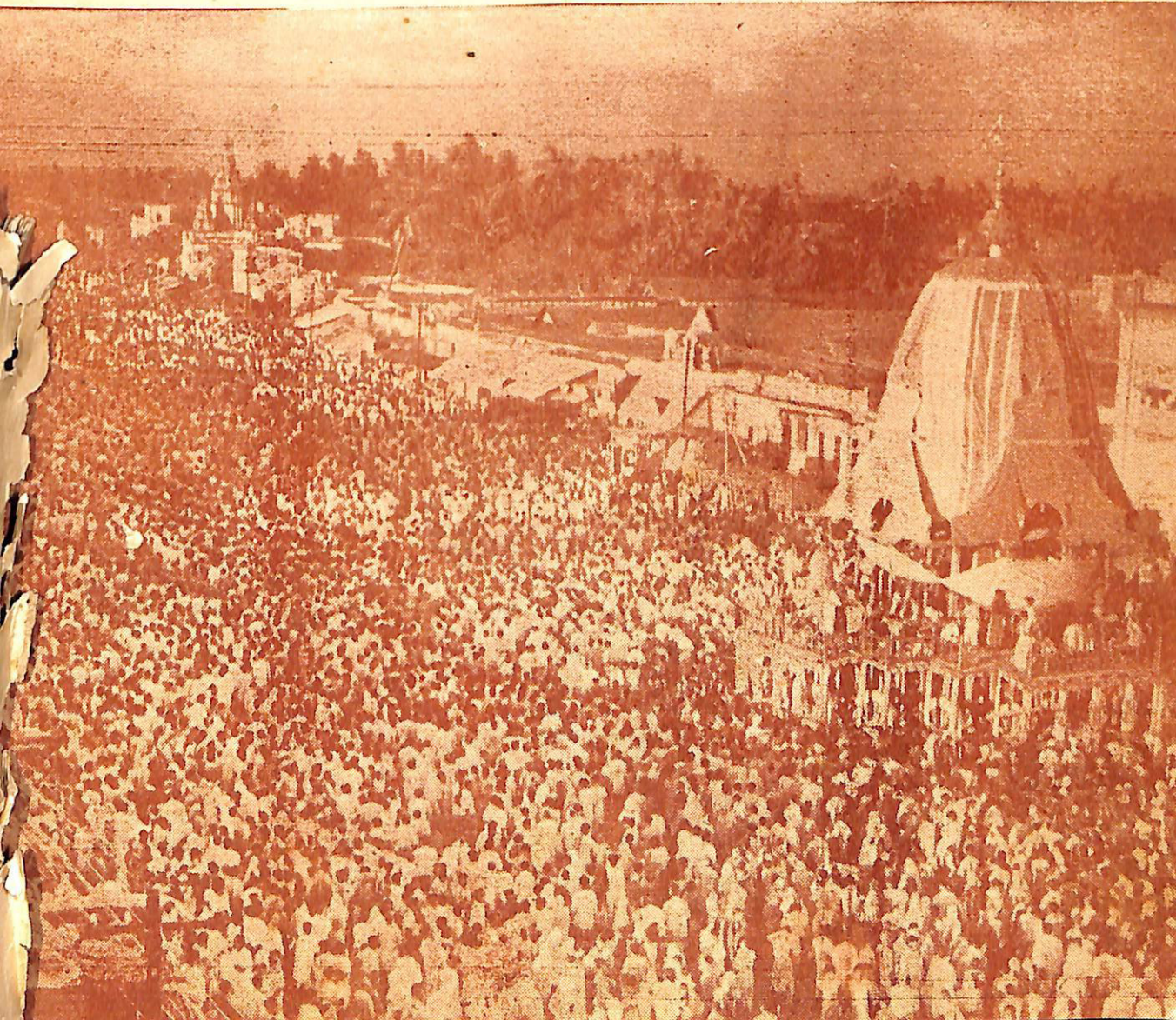


ORISSA REVIEW



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JULY
1961

SHRABANA
1883 Sakabda

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Shri Bijayananda Pattanayak
taking oath as Chief Minister



Shri Biren Mitra
taking oath as a Minister



Shri Sadasiv Tripathy
taking oath as a Minister



Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan
taking oath as a Minister



Shri Nilamani Routray
taking oath as a Minister

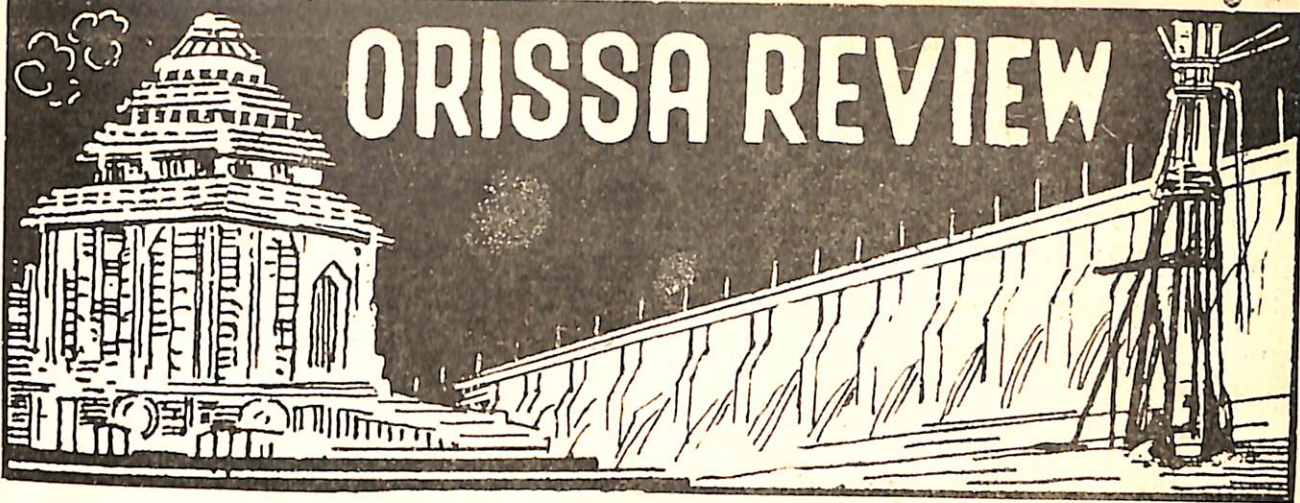


Dr. P. V. Jagannath Rao
taking oath as a Minister



Shri Harihar Singh Mardaraj
taking oath as a Minister

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BRIEF LIFE-SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The President had revoked the Proclamation made by him under Article 356 of the Constitution of India on February 25 in relation to the State of Orissa and a new ministry has been formed under the leadership of Shri Bijayananda Pattanayak. Besides the Chief Minister Shri Pattanayak, the Council of Ministers consists of Shri Biren Mitra, Shri Sadasiva Tripathy, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Shri Nilamani Routray, Dr. Jagannath Rao, Shri Harihar Singh Mardaraj. The members of the new Council of Ministers were sworn in on 23rd June, 1961.

SHRI BIJAYANANDA PATTANAYAK

Shri Bijayananda Pattanayak, is the youngest among the Chief Ministers of Orissa. Third son of Late Shri Lakshmi Narayan Pattanayak, himself a leader of his time, he was born on March 5, 1916. The Pattanayaks hailed

from Ganjam district, but have settled down in Cuttack from a long time, Shri Bijayananda Pattanayak had his school education here, and ultimately went to the Ravenshaw College for higher studies. From boyhood he loved to lead an adventurous life. His

quest for adventure began in his teens when he set out on a bicycle on a two-month trip with two friends from Cuttack to Peshawar. He joined the Indian National Airways and became its ace pilot. During 'Quit India' movement he collaborated with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali who were conducting the struggle from underground. He piloted them on many an occasion during those days. For his activities he was later lodged in the Ferozepore Jail for thirty months. During Indonesia's fight for freedom against Dutch, Shri Pattanayak flew the Indonesian Premier Mr. Sutan Sjahrir to New Delhi. This marvellous feat was considered as a miraculous one in the annals of aerial escapades.

In 1947, when Pakistan attacked Kashmir, Shri Pattanayak landed the first Indian Plane there.

After returning to Orissa he took to industries, and organised the first big factory, in the State. Several industrial plants followed including a tube mill, which is considered the first of its kind in the South-East Asia.

The Kalinga Airways is yet another of his most notable concerns, which for over a year have been engaged in Air dropping of supplies in NEFA.

For him industry is a means to an end—the service of the people. His broad sympathy for common masses is reflected in the Assembly



[SHRI BIJAYANANDA PATTANAYAK]
debates of which he is a member of the last three terms. During the last election he was elected from Choudwar constituency with a thumping majority.

SHRI BIREN MITRA

Shri Biren Mitra, lovingly known as Biren Babu among the masses, is a born leader. Born on November 26, 1917 in Raghunathpur in Cuttack district in a family which is well-known for its philanthropic activities, he began to relieve the sufferings of the lovely and down trodden from his early life. While prosecuting his

higher studies in the Ravenshaw College, of which he is a graduate, he was reputed as an outstanding leader of students movement. While leading the medical students strike he had the first taste of jail life. He was again



[SHRI BIREN MITRA]

sent to prison in 'Quit India' movement in 1942. After his release, he led a peasant movement in Cuttack district to a successful conclusion. He has also played an outstanding role in the field of labour movement.

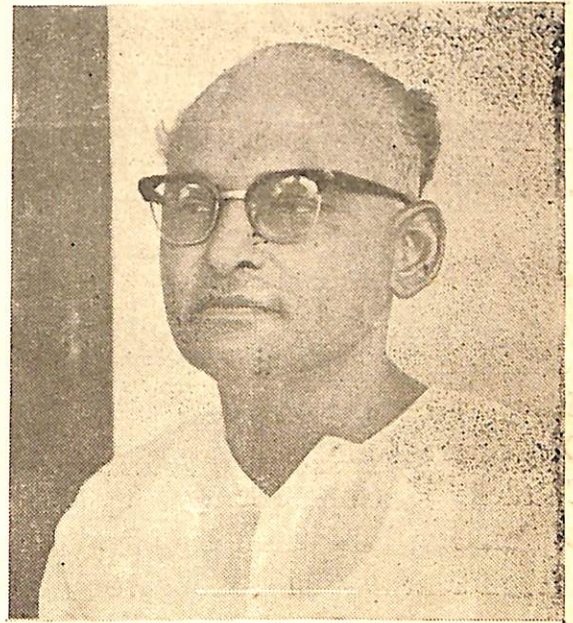
For the past many years he is acknowledged as a great youth leader. He is also a great organiser.

He has been elected to the Orissa Assembly for the third term from Cuttack City Constituency.

He is a people's man. He loves the people and is dearly loved by them.

SHRI SADASIV TRIPATHY

Shri Sadasiv Tripathy, one of the oldest members of the Orissa Assembly, has once again been elected to the State Legislature on Congress ticket from Omerkote Constituency in Koraput district. He joined the Congress in the early thirties and was for the first time elected to the



[SHRI SADASIV TRIPATHY]

Assembly in 1937. After being in the House for 23 years he resigned his seat in the Assembly during the time of Coalition Ministry. He was a Revenue Minister in two successive ministries and was responsible for piloting the Orissa Estate Abolition

Act. He resigned in the last days of the Nabakrushna Choudhury Ministry. He was also the Secretary of the Orissa Bhoodan Samity from 1959, and gave a new turn to the movement in Koraput district.

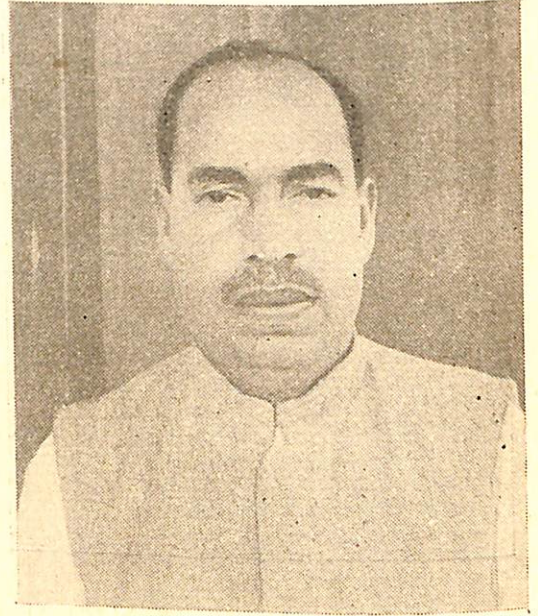
SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan has been called the hero of the mid-term election in Orissa. In the battle of ballot box he floored two Rulers of the former feudatory States from Pallahara and Talcher Constituencies.

Shri Pradhan, was a prominent leader of the State People's Movement in Orissa. Born in 1910 he hails from the ex-State of Talcher. He lost his parents in early childhood and had to struggle hard for his education. With the help of scholarships, and stipends, he got his B. A. Degree from the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Subsequently he got a Diploma in Education and worked as a teacher in a high school for some years.

In 1939 he led the State People's Movement in Talcher after resigning the teachership. He was imprisoned several times by the Darbar Administration. He was the President of the Talcher Prajamandal and under this leadership about 60,000 people from the Talcher left their hearth and home

and went to the neighbouring area of Angul in British Orissa as a protest against the mis-rule in the Darbar. He was again imprisoned in 1942 in connection with the 'Quit India' movement but he escaped from the



[SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN]

Talcher Jail and went underground till 1947. A prize of Rs. 10,000/- was declared on his head by the British Government. While underground, he contacted Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

After merger of the ex-State areas in Orissa Province, Shri Pradhan was one of the three members of the Orissa State Executive Council and subsequently a Minister.

In 1957 he was elected to Orissa Assembly as a Congress candidate and was appointed Minister of Tribal and Rural Welfare and Labour and continued as such till the formation of the Coalition Cabinet.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY

Shri Nilmani Roustray, who was a Member of the last Coalition Cabinet was in-charge of Supply and Commerce portfolios. He has been elected from the Basudevpur Constituency



[SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY]

in Balasore District in the mid-term elections. A B. A., LL. B. of the Calcutta University Shri Roustray has long been connected with politics and social services. He was a boy of 12 years when he courted imprisonment

in 1932 in connection with freedom movement. He was expelled from the Patna and externed from Benaras Hindu Universities for his part in the 'Quit India' struggle in 1942. Later on he got his B. A. and LL. B. Degree from the Calcutta University. He was Secretary of the Oriya Samaj in Calcutta and rendered valuable services to the riot-stricken Oriyas there in the Muslim League's Direct Action Days in 1946. In his College days he was an active student leader. When the Indian National Trade Union Congress was organised he remained in-charge of Orissa Branch as its General Secretary and ultimately became its President in 1949. For the first time he was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly in 1948. He was also elected in the General Elections held in 1952 and 1957. In 1952 he was Deputy Minister in the Choudhury Ministry.

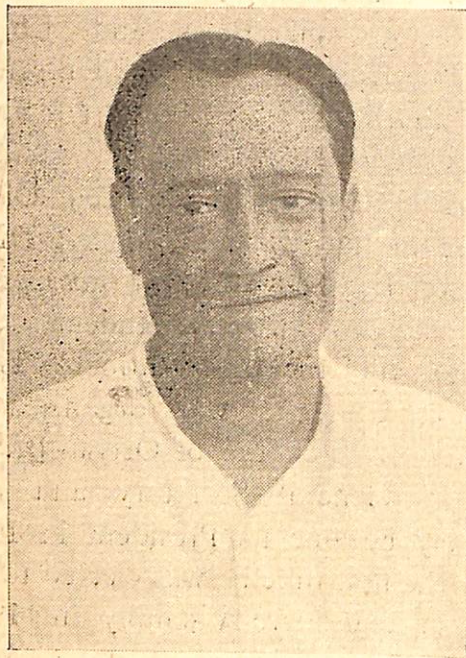
He is a great organiser and an outstanding administrator.

DR. P. V. JAGANNATH RAO

Dr. P. V. Jagannath Rao was born in 1908 at Berhampur and educated at Khallikote College there. He took his Medical Degree in the Madras Medical College.

He joined the Orissa Medical Service in 1936 soon after the formation

of Orissa Province, in the first batch of Assistant Surgeons. He worked as Lecturer in Materia Medica and Jurisprudence in the Orissa Medical



[DR. P. V. JAGANNATH RAO]

School, Cuttack, while holding charge of the outdoor department of the Hospital. He was for some years Deputy Superintendent of the Medical School Hospital, Cuttack. He served in different districts of Orissa as Civil Surgeon. After 14 years of efficient service Dr. Jagannath Rao resigned from his service in August 1950, with a view to enter politics and do public service.

He is a member of one Municipal Council since 1951 to date and served as a Secretary of the Ganjam Red

Cross Society in Honorary capacity for about 5 years and as Member of the Executive Committee of the State Red Cross Society for one term. He was a fellow of the Utkal University.

Dr. Jagannath Rao was elected as Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly as a Congress candidate in the year 1957 from Dura and he is returned again from the same Constituency in the mid-term Election in 1961.

SHRI HARIHAR SINGH MARDARAJ

Shri Harihar Singh Mardaraj, Raja Saheb of Khandapara was born in August 26, 1914. He was educated



[SHRI HARIHAR SINGH MARDARAJ]

in the Rajkumar College, Raipur from where he got his diploma in 1933.

Soon after leaving the Rajkumar College, he underwent training at Sambalpur as Assistant Commissioner for two years. He was installed as the Ruler of Khandapara in 1935, and continued as such till integration of Orissa States with Orissa Province in the year 1948. He is keenly interested in aviation. In 1936 he secured an A class Pilot licence which still remains current. He has been a member of the Bengal and Orissa Flying Club and was Honorary

Secretary of the Orissa Flying Club from 1952 to 1960. He was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly in 52 as an Independent candidate from the Khandapara Constituency and continued as such up to 1956. In 1957, he was re-elected to the State Assembly for another term of five years, this time as a Congress candidate. In the 1961 Mid-term Election, for the third term he has been returned to the State Assembly again as a Congress member.

NEW MINISTRY IN ORISSA

Chief Minister—Finance, Industry, Mining & Geology, Irrigation, Electricity, Planning, Co-operation and Fisheries.

Shri Biren Mitra—Political and Services, Community Development, Co-ordination, Local Self Government, Gram Panchayat and Law.

Shri Nilamani Routray—Supply, Home, Commerce and Labour.

Shri Sadasiv Tripathy—Revenue, Excise and Forest.

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan—Agriculture, Education and Tribal & Rural Welfare.

Dr. P. V. Jagannath Rao—Health and Animal Husbandry.

Shri Harihar Singh Mardaraj—Roads and Buildings and Transport.





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FORGING AHEAD TOWARDS WELFARE STATE

It is not my desire to tell you how to run your business. Rather, it is I who wish to pose before you my urgent problems and thoughts. You may consider them and revise the programme of your Action Committee to meet the urgent requirements of my Government.

If you study the history of America's development, you will notice that about 150 years ago, the Americans, like us, were largely dependent on land and land-produces. In that country also there were big landlords like ours. They traded on land, its products and livestock. But with the development of science and technology, through the ingenuity of human mind and hard labour, they industrialised their country rapidly. If you take the case of Germany of modern times, you will find phenomenal progress made by the German nation within a decade, where they rebuilt their smashed cities and factories, roads and bridges, power and irrigation system, so that today it stands out as one of the richest nations on earth. You take the case

of Russia and study their rate of progress. They too, 45 years ago, were a nation which lived off the land.

We, too, in this State have vast resources of cultivable land, mineral and forest wealth, mighty rivers, a long sea coast and great manpower. Our plans must attack the fundamental question of how to tune all these resources for maximum productivity.

The first question which comes to my mind is that, in any plan, human unit is supreme. It is Zero of mathematics with manifestations extending to the infinite. Therefore, we wish to plan on the requirements and necessities of this unit. We have in our State this unit running into millions. The question, therefore, before us is three-fold : (a) define the necessities, (b) make provision for those necessities, and (c) provide the purchasing power to buy them. (a) becomes the job of social scientists, (b) becomes the administrative responsibility of setting up unending chain of small, medium and big

industries to meet the demands of (a) and (c) becomes the greatest imponderable which has to be tackled by the economists. All these three put together becomes the responsibility of the Government.

If by some means we can increase the purchasing capacity of the cultivator by Rs. 1,000 per acre per year, what would he do with it? Would he like to build a good house and have other amenities of life? Would his wife give up the drudgery of carrying water from long distances, and insist on clean drinking and bathing water from the tap? Would she like to give up Dhenki in favour of small machines? Would the working man and woman of the village like to have good, clean schools, hospitals and parks close by for themselves and their children? If so, how would these requirements be classified into raw materials, finished goods and human skill?

It is not the few chosen brain-trusts and industrial complexes that can generate wealth for our people. In these times, the reverse is the truth. Imagine the demand which would be created if an agriculturist earns Rs. 1,000 per acre more than he earns today and tries to spend it on better living conditions. In our State alone there is approximately 1.5 crore acres of cultivable land. Taking 50% of this

land as those which can deliver the extra income of Rs. 1,000/- per acre, the annual extra purchasing capacity from the land can be Rs. 750 crores. Consider the vast potentials. Our immediate planning and financing should, therefore, be directed towards forcing the land to yield more. Any cultivator will tell you that if he can get water in the summer and winter, good implements, good seeds and some manure, he can, with the provision of storage and marketing facilities, easily earn a net profit of Rs. 1,000 per acre by producing cash crops. He will also tell you that to put in his maximum on the land, his minimum human necessities would be a house, which is not constantly threatened by fire, and clean drinking water.

Let us, therefore, begin with these small demands of the human unit. To make any plan for the million multiple of this unit, I would need statistics—statistics to show me how much of this land is serviced by canals or tanks, what kind of minor, medium and major water resources must be carried out to provide sufficient water to service this land. We know, in our State, that canals are few and far between. But we can think of erecting pumping stations, at every village for lift irrigation, pumping from the tanks, tubewells etc. This one item alone will generate a chain of factories and

would require an army of skilled men to man these factories as well as to maintain these pumps in the village.

I have given you only an instance of one item of requirements of this human unit.

When I define the Panchayat factories, I have in mind development of such factories in the Panchayat Samities (we have 307 Panchayat Samities in our State) with such capacity, as would produce sufficient materials to save the villages from fire, supply pumps and implements to the agriculturists and provide clean drinking water to the villagers, as the first step towards the development of Panchayati Raj. As you plan your statistics on these requirements in direct ratio with the multiples of human units, you will find that we have to set up a chain of major factories also, producing cement, steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy chemicals, power and so on. You will also find that we will have to build institutes to create the human skill and managerial power to enable us to produce the basic raw materials for processing into finished articles required by the human unit. It is my estimate that a minimum of 1,000 men per Panchayat factory or about 3,00,000 workers would find productive employment in the 300 odd factories. Thus it becomes the Govern-

ment's responsibility to plan in totality. But in its planning, it must set priorities, which in turn gives a definition and a direction to the preparation of the State's finances.

Let us now take up this subject from a different angle. You will find that Dr. Loganathan Committee's report on Techno-Economic Survey of Orissa points out that unless there is approximately Rs. 1,500 crores invested in Orissa for developmental activities, Orissa's per capita income is not likely to be at par with that of other major sister States. We have framed our mind to attract in the next five years a modest investment of about Rs. 300 crores over and above our existing plan, in view of Loganathan Committee's indication of the great danger of our State falling into very low economic level compared with other States.

Our existing Third Five-Year Plan takes into account all the resources so far considered by the administration, as also preparation of human skill to meet the requirements of this plan. Hence we have two Zeroes as the base of our modest Rs. 300 crores beginning towards fulfilment of Loganathan Committee's indications—Zero in capital and Zero in human skill—the two great imponderables. As against this, I have two great

pillars—land and minerals. This is an interesting problem.

I would like you Statisticians, to apply your minds around these two pillars and toy with these two imponderables. Delve deep into those human minds which built America, Europe and Russia of today, starting from the same imponderables. A conservative mind is always afraid of the unknown. An industrious mind, on the other hand, develops cold, calculated courage of machine-power. As time goes on and we unfold our new plans, we will find that imponderables have given way to statistics. I have complete faith in Orissa's future, as I know that Orissa has all the natural resources compared to any other State in India or, for that matter, any other comparable State in the world. I would invite you, gentlemen, to share my faith and devotion of translating the imponderables into facts. I am sure that, within the next five years, we will form the base on which the future generations can develop in geometric progression.

Finally, before I close, I would like to tell you that in this great adventure, there is always an element of gambling. But this flaw can be minimised and indeed streamlined, if you, gentlemen, apply your mind at every stage of our calculations so that together we can weigh the unknown in the balance. You should not be afraid to tell me the truth as you see it and place facts before me as you understand it. You may even dismiss some of my programmes as impossible of achievement. But here I would warn you that I can be extremely persuasive and you have to be very firm with your figures before you can make me abandon a project.

I hope, gentlemen, I have been successful in placing before you the people's hopes and despairs and I hope we will all together work to enable my Government to take only minimum risks while forging ahead towards a welfare State.

(From the Address to the Conference of District Statistical Officer held at Cuttack on July 8, 1961.)



TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION FOR SMALL INDUSTRIES, CUTTACK

One of the main arguments in favour of Small Scale Industries is their employment potentiality. These industries provide employments to both skilled and unskilled, educated and uneducated, young and old alike. It is admitted in all quarters that unemployment amongst the educated and semi-educated youngmen of our country has posed a big problem and all attempts are being made to solve this.

A scheme for establishing a Training-Cum-Production Centre at Cuttack for imparting both theoretical and practical training to literate youngmen in the manufacture of some popular consumer goods so as to enabling them to set up small units of their own at a small capital investment after the completion of the training was envisaged as early as 1953-54. But due to various handicaps, the scheme could not be implemented till 1959 when the first batch of trainees took their admission in this Centre.

The Centre is housed in a newly built beautiful building at Madhupatna opposite the Cuttack Industrial Estate.

Originally it was contemplated to introduce the following subjects in the curriculum of the Centre :—

1. Manufacture of Card Board Boxes.
2. Steel Furniture manufacturing.
3. Manufacture of Alluminium utensils.
4. Metal container manufacturing.
5. Manufacture of plastic articles.
6. Hexagon Galvanised Wire Netting.
7. Bolt Nut and Allied Industries.
8. Maintenance & Repair of Oil Ghani.
9. Electric and Diesel Pumping.

But so far work in the following five trades, viz (i) Water Pump, (ii) Manufacture of Card Board Boxes, (iii) Manufacture of Metal Containers, (iv) Manufacture of Steel furnitures and (v) Manufacture of Aluminimum utensils have started.

Besides imparting both theoretical and practical training in almost all the trades so far introduced, Production in all the sections other than the Water Pump Section which has been introduced mainly for training purpose), have started in full swing.

Card Board Section

The products of the Card Board Box making Section have already found the market and due to the good quality of these products, these have been acclaimed as some of the best of their kind in the local market. With the constant growth of skill and steadiness in manufacturing these materials, the entire local market is sure to be captured in the near future. So far, shoe boxes, Banyan boxes and Alta boxes have gone to the market and watch boxes, Jewellery boxes, ink boxes and other carton boxes which have been manufactured here are fast gaining popularity.

Steel Furniture Section

The Steel furnitures manufactured in this Centre can be well compared with the best so far manufactured in Orissa. At present bowl shaped garden chairs, dining chairs, Sofa type chairs and tublar chairs are being manufactured and some of the finished goods have been kept for display. In addition to this, programme has been made to manufacture Steel Admirahs, Cup boards and racks etc. for use of the common man. It is expected that the products of this section will find the market very soon.

Metal Container Section

The articles so far manufactured in the Metal Container Section include phynyl containers of different sizes,

comfor boxes, file clips and other containers of different sizes. Attempt is however being made to produce these articles in larger quantity.

Aluminium Section

The achievement made in manufacturing aluminium utensils of different varieties and sizes, have been very good and the articles manufactured are of good quality. So far, degchis, plates, batis and tumblers have been manufacuted and it is expected that with the arrival of different types of dies more varieties of utensils can be manufactured.

The Phenomenal success of this Centre is due to the State Government to a large measure and to the competent staff who have worked as a homegeneous team, with a deeper sense of service. The remarkable progress hitherto achieved clearly proves the enormous popularity that the articles produced in this centre would gain in future. The exacting standards of precision combined with fine craftsmanship will definitely make the products of this Centre, the most popular articles of the future days and the successful trainees going out of this Centre, with their progressive technical ideology will certainly help the growth of numerous small industrial undertakings in the rural areas.

A STATE AIDED SALT AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The Bharat Salt and Chemical Industries was registered and incorporated as a Public Limited Liability Company in November 1950 under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 with a Board of Directors headed by the Maharajah of Parlakimedi as its Chairman. Other Directors of the Board are:—

1. Shri Sarat Chandra Dutta (retired Assistant Collector of Central Excise & Salt).
2. Shri M. Yusuf (A former M. L. A. of Orissa), Member of the Central Salt Advisory Board of the Government of India.
3. Shri Narmall Modi, businessman of the town of Cuttack.

The Comapny first established its Salt Factory at Surala in the District of Ganjam with an area of about 700 acres in 1950 and in order to fully develop this large area obtained a loan of Rs. 1,00,000/- in two separate installments of Rs. 50,000/- each from the Government of Orissa under the State Aid to Industries Act. This

factory is now in a flourishing condition and is one of the leading and foremost Salt Factories of Orissa.

The Comapny started its Chemical Section in 1959 and has established a full-fledged Pharmaceutical Works with a Bonded Ware-house at Chatra Bazar, Cuttack under Licence from the Health and Excise Departments of the Government of Orissa where all sorts of Spirituous and Tincture Preparations and Drugs are manufactured. This is the first venture of its kind in the State and the only Bonded Ware-house and Manufacturer in Orissa. To partially finance the project a Loan of Rs. 1,00,000/- was secured from the Orissa State Financial Corporation in 1959. This Drug Factory has now gone into production and the Company is in the Approved List of Drug Suppliers to the Health and Veterinary Departments of the State Government. The Drugs prepared by the Company have already been marketed and are competing favourably with similar products imported from outside Orissa.

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District Savings Organiser of your District.



An old lady of 114 years old has come to exercise her franchise to a Polling booth



Women in large number too were interested in voting during the last mid-term election

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH POULTRY IN INDIA

[By Allan A. Mc Ardle, Poultry Production Advisor, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations * and J.N. Panda, Poultry Development Officer, Government of Orissa.]

Introduction

A short report of work in progress is given here to acquaint farmers with results which are being obtained in Orissa. This can make it possible for them to try out these methods for themselves now. Thus, they can get economic benefits earlier than if long term results are awaited before any publication is made. The methods are those already proven under similar climatic conditions in other countries and can be expected to operate efficiently following the adaptations made for local conditions.

Housing of Poultry

The usual method of housing poultry in Orissa, where it was kept on organised lines, was a shed which gave shelter to the birds and had a bare floor—which was cleaned out twice daily to maintain sanitary

conditions. This was also provided with an expensive wire netted run which is not now needed. This has been entirely replaced in many demonstration units with the deep litter system—the correct handling of which was new in Orissa. This has given quite spectacular results. The birds we placed in the pens (the old pens adapted) after attention to roosts, nests, feeder, waterer and about 6 inches of litter—chaffed up paddy straw in some cases, sawdust in others had been placed in the pen. The number of birds in the pens was adjusted to give $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 sq. ft. of floor space for bird. No cleaning out at all was permitted—the litter was just *stirred* well about once a week and kept *dry*. The waterers and feeders were thus in the shed all the time, the birds and eggs were safe, and *no*

* Assisting Joint Government, UNICEF and F. A. O. of United Nations Expanded Nutrition Project in Orissa which aims at improving human nutritional standards. Poultry Development is a section of this wide overall project.

cleaning out was done at all. The birds were confined to the house all the time—this is essential and one of the main features in saving labour, costs and bird losses.

Some Results in Brief

A six month test has shown that :

(1) no smell has developed in the sheds;

(This is normal with correctly handled deep litter);

(2) the litter is breaking down into deep litter by dry compost action (after 12 months it becomes the best organic fertiliser available for agriculture. It is then 3 times the value of cow-manure and 3 hens give equal value of fertiliser to that obtained from one average type village cow);

(3) the birds kept in excellent health with no worm problems or mortality losses;

(4) no losses of birds or eggs with predatory animals and birds—also birds being confined all the time prevented any chance of birds damaging crops or kitchen gardens;

(5) the rate of lay has been over a steady 50% (equivalent 180 eggs per year rate of lay) and in the well run units and particularly with smaller group pens it is running at 70%

(255 eggs per year rate of lay), one pen at Bhunbanesswar has done this for 6 months; and

(6) these results are with over 1500 white Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds in several localities here.

Feeding Of The Laying Birds

The former practice was 6 daily feeds given covering grains, wet mash mixture and greens requiring attention to these tasks over a period from 5.30 A.M. to 6 P. M. each day.

During the last 9 months this has been replaced by the use of a dry all mash ration. This was formulated by the authors to give adequate protein, energy, minerals, vitamins etc. The results of this have been

(1) the feed for the birds only needs to be put in the feeder (if large enough) once a week. No other feeding work is necessary except green-feed once a day (This daily green-feed would not be needed if good quality dry lucerne or clover meal was available to include in the all mash);

(2) the ration costs 25% less than the former feeds used, but gives the desired laying results (the main saving is due to high level of rice bran used because of its low cost in relation to its efficiency);

(3) the birds do not eat more than they need (because the feed is balanced correctly for its work);

(4) the feed has been checked for the nine-month period—and with over 7000 layers in units located in every district of the State.

Finally, the egg production rates (as mentioned under housing) have ranged from 50% to 70% on this feed—rate of lay according to the care in management, and the size of the pens the smaller groups giving the better performance.

The Important Factor :

Economics—how much the layers make for their owner :—The main thing with poultry is not how many eggs a bird lays, but how much it costs to get them or how many are for the owner after paying costs.

It is a surprising fact—but true—that the margin of profit from the *surviving* birds running on range in villages here show their owners nearly as much as any poultry in the world. This is because, although they lay only a few eggs, nothing is spent to get them because they live off the land, where as high production figures are to-day associated in most countries with high production cost.

So a villager with birds on a good and reasonably safe range does well—but he can gain by addition of an small quantity of a cheap concentrate feed. This is being tried here with success—results will be given later; the birds balance this with range pickings—and the extra eggs obtained how a gain on what is spent. This is also being combined with upgrading in villages of desi stock with better type males (as in many other States of India). Young *crossbred males* are being used because of their improved vigours. These are from the improved breeds crossed such as W. L. X. R. I. R.

How The Economics Show Here

A careful check has been made of all relevant costs. In brief form, it indicates that pullets can be raised (buying as day old chickens and feeding *and* allowing for disposing of the male chickens at an early age—about 3 months old, for about the cost received at the end of the laying year for carcasses value, *and* the sale or use of manure from the deep litter and usually this also covers allowance for interest and depreciation). This means that the “in between period”—the laying year—is subject only to the costs of feed used by the laying bird. This cost, on basis of what feed ingredients cost in Orissa 1960

is covered by the sale of 72 eggs when eggs are sold at 2 rupees per dozen—and 96 eggs when they are sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per dozen.

All eggs over this represent profit margin to the owner.

For example—when eggs are $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per dozen and pullets lay 150 eggs, they show about 7 rupees per bird profit. It is easy to work out for varying costs in different district with higher or lower costs for eggs or feed.

A ready reckoner which can be used is—when the price received for 1 dozen eggs will buy 12 lb. of balanced feed, then with these rates of production, the margin of profit with poultry is satisfactory in Orissa.

A Reminder

It is to be remembered that the housing method mentioned cuts out loss on range due to predatory animals etc. This has been assessed in India at 50% level—and this is to be kept in mind when calculating returns. The only sound way to do this is to take the number of eggs laid for the year and divide it by the number of birds starting (hen housed basis). This penalises the returns for all deaths, any culling of birds etc. which should be a charge against the poultry, these costs are frequently hidden when people talk of monthly average (a figure

based on the number of hens they have each month) which can sound high—but may not make money for the owner of the birds. So check the economics of Poultry—they can only justify their place when they Pay *“you should not keep poultry, unless they help to support you.”*

Foot-note

These brief notes on work in progress will raise many questions which are not answered here.

For those desiring further information a reasonably comprehensive cover of economics, housing, feeding etc. will be found in the booklet recently published in Orissa by the authors called

“New Management Methods Pay with Poultry in Orissa.”

This in turn indicates larger publications as reference on various breeds, feeding background, also larger scale commercial practice of poultry production.

These are

“Poultry Keeping in India (Naidu P.M.N.), Indian Council of Agricultural Research Publication.”

“Poultry Management and production (McArdle. Allan A.) Australian Agricultural and Livestock Series.”

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

Oil Industry

Ninety-one co-operative societies of the village oil industry in Orissa State produced 3,940 mds. of oil during the quarter July to September, 1960 as against 2,720 mds. of oil during the same period in the previous year. The societies also sold 3,750 mds. of oil.

The average production of oil per working society during the quarter was estimated to be 43 mds. of oil as against 47 mds. recorded for the same period in 1959.

Ghani Oil

In the quarter the village oil industry provided employment to 420 full-time workers and 1,220 part-time workers. The State Board has given financial assistance to 136 co-operative societies.

The societies engaged in the hand-pounding of paddy dehusked 22,510 mds. of paddy and sold 14,060 mds. of rice during the three months. The average production per working society was estimated to be 344 mds.

The total production showed 19 per cent increase over the production for the same period in 1959.

The industry provided employment to 244 full-time workers and 2,061 part-time workers.

Beekeeping

Over 1,700 bee-keepers were working in the bee-keeping industry. At the end of September, there were 3,216 colonies at the various sub-centres run by the Board. The Board had 52 bee-keeping sub-centres including 5 bee clubs. The total quantity of honey produced during the quarter was 190 lbs.

Soap Making

The soap making units produced 8,100 lbs. of soap sold 5,514 lbs. and provided employment to 16 full-time workers and 62 part-time workers.

Leather

The Leather Industry Co-operative Societies and depots collected 2,102 pieces of hides and skins, 6,804 lbs.,

of horn, 377 pairs of shoes and chappals. They also sold 183 mds, of bone meal, 8 pieces of tanned leather, 1,187 pieces of hides and skins, 6766 lbs. of horn and 33 pairs of shoes and chappals. The industry provided employment to 20 full-time workers and 95 part-time workers.

Pottery

The village pottery industry produced articles valued at Rs. 5,182 and sold pottery articles worth Rs. 4806. The industry provided employment to 58 full-time workers and 56 part-time workers.

VISIT ORISSA

(*An invaluable guide book for tourists*)

PUBLISHED BY THE

Home (Public Relations) Department

Government of Orissa

Price Rs. 5.00 (Postage extra)

Replete with facts of tourist interest from page to page and suitably illustrated. There is hardly anything worth knowing about Orissa, her beauty spots, her lofty monuments, her busy industrial centres of the present time and her rare arts and crafts, which can be missed in it.

TO BE HAD OF

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P. O. Bhubaneswar Capital

(Puri) S. E. Ry.

AND

(2) OFFICES OF

DISTRICT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS

OF DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF ORISSA

NUTRITION DRIVE IN ORISSA

Eighty small villages in Orissa are showing the way to what voluntary co-operation, guidance and help can do to improve the health of rural children and expectant and nursing mothers. Bellapada with a population of 512 in the Khallikota Community Development Block in Ganjam District is one of these villages.

The women's organisation, Mahila Samiti, of this village takes care of the poultry centre which supplies eggs free of cost. The Gram Panchayat has earmarked a village tank for the supply of fish and also donated 4 acres of land for growing an orchard for vegetables and fruits.

Balanced Diet

Every Tuesday and Friday, each one of the eight expectant and 12 nursing mothers of the village (nine among the twenty being Harijans) get a balanced meal free of cost. The meal consists of one egg, 4 oz. each of rice and vegetable and 2 oz. each of groundnut and onions, in addition to one oz. of milk powder.

The children of the age group of two to six also get 2 meals, consisting of $1\frac{1}{2}$ egg, 2 oz. of vegetables, 2 oz.

of rice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cereals and groundnut and milk powder. School children, too, get a balanced meal a week in addition to the daily milk and one mid-day meal.

Menus Prepared

Seven different menus have been drawn up by nutrition experts for adoption and variation for the women and pre-school children, and six for school-going children, under the scheme which is known as the "expanded nutrition programme."

The cost of a balanced meal, apart from milk powder and cooking expenses, comes to 12 nP. for expectant and nursing mothers, 6 nP. for pre-school children, and 8 nP. for school-going children.

The village poultry centre maintained by the Mahila Samiti supplies eggs from October to March. At the end of the period, the birds are to be sold to those in the village who want to rear them on an individual basis.

Pisciculture

From April to October, protein food is in the shape of fish from the village tank earmarked by the Gram Panchayat villages for pisciculture.

Fish fingerlings for the tank are also supplied free under the programme.

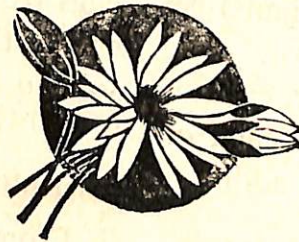
The school orchard set up for the supply of vegetables and fruits on $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land donated by the villagers to the school, has 482 trees. Trees include mango 5, guava 16, sopata 7, lemon 2, banana 120, papaya 20, pineapple 92, bel 100 and cocoanut 120. The vegetables grown in the orchard include tomato, brinjal, radish, pumpkin, melon, onion, chillies etc. These are used for the feeding of expectant and nursing mothers and school children and pre-school children.

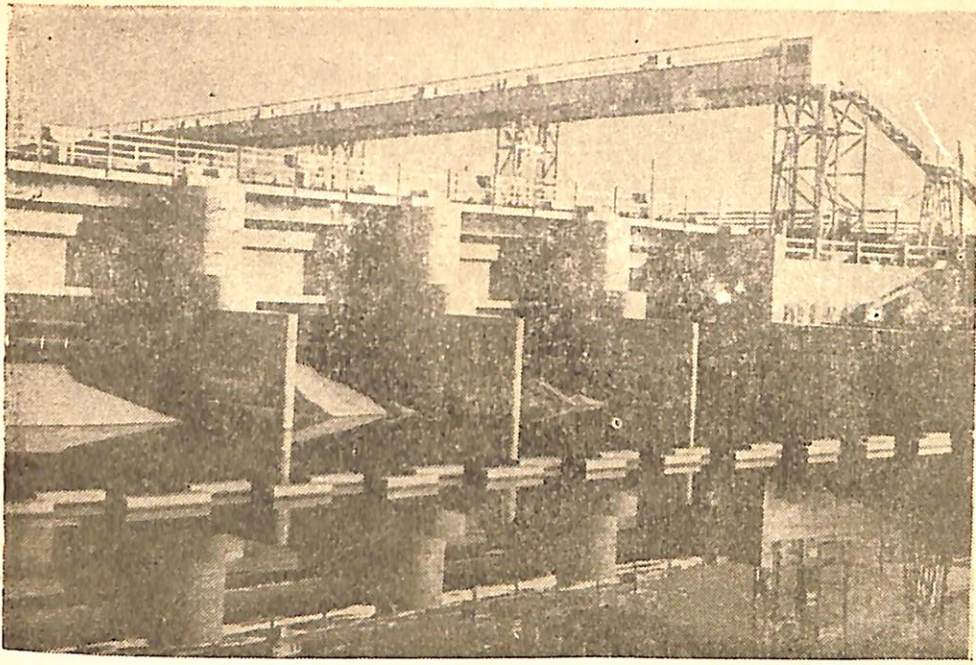
In addition, the village community has donated 10 maunds of rice, which would be enough to meet the requirements of the feeding programme for a year. If more is needed, it would certainly be forthcoming.

New Confidence

The development of indigenous resources in eggs and fish and the mobilisation of resources in foodgrains has given a new confidence to the people of the village, specially the women-folk, who are taking keen interest in the development of poultry not only collectively, but also individually. The development of pisciculture has made the Gram Panchayat enthusiastic to increase the fish yield of village tanks.

The supply of nutritious meals, cooked on a community basis, by members of the Mahila Samiti and served to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, without any discrimination of caste or creed, has brought about a cohesion in the community.

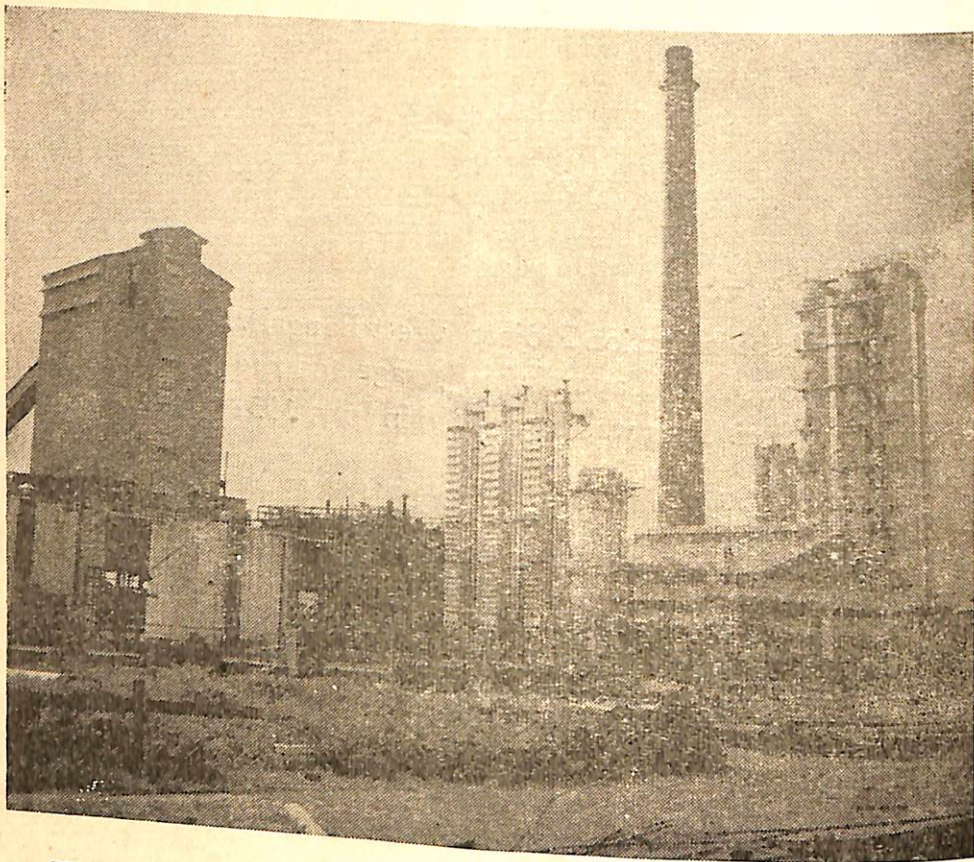




Mayurakshi Irrigation Project (West-Bangal).
Photo Shows the Mayurakshi Barrage and the
canals at Suri. This was completed in July, 1952



Governor Shri Sukthankar
being greeted by settlers
at Murthamma in
Dandakaranya Project



The newly constructed coke-ovens at Durgapur Steel Plant

PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

At the Centre

The Ministry of C. D. & C. has been taking active interest in popularising the setting up of cow-dung gas plants in the C. D. Blocks. Sometimes ago, it had suggested to the State Government that to start with, they might put up 5 plants as an experimental measure in a Block around such Agricultural Training Centres, where agricultural workshops are attached. It was also suggested that while the I. A. R. L., New Delhi would offer the technical assistance in setting up the plants, the supervision, maintenance and initial manufacture of the plants will be the job of the agricultural workshop attached to the Extension Training Centre. Some success has been achieved but more efforts are needed to popularise the scheme on a larger scale.

An agreement has been signed between the Government of India and Chemolimpex, the Foreign Trade Company for Chemical Products of Hungary, for the setting up of bio-gas fertiliser producing plants. Hungary has made great progress in utilising agricultural wastes for producing energy as well as manures. It has perfected a technical method which has now been patented in India.

Under the terms of mutual agreement, the Chemolimpex will furnish the Government of India with technical data and designs and also provide adequate technical staff for the installation of these plants. To begin with two pilot plants will be established. One at the National Sugar institute Kanpur, where bio-gas will be utilised. Another bio-gas plant will be established at the Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi and this will utilise cow-dung and other agricultural wastes.

Within six-months the Government of India will furnish to Chemolimpex an estimate of the number of units which are likely to be installed by Governmental agencies. The Chemolimpex will also be permitted to help private parties in setting up bio-gas plants.

Around the States

Mysore

The Mysore Government have taken steps to set up one cow-dung gas plant at each of the five Extension training centres.

Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh State Government have decided to set up 12 cow-dung gas plants in each Block. The cultivators are being given 50%

subsidy of the total cost of Rs. 300 for each plant.

Rajasthan

The Rajasthan Government is taking steps to popularise the cow-dung gas plant. Shri Ganpat Singh, a progressive farmer of Gothia village in Merta Panchayat Samiti of Nagpur district has established a plant with the help of financial grants given by the Panchayat Samiti. The plant has been working successfully.

Maharashtra

So far 64 Gobar gas plants have been established in Maharashtra. Out of these, 24 have installed by village panchayats, co-operative societies and voluntary bodies like the Sarvodaya Mandal, without receiving any financial assistance from the Government. With the help of 50 per cent subsidy given by the Government, 36 individuals have set up their own plants. The State Government itself is running 4 gas plants for purposes of demonstration and popularising the scheme among the rural people.

Punjab

The Punjab Government has set apart a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for popularising the setting up of gas plants

during the third Five-Year Plan period. The State Agriculture Department has evolved an economic unit of "utility Gobar Gas Plant for village homes" costing about Rs. 300. The State Government will offer 50% subsidy to individuals coming forward to establish the plants.

Andhra Pradesh

The Andhra Pradesh State Government has decided to instal 2 cow-dung gas plants in each V. L. W's circle in Stage I blocks and at least one plant in each V. L. W. circle in Statge II blocks.

Bihar

The Bihar Government has decided to instal one cow-dung gas plant in each Block on an experimental basis at an estimated cost of Rs. 500/-.

Delhi

The Delhi Administration has sanctioned the setting up of 20 cow-dung gas plants in all the 5 blocks of Delhi territory.

Assam

The Assam State Government have decided to set up 5 cow-dung gas plants in a block and one in each integrated Training Centre on experimental basis.

FLIES AND DISEASE

Dr. L. M. Bhattacharji,

Professor of Epidemiology, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta

From ancient times, flies have been recognised as disgusting pests associated with filth. They are cosmopolitan in nature, being encountered in all climates and countries of the world. They live on whatever food they can find; in fact, anything which man can eat they eat, too. They feed on our food before we touch it ourselves and also on what we leave behind or throw away.

Apart from being objects of great nuisance, flies act as carriers of the germs of various diseases that afflict man or domestic animals like cattle and horse. As early as 1899, Reed, Vaughan and Shakespeare drew attention to the clear association between the prevalence of typhoid fever among American troops in the Spanish-American War and exposure of excreta to flies and suggested that these insects play an important part in spreading this disease. Since their time, typhoid bacilli have been isolated on many occasions from flies caught either from infected areas or rooms occupied by typhoid patients (Faichnio 1909). The mechanism of transmission of typhoid fever by these insects was worked out by Ficker (1903) and Graham Smith (1910)

who showed that the house-fly carried typhoid bacilli both externally on its body and internally in its digestive canal, but the danger of contamination from the former was of relatively shorter duration than the latter. It is now definitely known that typhoid bacilli can remain alive in the fly's intestine for a period up to one week and may be excreted during that period in its faeces or vomit, which, when deposited on food or milk, easily make them contaminated.

They Spread Yaws, Trachoma

It has now been clearly established that besides typhoid and other enteric group of fevers, house-flies also act as the agents for the spread of other intestinal diseases, such as amoebic bacillary, dysenteries, infantile and other diarrhoeas and, at times, for cholera, trachoma and yaws. Epidemics of diarrhoeas and dysenteries among the troops in the field or in camps have always been associated with an increase in the fly population. It is of interest to note that both in the temperate and tropical climates, the season during which dysentery is most common, are usually the months when flies are also most abundant. Though dysentery bacilli or cholera vibrio

may be found occasionally in the intestinal contents of the common houseflies, they, unlike the typhoid bacilli, do not survive there for more than a few days and hence in the case of these two diseases, flies act mainly by carrying the infection in their feet rather than in their intestine.

Besides the diseases mentioned above, the bacilli of tuberculosis, spores of anthrax and the eggs of round or tape worms can at times be conveyed and spread by the housefly. Experiments have shown that a fly which has fed on tuberculosis sputum continues to excrete in its stool viable infective bacilli for as long as two weeks. In comparison, however, the life in the fly of helminthic eggs or cysts of *E. histolytica* or *Giardia* intestinals is not more than 48 hours. Consequently, the period during which the fly can convey these parasitic infections is considerably shorter than in the case of bacterial diseases mentioned above. It may also be stated that helminthic eggs and protozoal cysts of sizes of greater than 0.05 mm. in diameter cannot pass through the gullet of the fly, although they may be carried on its body and feet.

High Incidence of Diarrhoeas and Dysenteries

The ravages caused by the housefly on the health of the people can easily be judged by the incidence of diarr-

hoeas and dysenteries in a community. The statistics presented in the table below give some idea about the current trends in the incidence of these filth-borne diseases, which include cholera as well. This would show that inspite of some decline during recent years, the incidence of these diseases still remains high. Thus, as late as 1950-58, five out of every 10,000 persons in India died of diarrhoeas and dysenteries, while cholera during the same period claimed one out of every 10,000 lives.

Specific death-rates per 1000 population of diarrhoeas and dysenteries and cholera in India during 1920 to 1958.

Period	Diarrhoeas & Dysenteries	Cholera	All causes
1920-29	0.80	0.94	26.57
1930-39	0.97	0.65	23.64
1940-49	0.81	0.72	20.51
1950-58	0.59	0.16	11.55

Since the prevalence of dysentery may be regarded with even greater justice than that of typhoid, as the index of defective sanitation in a country, its prevention should aim as much on fly control and other sanitary measures as on the education of the people. Until the general public in India realises the importance of houseflies as carriers of disease and death, our goal to achieve positive health for the nation will remain as distant as ever.

SCHEME FOR MORE AND BETTER HOUSES FOR PEOPLE OF ORISSA

With a view to providing more and better housing facilities to the people, Government of Orissa in the Labour Department are working out various housing schemes in the State.

Village Housing Project Scheme

The Village Housing Project Scheme was introduced in this State during the year 1958-59. The aim of the scheme is to establish a number of housing projects in selected villages all over the State. The project will both ensure adequate housing and other amenities in the selected villages and serve as a source of inspiration to the adjoining areas. Improvement of housing in a particular village is a long-term programme spread over a period of about 8 to 10 years.

In order to stimulate local initiative and maximum use of local resources in the construction of houses the loan amount has been restricted to the minimum. Financial assistance in the form of loans will not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per house. The loanee will contribute the rest $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of the cost of

construction from his own resources in the form of money, materials or labour.

The loans are to be disbursed in suitable instalments related to the charge of collection of building materials and/or progress of construction. The loan will be repayable in 20 equal annual instalments with interest of 5% per annum. Repayment will commence 18 months after the first instalment of loan is disbursed. The houses are to be built according to the approved plans and layouts.

During the year 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 2,63,900 was finally allotted to 20 Blocks for grant of loans to the intending borrowers of selected villages. During the year 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 12,06,073 was finally allotted to 40 blocks including to 20 of the year 1958-59. During the year 1960-61 an amount of Rs. 13,97,430 was placed at the disposal of Collectors for granting loans to the villagers of selected villages under 66 blocks including 40 of the year 1959-60. It is expected that about 2800 houses would have been built by the end of Second Plan period.

Slum Clearance Scheme

This scheme is designed to eliminate slums from Towns and Cities and its execution has so far been taken up through Municipalities and Notified Area Councils of the State. Under the Scheme 50% loan and 50% subsidy are made available by Government of India and 25% subsidy is made available by the State Government.

During the last year a provision of Rs. 3.40 lakhs was made for grant of loan and subsidy. Four projects as mentioned below were sanctioned.

	No. of Tene-ments	Amount sanction- ed.
1. Bhubaneswar, N. A. C.	126	2,08,000
2. Balasore, Municipality	10	33,000
3. Sambalpur, Municipality	15	49,500
4. Bolangir, Municipality	15	49,500

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

(a) Private Employers' Projects:—

Two projects of Private employees were in progress during the year 1959-60, namely 19 tenements by Prajatantra Prachar Samity and 50 tenements by Jeypore Sugar Company,

Rayagada. As regards the first project a total loan of Rs. 39,724/- had been sanctioned during 1959-60 and final instalment of loan of Rs. 19,862/- was sanctioned during the last year. This project has come up to roof level and is expected to be completed during the current year. Subsidy to the extent of Rs. 19,862/- will be disbursed during the current year.

As regards the second Project of the Jeypore Sugar Company a total loan of Rs. 63,937/- was disbursed during 1959-60 and 1960-61. The construction has come up to roof level and is expected to be completed in a couple of months' time when the subsidy to the extent of Rs. 42,625/- will be disbursed.

The provision in the current year's budget for this purpose is Rs. 5 lakhs out of which Rs. 62,487/- as indicated above, has already been committed. The balance amount will be utilised in sanctioning some new projects of private employers.

(b) State Government Projects:—

During the Second Plan period there was originally a programme for construction of 946 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. This was subsequently reduced to 882 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.51 lakhs. 214 tenements had

been completed up to the end of the year 1959-60 and 668 tenements were under construction during the last year. Work is in progress if all the projects and these are expected to be completed shortly.

For the current year there is a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs and a programme for construction of 137 tenements has been drawn up as follows:—

1. Jeypore	12
2. Choudwar	28
3. Barbil	12
4. Joda	12
5. Titilagarh	10
6. Kesinga	10
7. Rourkela	48

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4. Low Income Group Housing Scheme

This scheme essentially deals with disbursement of loans to enable construction of new houses for persons in the Low Income Groups. Aid under this scheme is envisaged primarily for the purpose of housing persons whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- and who do not already own houses. There will, however, be no objection to a State Government advancing loan to an individual even if he owned a house already provided that the additional houses are needed for his bonafide residential purpose.

The loan assistance under the scheme will not exceed 80% of the actual cost of the houses including cost of land for which the loan is required subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000/- per house. In other words, the party constructing the house will have to raise at least 20% of the finances themselves, the cost of land already acquired by the party applying for aid being taken into account in computing the figure of 20%.

This scheme was first implemented in this State during the year 1955-56. The scope of this scheme which was provisionally confined to the District Headquarters towns and other urban areas of this State has been extended to the rural areas also from the year 1960-61.

This scheme is now being implemented through the District Collectors and the State Co-operative Housing Corporation. The State Government have also constructed 62 buildings by themselves in the Capital area for sale either outright or on hire-purchase basis to persons coming under Low Income Groups. Up to the end of September, 1960, a sum of Rs. 23,44,740/- was disbursed through the Collectors for construction of 573 houses out of which 378 houses were completed and the remaining 195 houses were under construction.

Through the Orissa State Co-operative Housing Corporation, a sum of Rs. 19,75,753/- was disbursed up to the end of September, 1960 for construction of 350 houses out of which 302 houses were completed and the remaining 48 houses were under construction.

This scheme is gaining popularity throughout the State and it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs under this scheme during the Third Plan period.

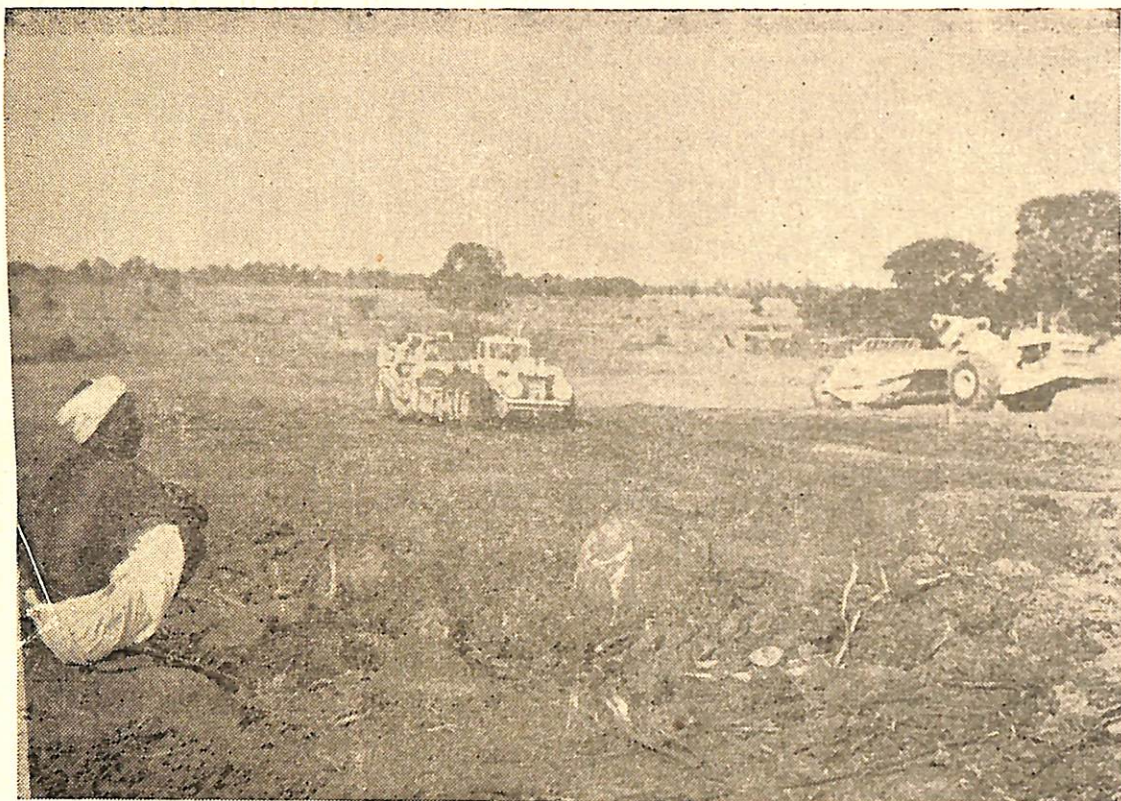
Rent Housing Scheme

This is a scheme to build residential quarters for the State Government employees with the money advanced on interest basis by the Life Insurance Corporation of India through the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India. During 1959-60 one project for construction

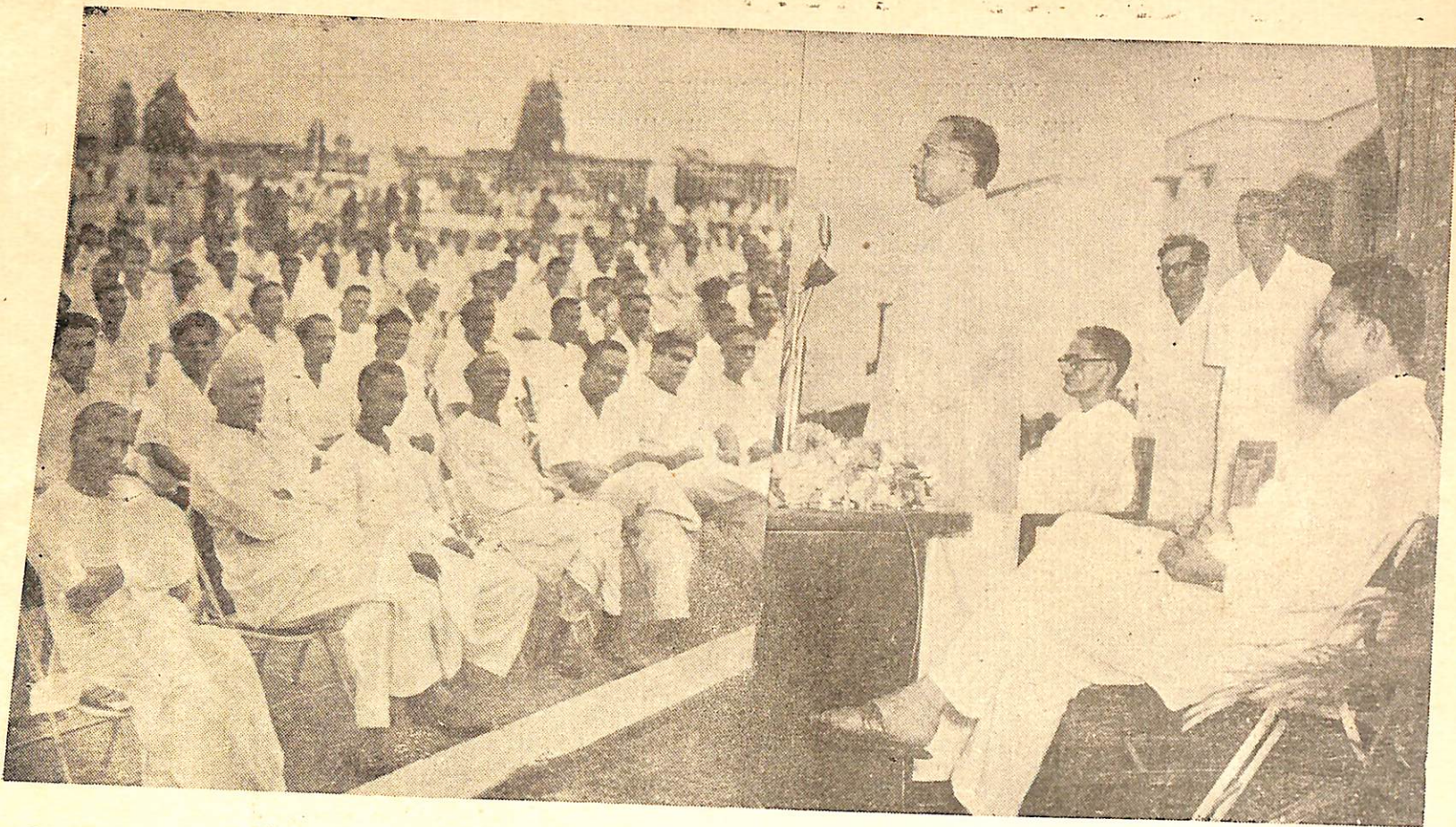
of 420 quarters was taken up in the New Capital and an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 5.06 lakhs was incurred during that year. This project was continued during the year 1960-61. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 21,93,000/-. During 1960-61 another project for construction of 430 quarters was administratively approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,31,440/-. The anticipated expenditure up to 31.3.61 is Rs. 20,42,269/-.

The two projects mentioned above will be continued in the current year and completed for which funds to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs will be required. Besides, a programme at an expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs for construction of new houses at New Capital will be taken up. It has also been decided that construction of houses will be taken up at Cuttack, Rourkela, Berhampur etc. this year.

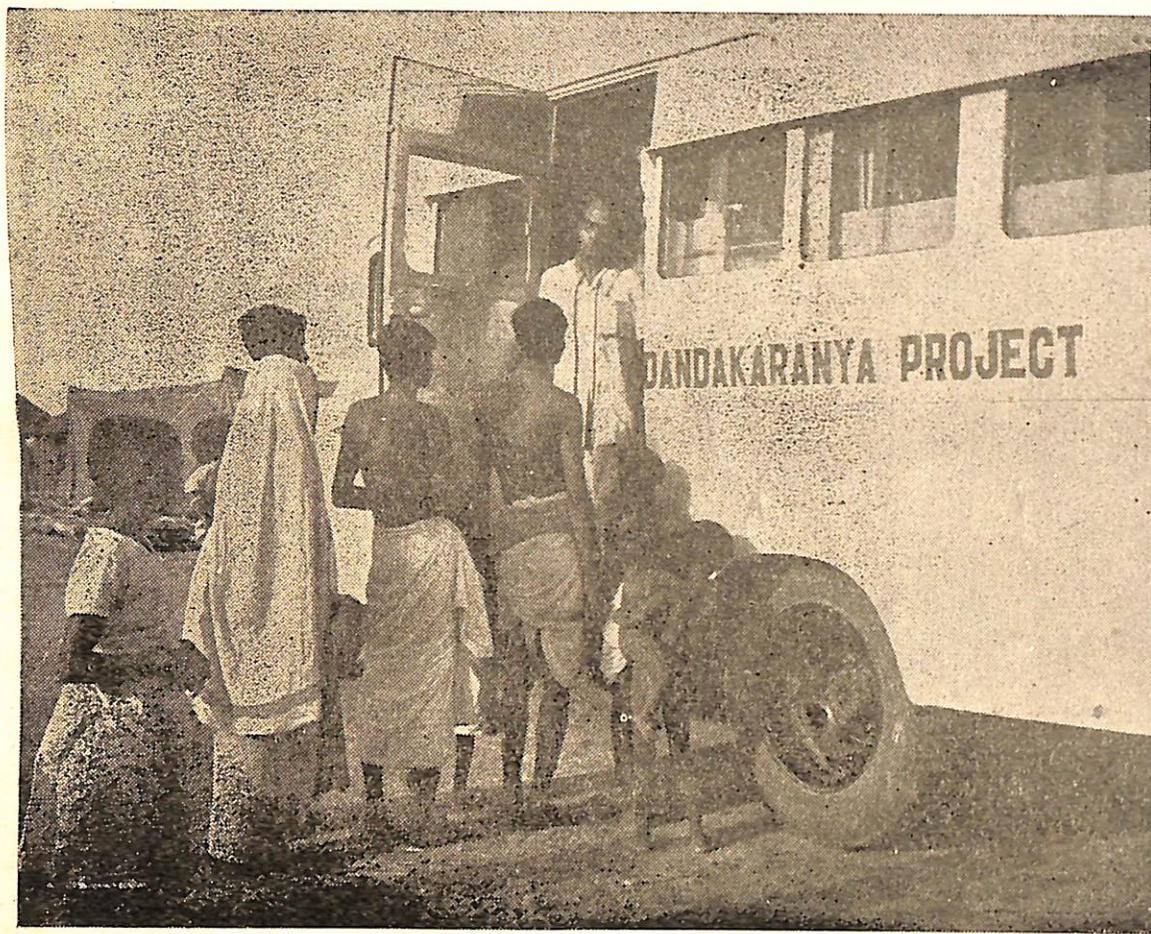




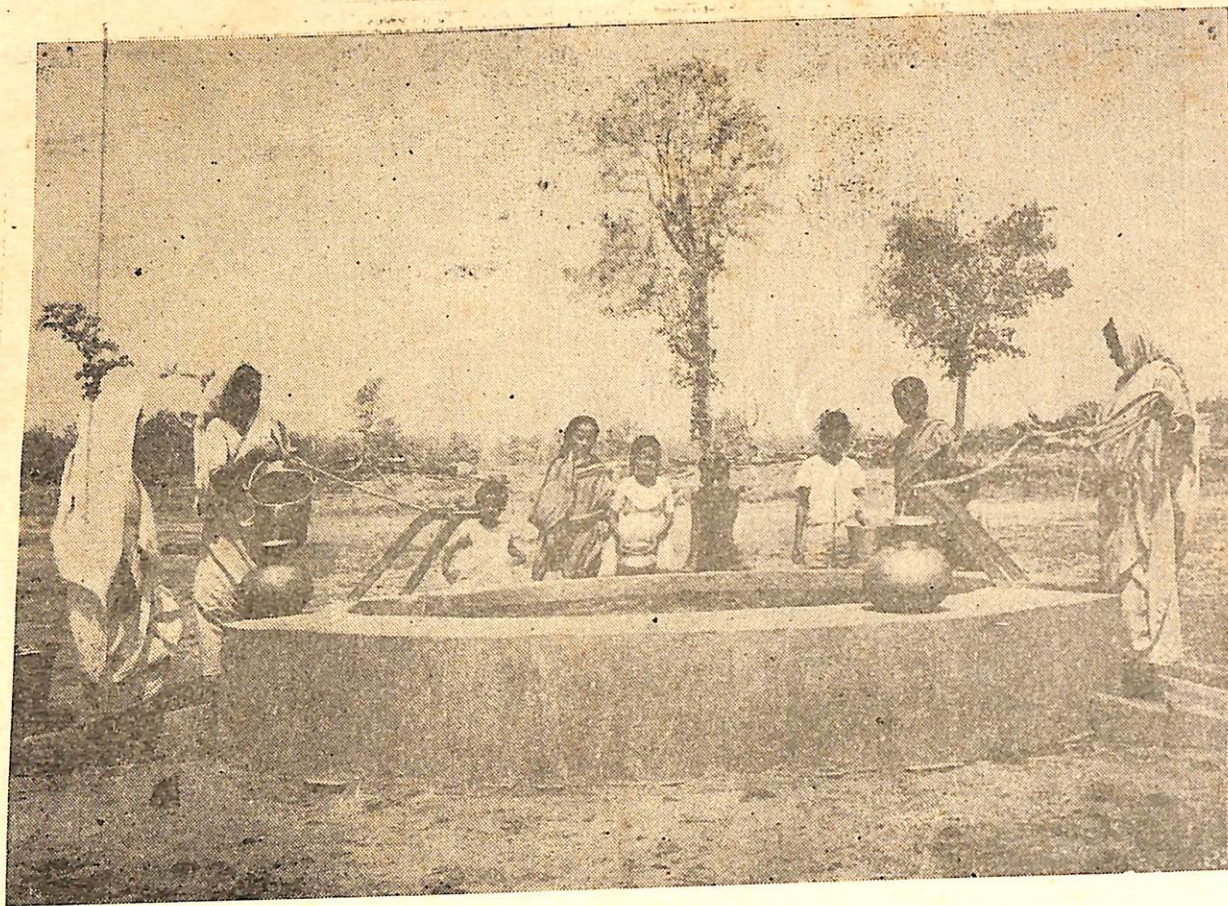
Giant earth-moving machineries at work as the
Umerkote Dam site on the Bhaskar river



Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab is seen unveiling the bronze statue of Utkalamani Pandit Gopabandhu Das on the foreground of the new Assembly House



Mobile Medical Dispensary of Dandakaranya Project under operation



The water problem in Dandakaranya has been solved by digging of tanks and sinking of tube-wells and deep masonry wells. D. P. settlers gather round a village well

DANDAKARANYA ON THE MAP OF INDIA

It was on October 28, 1959 nearly 20 months ago when the first tree was felled by a huge tractor in Umerkote. Today 20 months and several thousand trees after, Umerkote presents a picture of a growing township with busy Dandakaranya Project cultivators in nearly 25 villages.

This has been possible because the Dandakaranya Project was determined to do its best to help the settlers. Once the initial difficulties were over, there was no going back. Once the work started, there was no question of stopping it.

What is more encouraging in this area is the partnership between the D. P. settlers and the Adibasis. Villages have sprung up where there were forests before. Friends have settled down as good neighbours where there were wild animals only the other day. A happy relationship is growing between the settlers of Dandakaranya new and old.

There was some apprehension in the beginning that the project would not benefit the local people. Fortunately this notion has been completely

removed and the Project and its activities are being greatly welcomed by the local people, particularly and mostly by the Adibasis. 25% of the reclaimed land is earmarked for the rehabilitation of the landless Adibasis. Also the pattern and the scales of assistance granted to the Adibasis are on the same lines as those granted to the D. P. settlers. The Project contributes upto Rs. 1300/- for the rehabilitation of each Adibasi family, thus resettled, as a grant.

In Umerkote nearly 2500 acres of land have been given to the District authorities for the rehabilitation of landless Adibasis. Under the Tribal Welfare Programme of the Dandakaranya Project, nearly 54 miles of roads are being constructed or improved at a cost of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs, 50 wells are being dug and 13 tanks constructed in Umerkote.

Besides the whole area will benefit from the Project's Mixed Farm, Poultry & Fisheries Schemes, road building works etc.

The main emphasis, however, has been as it should be on D. P. rehabilita-

tion. And today Umerkote presents a picture of great success and great hopes.

It has been possible to set up 24 villages in Umerkote. In these villages there are nearly 1300 D. P. families, 99% of whom have been allotted homestead plots and over 50%, their agriculture plots. Settlers here are busy constructing their own houses, 150 of which have been completed and over 1000, under construction.

The villages to-day hum with activity and busy community life.

In more ways than one, the settlers have shown that they have come here to settle down. They have displayed great energy in working for their own rehabilitation. They have shown great ingenuity, courage and faith.

While the work of rehabilitation goes on, the Dandakaranya Project continues to reclaim more areas on the Reighar side for the rehabilitation of the Dandakaranya Projects and the landless Adibasis.

Today, the Project can rightly claim that it has put the Dandakaranya area on the map of India. The work on the first phase of the Railway line connecting Vishakapatnam with Bailadila (through Koraput, Jeypore, Boriguma etc.) has been taken up by the Railway Board and is expected to be completed in another five years.

A few years hence, the face of Dandakaranya will change. Today, it is the beginning and no beginning is better when it is remembered that the Project is working for the benefit of several thousand homeless people.



NEW APPROACH TO PUBLICITY

CHIEF MINISTER'S ADDRESS

IN

PUBLIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Chief Minister, Shri Bijoyananda Patnaik told the Public Relations Conference here this after-noon that the Department must function as a sharp weapon in the hands of the Government for fulfilment of the development programmes.

In the last elections they put before the public a programme of development of the every-day necessities of their life, such as a new home, supply of drinking water, school and supply of new types of agricultural implements and they had given a response which has filled the Government with enthusiasm. The promises that they made to the people in their manifesto must be fulfilled. This could be achieved by hard labour by everyone in the State.

The problem of development was a complex one. He asked the Publicity man to sit down in a village and think for himself how all the new programmes could be worked out. If they could

find their way to solve it in one village, they would have solved it for the whole State.

The first problem that the development programme had to face was how to bring about a change of mind among the people. They were habituated to a way of life for generations together. They lived in a particular kind of house and though they wanted to live in a better way, they could not easily make up their mind to have a better house. In the same manner they were habituated to raise one crop in their fields. They would like to earn more money from their lands but they would not easily adopt a changed method of agricultural unless they were convinced about it. This could be done by approaching them through their minds. They should be convinced and enthused about the change. Then they would not only be eager to welcome the new programme, but would demand it actually before it came to them.

Government were spending crores of rupees on development work. Expenditure on a large part of it was met from borrowings. While the interests mounted up, the return was not proportionate to the investment. That was due to the fact that the people had not taken kindly to the programme.

He gave an instance of the Hirakud Canal system and pointed out that while millions of gallons of water ran by in those canals the people were not making full use of it. That was why their income was not being increased. Had it been done, they would not grudge to pay Rs. 20 or

Rs. 30 per acre to the Government. The money thus realised would have gone to pay the loan or employed in other productive work. Had the mind of the people been prepared to welcome the canal water from the Hirakud they would have made full use of the facilities for themselves, earned more from their land and helped the Government in payment of their debts.

The work of the Publicity Department as that it should function as the propaganda wing of the Government in the fulfilment of the new programmes and new norms should be put to judge the activities of this Department.



TOURIST IN INDIA

Statistics now available place the number of tourist arrivals into India (barring Pakistan nationals) during the year 1960 at 123,095, which is an all-time record. As compared with arrivals in 1959 (1,09,464) this registered an increase of 12.5 per cent.

Of these, those who came from Europe numbered 37,107 (30.2%) from South, East and South-East Asia, 32,551 (26.4 per cent); from U. S. A. and Canada, 28,678 (23.3 per cent); from Africa 14,389 (11.7 per cent); from West Asia, 6,771 (5.5 per cent) and, from other countries 3,599 (2.9 per cent).

The number of tourists from North America was up by 33.9 per cent in 1960, from Europe 12 per cent, from South, East and South-East Asia 3.8 per cent, and from Africa 6.3 per cent.

These statistics reveal a strong growing trend among U. S. nationals to visit India. Those from the U. S. A. constituted the biggest single category, comprising 22.1 per cent of the total (27,174) which represents a 25.2 per cent increase over the figure for 1959

(21,704). The year 1949 had registered 20.4 per cent increase over the previous year.

Next in number were the tourists from U. K. who constituted 15.2 per cent (18,745) of the total for 1960. Compared with 1959, arrivals from U. K. were up by 11.1 per cent.

Mode of Travel

Of the tourists who came to India in 1960, 16.2 per cent (75,344) arrived by air, 32.8 per cent by sea (40,399) and 6 per cent (7,352) by land.

As compared with 1959, the number of tourists coming by air increased by 13.4 per cent, by sea 10.6 per cent and by land 13.1 per cent.

If we were to exclude tourists who came from surrounding countries, viz., Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, and Africa, 76.4 per cent of the remaining tourists came by air, 16.1 per cent by sea and 7.5 per cent by land.

Considering each nationality, U. S. had the highest proportion of tourists travelling by air (86.2 per cent) and next came the British with 73.5 per cent.

Disembarkation Points

Of the total tourists, those who disembarked at Bombay's air and sea ports constituted nearly 36 per cent (43,917) as against 35 per cent in 1959. Comparing the actual arrivals with those of 1959, 1960 showed an increase of 15 per cent.

Calcutta came next with 19 per cent (23,085) as against 20 per cent in 1959. In actual numbers the increase in 1960 was 8 per cent over 1959.

Tourists disembarking at Delhi air ports in 1960 were 18 per cent (21,946) of the total tourists for the country. The actual increase in numbers was 22 per cent over 1959.

Taking the Madras air and sea ports together, 9 per cent of the total tourists (11,635) arrived in 1960 which is about the same percentage as in the previous year. The actual numbers increased by 16 per cent.

Of the tourists who disembarked at Bombay, 46 per cent (20,384) came by air and the remaining by sea; at Calcutta 98 per cent (22,570) came by air and the remaining by sea and at Madras 69 per cent (8,057) by air and others by sea.

Importance of Palam Airport

Taking only tourist arrivals by air, 30 per cent entered India at Calcutta,

29 per cent at Delhi, 27 per cent at Bombay and 11 per cent at Madras. In actual numbers, Calcutta received 9 per cent more of air arrivals in 1960 over the previous year, Delhi 22 per cent, Bombay 19 per cent, and Madras 3 per cent.

Purpose of Visit

Tourists came to India with several motives—for pleasure, on business, for studies, or just because they happened to pass through this country and chose to stay for a few days. Those who came in 1960 for pleasure numbered 61,057 (49.6 per cent) which was 11.2 per cent more than in 1959; 16,937 persons (13.7 per cent) came on business or official duty which was 7.5 per cent less than in 1959; and 3,040 (2.5 per cent) came for studies which was 5.6 per cent more than in 1959. Others who came to India with miscellaneous motives were 29,129 (23.7 per cent), an increase of 32 per cent over the previous year.

Pleasure Tourists

Considering the nationalities individually, the highest proportion of pleasure tourists came from U. S. A. with 75.3 per cent. In 1959, this constituted 73.7 per cent. The actual number of pleasure tourists from the U. S. increased by 30.6 per cent over the previous year. Of the other nationals who were prompted by similar motive

the French were 53.7 per cent, the Ceylonese 48.2 per cent, the Germans 46 per cent, and the British 40.1 per cent.

Of the total number of tourists from Japan those who came on business or official duty were 39 per cent, 30 per cent from Germany and 27.9 per cent from the U. K.

Span of Stay

The tourists who disembarked in India in 1960 spent in all 4.35 million nights, a figure ever more significant than the record number of tourists.

This is exclusive of the nights spent by tourist who came in 1959 and stayed on into 1960. The average number of nights spent per tourist works out to 35.3.

Of the total tourist nights, those from U. S. accounted for 0.43 million averageing to 15.7 nights per individual. These from U. K. spent an average of 22.4 nights, from Germany 30.3 and from France 31 nights.

On any day of the year there were, on an average, 11,900 foreign tourists in India.



COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS : CENTRE TO INITIATE LEGISLATION

The Central Government proposes to initiate legislation to make registration of births and deaths compulsory all over the country.

The registration will have to be normally done within 72 hours and the law will provide for standard forms of birth and death registration available at the registration offices set up for the purpose.

The legislation is likely to be on the lines of the Control of Drugs Act or the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. It will provide for compounding of offences and penalties for violation of the law.

Without a better measure of our birth and death rate, it is felt, much of the country's projection into the future will be in the nature of surmises. In the words of the Union Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur, "we shall be merely groping forward instead of steadily marching ahead."

A midwife or any other medical or health attendant at a birth will be

legally liable to notify it to the local registration office of births and deaths. In a municipality, the municipal sweeper may be required to notify all births and deaths in his beat and as an incentive offered 10 nP. per birth and death after it has been verified and fully registered.

The fuel contractor, keeper or owner of a place for disposal of dead bodies will be required to notify deaths and wherever no such agency can be found, an attendant at the expense of the municipality may be posted for the purpose at the place of disposal of dead bodies.

Tabulation of Statistics

As regards tabulation of statistics, the job is to be centralised at the State headquarters either with the Director of Health Services or with the Director of the State Statistical Bureau. There will be uniform principles of supervision and inspection to ensure a flow of accurate returns from the primary registration offices to the Central Tabulation Office.

Rural health centres in the country may be asked to adopt its headquarters village, or if that is inconvenient, an adjacent village where they can develop the full range of vital statistics registration.

One per cent sample Census

The office of the Registrar General, with the help of the State Governments, will continue to take an annual one per cent sample census to estimate the growth of population and measure

other demographic characteristics. The Registrar General will also work out a scheme of sample registration areas for yielding reliable estimates of birth and death rates for different regions of each State and the Union as well.

In the middle of April this year, the Registrar General in the Ministry of Home Affairs, had also convened a conference of State Health Secretaries and Directors to discuss how the registration of vital statistics could be improved.



Press Releases

EFFECT OF THE FLOODS ON PADDY SEEDLING

Government apprehend that due to recent floods some cultivators might have lost paddy seedlings and may be in need of transplanting again. Arrangements have been made by the Directorate of Agriculture to grow paddy seedlings as extensively as possible in different Government farms. These seedlings will be available for sale at very reasonable price to cultivators who may need the same. Special measures are being taken to have as rapid growth in these seedlings as possible and also to supply cultivators from the farms' normal stock and replace that stock by these recent sowings, if necessary.

It is also apprehended that with the receding of flood waters various insect pests may come in. Adequate and immediate steps are being taken to combat any attack of insect pests.

NO ACTION ON ANONYMOUS LETTERS

Government are receiving large number of anonymous letters dealing with various subjects. Government look upon these letters with distrust. In writing them, the citizen who has courage of conviction, should be able to append his name and address to any letter that he or she may desire to write in public interest. Government guarantee them full protection in such cases. Orders have been passed to all Departments of Government and to all District Officials that no anonymous letters will receive any consideration in the hands of Government or any of its officials.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF CEMENT

The Government of India have increased the Railhead price of cement from Rs. 122.60 nP. to Rs. 123.60 nP. per M/Tone with effect from 1-7-61. All stocks of cement with the stockists

or in transit from the factories to the stockists before the midnight of the 30th June/1st July 61 shall be sold at the old prices prevailing in the State.

Consequent on the increase in the F. O. R. Railhead price of cement from Rs. 122.60 nP. to Rs. 123.60 nP. per M/Tons packed cement (packed in new or servicable second hand D. W. Heavy CES Jute bags) with effect from 1-7-61 the cement stockist at Railhead centres shall sell packed cement hereafter at the Retail price of Rs. 132.85 nP. per M/Tone -i. e., Rs. 6.64 per bag in respect of stocks despatched to them from the factories on or after 1-7-61 Sales-tax and other local duties, if any, paid by the stockist should be charged in addition. Registered cement stockist within the State beyond a radius of 5 miles from the Railhead may charge Rs. 0.47 per M/Tone per mile towards cartage in addition to the retail railhead price stated above.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTS, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND O. B. S. STUDENTS

The award of scholarship by the Government of India to Backward Class students, through State Government is governed by the regulations prescribed and instructions issued by Ministry of Education from time to

time. According to previous instructions issued by the Government of India, only the candidates belonging to other backward classes were required to furnish a certificate from a Revenue Officer testifying the income of students' parents or guardian to consider their eligibility for the award of above scholarship. The candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were being exempted from furnishing such income certificates as there was no "Means Test" in their case.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education have now decided to introduce the "Means Test" for Scheduled Castes students also with effect from the current year, i. e., 1961-62. Accordingly candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes will have to furnish necessary certificate from appropriate authority as regards the total income of their parents/guardians and themselves as at present required in the case of students belonging to other Backward Class, at the time of sending their applications for award of Post-Matric Scholarship in 1961-62 under the above mentioned scheme. The candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes only are exempted from furnishing such certificates.

THE REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE OF ROURKELLA

The State Government of Orissa have decided to start the Regional Engineering College at Rourkella this year with arrangements made for admission of about 120 students.

Arrangements have been made with the Hindusthan Steels (Private) Ltd., Rourkella for necessary accommodation and training facilities in the works of the Steel plant and the technical training institution attached to it. Necessary teaching staff as well as part time lecturers from the Steel plant have been arranged.

1. Pending constitution of a full fledged Board of Governors and registration of the autonomous society an Ad hoc Governing Body has been constituted to take up the administration and management of the College. The Regional Engineering College, Rourkella is a joint venture of the Union Government and Government of Orissa.

2. The academic session of the College shall commence from 16th August, 1961. The minimum qualification for admission is a pass in I. Sc. with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics or an equivalent examination recognised by Utkal University. At present

the Institution will offer 4 years Degree Course in the following subjects:—

Civil Engineering	..	40
Electrical Engineering	..	40
Mechanical Engineering	..	40

3. Subject to availability of suitable candidates the seats will be allotted to the State of West Bengal and other States in the Eastern Region and the rest of the country on the pro-basis as below:—

(a) 50% to Orissa, (b) 10% each to West Bengal, Bihar and Assam and (c) 20% for the rest of the country and reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be made in each quota on the basis prescribed by the Government of India for the purpose.

4. This year there is hardly any time to conduct the admission test at different centres. Therefore, selection will be made on merit adjudged by the marks secured in the qualifying examination. Admission of candidates is subject to a medical examination for physical fitness.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development programme will cover the entire country by October 1963. The programme, which was launched on

October 2, 1952, now extends to over 3,100 blocks comprising some 4 lakh villages and benefits nearly 20 crores of people. In over 1,000 blocks the programme has been in existence for more than five years. When the programme was first launched it covered slightly over 200 blocks.

The object of the programme is to bring the intensive effort of different developmental agencies to bear on the area covered by each development block, the agencies working as a team in co-operation with the people and enlisting their active participation in it. The programme seeks to enable the local communities to put forth their best effort and take the fullest advantage of their resources. Over the years increasing emphasis has been laid on production programmes, particularly the stepping up of agricultural output and development of fisheries, animal husbandry and minor irrigation.

While work to improve the living conditions of the people in the fields of health, education and organisation of youth clubs and Mahila Samities etc. forms an integral and important part of the programme, it is recognised that the real test of its effectiveness is in the sphere of agricultural improvement and achievement of higher outputs.

Village production plans are being prepared through panchayats and co-operatives providing for the full utilisation of local resources while credit, supply of fertilisers and other assistance are being assured. Preparation of these plans was taken up in some villages in most of the States during the Second Plan. Planning is now being increasingly related to the resources and needs of each block. Trained Gram Sevaks and Sevikas are attached to local agencies like panchayats mainly for agricultural extension work. There are now nearly 31,000 Gram Sevaks and some 2,800 Gram Sevikas all over the country.

Nearly 3,200 agricultural extension officers work in different blocks to carry the message of improved farming to the farmer's doorstep. There are over 2,800 animal husbandry extension officers also. To guide and help the people in different fields there are extension officers for activities like social education nearly 3,350, co-operation nearly 2,600 and organisers for women's education nearly 1,550. While representatives of the people were associated with the programme from the outset, in the last two years the concept of democratic decentralisation has taken roots and statutory panchayats with enhanced powers are being set up in different States to

plan and execute development programmes.

So far Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Mysore and Assam have introduced Panchayati Raj and several other States have adopted or are in the process of enacting the necessary legislation.

Several institutions and agencies have been set up to provide training to the personal engaged in Community Development work not only in their technical skills but also in developing a proper outlook and approach to the people. Apart from the Central Institute of Study and Research on Community Development located at
× × there is an institute for

training instructors for training centres at Dehra Dun and there are orientation training centres in different States, centres for training Social Education Organisers, village level workers, Gram Sevikas, health personnel and others.

A committee under the chairmanship of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is now studying measures through which the benefits of the programme could be made available in increasing measure to the economically weaker sections of the community. The evaluation of the work done in the blocks is carried out annually by an independent agency working under the Planning Commission.



RADIO RURAL FORUMS, ORISSA

PROGRAMME FOR THE QUARTER—JULY–SEPTEMBER, 1961

Sl. No.	Subject	Name of talker	Date of broadcast
1.	Procedure for preparation of development Project for the village or Village Panchayat.	Shri Harihar Mishra, Oil Seeds Development Officer, Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	4-7-61
2.	Adult Education Programme	Shri G. K. Mohanty, Adult Education Officer, Office of the Director of Public Instruc- tion, Orissa, Cuttack.	11-7-61
3.	Village sanitation	Dr. P. C. Mohanty, Joint Direc- tor of Public Health, Directorate of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	18-7-61
4.	Common diseases of cattle and their treatment	Shri L. N. Das, Veterinary Pathologist, Orissa College of Animal Husbandry, & Veterinary Science, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	25-7-71
5.	Linking co-operative credit with Marketing	Shri Jameswar Das, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative (Marketing) Orissa, Bhubaneswar	1-8-61
6.	Economic of fish culture	Shri J. C. Roy, Asst. Director of Fisheries (Inland) Orissa, Cuttack	8-8-61
7.	Oil Seeds (castor and mustard) cultivation	Shri Harihar Mihsra, Oil Seeds Development Officer, Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	15-8-61

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| 8. How to prepare a Panchayat Budget | Shri S. Mohanty, Financial Advisor, Planning & Co-ordination (C. D.) Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar | 22-8-61 |
| 9. Cultivation of fodder | Shri M. Bhoi Agricultural, Supervisor, Orissa, Bhubaneswar | 29-8-61 |
| 10. Service Co-operatives function and organisation | Shri L. Dandapat, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Orissa, Bhubaneswar | 5-9-61 |
| 11. Soil testing in relation to manuring | | 12-9-61 |
| 12. Cultivation of cauli-flower and cabbages | Shri R. N. Mohanty, Professor of Botany, Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya, Orissa, Bhubaneswar. | 19-9-61 |
| 13. Balanced diet | Dr. N. N. Parida, Nutrition Advisor, Office of the Director of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar. | 26-9-61 |

