and B class paddy seeds exchanged among the cultivators themselves. 3,014 mds. of improved paddy seeds and 123,45,682 bundles of paddy seedlings (1,91,450 bundles from departmental farms and 1,21,54,232 bundles from Cultivator's field) were also distributed in flood affected areas.

Oilseeds

During the month, about 176 mds. of improved Groundnut seeds were supplied for multiplication in departmental farms and cultivator's fields of Block areas. 11,326 acres were brought under different oilseed crops, viz., Groundnut, Teel and Castor etc.

Demonstrations of improved Groundnut against local strains were laid out.

The condition of oilseed crops was not satisfactory in some parts of the State due to bad weather and continuous rainfall.

Coconut

8,655 seed nuts were collected. 6,066 seed nuts were sown in the Nurseries. 326 seed nuts germinated. 300 Coconut palms were manured. 6 cwt. 78 lbs. of Ammonium sulphate and 8 cwt. 4 lbs. of Bonemeal were supplied to cultivators at 50% subsidy. Yield observation on the 24 demonstration plots were recorded. 26,029 coconut seedlings were sold during the month.

Arecanut

The nurseries were intercultured and kept clean. 44,850 areca plots were weeded. 2,200 areca seedlings were sold during the month.

Cashewnut

3 mds. of cashewnut seeds were distributed to cultivators in different districts from which reports were received.

Turmeric

Report so far received from the districts revealed that 23 mds. of

turmeric seeds were distributed to cultivators during the month.

Horticultural Development

Training of Gardeners

The Gardeners training continued satisfactorily in both the centres at Bhubaneswar and Angul with 57 candidates during the month.

Fruit Nurseries

The existing four fruit nurseries were maintained and preliminaries made for establishment of new fruit nurseries and progeny orchards under Third Plan Scheme.

Fruit Production Drive

The procurement of planting materials for fruit production drive were nearly completed. Report so far received from the districts indicated that 43,986 nos. of grafts of various types were distributed to interested fruit growers in addition to 2,500 grafts distributed in Bhubaneswar area.

Vegetable Cultivation

The condition of rainy vegetable crops was reported satisfactory in all over the State. Requirement of winter vegetable seeds was assessed and allotment of funds under the scheme were communicated to the District Agricultural Officers and Range Deputy Directors of Agriculture.

ORISSA REVIEW

Plant Protection

Diversion of pesticides to Block Headquarters was completed. About 1,573 acres of different crops, viz., paddy, Jute, Sugarcane, Vegetables and Betel vines etc. were protected from ravages of pests and diseases.

Distribution of Fertilisers and Manures Nitrogenous Fertilisers

Supply of fertilisers to different distributing centres was in progress. Information regarding the actual quantity of nitrogenous fertiliser supplied to cultivators was not received from the Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Societies. The report so far received from some of the districts indicated that 2,272 tons of nitrogenous fertiliser were distributed to cultivators.

Superphosphate

Reports so far received from the districts revealed that 384 tons of superphosphate were distributed during the month.

Bonemeal

10 tons of bonemeal were prepared by the Bone Crushing Unit maintained by the Agriculture Department. The information regarding the quantity of bonemeal produced from the Bone Digesters installed in different Gram Panchayat areas were not available.

54 tons of Bonemeal were so far distributed to cultivators in different districts, from which reports were received.

Green Manure

Reports so far received indicated that about 597 mds. and 23,118 packets of Green Manure seeds were distributed during the month. The area so far covered under different types of Green Manure was 1,79,956 acres.

Composting—Urban Compost

Tons of Urban Compost were prepared and 462 tons distributed in 32 centres. The urban compost work continued in 51 centres.

Waterhyacinth Compost

The scheme was operated in the Blocks of the coastal district of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, 386 tons of waterhyacinth compost were prepared and 206 tons used in the fields.

Rural Compost

The scheme continued to work in 153 blocks of the State. 96,053 tons of manure were prepared and 80,092 tons used in fields in 124 blocks during the month under report.

Compost Analysis

210 compost samples were analysed at the Sambalpur Soil Testing Laboratory and Bhubaneswar Chemical Laboratory. Results were also

communicated to the respective Blocks Development Officers and District Agricultural Officers.

Agricultural Demonstration

1,188 demonstrations of various types were laid out during the month under report.

Agricultural Engineering Land Reclamation and Land Development'

Reclamation of Land In Foreshore Areas of the Chilka

Due to rains and floods in Chilka, construction works were suspended. Bulldozers to the extent of 60,000 cft. were collected in the reclamation site at Sitarampur.

Stone pitching and repairs to the embankments in the reclamation block of Pathara were in progress. Contour survey to the extent of 235 acres were undertaken in the reclamation areas of Pathara and Prayagi. Flushing of the site of the reclamation block at Palur with the fresh water of the catchment was accomplished twice during the month.

Reclamation of Land by Tractors and Bulldozers

2 numbers of bulldozers were put into operation in the district of Cuttack and reclaimed $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres and ploughed 28 acres. One bulldozer

of Bolangir district and another in Kalahandi district worked for 34 hours and 2 hours respectively.

Renovation of Sand from Sand Cast Areas

Due to rains and floods, the work was suspended.

Lift Irrigation

Lift Irrigation Through Disel Pumping Sets

In Ganjam district, one pumping set irrigated 15 acres of land. 2 pumping sets worked for 17 hours in Cuttack district for the purpose of dewatering. In Balasore district, the pumps worked for 50 hours.

Lift Irrigation Thorough Electrical Pumping Sets

Ganjam District

In Rushikulya basin out of 16 points, 7 pumping points worked and water had been supplied to 18.05 acres of land including 11.9 acres of new land. Since there were good showers of rain in almost all the days, there was no demand for irrigation of the standing crops.

In the extended 22 points in Rushikulya basin, 4 filter points of 3" dia were installed with the help of Rig in the village of Korapada. Construction of a pump chamber in the

village of Putiapadar in Jinjilicut Block was completed.

In Aska Block, 7 filter points of 3" dia were installed (2 nos. at Pataliguda and 5 nos. at Jeypore).

In the Jinjilicut Block selection of site was in progress. Preliminaries were undertaken for installation of filter points.

Cuttack District

In the Lift Irrigation areas of Kendrapara, Banki, Athagarh and Bayalish mouza, there was no progress due to continuous rains.

Sambalpur District

In the Lachhida Lift Irrigation area, consolidation and brick lining of irrigation channels were under progress. Centring for reinforcement concerting in discharge chambers and channels was completed.

Zonal Service Stations

In the Zonal Service Station at Cuttack, 2 nos. of pumping sets were repaired. Minor repairs to 12 nos. of spares of different pumping sets were completed. 7 nos. of spares of pumping sets were under repairs.

The true source of rights is duty. If we all discharge our duties, rights will not be far to seek. If leaving duties unperformed we run after rights, they will escape us like a will o' the wisp. The more we pursue them, the farther will they fly. The same teaching has been embodied by Krishna in the immortal words : 'Action alone is thine. Leave thou the fruit severely alone'. Action is duty : fruit is the right.

A votary of AHIMSA cannot subscribe to the utilitarian formula (of the greatest good of the greatest number), He will strive for the greatest good of all and die in the attempt to realize the ideal. He will therefore be willing to die, so that the others may live. He will serve himself with the rest, by himself dying. The greatest good of all inevitably includes the good of the greatest number, and therefore, he and the utilitarian will converge in many points in their career but there does come a time when they must part company, and even work in opposite directions. The utilitarian to be logical will never sacrifice himself. The absolutist will even sacrifice himself.

Gandhiji



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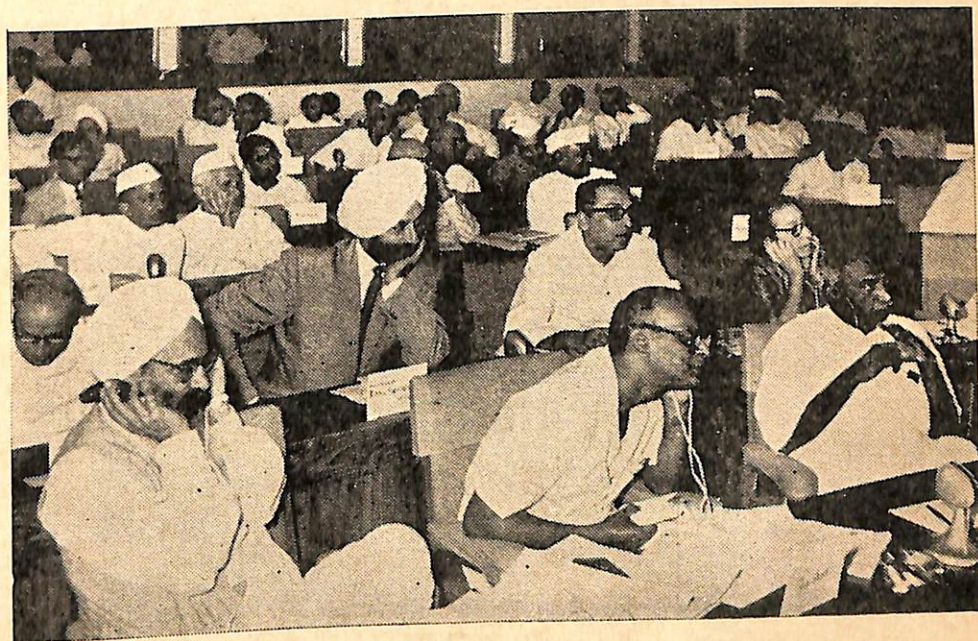
Managing Agents:

SESHASAYEE BROS. (TRAV.) PRIVATE LIMITED

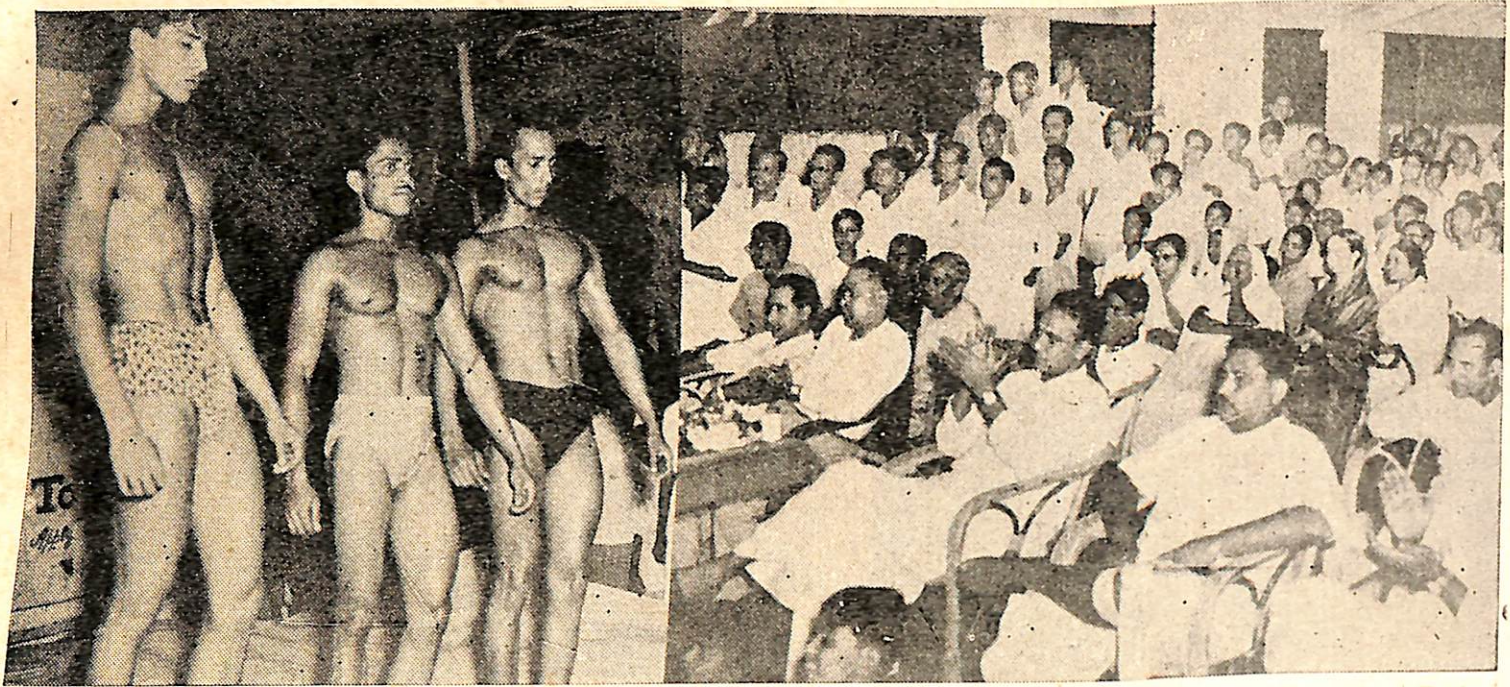
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The Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Union Minister for Home in the National Integration Council meeting at New Delhi



Members of different Political Parties, Union Ministers and Member of Parliament in the National Integration Council



The Chief Minister witnessing the activities of the Orissa National Krida Parishad of Puri

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES IN ORISSA

Two X'Ray sets have been released by the UNICEF authorities for the Referral Hospitals at Angul and Baragarh. Arrangements are being made for installation of the sets.

In July, 1961 the Government of Orissa in the Health Department have sanctioned four additional beds for each of the Sub-Divisional Hospitals of Khurda, Rairangpur, Bhadrak and Nawarangpur.

50 additional seats were created for the S. C. B. Medical College, as a result of which a total number of 200 candidates would be admitted into the College from the current academic session.

It was decided to admit 50 more students into the Medical College, Burla; and 40 students into the S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack on behalf of the Berhampur Medical College.

Control of epidemics

During the month of July, 75,913 Anti-cholera inoculations were performed. 3,312 wells were chlorinated and 441 houses were disinfected as preventive measures against cholera.

Necessary preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the disease also. 1,045 primary vaccinations and 6,391 re-vaccinations were performed to protect the people against small-pox. Four houses were disinfected to reduce the risk of infection. Temporary regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 making anti-cholera inoculation compulsory were in force in all the districts of the State. Similar regulations making vaccination against small-pox compulsory were also enforced in all the districts.

B. C. G. Vaccination

B. C. G. Vaccination was carried out in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Koraput and Sambalpur in the month of June, 1961. 40,461 persons were tested and 15,806 were vaccinated.

Leprosy

During the month of June, 2,913 persons were examined of whom 49 were detected to be suffering from Leprosy and were put under treatment in the areas covered under the National Leprosy Pilot Projects.

Malaria

Surveillance operations were carried out throughout the State under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. 35,726 cases of fever were detected and 34,385 slides were collected. Entomological collection was carried out under the programme and 4,671 mosquitoes were collected and examined. 10,527 villages were visited by the Anti-Malaria squads and 5,34,176 holdings sprayed. 1,90,520 lbs. of 25% of D. D. T., 5,657 lbs. of 50% D. D. T. and 16,441 lbs. of 50% of B. H. C. were used.

Filaria

5 Filaria Control Units operated in the districts of Puri, Ganjam and Cuttack during the month of June, 1961. The Anti-Filaria squads visited a few villages for survey and examined 6,829 mosquitoes. Slides were taken from 573 persons, of which 73 showed microfelas. Anti-larval measures were taken in the towns of Cuttack, Puri, Khurda, Ranpur, Chandpur, Chatrapur and Berhampur. 24,070 liters of malariol 'B' were used in these Municipal areas for anti-larval measures.

I want to bring an equalization of status. The working classes have all these centuries been isolated and relegated to a lower status. They have been SHOODRAS, and the word has been interpreted to mean an inferior status. I want to allow no differentiation between the son of a weaver, of an agriculturist and of a school-master.

To me political power is not end but one of the means of enabling people to better their condition in every department of life. Political power means capacity to regulate national life through national representatives. If national life becomes so perfect as to become self-regulated, no representation becomes necessary. There is then a state of enlightened anarchy. In such state everyone is his own ruler. He rules himself in such a manner that he is never a hindrance to his neighbour. The ideal state therefore, there is no political power because there is no State. But the ideal is never fully realized in life. Hence the Government is best which governs the least.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL MEASURES IN THE FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS IN THE STATE

Immediately on receipt of information about the unprecedented flood havoc from the Revenue Department on the evening of July 8, prompt steps were taken to arrange supply of packets of medicines for Air dropping with whatever stock available in the State Ware House, also by securing stocks from markets in and outside the State. The Joint Director of Health Services, Public Health was put in-charge of the operation. Suitable packages in polythine bags, containing 7 to 8 items of drugs and dressings with instructions for use were prepared. The preparation of these bags entailed much labour. The services of the entire staff of the Health Directorate : volunteers from the Secretariat; student volunteers from the Orissa College of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry and Utkal Krushimahabidyalaya, some staff of Capital Hospital and some staff of the S. C. B. Medical College Hospital were utilised for the purpose with a view to make available everyday the quota fixed for Air dropping. The total number of

packages prepared were 8,749 of which 4,348 packets were utilised for Air dropping, leaving a balance of 3801 packets in hand.

Simultaneously with the preparation of medicine packages, prompt and immediate steps were taken to alert the public health field staff and medical officers in-charge of hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres by sending telegrams, telephone and wireless messages, where possible to carry out relief measures in the affected areas pending formation of public health zones and sub-centres for intensive work.

Immediate arrangement was made to form two medical teams consisting of Assistant Surgeons, Internees and Senior Medical Students of S. C. B. Medical College and Hospital. These teams were deputed on the night of July 9, with First-Aid appliances, drugs, disinfectants etc.—one team to Jajpur and the other team to Kendrapara Sub-division.

Arrangements were made to withdraw and mobilise staff, vehicles,

equipment, medicines etc. from areas not affected. A control room was set up in the office of the District Health Officer, Cuttack under the control and supervision of the Joint Director of Health Services (Spl), assisted by the Assistant Director of Public Health (S. P. P.). The Joint Director of Health Services, Public Health assisted by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Circle was put in operational control of Puri District. A clockwise arrangement was made in the Health Directorate and in the office of the District Health Officer, Cuttack for prompt and expeditious execution of emergent nature of work.

Gradually it transpired that large portions of Cuttack and Puri districts, some portions of Sambalpur, Balasore and Boudh districts were under water. Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem in the districts concerned, public health zones in addition to the existing medical and public health organisations were formed. The zones were :—

Districts	Zones	No. of sub-centres
Cuttack	1. Jajpur	32
	2. Binjharpur	
	3. Dharmasala	
	4. Salepur	
	5. Govindapur	

6. Jagatsinghpur
7. Kendrapara
8. Pattamundai-Rajnagar
9. Aul-Rajkanika

Puri

1. Nimapara
2. Gop
3. Kakatpur

6

Balasore

1. Tihidi
2. Chandbali
3. Dhamnagar.

Sambalpur

1. Chiplima
2. Ambabhona
3. Attabira
4. Dhama—Police Stations were affected.

Phulbani

1. Harabhanga

Besides, the Joint Director of Health Services (Special) and the Assistant Director of Public Health (Tb.) was specifically put in-charge of Kendrapara Sub-division, the Assistant Director of Public Health, (Northern Circle) was put in-charge of Puri district. Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Circle was put in-charge of operation in Balasore District, the Civil Surgeon and the District Health Officer, Sambalpur and the Civil Surgeon and District Health

Officer, Phulbani carried on in their respective districts.

A base hospital with 30 beds, by utilising the medical and the paramedical personnel of S. C. B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack was established at Jajpur Road under the supervision and central of the Civil Surgeon, Cuttack.

One temporary Dispensary was started at Marichpur under Kakatpur Zone in the district of Puri.

In response to the request made by the State Government, the Defence Department promptly deputed 8 Army Medical Teams, in-charge of an Officer Commanding for relief work. These teams were dispersed in strategic areas in Cuttack and Puri districts, seven teams being utilised in Cuttack district and one team in Puri District.

Besides, the services of two Joint Directors of Health Services and four Assistant Directors of Public Health, two Assistant Directors on medical side, five Civil Surgeons, one Assistant Professor, one Clinical Tutor, one Junior Surgeon, 38 Assistant Surgeons of Medical and Public Health cadres, six Internees, four D. A. M. S. practitioners : 117 Sanitary Inspectors and S. C. B. Technicians,

4 Nurses, 200 Disinfectors, 18 Motor Drivers were utilised under the overall control of the Director of Health Services for Flood Relief Operation.

For maintaining continuance supplies of drugs, disinfectants, equipment, vaccine etc., to cope with the demand for intensive health measures, stocks were obtained on high priority basis from the Director General of Health Services, the West Bengal Government, the UNICEF authorities, the Orissa Branch of the I. R. C. S., the Government Medical Store Depot, Calcutta and also by making purchases by deputing the Assistant Director, Medical Stores to Calcutta. The Orissa Branch of the I. R. C. S., donated drugs, dressings, disinfectants etc. worth Rs. 21,900/- and the UNICEF authorities donated drugs worth Rs. 20,450/-. The Defence Department supplied 64 bales containing blankets, pajamas, shirts and shorts for relief work, which stock was made over to the Revenue Department.

Besides the pay and allowances of the staff withdrawn from the districts, it is estimated that the expenditure on account of flood relief operation would amount to Rs. 1,80,000/-.

From the work particulars received up to July, 31 it is estimated that

1,40,001 persons were inoculated; 8759 water sources chlorinated. 239 houses disinfected. and 27,068 patients mainly suffering from Gastrointestinal diseases, Fever, Influenza, Cough etc. treated. In spite of the very best efforts made, stray cases of Gastroenteritis occurred at Fakirapada, Kamalpur, Tarapara, Kaina, Mahadeipur, Jagatpur, Mancheswar, Kantipur, Dharmasala, Barchana, Jajpur, Pattamundai, Agalpur, Rajanagar and Kendrapara in Cuttack District, with a total of 58 attacks and 6 deaths.

As soon as the situation eased the Army Medical Units were withdrawn and replaced by our personnel. At the time of departure of the Army Units the sincere thanks of the State Government were conveyed to them by the Director of Health Services personally for their very prompt and valuable assistance rendered during the flood emergency and they were seen off by the Director of Health Services. The Officer Commanding, Army Medical Teams has intimated high appreciation for the close co-operation

and help, which they received from the administrative department and the staff thereof for the successful operation of their teams in carrying out their task during the flood emergency. The officer commanding awarded three medals (personal) to three of outfield staff in recognition of their services towards the Army Medical Units.

By the end of July, the Zones set up in the affected areas had been disbanded and the staff withdrawn from different districts returned back to their old stations. Some of the Public Health Ranges in the affected areas have, however, been supplemented by the addition of one extra Sanitary Inspector for continuing measures. The gift stock of drugs received from the UNICEF and the Orissa Branch of the I. R. C. S. have been supplied to the Civil Surgeons concerned for being utilised for the benefit of patients attending the hospitals, dispensaries, primary Health Centres functioning in the affected areas. A plan of action, with necessary provision to meet any future emergency is getting ready.



CHIEF MINISTER'S TOUR IN GANJAM DISTRICT

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE TO WORK HARD TO MAKE THE STATE GREAT

Chief Minister Shri Bijoyananda Patnaik, started the tour of the district of Ganjam on 18-9-61 and returned to the headquarters on the next day. During his tour the Chief Minister addressed the trainees of the Block Level Co-operative and inaugurated the I. T. I. in Berhampur. He also addressed the huge public meetings at Chhatrapur, Languleswar, Khallikote, Rambha and Ganjam. Chief Minister was accorded tumultuous receptions by the people everywhere he went. Addresses of welcome were presented to him stating local grievances.

At Chhatrapur a new age had dawned upon the State when everybody wanted to live a better life. They wanted to have better houses, better facilities for irrigation, more schools, better roads, better methods of producing more and better crops on their fields. That was a welcome sign for the development of the country.

Only ten or fifteen years ago it was not so. The people used to depend helplessly on fate. It was a matter

of serious worry for the leaders how to make the people look up and look forward to live a better life.

The Chief Minister said that small villages wanted to be big villages, the big ones wanted to have all the facilities of town and the towns in their turn to be big cities. This was good. But how it could be done, he asked. Their resources were limited. There was shortage of engineers and technicians. For better production of crops better irrigation facilities could not be provided for want of funds. All things could not be taken up at once. Priority had to be fixed. It had to be decided which was to be taken up first and which next. Thus planning began. At the Panchayat level one Panchayat Samiti might want school, another irrigation facilities, a third drinking water. They had to fix their priority. That was what was known as Panchayat level plan.

The Government were taking steps to give more power and more money to the Panchayat Samities. Their responsibilities would therefore increase.

Each and every member of the Samities would have to prepare themselves for their new task and discharge it to the satisfaction of the people. Without their hard work nothing could be done. They wanted to make their country great. They wanted to make it prosperous. That is why the people should labour hard so that their children would live in a prosperous country.

At Languleswar

The Chief Minister assured the people that he was trying his best to fulfil their hopes and aspirations. Education and health were country's work. All these had to be provided. In villages tiled houses were to be built, drinking water provided and better schools started. If all these could be done, the face of the country would change within five or ten years. He said nothing could be achieved without hard labour. He invited women to play their part in the upliftment work of the country.

At Khallikote

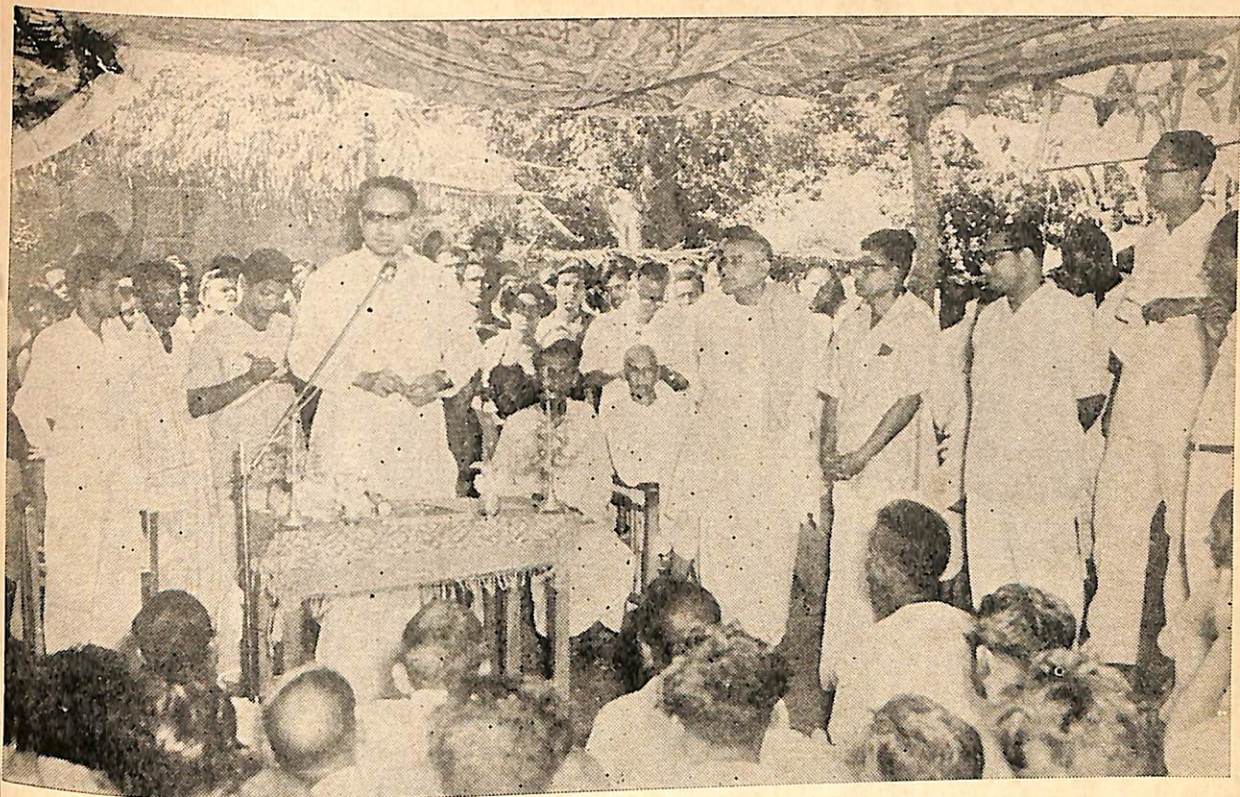
The Chief Minister said that two roads were open before them in Orissa. One road was straight and smooth, but it led to perpetual poverty. The other road was difficult. There were ups and downs on it. It was to be set with difficulties. But at the end there was the picture of the all

round development of the country. In that picture there was no body who was poor. There were schools for boys, good houses for citizens, good drinking water and good health for all. He had called upon Orissa to choose the difficult road. The Panchayats were the vehicles which would take them to prosperity. They were thinking how the country could be great. Work and more work was the only reply.

Half the power of the Government was being transferred to the Panchayat Samities. Necessary legislation for this had been taken up. Unless the members of Panchayat discharged their responsibilities in proper manner, the tempo of development would come down.

At Rambha

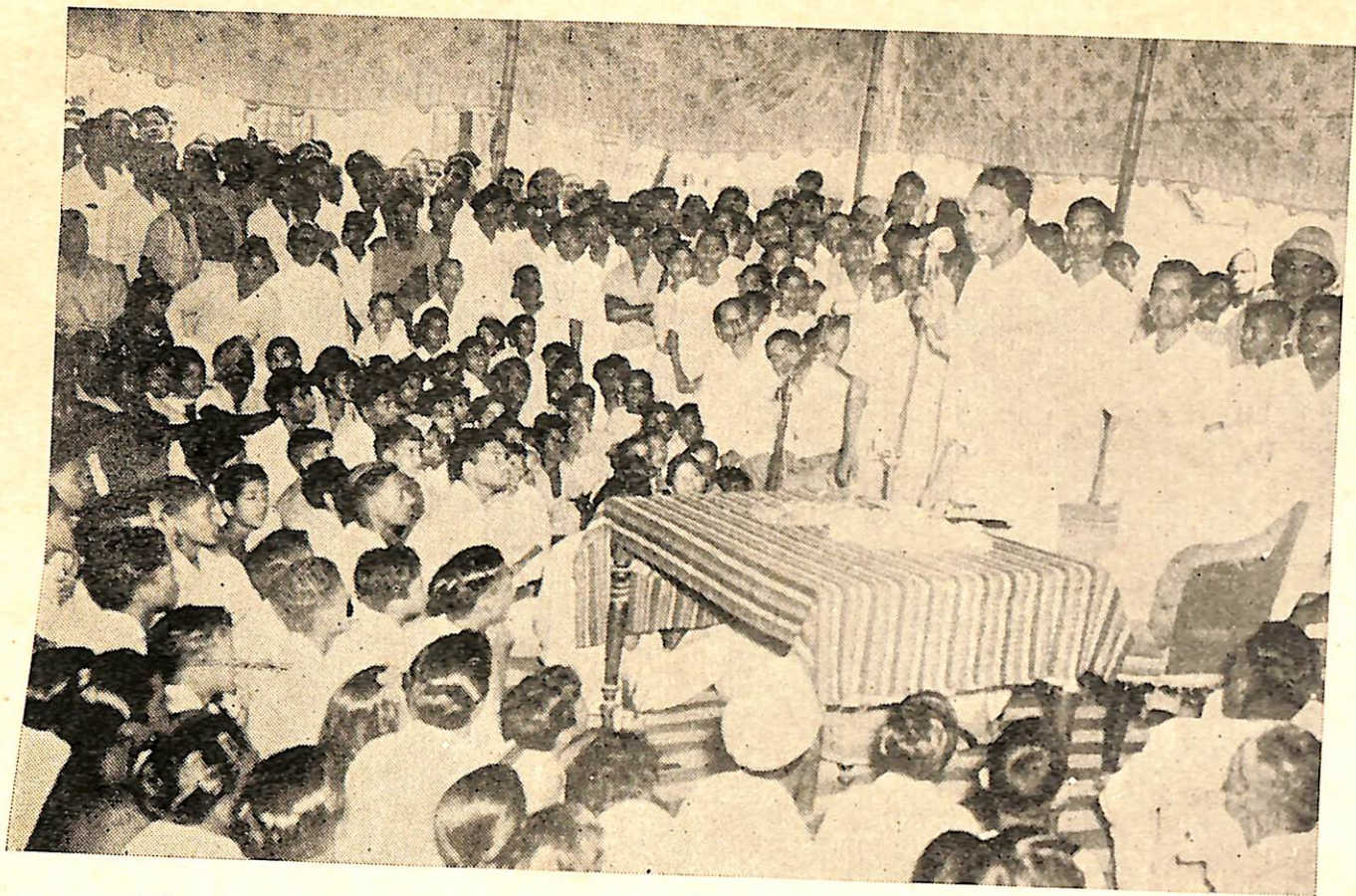
The Chief Minister unveiled the statue of Pandit Gopabandhu Das. Here a number of addresses were presented to him on which the various grievances of the people were expressed. Referring to the address presented on behalf of the Harijans of the place, he said that special facilities were being afforded to them for their development. A separate department was entrusted with this duty. The Government would continue to work for the amelioration of their condition till they stood on equal footing with the rest of the people of the State.



The Chief Minister replying to the welcome address given to him on his first visit to Ganjam district as Chief Minister



The Chief Minister opening an Industrial Exhibition at Cuttack Engineering School



The Chief Minister, Orissa, Shri B. Pattanayak is seen addressing
a huge gathering at Khallikot in Ganjam district

Referring to the address presented by fishermen he said that the mouth of the Chilka would be dredged so that more fish would come into the lake. A scheme on this subject was under the consideration of the Government.

At Ganjam

The Chief Minister said that the country was in a difficult position. Its income was limited and sufficient resources were not available for increasing its income. For instance, if irrigation facilities were provided production of crops would increase and they would get more money. But due to want of money they were not able to provide these facilities where required. That was why they had to raise loans and pay interest over them. Wealth had to be produced more and more so that they could plough it back for more production of wealth. It would take time and labour to solve the problems, but they had to do it. They had to develop. The people should think how the country was to develop and help in its development.

Address to the trainees of Block Level Co-operative basis they had studied certain theories and methods regarding co-operative movement. But individualism was a prominent feature in the social set-up of this country. It was difficult to get together even 100 persons. Only the profit

motive would combine them. They were not mentally equipped to undertake community endeavour. This pattern prevailed now. But if co-operative movement was to succeed, the trainees who would come out of these Training Centres would have to grapple with it. The question was whether they could provide leadership and whether they had developed outlook for the purpose.

Referring to the question of providing Government service to the successful trainees, the Chief Minister said in this respect the field was limited. But a limitless field lay before them for organising the people on co-operative basis. They could combine small landholders and organise co-operative firming. They could start labour co-operative. He pointed out that 75 per cent of Third Plan expenditure was to be spent on construction work. The profit from all these went to constructors. If large labour co-operatives were started, they should easily replace the Contractors. He asked the trainees whether they could provide leadership for this type of work. Co-operative had become part and parcel of the development programme of the country, he said.

Everyone wanted to be great. But it was the quantum of work through which greatness of a man

was judged. In this connection he said that he did not see why an indifferent officer would get the same grade and facilities as an efficient one due to seniority. There must be incentive for efficiency but as administration was a big apparatus, it would not be possible to root out inefficiency by rule of thumb. The Government has seriously considered the matter. Fixing the grade of a Government Officer was a matter of minutes, the Chief Minister said but they were to prove that they were worthy of it.

"Let all of you feel that you are on the thresh-hold of a great experiment." If all wanted security, who would look for adventure? "Go into the wide field, go into the unknown and work for the development of the country," he said.

Inauguration of I. T. I. in Berhampur

The Chief Minister said, he had not come to see the new building. He had come to see the boys who were the future of the country. Orissa must be made the best developed State in India. Now they lagged behind by a century. "We shall have to push it up by all means," he said.

The buildings were not matters of their pride. Their real pride were the young men. If they proved their merit then only such buildings could be justified. "Our mechanics and engineers should be the best in the

country. The students must maintain the tradition of the schools.

Addressing a meeting of Berhampur Scavengers Union, the Chief Minister said that the pay of these people should be increased. For this the municipality should levy additional tax, if necessary. They were doing very essential work for the health and well being of the society but they are paid the lowest wages. "Where was social justice in this?" he asked. "The Society was changing" he added, "the process should be pushed through. There was no question of providing schools, colleges and other amenities to towns with money realised from the poor peasants in the villages. Amenities in towns should be provided with money realised from towns only. The principles of social justice must be applied everywhere. Let us do some rethinking and fix up new values", he added.

That a class of people should not be allowed to remain as scavengers. Sewerage system must be introduced in all towns. Improvement trusts should be set up and money might be borrowed from the market, if necessary.

As at the helm of affairs of the State, it would be his duty to see that social justice was not denied to this class of people.

ATTENTION TO WELFARE ACTIVITIES

SHRI SUKTHANKAR'S SPEECH IN ANNUAL MEETING OF ORISSA RED CROSS SOCIETY

Shri Y. N. Sukthankar, President, Orissa State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, declared at its recently held annual general meeting that all over the world, whatever difference there might be in various matters, there was one common feature, namely the attention to welfare activities.

The following is the full text of the President's speech :

Before I close the proceedings I should like to thank all of you sincerely for the help and guidance you have given me from time to time. I should also like to include in my thanks those who are not present here to-day, for all their support. I do hope you will always continue to take keen interest in the Red Cross.

All over the world, whatever differences there may be in various matters, it seems to me there is one common feature namely the attention to welfare activities. Some States might have started these activities 10 years back, others 20 years back. I do not think they go beyond 50 years,

in short, these are all fairly recent activities. But as the expression goes, the winds of change are blowing all over the world, and every Government is trying to make things easier and more comfortable for their people.

The Red Cross activities are much older and were started more than 100 years ago. They were initiated by a swiss businessmen, in war conditions, and his object was to establish a neutral organisation to start with to help the wounded. But the Red Cross Society's work went on expanding. It is not confined to a few activities Red Cross goes all out to help people suffering from natural calamities and also is doing its best to improve health conditions by establishing various centres. Therefore to my mind, considering the general trend of feelings and attitude towards these welfare activities, the Red Cross deserves the fullest support from all of us.

Activities

Now, coming to our own Branch, this is the Silver Jubilee year. I do

not want to go over all the details of its activities. This information is supplied in the report and your attention has been drawn to various features of its work in the past year. I need not therefore repeat these details. Going through the report, one encouraging fact I noticed was that our activities are not confined to one or two headquarters like Cuttack, Bhubaneswar. Our activities are spreading out to various other centres like Berhampur. Only recently I learnt that a very successful divisional meeting was held at Sambalpur presided over by Mr. Mahanty, Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Northern Division. Other Commissioners too are taking keen interest.

Secondly, while we are expanding our work, we are making a cautious approach. Last year we started "Karuna". More recently we have started a Mental Health Institute. We must not expand too fast, unless we are sure of our grounds, and are sure of full co-operation from the public.

But while much has been done, a lot more still remains to be done. That is true of the Red Cross as of all our developmental work. I trust that our members will take keen interest

not only in the meetings but also in the field work. Our members who are M. L. As. and others should, whenever they go out on tour, spread the message of Red Cross and popularise its activities by explaining the scope of its work. What Red Cross stands for will then be properly appreciated by those who work for it and those for whom it works.

Now, all this means money. I would once again draw your attention to the appeal for funds and ask you to do all you can to augment our funds. One concrete measure is to induce more people to join us, as members, life members, institutional members, annual members, associate members and so on.

Our immediate objective is to have a building of our own. Orissa Red Cross is anxious to have a headquarters building at Bhubaneswar. Government has already promised to give us a piece of land. If all goes well, we should soon have a building of our own.

Difficulties

Before I close, I would like to thank all the various Government Departments for all the help they have given us, the Health Department among them in particular, as we are closely

concerned with that department. But from what has been stated earlier we now and then come up against difficulties which result from a certain amount of lack of co-ordination. For instance, a Department issues orders and it is not being carried out, not because there is any contrariness but perhaps their importance to the institutions the Department wants to assist is not fully appreciated. Shri Ramkrishna Paramhansa, a great saint, once stated in some connection "Bhagavan," Bhakta and Bhagwat are all one and the same". The Lord, devotee and the worship, there is no difference. We may perhaps apply that principle to our own mundane affairs. There is the Government, the administration, there are institutions like the Red Cross which consists partly of representative officials and partly of non-officials, other institutions which consists wholly of public workers and the people themselves. If you really come to think of it, there should be no difference among them. They should be moved by the same spirit. It is the people who choose the Government. Government does

not work in the air. Government works through its servants, the, Commissioners, the Collectors, District Magistrates, Block Development Officers, Tahsildars, Clerks they are all Government. Then, there are associations like the Red Cross. The people judge Governmental and other organisations in the light of what they get from them. I find things made easy for them, they get prompt and efficient service as regards medicines, Hospitals, nursing homes etc., they are satisfied and feel happy that they are being looked after. Unless we realise this oneness, I think we will be looking at our respective field of work from a narrow angle. These are really all one. We are all pursuing the same objective welfare of the people. I am sure if we take this over all view, we would be inclined to pursue the objective far more vigourously.

I thank you all once again for having made it convenient to attend the annual General meeting and to participate in it with keenness and enthusiasm."



INSIDE OUR STATE

(COLLECTED FROM REPUBLICS OF MINISTERS IN THE
ORISSA ASSEMBLY)

Orissa's Third Plan

The total outlay had been fixed at Rs. 160 crores, out of which about Rs. 57.11 crores would be in Revenue Account and about Rs. 102.89 crores in Capital Account. The Government of India had agreed to contribute Rs. 132 crores in all leaving the balance of Rs. 28 crores to be met by the State Government. How much of the Central assistance would be grant and how much loan had not yet been decided. It was still under consideration of the Planning Commission. How much the State Government would have to find in the Revenue Account and how much in the Capital Account or, in other words, how much in the Revenue and how much as loans would depend on the decision of the Planning Commission. Tentatively, it had been decided that the State should raise additional revenue through taxes to the tune of Rs. 23 crores and loans to the extent of

Rs. 32.50 crores, Rs. 25 crores by open market loans and Rs. 8.5 crores under the Small Savings Scheme.

Prohibition in Orissa

Effective enforcement of prohibition depended upon the check of illicit traffic in excisable articles. To control illicit sale of opium in the State, Government were selling medicinal opium through Government Sale Centres and had reduced the price of opium from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 6/- per tola with effect from 1-11-60. To check smuggling of excisable articles from border Provinces an Anti-smuggling staff had been appointed, Striking forces had also been appointed in the districts of Ganjam and Balasore to prevent illicit sale and distillation of excisable articles and help in the effective enforcement of prohibition. Over and above this, there was Excise Intelligence Bureau staff to collect information about

those illicit work and illegal activities and bring the offenders to book. Executive instructions had also been issued from Board to the Excise Superintendents to be more vigilant about the illicit trade. The recommendations of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee in the matter had not yet been received and was awaited.

Besides the steps taken as above, illicit distillation of liquor was punishable under Section 47 of the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act of 1915. Vigorous steps were being taken to detect all such cases in different districts. No scheme for banning foreign liquor in the State had yet been formulated.

Salia Dam Project

A sum of Rs. 13,31,767/- out of the amount of Rs. 69.78 lakhs had already been spent on the Salia Dam Project and the balance of Rs. 56,46,233/- remained to be spent.

The Project was expected to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Unspent Money of Second Plan Period

Out of the total allotment of the Second Five Year Plan for Orissa, about Rs. 11.5 crores had remain unspent.

Major short falls were under (i) Hirakud State I & II—Rs. 3.2 crores,

due to non-receipt of equipments from foreign countries in time and non-disbursement of compensation due to appeals preferred by recipients; (ii) Delta Irrigation—Rs. 83 lakhs, due to delay in land acquisition and difficulties of getting materials involving foreign exchange in time; (iii) Medium Irrigation—Rs. 1.2 crores due to non-receipt of technical sanction from Central Water and Power Commission, non-availability of technical personnel and equipments, transport and foreign exchange difficulties, (iv) Community Development—Rs. 1 crore due to non-availability of technical personnel and key materials and non-receipt of public contributions and (v) under social services, the short fall was mainly due to non-availability of personnel both technical and non-technical in time.

Navigation in Machhagaon Cannal

There was a proposal to make Machhagaon Cannal navigable upto Machhagaon. The work was expected to be completed by 1962-63.

Improvement of National High-Way

The Improvement of National High-way No. 5 from Cuttack to Bihar border within this State, financed by the World Bank loan was expected

to be completed by the end of the March 1964. The amount of assistance to be available from the World Bank for this work was Rs. 8.32 crores.

Deep Sea Fishing in Orissa

There was a provision of Rs. 57.25 lakhs in the Third Five Year Plan for deep sea fishing in Orissa.

In 1961-62 the operation would start at Paradip from the month of November 1961 by means of four existing departmental boats and for this purpose, four more boats were being constructed. Next year work would start at Chandabali and extend to other river mouths.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The scope of the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme had been extended to the rural areas from the year 1960-61 irrespective of the area being flood-affected or not. The non-official Flood Relief Committee, 1960 at its first meeting held on August 21, 1960 had decided that the relief parties working in the flood affected areas should give wide publicity in those areas to take advantage of the House Building Scheme Loans in the rural areas under the Labour Department.

No application had been received from the people of the flood-affected areas by the Secretary of the Committee.

Sale and Consumption of Foreign Liquor

The sale and consumption of foreign liquor and excise revenue on that account had been steadily increasing in Orissa since the enforcement of prohibition in some of the districts. Excise revenue and consumption in prohibition districts on account of foreign liquor since 1957-58 were gradually increasing. He gave the figures as follows:—

Year.	Consumption in gallons.	Revenue
1957-58	2,105	Rs. 34,439/-
1958-59	6,275	Rs. 103,383/-
1959-60	9,647	Rs. 158,454/-
1960-61	15,430	Rs. 258,458/-

The reasons for the increase in the sale of foreign liquor despite prohibition, in the inflationary trend and execution of development projects, cheap money was now available particularly with the labour class people and their consumption of liquor had considerably increased. The question of taking over the foreign liquor shops in the State was under consideration of the Government.

Canal on Left Side of Kharashrota River

The Preliminary investigation in regard to the construction of a canal on the left side of the river Kharashrota is in progress. The alignment of the proposed canal had been taken suitably on the country side according to the grade of the canal required along 6B and 7B Embankment so as to command the maximum area. The canal was proposed to pass over Benga Nallah through a Syphon.

The approximate rough cost of the project would be Rs. 10 lakhs, and the question of execution would be considered only after the project was ready subject to availability of funds.

Road from Sukinda to Paradip

The road which is proposed to be constructed from Sukinda to Paradip for transport of iron-ore will be completed by the middle of 1964.

It had been decided to construct a road from Sukinda to Paradip for transport of iron-ore. The road would be of the nature of four channel express high way with full lighting arrangements. The route would be from Daitari to Paradip via Tamka, Kabatabandha, Dhanmandal, Balichandrapur and Marshaghai. The estimated cost of the project was under

preparation. The road would be completed by the middle of 1964.

Small-Scale Industries Corporation

The Government had decided to set up a Company to be called the "Orissa Small Industries Corporation Ltd." during the current year. The authorised capital of the Company would be Rs. 50 lakhs. The main activities of the Corporation would be to establish Raw Material Depots through which it would procure industrial raw materials, such as Iron and Steel, non-ferrous metals etc. and distribute the same to Small Scale Industries Units. It might, in course of time open sales emporia to sell finished products through Small Scale Industries and might act as an agency for securing bulk orders for supply to Government Departments and execute the orders to Small Scale Industries Units. The Company could by itself or through subsidiaries to be established, take up manufacturing activities also.

Industries for Processing of Cash Crops

There was a proposal to establish industries for processing of sugarcane, cotton and oil seeds produced in the State. The number of such industries and their location were under the active consideration of Government.

Rural Industrial Estates

Government had decided to establish Rural Industrial Estates in the State during 1961. The work in connection with two Industrial Estates started in Baripada and Dhenkanal would be completed by the end of the current financial year. 8 more such Estates would be established at Jajpur Road, Sakhigopal, Aska, Bhawanipatna, Sambalpur, Rayagada, Talcher and Tikabali.

Sales-tax

The following amounts of Sales-tax were collected during the financial year 1960-61 from potatoes, onions, fire-wood and rice:—

Potatoes and	
onions	Rs. 2,21,013·75 nP.
Firewood	Rs. 46,028·22 nP.
	Rs. 378·00 nP.
	(Under Central Sales-tax)
Rice and Paddy	Rs. 10,54,963·97 nP.
	(Central Tax)
	Rs. 18,69,637·08 nP.
	(Purchase Tax)

No separate figures in respect of potatoes and onions nor in respect of rice and paddy were available, they were given together. For the purpose of taxation rice included broken rice also. The figures stated above were approximate and represented mostly admitted tax payments.

Introduction of Elections in Notified Area Councils in the State

As it was considered that assistance from Government Officials at the initial phase would be necessary for establishing self-governing institutions, on sound lines, Notified Area Councils were so far constituted by members including officials and non-officials. As early as 1948, the Conference of Local Self Government Ministers deprecated the principle of nomination in local bodies and since then selection of representatives by democratic methods have been accepted as the broad policy of the States. In the context of constitution of Zilla Parishads and Panchayats Samities by democratic process, nomination of Councillors in Notified Areas, is not in consonance with the spirit of the time. Government in the Health (L. S. G.) Department have, therefore, decided that Notified Areas should have elected Councillors in place of nominated members as quickly as possible in accordance with the provision under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. Keeping in view the impending elections, Government have, meanwhile, extended the term of some of the Notified Area Councils for a temporary period pending finalisation of the election procedure. A notification applying the additional provisions relating to

elections to each Notified Area is to be issued in advance prior to the expiry of the term of the Notified Area Council allowing sufficient time for attending to the required preliminaries in connection with elections as is done in the case of Municipalities in the State. It would be possible to take up elections in the cases of Notified Area Councils whose terms expire after November, 1961. There are 26 N. A. Cs. in the State and there are proposals of constituting N. A. Cs. at 16 places.

School Garden Competition in Orissa

The School Garden Competition scheme in Orissa for the year 1961-62 will be implemented in 32 Blocks covered by the Expanded Nutrition Programme. Any School under the Expanded Nutrition Programme is eligible to join the competition.

The Blocks in question are as follows:—

Sambalpur district :— Barpalli, Jharsuguda, Laikera II, Jamankira, Padmapur. *Kalahandi district* :— Kashipur, Khariar. *Ganjam district* :—Khallikot, Tikaballi, Digapahandi. *Koraput district* :— Nawarnagpr, Boriguma, Umerkote. *Bolangir District* :— Patnagarh, Titilagarh. *Mayurbhanj district* :— Kaptipada, Raruan. *Keonjhar district* :—Ananda-

pur, Ghatgaon. *Cuttack district* :— Banki, Dharmasala, Salepur. *Puri district* :— Bhubaneswar, Daspalla. *Balasore district* :— Pipli, Nilgiri, Soro. *Dhenkanal district* :— Athmallik, Kamakshyanagar. *Sundergarh district* :— Rajgangapur, East Bonai. *Phulbani district* :—G. Udayagiri.

The Schools or individual students or group of students intending to join the competition are required to put in their applications in prescribed form to the concerned Block Development Officer by the 1st July every year. The application should indicate the cropping programme for winter and monsoon vegetables. A copy of the plan of the school orchard should be enclosed with the application.

Further details regarding the school garden competition in Orissa may be seen in the Office of the concerned Block Development Officer or of the concerned District Inspector of Schools.

New Primary Schools

Government of Orissa had sanctioned the appointment of 3,000 Primary School teachers for 1,000 new Primary Schools to be opened during the current year.

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New Primary Schools

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Second Agricultural College for Orissa

The question of starting another Agricultural College in Orissa in addition to the existing Agricultural College at Bhubaneswar was under the consideration of Government.

The question of location and timing of starting the proposed College would be considered after a decision was taken in the matter.

Higher Secondary Schools

It had been decided to convert 20 schools to Higher Secondary Schools and 4 schools to multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools during the Third Plan.

Training of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives in Orissa

1228 trained Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives are proposed to be posted to different Primary Health Centres to be established in Orissa during the Third Plan period. The required personnel will come out from different training centres existing in the State. So far eight such centres have been opened and they are located at Puri, Berhampur, Baripada, Balasore, Bolangir, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Hirakud. The girls, who have read up to the 5th or the 6th Class are eligible for this training. The candidates for

training will be selected on the recommendation of Panchayat Samities.

The course of training extends over a period of two years. A stipend of Rs. 40/- will be given to each candidate during her training period. She will also be supplied with uniforms and hostel accommodation. After successful completion of the course the trainees will be appointed as Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives in the scale of Rs. 95-3-110-120—EB—5-135/- and D. A. of Rs. 10/- per month.

Recruitment of Ex-Servicemen

There is still a demand of Ex-Servicemen in the permanent staff attached to the Defence Security Corps and the Lok-Sahayak Sena.

The Ex-Servicemen having a minimum period of service of 2 years and within 40 years of age with good physique are eligible for re-enrolment in the above Corps and Regiment. Their term of engagement is 3-5 years, extendable to further periods. They should conform to the following minimum physical standards:—

Height—5'-00"; Chest—31/33" and Weight—105 lbs.

Engineering Colleges during Third Plan

One Engineering College and two Polytechnic Institutions were going to be established in Orissa during the Third Plan period. The College was proposed to be a regional institution.

The Government of India had given their general approval to the establishment of two Polytechnics and a Regional Engineering College.

Chief Minister's Flood-Relief Fund

A sum of Rs. 1,64,715.87 nP. and 6 bales of cloth had been received for the Chief Minister's Flood Relief Fund during the current year.

Rs. 2,785/- had so far been given to the flood affected people and the balance of Rs. 1,61,930.87 nP. had been kept in deposit in the Chief Minister's Flood Relief Fund.

Tikarapara Dam

The proposed Tikarapara Dam, with an expense of about Rs. 2,00 crores, would generate two million kिलowatts of power. At an average rate of Rs. 300 per hundred kिलowatts of power, it would fetch Rs. 60 crores per annum.

In Press Room News Bulletin No. 141 dated August 24, 1961 report-

ing Chief Minister's reply to two-day Assembly debate on motion of thanks to the Governor, it was stated that the Tikarapara Dam would generate 200 million kिलowatts of power. This was a typing mistake, which is regretted.

Fry Collection in Orissa

The fry collection at Mahanadi started on July 12, 1961 and continued five days and was reasonably good. The collection of spawn so far from all the centres has been only 700 cups as against an anticipated normal receipt of 2500 cups. A rapid flow and continuous maintenance of high level in the river has made the season extremely unfavourable, particularly the spawn collection of the Brahmani river has been negligible.

Labour Co-operatives

With a view to provide for economy, efficiency and speed in construction and to ensure to the workers—skilled and unskilled, a reasonable wage for labour and in keeping with the Government's policy of promoting co-operative endeavour, Government have decided that the execution of all Government works should be entrusted in stages to Labour Co-operatives, says a resolution issued on August 30, 1961.

At present the number of Labour Co-operatives is small and those that are existing have not been very successful also.

The present set of rules governing execution of works under the Works Department needs to be amended considerably, if proper scope is to be given to Labour Co-operatives to develop in course of time to replace the system of contracting by individuals and firms.

Government have, therefore, constituted the following Committee to examine the Orissa P. W. D. Code and other rules governing execution of works under the Works Department and suggest necessary amendments so as to enable early and efficient development of Labour Co-operatives. The Committee will also suggest other measures necessary to promote Labour Co-operatives.

The Committee will consist of the following :

Chairman

Shri S. S. Behera, Chief Engineer,
Roads & Buildings, Orissa.

Members

Shri T. C. Mahapatra,
Chief Engineer, Electricity, Orissa.
Shri Lingaraj Das,
Public Health Engineer, Orissa.

Shri A. B. Mohanty,
Superintending Engineer.

Shri S. Panda, Accounts Officer,
Office of the Chief Engineer,
Irrigation, Orissa.

Convenor

Shri S. S. Misra, Financial Adviser-
Cum-Deputy Secretary to Govt.,
Works Department.

The Committee will submit its report to Government within a month from the date of issue of the Resolution.

Livestock Population in Orissa

The livestock population in Orissa has risen by 18.9 per cent during the last five years, according to the ninth Quinquennial Livestock Census held on April 15, 1961 and released by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The total livestock population in Orissa has risen from 116.07 lakhs in 1956 to 137.97 lakhs in 1961. The number of cattle has gone up by 14.2 per cent from 78.62 lakhs to 89.82 lakhs, males over three years going up by 16.4 per cent from 34.07 lakhs to 39.67 lakhs, females over three years by 14.3 per cent from 25.62 lakhs to 29.29 lakhs and youngstock by 10.2 per cent from 18.93 lakhs to 20.87 lakhs.

The number of buffaloes has recorded an increase of 34.7 per cent from 8.29 lakhs to 11.16 lakhs. The number of sheep has fallen by 11.0 per cent from 10.79 lakhs to 9.60 lakhs while that of goats has increased by 40.6 per cent from 16.43 lakhs to 23.10 lakhs. The total number of horses and ponies has fallen by 26.7 per cent from 0.73 lakhs to 0.53 lakhs.

Poultry has shown a rise of 30.0 per cent from 47.42 lakhs to 61.63 lakhs.

The number of tractors has increased from 95 to 265.

Ayurvedic System of Treatment

In the year 1948 Government decided to open an Ayurvedic Institution in the State. With this end in view they appointed a Committee of experts in Ayurveda to recommend to Government among other things the course of study to be introduced in this institution. This Committee was of the opinion that without the introduction of modern sciences like Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in the curriculum the study of Ayurveda will not be complete and useful to the public. Teaching in modern sciences was, accordingly, introduced on the recommendation of this Committee with a view to widen the sphere

of the knowledge of the students of Ayurveda. Although teaching in modern sciences was introduced to fill up the gaps left in Ayurveda, yet the course of study prescribed was found to suffer from various limitations. Government, therefore, appointed a Committee to prepare a syllabus for teaching pure Ayurvedic system of medicine in the Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Puri. In the meantime, a separate Inspectorate has been created for the Ayurvedic system of treatment in the State. Various Committees appointed by the Government of India were unanimously of the opinion that Government should recognise Ayurvedic system of treatment for the development of National Health Service and that the ancient system of medicine should be placed on a scientific basis and developed for increasing its usefulness. The indigenous system of medicine has its roots deep in the culture of the people. The people are still attached to this system of medicine which at one time was widely practised and gained popularity. Government, therefore, created a separate Inspectorate as a nucleus organisation for promoting study and practice of Ayurvedic system of medicine in the State.

There are at present 159 Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries in the State. 12 more Ayurvedic dispensaries have

been provided for in the Third Five-Year Plan. Provision has also been made for research in indigenous system of treatment to be carried out in the Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Puri. The Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Puri will be the central institution in which persons will be trained in indigenous system of treatment to man the growing number of the Ayurvedic dispensaries and hospitals in the State and to meet the growing demand of the population. The Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Puri has, therefore, to be modelled keeping in view the expansion of Ayurvedic system of treatment taken in hand and the future programme for its development. Taking into consideration the developments that are taking place in the field of Ayurvedic system of treatment Government have decided to introduce the Sudha Ayurvedic syllabus in the Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Puri as recommended by the Syllabus Committee with effect from the 1st August, 1961. Students for Sudha Ayurvedic course will, therefore, be admitted from the current Session which will commence from the 1st of August for this year. The syllabus and prospectus can be obtained from the Principal, Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Puri.

Scientific and Industrial Research in Orissa

Since 1948 Government of Orissa have set up the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, with the object of promoting generally fundamental and applied scientific research and more particularly Industrial research with special reference to the resources and needs of Orissa so as to help the planned development of industries in the State and to Co-ordinate the research activities carried out in different Government Departments and institutions in the State. The Board has been carrying on its activities with an annual grant of Rs. 26,560/- from the Government. So far a sum of Rs. 1,29,901.46 nP. has been sanctioned by the Board for different schemes of research carried out by officers of the Departments of Education, Health, Fishery, Veterinary and Industries. Thirty-seven such schemes are now under execution. Orissa with its vast natural resources such as mineral, marine, forest, fishery and agriculture etc., offers great scope for applied scientific and industrial research. As a result of the vigorous policy followed by Government, a large number of persons trained in Science, Engineering and Technology both in India and abroad are now available in the State. The Board earnestly hopes that these

highly trained technical and scientific personnel working in different fields will apply their mind to the various problems of research connected with the economic development of our State. It can not be said that the response received so far has been up to expectations.

The research workers in the field of applied science and industry are, therefore invited to send in their schemes of research as soon as possible for consideration and allotment of funds by the Board. Further details and forms for submitting schemes for consideration by the Board may be obtained from the Additional Secretary to Government, Planning and Co-ordination (Planning) Department, Bhubaneswar.

Orissa Loan Stipend Fund

With the object of promoting higher Training and Education specially in the fields of Engineering, Technology, Science and Medicine etc. the Government of Orissa have created a fund called the Orissa Loan Stipend Fund. Since 1946 interest-free loans are being given to needy but meritorious and deserving young-men of Orissa to enable them to prosecute higher studies both in India and in foreign countries. So far the

Fund has helped 2339 students out of which 1049 have already completed their studies. This year the Fund would help nearly 1900 students for whom a sum of over Rs. 18 lakhs is needed. There is an ever-increasing demand for financial assistance from the fund but due to its limited resources it has not been possible to give help to the desired extent.

With the increasing tempo of development in the country, there is urgent need to offer facilities to a larger number of meritorious young men for higher study and technical training both in India and abroad to enable them to serve the Trade and Industries of the Nation.

It is sincerely hoped that the generous public as well as the Industrial and Commercial concerns will come forward to help us in this noble cause by making substantial contribution to the Orissa Loan Stipend Fund. It may be mentioned here that contributions to the Orissa Loan Stipend Fund are exempt from payment of Income Tax under notification No. 54 dated 21-8-1952 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), New Delhi.

A donor (whether an individual or a firm) will be enrolled as (i) Patron,

if he contributes Rs. 1 lakh either in one or five equal annual instalments, (ii) Life Member, if he contributes Rs. 20,000/- and (iii) Benefactor, if he contributes Rs. 10,000/- in a year.

All contributions to the Fund may kindly be sent to the Chief Minister, Orissa, who is the President of the Committee, which administers the Fund.

My work will be finished if I succeed in carrying conviction to the human family, that every man or woman however weak in body, is the guardian of his or her self-respect and liberty. This defence avails, though the whole world may be against the individual resister.

If I seem to take part in politics, it is only because politics encircle us today like the coil of a snake from which one cannot get out, no matter how much one tries. I wish, therefore, to wrestle with the snake.

My work of social reform was in no way less or subordinate to political work. The fact is, that when I saw that to a certain extent my social work would be impossible without the help of political work, I took to the latter and only to the extent that it helped the former. I must, therefore, confess that work of social reform or self-purification of this nature is a hundred times dearer to me than what is called purely political work.

Gandhiji

Important News Items To Note

Post-Graduate Training in Medical Institutions

Government of India are now awarding 150 stipends under the Scheme for Post-Graduate Training in the up-graded Departments in Medical Institutions in India including hospitals in Delhi. During the Third Five-Year Plan, the number of stipends is proposed to be increased by about 300.

The original scheme started with 50 stipends. Subsequently this scheme was expanded. The stipends were not limited to the Central Government nominees, but were also awarded to the State Government nominees and private candidates. Each selected candidate had to give an undertaking that in the event of his/her giving up studies before the completion of the course, without any valid reason he/she would be liable to refund the money received by his/her as stipend and the candidate had to sign a bond to serve the Government, Central or

State, for a minimum period of three years after completion of the course.

It has now been decided by the Government of India that the candidates, who are fresh University Graduates and are not employed, should not be asked to execute a bond for serving the Government of India or the State Government after the expiry of the training period. It will be left to the candidates to decide as to whether they will serve the Government or not after the training is over. They will, however, have to sign the usual bond to the effect that if the candidates interrupt their training course for other than valid reasons to the satisfaction of the Central Government whose decision will be final, the amount of stipend drawn by the Post-Graduate Scholars up to the date of the discontinuance of the course of study should be refunded to the Government.

Loan under the Low Income Group Housing

During the financial year 1961-62 loan under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme will be granted to individuals for construction of houses in all urban as well as rural areas of this State through the Collectors concerned. Loan assistance will, however, be granted to persons desirous of constructing houses in the Bhubaneswar Notified Area through the Estate Officer and Ex-Officio, Deputy Secretary to Government, Political and Services (C. A.) Department.

Subject to the rules, procedure etc. framed by the State Government in the matter, a person will be eligible for loan if he has no house of his own and wished to construct one for his own bonafide residential purposes and his income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- per annum. In special cases, a person who already owns a house may be given loan provided the additional house is needed for his bonafide residential purposes. No loan will be available for repairs or extension of the existing houses and completion of incomplete houses. The maximum period for which loan under the scheme can be granted is 30 years at simple interest not exceeding $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum. Rate of

interest, may, however, vary accordingly as the loanee may desire to repay the loan in the different periods of repayment of loan fixed by Government.

Persons desirous of constructing residential houses under this scheme in the urban as well as rural areas other than the Bhubaneswar Notified Area during the year 1961-62 are to contact the Collectors concerned or any other responsible officer authorised by him for application forms which can be had from him free of charge. Persons desirous of constructing residential houses in the Bhubaneswar Notified Area may similarly get the application forms from the Estate Officer and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Political and Services (C. A.) Department free of charge. They may also contact the said authority to know the rules, procedure etc. according to which loans are to be advanced and the plans, specifications and estimates required in connection with the construction of residential houses. Intending borrowers, who applied for loan last year but could not be granted, may apply in the prescribed forms. They would not furnish fresh plans if the plans already submitted by them last year were approved.

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has a continuing need for highly qualified technical personnel specialised in various fields in the general areas of agriculture, irrigation, engineering, forestry, fisheries, nutrition, economics and statistics for assignment to field posts in a number of countries in various parts of the world. The posts require not only high technical qualifications, but also the ability to plan and execute work independently, train local personnel and advise national authorities at a high level. The applicants should be less than 60 years of age and will be required to pass a standard medical examination.

The details of duties and responsibilities etc. attached to the posts are given in a circular issued by Government of India, copies of which may be seen in the offices of the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Fishery and the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Delivery of Books to Public Libraries

Any Publisher of Orissa, who fails to deliver a free copy of his publication to each of the three public libraries of India, namely (1) the National Library of Calcutta, (2) the Connemare Public Library of Madras and (3) the Central Public Library, Town Hall, Bombay will be liable to prosecution under Section 5 of the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act—1954 read with rule 4 of the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Rules. By Section 7, the application of the Act has been extended to Government Publications, other than those meant for official use only. The Head of the Department under whose authority a book is published will be responsible for delivering one copy each thereof to these public libraries.

The Act imposes a statutory obligation on all the publishers to supply one free copy each of their publications to these Public Libraries.

Financial Assistance to Small Scale Industries

From the Financial year 1957-58, Government have implemented a scheme popularly known as "Pilot Projects" to establish commercial units of Small Scale Industries in the State by participating in the equity capital of Joint Stock Companies

formed in association with private entrepreneurs. Up to the end of 1960-61, forty-two companies have been registered and a majority of them have already started production. The remaining companies are making arrangements for capital equipments, layout of the factories etc. are likely to go into production as per programme.

Government have felt that affairs of all these companies and their management should be placed on a very stable footing before any more new units are started under the scheme and have accordingly decided to discontinue the scheme of Pilot Projects. Other modes of financial assistance to Small Scale Industries will continue to be in force.

For me, the Law of complete Love is the Law of my being. Each time I fail, my effort shall be all the more determined for my failure. But I am not preaching that final law through the Congress or the Khilafat. I know that any such attempt is foredoomed to failure. To expect a whole mass of men and women to obey that law all at once is not to know its workings.

I would not serve the cause of non-violence, if I deserted my best co-workers, because they could not follow me an extended application of non-violence. I therefore remain with them in the faith that their departure from the non-violent method will be confined to the narrowest field and will be temporary.

I have been a willing slave to this most exacting Master for more than half a century. His voice has been increasingly audible as years have rolled by. He has never forsaken me even in my darkest hour. He has saved me often against myself and left me not a vestige of independence. The greater the surrender to him, the greater has been my joy.

Gandhiji

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1961

1-9-1961

President Tito opened an historic conference of 24 non-aligned nations at Belgrade with a call for co-ordinated action to prevent a new military conflict in the world.

★ ★ ★

Shri Raj Bahadur, Minister of State of Transport and Communications told if the Lok Sabha that the development of Paradip Port is being considered by the various Ministers concerned.

★ ★ ★

Heavy rains flooded low lying areas in Sambalpur Town and disrupted road communication to places both within and outside the district.

2-9-61

The Brazilian Senate approved by a vote of 48 to 6 the constitutional amendment providing for the establishment of a "Parliamentary" type of Government in Brazil.

3-9-61

The Soviet Union today accused the western powers of destroying the

four-power status of Berlin by their actions over many years.

★ ★ ★

The Orissa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, held its 30th annual general meeting at the Barabati Stadium.

4-9-61

Neutral Leaders at Belgrade agreed to call directly on U. S. President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev to meet immediately to negotiate a settlement for the relaxation of global tensions.

★ ★ ★

Shri Nilamani Routray, Labour Minister of Orissa stated in the Orissa Assembly that the Government of Orissa has rejected the Union Government suggestion that administration of labour laws in Rourkela should be transferred to the latter.

5-9-61

American troops for the first time tear-gassed East Berlin Police in Berlin.

★ ★ ★

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Education Minister of Orissa stated in the Orissa Assembly that there is a proposal to establish a Technical University in Orissa during the Third Plan period besides the proposed University of Agricultural and Technology to be opened at Bhubaneswar.

6-9-61

Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Moscow from Belgrade.



The deteriorating Karachi Kabul relations reached a climax when Afganistan broke with Pakistan.

7-9-61

Senhor Joao Goulart was sworn in at Brasilia as President of Brazil.



During the period of 24 hours ending 4 P. M. (7-9-61) Cuttack had a record rainfall of 14 inches.

8-9-61

A no-confidence motion against the Bihar Ministry tabled by P. S. P. members was admitted in the Bihar Legislative Assembly.



The All India Handicrafts Board at its twentieth ordinary meeting in Hyderabad recommended that the export target of handicrafts during the Third Plan period should be doubled.



The Chief Minister of Orissa Shri Bijoyananda Pattanayak informed the State Assembly that over a million people have been affected by the current floods in Orissa and their lives and property are in danger.



Air-dropping of food and medicine packets in the flood affected areas started.



Regular Railway Service resumed on the Bhadrak-Khurada Road section of the South-Eastern Railways after two-day's disruption due to floods.

9-9-61

The All India Freedom Fighters (Political sufferers of the Freedom Movement) Conference at its concluding session in New Delhi urged the Union Government to bring forward without further delay a comprehensive legislation for their relief and economic rehabilitations.



The Soviet Union announced its formal rejection of the British and American proposal for a ban on atomic tests in the atmosphere.

10-9-61

Addressing the ninth meeting of the council of Health at Hyderabad, Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister for Health assured the Central Council of Health that no worthwhile effort in National Health scheme during the Third Plan period would be scotched "merely for want of fund".

11-9-61

Shri Bijoyananda Pattanayak, Chief Minister of Orissa addressed the annual meeting of the Coconut Co-operative Society at Sakhigopal.

★ ★ ★

Prime Minister of India Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived at New Delhi after his tour, from the Soviet Union.

★ ★ ★

Shri Bijoyananda Pattanayak, Chief Minister of Orissa during the short tour of Puri visited the proposed site for a polytechnic institute.

★ ★ ★

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Education Minister of Orissa inaugurated the Third Regional meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board's Child Committee held at Bhubaneswar.

12-9-61

The 12 Nation Commonwealth Finance Ministers' conference began at Accra.

★ ★ ★

An agreement was signed at New Delhi between the State-owned oil organisations of India and France for carrying out oil exploration in the Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan.

13-9-61

An agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan was signed at New Delhi for the utilisation of the waters of Jaldhaka river which flows from Bhutan into West Bengal.

14-9-61

A four-member committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the causes of breakdown of the blooming and slabbing mill of the Rourkela Steel Plant completed their first round of investigations at Rourkela.

15-9-61

Katanga President Moise Tshombs declared that his Government was conducting a "total war" against the United Nations

16-9-61

Turkey's ruling National Unit Committee confirmed the death sentences on Mr. Adnah Menders, former Prime Minister, and two of his Ministers.

★ ★ ★

The United States conducted an under-ground nuclear test in Nevada.

★ ★ ★

Shri Bijoyananda Pattanayak, visited Chhatrapur for the first time as Chief Minister.

17-9-61

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of W. Germany re-elected for the fourth time from his Bonn constituency but his party lost absolute majority in the West Germany Parliament.

★ ★ ★

The Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Bijoyananda Pattanayak inaugurated the National Technical Training Week at the Orissa School of Engineering at Cuttack.

18-9-61

Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the U.N. United Nations Secretary-General was killed, when his plane crashed seven and a half miles from Nodla (Northern Rhodesia).

19-9-61

President Moise Tshombe of Katanga began ceasefire talks with a Special U. N. delegations at Ndola.

★ ★ ★

West Bengal Governor Miss Naidu has written a strong letter of protest to the U. K. High Commissioner in India against the remarks made by the Lord Mayor of London about India's Prime Minister at a Calcutta reception.

★ ★ ★

The only survivor of the crash Surgeant Harold Julian, an American Security man said that there had been explosions aboard the plane shortly after the Secretary General had changed his mind about landing to head for another destination.

★ ★ ★

Swedens' Government's decision to honour Mr. Dag with a state funeral.

★ ★ ★

Orissa takes up expanded nutrition programme in view of people's bad health. In order to help village

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children and women to supplement their food, milk feeding through schools and Mahila Samities has been introduced, through C. D. Blocks. At present 1994 Mahila Samities with 33,839 women & 85,564 children are functioning. The coverage is going to be increased to 5,66,000 school students, 64,540 women and 1,34,000 school children from October 1st this year.

★ ★ ★

Orissa Assembly passes Sales Tax Bill which seeks to provide for more effective measures for checking evasion of tax by the introduction of check gates, restriction on movement of goods as may be notified and making it unprofitable for dealers to delay payment of taxes.

★ ★ ★

Orissa's Chief Minister Shri B. Patnaik formally inaugurated the Juba Mangal Samity at Berhampur.

★ ★ ★

Andhra's C. M. Mr. Sanjivaya disclosed that an Aeronautical College is likely to be set up at Dindigal at a cost of 15 crores.

20-9-61

Ceasefire in Katanga U. N. agreement with Tshombe. No arm and troop movement.

★ ★ ★

The Soviet Union exploded another nuclear devies in the neighbour-hood of Novaya Zemlya in the Arctic Ocean.

★ ★ ★

Tunisia's Chief delegate N. Mongislim was unanimously elected President of the U. N. when the world body met for its 16th Session.

★ ★ ★

Shri Jadavendra Nath Pauja, President W. B. P. C. C. died at his ancestral residence.

★ ★ ★

Six out of twenty nine top German experts selected for the operation and maintenance of Rourkela Plant.

★ ★ ★

The Orissa State Financial Co-operation has made a net profit of Rs. 1,62,364 during the month ended March 31, 1961 according to 4th annual report of the co-operation.

★ ★ ★

Orissa Chief Minister Sri B. Patnaik inaugurated the National Industrial Technical Training week in the Engineering School, Cuttack.

★ ★ ★

The Government of Orissa in the Planning & Co-ordination Department issuing a press note have invited schemes from skilled technicians.

★ ★ ★

Twenty-one Indian Children have won medals in the International children's drawing competition organised in Poland by the Polish Radio in Cooperation with UNESCO.



Government of India have announced about the location of Seven Major Heavy Industrial Projects in the Public Sector costing 125 crores in the 3rd plan.

21-9-61

The Interim Consultative Council of Nagaland elected T. N. Angani as its new Chairman in the vacancy caused by Dr. Imokongliba AO's death. The Governor opens session of Nagaland Interim Body.



Radio active fall out in Calcutta has been detected in the dust particles during the recent rains by a group of scientists of Jadukpur University. Contamination still below danger level.



The Government of India today denied allegations against Indian troops in a Katanga of "Savage brutality and atrocities made by a section of the British Press and B. B.



The Orissa Government has decided to form a public limited company for small industries according to a written answer by C. M. This modifies the earlier decision of the Government to form a Co-operation.



Orissa will make her debut in deep sea fishing in November next with a fleet of four trawlers to be stationed at Paradip Port. It is hoped to extend the operations after a year when fishing teams would be stationed at Chandbali Port.

22-9-61

The Congolese Central Government warned the U. N., that it would be obliged to resort to its own resources to end Katanga's secession.



An important development in Indian Broadcasting is likely to take place by the end of the next year when 56 new A. I. R. transmitters are to go on the air.



Pakistan's new constitution is expected to be promulgated early next year.



The Commonwealth Relations' office in London has expressed regrets to the Indian High Commissioner for B. B. C's recent allegations against the India Government.

★ ★ ★

India Government in a Circular issued to the State Governments has suggested to keep a watch on the movement of jeeps belonging to C. D. Blocks with a view to preventing their use for election and other political purposes.

★ ★ ★

India ranked second among the coconut growing countries of the world, with an annual production of 4,150 million coconuts accounting to 25% of the world out put.

★ ★ ★

The scope of the Low Income group housing scheme had been extended to the rural areas from the year 1960-61 irrespective of the area being flood affected or not.

★ ★ ★

India will shortly receive assistance from the International Development Association an affiliation of the World Bank for three schemes. The Schemes relate to drainage from water-logged areas, certain irrigation facilities in Gujerat & Orissa and rural electrification in certain States.

★ ★ ★

President Kennedy was presented with the credential of Sri B. K. Nehru, the New Indian Ambassador to America.

23-9-61

The U. N. has no intention of relaxing the pressure on the 200 mercenaries now in hiding in various parts of Katanga

★ ★ ★

The Sole survivor of the aircrash which took the life of U.N. Secretary-General died at Ndola hospital today.

★ ★ ★

The Interim Body for Nagaland recommended to Gen. Sri Nagesh, Governor of Assam and Nagaland the name of Mr. Chuba Toshi Jamir as its representatives in Lok Sabha.

★ ★ ★

The Government of India has sent a 3 man team led by Air-Vice-Marshal Pinto to Congo to assess the requirements of air support to the U. N. troops there.

★ ★ ★

Chittaranjan's first Electric loco ready. Mr. Nehru will visit Chittaranjan on Oct. 14 to attend the ceremony of handing over it to the Central Railway of the first electric locomotive made in India.

★ ★ ★

Altogether 160 houses and 5,835 huts had collapsed during the three day heavy rain in Cuttack. Relief had been given to 6,000 people who had been given shelter at Barabati Stadium and schools & Colleges.



According to a press note issued by the Public Relations Officer, Rourkela Steel Plant, as many as 2,425 workers were taken into regular employment in the Steel Plant from September last year.

24-9-61

Shri Lal Bahadur Sastri, Union Minister for Home affairs addressed the Southern Zonal Council meeting at Bangalore.



By the end of the fiscal year 1960-61, 2,339 students were given stipends for higher studies in Engineering, Technology, Science & Medicine. Out of them 1049 students completed their studies and 1249 students are continuing their studies at present.



The Government of India has decided to establish a regional teachers' training College for the Eastern Zone at Bhubaneswar in 1962-63. The Central Government would meet the expenditure for the College which would be run under the supervision of

the State Government. The State Government has offered a plot of 100 acres of land which has been accepted by the Central Government.

25-9-61

President Kennedy made his first U. N. General Assembly appearance and said that the U. S. had both the will and the weapons to resist aggression. He challenged the Soveit Union to a "Peacerace" instead of an 'armsrace.'



A supervisory body consisting of eleven members under the Chairmanship of the Additional Development Commissioner of Orissa has been appointed to look after the development of coconut and arecanut production in Orissa.

26-9-61

The Soveit Foreign Minister Mr. Gromyko told the U. N. assembly today afternoon that a peace treaty with Germany must be signed before the end of this year.



About 2,000 peasants led by the Utkal State Kisan Sabha demonstrated in front of the Orissa Assembly demanding early implementation of "progressive land reforms" in the State,

Mr. Pratap Chandra Mohanty, son of Mr. Jayaram Mohanty has received a stipend from "Dee Mills Limited Foundation Trust" to study textile technology in U. K. He is the first student to receive this stipend from Orissa and the course of training will continue for 3 years.

27-9-61.

The Union Minister of Food, Sri S. K. Patil announced today the decision of the Government of India to remove with immediate effect controls on the distributions and prices of sugar including the restrictions on the inter-State movement.

★ ★ ★

The Chief Minister Sri Biju Pattanayak left for New Delhi by plane this afternoon to attend the National Integration Committee. He was accompanied by Mr. R. N. Singh Deo, (G. P.) leader of the opposition.

★ ★ ★

Shri Biren Mitra, Political & Services Minister, Orissa Government fractured his right arm this morning when his car dashed against a tree nearly two miles from the Capital.

★ ★ ★

The hearing of the election case against the Chief Minister, Sri Biju

Pattanayak filed by Mr. Satrugna Sahu, the defeated candidate from Choudwar commenced today before the tribunal constituted by Mr. Brijmohan Lal.

★ ★ ★

Hindu Religious Endowment Commissioner of Orissa Mr. Laxman Panda recently visited Tirupati and Simanchalam temples in Andhra Pradesh to study the system of management of those temples with a view to introducing that in the management of big temples in Orissa.

28-9-61

The National Integration Conference commenced at New Delhi. Dr. Radha Krishnan inaugurated the conference.

★ ★ ★

The United Nations has given President Moise Tshombe of Katanga a matter of days to expel about 100 white mercenaries serving in his force.

29-9-61

Breakaway Government in Syria-Kuzlhari Heads II near Cabinet.

★ ★ ★

President Naseer calls off operation against Syria.

★ ★ ★

Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the Gandhi Mela today at New Delhi.

★ ★ ★

A bill to establish a university of Agriculture and technology in Orissa was passed in the State Assembly today. The university when established would be the second such university in the country. The first is now functioning at Rudrapur in U. P.

★ ★ ★

Since today afternoon Baitarani has been rising rapidly overflowing its Banks. Bhadrak town is under flood water.

30-9-61

The National Integration Conference decided today to set up a 36 member council with the Prime Minister of India as the Chairman.

★ ★ ★

King Mahendra of Nepal and the Queen called on Mr. Mao Tse Tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party today afternoon.

★ ★ ★

President De-Gaulle renounces special powers from today.

★ ★ ★

The new Syrian Government today requested Syria's re-admission to the United Nations.

★ ★ ★

Due to reduction in work 448 workers are retrenched with effect from today at Rourkella.

★ ★ ★

Orissa Government has decided that the expenditure of all Government works should be entrusted in stages to the labour co-operatives.

★ ★ ★

