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**OCTOBER,
1963**

ORISSA REVIEW

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OCTOBER. 1963

ORISSA REVIEW seeks to provide a condensed record of the activities and official announcements of the Government of Orissa and other useful informations. Many items appear in summarised form. Such items should not be treated as complete and authoritative version. Although published on behalf of the Government of Orissa, Home (Public Relations) Department, the views and ideas expressed in the 'Orissa Review' are not necessarily those of the Government of Orissa.

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—ON THE COVER—

A bronze Statue of Mahatma Gandhi depicting the Mahatma walking with a stick in hand.

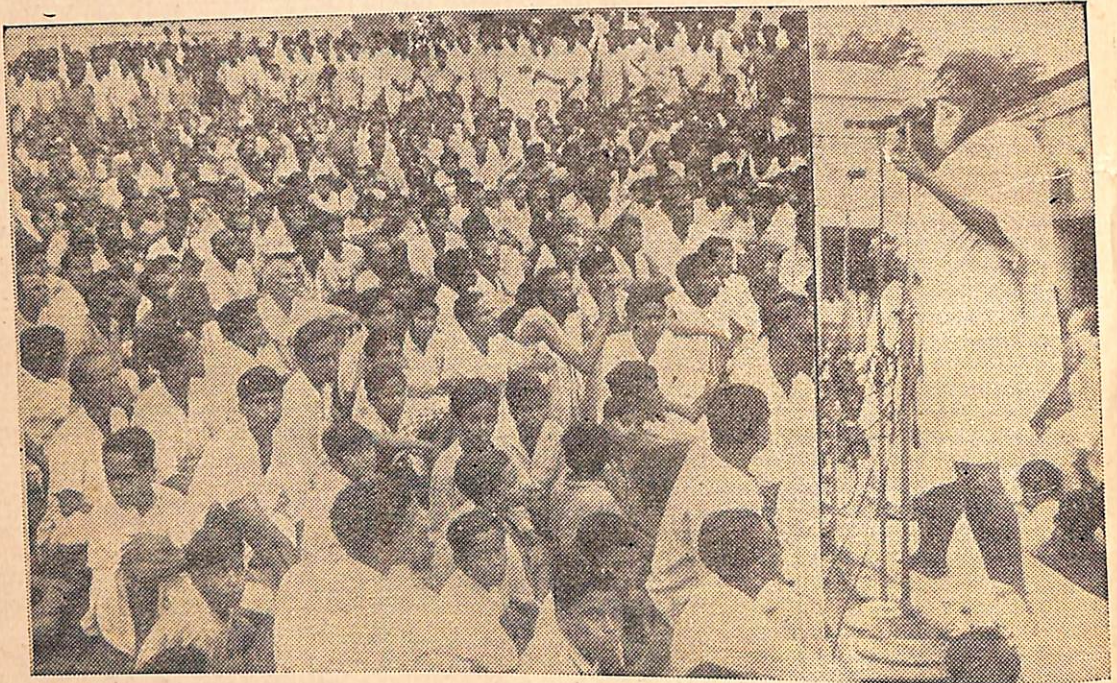
Acharya Bave in Orissa—



A hearty reception was accorded to Acharya Vinoba Bave on behalf of the people of Cuttack District, at Jajpur town, at 7 a. m. on 12-9-63 when the Acharya entered into the Cuttack District for the first time during his second Padjatra in Orissa

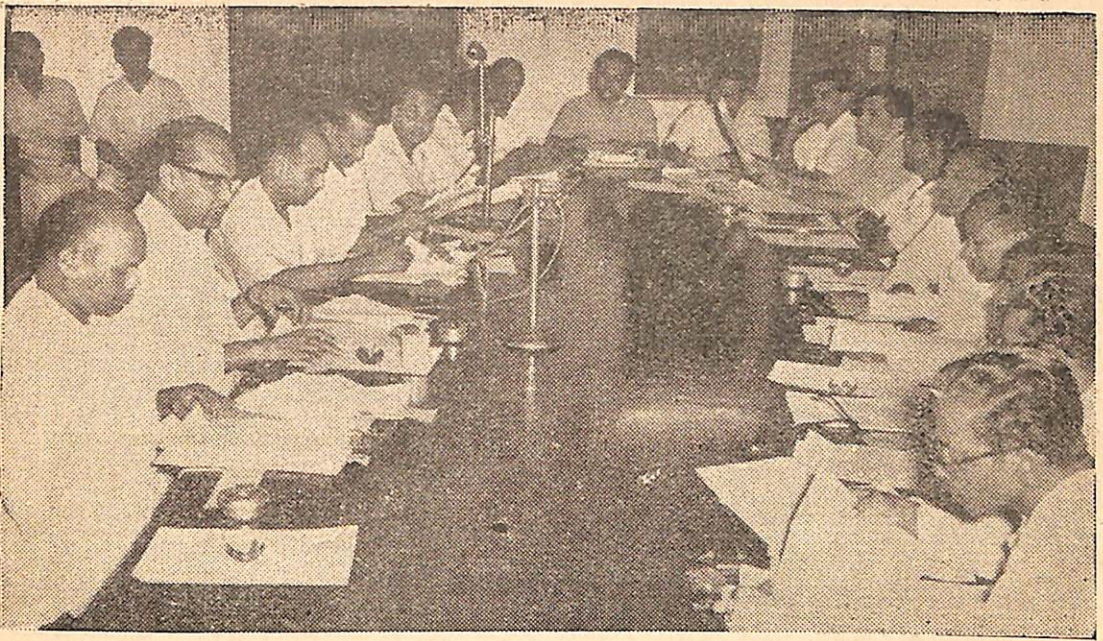
Photo shows : Acharya Vinoba Bave being garlanded at Jajpur Town by the enthusiastic people

Acharya Vinoba Bave in Orissa —

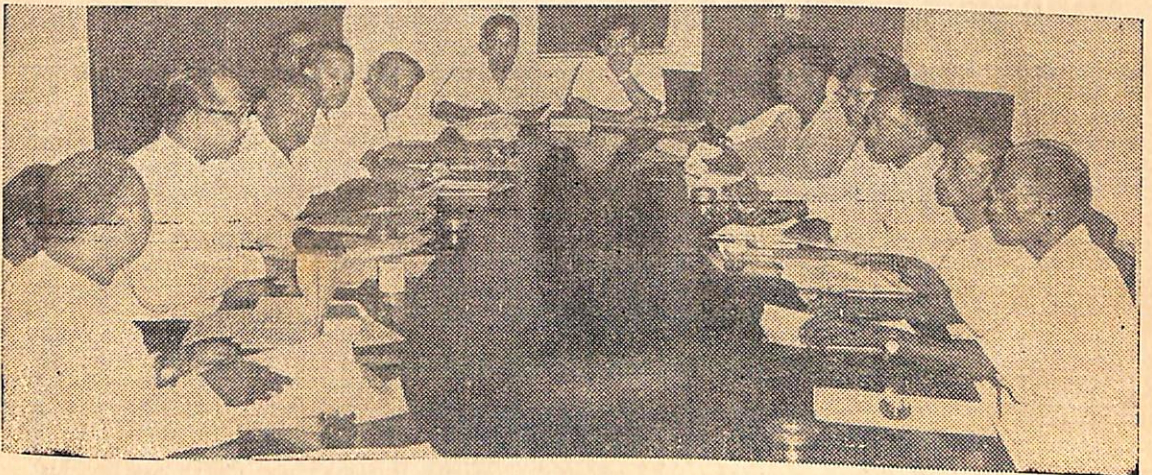


On September 12, 1963 Acharya Vinoba Bave addressed a mammoth gathering at Jajpur Town. The news of gramdan of 3 new villages in Orissa was declared in this meeting. This brings the total number of Gramdan villages in Orissa to 254

Photo shows : Acharya Bave addressing the gathering



The third meeting of the State Harijan Welfare Advisory Board was held at Secretariat Conference Room on September 21, 1963 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik
Photo shows : The Chief Minister discussing with the members of the Board.

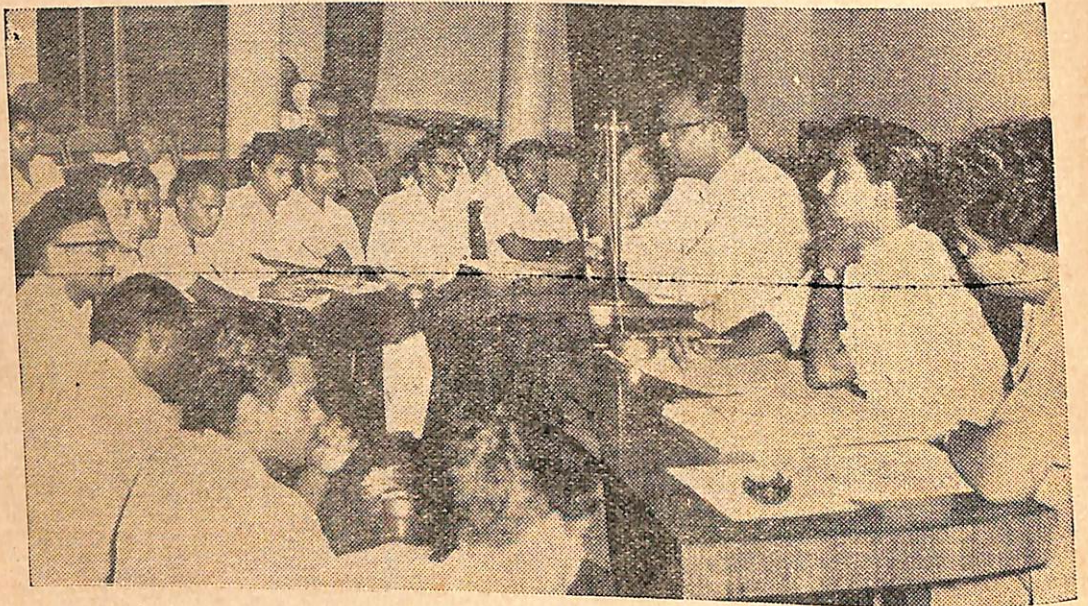


Eleventh Tribes Advisory Council met in the Secretariat Conference Room on August 30. The Chief Minister Shri B. Patnaik presided
Photo shows : Chief Minister who is also the Chairman of the Council, discussing on some points with the members of the Advisory Council



An Exhibition of Books organised at Kalamandap, Bhubaneswar recently by Shri P. K. Mohapatra of Cuttack was inaugurated by the Governor of Orissa

Photo shows : Dr. Khosla, Governor of Orissa going round the Exhibition and examining the exhibits



The Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik, inaugurated the Mining and Geological Gazetted Technical Officers' Association at the Secretariat Conference Room on September 21, 1963

Photo shows : The Chief Minister delivering his inaugural speech

The Doctrine of the Sword



THE DEVINE SPARK

At no period in history, the world was striving for peace as it is doing today. And yet it is a paradox to see that in their eagerness to establish a universal peace, nations are daily sharpening their tools to dictate peace to one another. It seems as if a fear-complex is gradually perpetuating a "preparation for war in order to avert warfare". The recent agreements of big powers on nuclear Test Ban is, of course, a major step towards averting a global war but the implied or declared threat behind such preparations is still persisting. Against this background the following ideals of the Apostle of Non-violence and Peace would, we hope, be welcome.

—Editor

In this age of the rule of brute force, it is almost impossible for anyone to believe that anyone could possibly reject the law of the

final Supremacy of brute force and so I receive anonymous letters advising me that I must not interfere with the progress of non-co-operation,

even though popular violence may break out. Others come to me, and, assuming that secretly I must be plotting violence, inquire when the happy moment for declaring open violence is to arrive. They assure me that the English will never yield to anything but violence, secret or open. Yet others, I am informed, believe that I am the most rascally person living in India, because I never give out my real intention and that they have not a shadow of doubt that I believe in violence just as much as most people do.

Such being the hold that the doctrine of the sword has in the majority of mankind, and as success of Non-Co-operation depends principally on absence of violence during its pendency and as my views in this matter affect the conduct of a large number of people, I am anxious to state them as clearly as possible.

I do believe that, where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence I would advise violence. Thus when my eldest son asked me what he should have done, had he been present when I was almost fatally assaulted in 1908, whether he should have run away and seen me killed or whether he should have used his physical force which he could

and wanted to use, and defended me, I told him that it was his duty to defend me even by using violence. Hence it was that I took part in the Boer war, the so-called Zulu rebellion and the late war. Hence also do I advocate training in arms for those who believe in the method of violence. I would rather have India resort to arms in order to defend her honour than that she should in a cowardly manner become or remain a helpless witness to her own dishonour.

But I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence, forgiveness is more manly than punishment (*Kshama Virasya bhusanam*). Forgiveness adorns a soldier. But abstinence is forgiveness only when there is the power to punish; it is meaningless when it pretends to proceed from a helpless creature. A mouse hardly forgives a cat when it allows itself to be torn to pieces by her. I therefore appreciate the sentiment of those who cry out for the condign punishment of General Dyer and his folk. They would tear him to pieces if they could. But I do not believe India to be helpless. I do not believe myself to be a helpless creature. Only I want to use India's and my strength for a better purpose.

Let me not be misunderstood. Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will. An average Zulu is any way more than a match for an average Englishman in bodily capacity. But he flees from an English boy, because he fears the boy's revolver or those who will use it for him. He fears death and is nerveless in spite of his burly figure. We, in India, may in a moment realize that one hundred thousand Englishmen need not frighten three hundred million human beings. A definite forgiveness would therefore mean a definite recognition of our strength. With enlightened forgiveness must come a mighty wave of strength in us which would make it impossible for a Dyer and a Frank Johnson to heap affront upon India's devoted head. It matters little to me that for the moment I do not drive my point home. We feel too downtrodden not to be angry and revengeful. But I must refrain from saying that India can gain more by waiving the right of punishment. We have better work to do, a better mission to deliver to the world.

I am not a visionary. I claim to be a practical idealist. The religion of non-violence is not meant merely for the Rishis and Saints. It is meant for the common people as well. Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute. The spirit lies dormant in the brute and he knows no law but that of physical might. The dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law to the strength of the spirit.



AS A SATYAGRAHI

I have, therefore, ventured to place before India the ancient law of self-sacrifice. For satyagraha and its off-

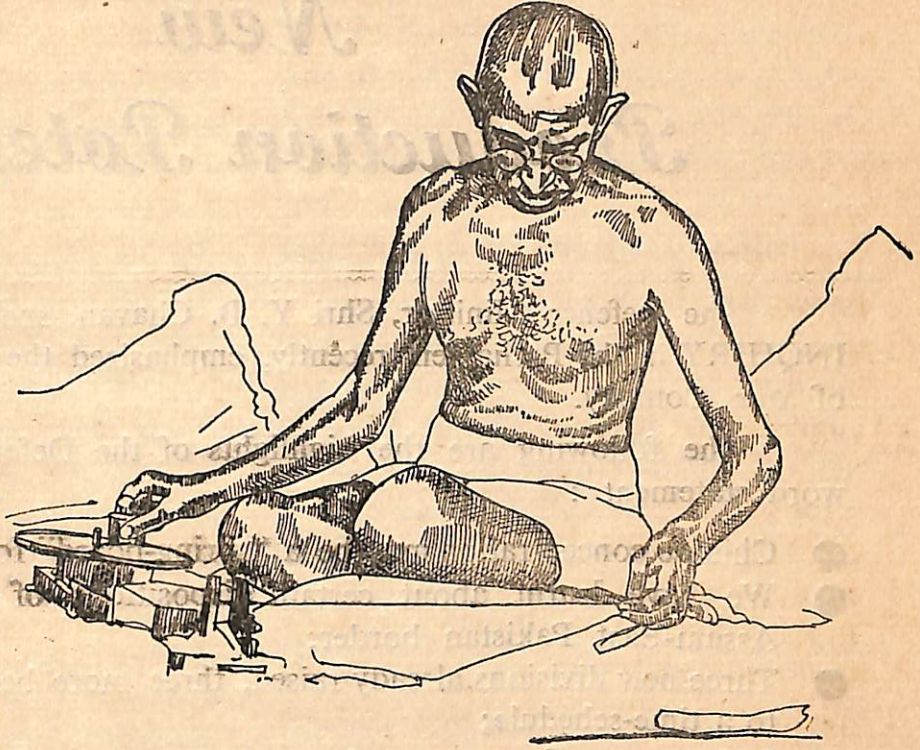
shoots, non-co-operation and civil resistance are nothing but new names for the law of suffering. The Rishis, who discovered the law of non-violence in the midst of violence, were greater geniuses than Newton. They were themselves greater warriors than Wellington. Having known the use of arms, they realized their uselessness and taught a world that its salvation lay not through violence but through non-violence.

Non-violence in its dynamic condition means conscious suffering. It does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer but it means the putting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant. Working under this law of our being, it is possible for a single individual to defy the whole might of an unjust empire to save his honour, his religion, his soul and lay the foundation for that empire's fall or its regeneration.

And so I am not pleading for India to practise non-violence, because it is weak. I want her to practise non-violence being conscious of her strength and power. No training in arms is required for realization of her strength. We seem to think that we are but a lump of flesh. I want India to recognize that she has a

I isolate this Non-co-operation from Sinn Feinism, for it is so conceived as to be incapable of being offered side by side with violence. But I invite even the school of violence to give this peaceful Non-co-operation a trial. It will not fail through its inherent weakness. It may fail because of poverty of response. Then it will

be the time for real danger. The high souled men, who are unable to vent their wrath will take to violence. So far as I know, they must perish without delivering themselves or their country from the wrong. If India takes up the doctrine of the sword, she may gain momentary victory. Then India will cease to be the pride of my heart. I am wedded to India, because I owe my all to her. I believe absolutely that she has a mission for the world. She is not to copy Europe blindly. India's acceptance



PICTURE OF SELF-RALIANCE

of the doctrine of the sword will be the honour of my trial. I hope I shall not be found wanting. My religion has no geographical limits. If I have a living faith in it, it will transcend my love for India herself. My life is dedicated to the survival of India through the religion of Non-violence, which I believe to be the root of Hinduism.

(FROM A DISCUSSION BETWEEN
MAHATMA GANDHI AND C. F.
ANDREWS.)

New Production Potential

The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, speaking on the NEFA INQUIRY in the Parliament recently, emphasized the defence preparations of our Country.

The following are the highlights of the Defence Minister's 3,500 word statement :

- Chinese concentration may be a "spring-board" for another aggression;
- We have learnt about certain dispositions of Pakistan troops on Assam-East Pakistan border;
- Three new divisions already raised, three more being raised according to a time-schedule;
- 8,000 new officers by early next year;
- Large-scale country-wide expansion of training facilities;
- Modern weapons for entire Army, not merely new divisions, is the object;
- Help from friendly nations acknowledged;
- India's own semi-automatic rifle now under production;
- U. S. and U. K. help with new ordnance factories;
- 3,000 miles of new border roads.

The full text is reproduced below :—

Chinese Concentration

The House has already heard about the heavy concentrations of Chinese troops all along our

northern borders. There has not only been appreciable increase in the total quantum of Chinese forces in Tibet, all along our northern borders, but the bulk of these forces

is concentrated at strategic points closer to our borders than they have ever done before. There has also been a steady and constant build-up of war-like stores and maintenance supplies and considerable activity by way of construction of barracks, gun emplacements, storage dumps, roads and air-fields near our borders. It is difficult to know the Chinese intentions, but this concentration of men and material may well be for use as a spring-board for another aggressive action against India.

Pakistani Propaganda

There have also been certain developments in Pakistan to which the Prime Minister has already referred. Although leaders of Pakistan are well aware that our defensive preparations are meant to safeguard security against the threat from our northern borders, they are carrying on baseless propaganda that these defensive preparations of ours are a threat to the security of Pakistan. We have also learnt recently about certain dispositions of Pakistan troops on the Assam and East Pakistan border.

Whether these simultaneous developments are the result of any understanding or agreement between

Governments of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China is best known to them. I am, however, mentioning the factual position to give the House a proper picture of the situation that this country has to face.

India has no Aggressive Intention

We have repeatedly made it clear that we have no aggressive intentions against any country and that we want to settle differences with our neighbours in a peaceful manner. So far as our border differences with China are concerned, we have, despite the crisis forced on us by Chinese aggression and massive attacks last October/November, accepted the proposals made by the six non-aligned countries who met at Colombo, as a basis for consolidation of the cease-fire so that on similar acceptance of these proposals by China, the proposals can be implemented on the ground and in the atmosphere of peace thus restored, we can discuss the differences regarding the boundary and attempt to resolve the differences peacefully.

As the Prime Minister stated, we have also indicated to the Government of the People's Republic of China that we are prepared, in case our differences cannot be resolved

by direct talks and discussions, to refer the differences for settlement to the International Court of Justice at the Hague or to mutually acceptable arbitration procedures in accordance with recognised international practice.

To Pakistan, the Prime Minister has again renewed the offer of a "No-War" Pact and reiterated that we want friendly and Co-operative relations with Pakistan and we desire to settle all our differences peacefully.

In the current climate of hostility and tension, however, we have, while keeping in view our main objective of settling, when there is an appropriate climate for peaceful talks and discussions, our differences peacefully, to take necessary measures for defence of our territorial integrity against any aggressive threat, the more so, because of our experience last year of a sudden and unprovoked massive aggression by our northern neighbour.

New Divisions Raised

The first programme of our defence preparedness is, one of expansion of our Armed Forces. I had already informed the House that we were planning to raise six divisions. I am happy to report to the House that in

fulfilment of our programme we have raised three of them. The remaining divisions are in the process of being raised according to a time-schedule.

The raising of these divisions has meant large-scale recruitment of officers and other ranks. As regards the recruitment of other ranks, I would like to inform the House that the actual recruitment is going on according to our phased programme and I would add that our performance is more than satisfactory.

8,000 Officers by Next Year

Since the emergency, 3,175 officers have been commissioned and about 2,677 officers would be eligible for commission by the end of this month. By the beginning of next year we would have commissioned more than 8,000 officers.

As regards recruitment of officers for technical branches such as engineering and medical, considerable difficulties are being experienced. In respect of medical graduates, we have been able to recruit 40 per cent of officers that we would need for the period 1963-64. I must convey with regret to the House that as regards engineering graduates, the response has been unsatisfactory. We have introduced a number of

schemes for attracting engineering and medical graduates to the Army such as :

(a) Ante-date based on length of service in civil employment.

(b) Protection of lien, seniority, civil pay and emoluments and other service rights in the case of Central Government employees. We have requested the State Governments to extend similar concessions to the State Government employees.

(c) Government have announced that for the present 50 per cent of permanent vacancies in Class I and Class II posts in engineering and medical services of the Central Government, which are to be filled in by direct recruitment, will be reserved for graduate engineers and doctors commissioned in the Armed Forces during the present emergency and released later. The State Governments have also been requested to make similar reservations with regard to posts under them.

(d) We have introduced a University Entry Scheme for engineering and medical students. Under this scheme provisional Short Service Regular Commissions are granted to candidates studying in the final year of the degree courses of engineering

and medical colleges. After they qualify in the final examination they are granted Short Service Regular Commissions.

I hope with these added incentives, response for recruitment of medical and engineering officers will considerably improve.

To sum up, the programme of recruitment and training is proceeding according to schedule except in the case of technical personnel where some difficulties are to be experienced.

Large-Scale Training Expansion

The rapid expansion of the Army has necessarily meant expansion of training facilities for officers as well as men. In last October/November, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun had a capacity for 1,800 officer trainees. Today it has been expanded to take 3,200 trainees. After the emergency we had opened two Officer Training Schools at Poona and Madras with capacity for 450 officer trainees each. Today these have been expanded to take 1,500 officer trainees each. The Army School at Nowgong which is meant for giving training to the Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks, who are selected for Officer cadre, had a capacity for 230

trainees. It is now being expanded to 650. This would enable a larger number of Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks in the Army to be trained for promotion to the Officer cadre and also make available experienced trained Officers to the Army. We have also opened a new School of Military Engineering at Baroda with a capacity of 800. The capacity of the High Altitude Warfare School has also been doubled from the summer of 1963.

To meet the increased requirement for training for other ranks as many as 15 new training centres have been established. Simultaneously the capacity of existing training centres has been expanded.

I have mentioned to the House only a few institutions where this expansion has been carried out. In fact, such expansion of training facilities has been carried out in all training establishments of the Army and the Air Force. Simultaneously, courses have been condensed and streamlined to meet our new requirements.

Organisational Improvements

The Army has also been working out most appropriate forms of organisa-

tion for the task entrusted to it. The formation of infantry divisions is being adjusted to present day requirements of fire power and operational flexibility.

A new Central Command has been established.

Certain reorganisations have also been carried out at the Army Headquarters.

The Commanders at different levels have also been made aware of their responsibilities so as to ensure that the accepted chain of command functions undisturbed.

NEFA Lessons "Well-Learnt"

Before I mention some other aspects of our preparedness, I would like to inform the House of the corrective action that we have taken or which we have initiated in the light of the enquiry into our reverses in NEFA operations.

As I have mentioned many times in the past in this House, the main object of the NEFA enquiry was to learn military lessons.

I would like to assure the House that these lessons have been learnt and learnt well.

We have already taken several steps in the nature of corrective action.

For example, regarding orientation and training in the type of war launched by China all ranks at all levels have been given information and exercises in the type of operations that might be expected if China chooses to commit aggression again. Both individual and collective battle training has been stepped up.

The physical fitness of troops in the areas in which they would have to work has considerably improved. With regard to acclimatization, special scientific studies have been undertaken and the process of acclimatization is being carried out according to definite plans. Greater emphasis is being placed on physical fitness in Officers at all levels and it would be an important consideration for their suitability or otherwise for assuming higher commands. Battle inoculations in realistic conditions are now part of normal training both in forward and rear areas. Due emphasis is being given to inject proper concept of mountain warfare in the higher Commanders.

Weapons For Whole Army

As regards equipment it is not merely a question of providing equip-

ment to new raisings, but the whole Army has to be provided with modern weapons, ammunition and other equipment suited for mountain warfare in the context of limitation imposed by shortages of foreign exchange and of industrial capacity.

I would like to inform the House that even though shortages still exist in certain items, the position regarding weapons, ammunition, equipment, clothing—including snow clothing, blankets, boots and other requirements has considerably improved. The necessary manufacturing capacity is being progressively built up in the country; at the same time research work is being carried out intensively into various problems that the troops have to face in operating at great heights.

I will now turn to some other aspects of defence preparedness. Strenuous efforts are being made since last year both to improve the quality and quantity of the equipment available to the Army. The capacity to produce arms and ammunition within the country is limited even to meet our immediate needs. It was, therefore, necessary to procure equipment and ammunition from foreign sources.

Help From Friendly Nations

The House is aware of the ready response from a large number of friendly countries to our requests for assistance. Out of the assistance promised by the United States Government more than half has been received and a bulk of the remainder is expected shortly. Similarly a substantial part of the aid promised by the United Kingdom Government has been received. We have also received assistance in different forms from other countries such as U. S. S. R., Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Rhodesia, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

We are very grateful to all these countries for the timely assistance they have extended to us in our determination to build up our armed forces to preserve and fortify our freedom.

Equipment Being Assimilated

In some quarters it has been suggested that the equipment that is being received by us in the form of aid is not being assimilated quickly enough and made available to the troops in forward positions. I would like to assure the House that these suggestions are not correct. Before new equipment could be distributed

to the formations, we had to carefully work out their logistics, we had also to undertake intensive programme of training of our troops in the use of such equipment, some of which was new to our Army.

This process was by and large completed several months ago and the equipment is now reaching the troops without any loss of time.

Self-Reliance In Long Run

I am sure the House would agree with me that in the long run we must rely on our own efforts for sustaining our Armed Forces. For this, it is essential that we modernise and expand our defence industries. In this context, I would like to inform the House of the results of our efforts in three or four important directions.

We have paid considerable attention to step up the capacity of the existing ordnance factories. The present rate of production is more than double the rate of production before the emergency. In no small measure this has been possible due to the exemplary sense of patriotism shown by the workers in our ordnance factories by working long hours to speed up production.

We have also surveyed the plant and machinery of the existing ordnance

factories and taken steps for replacement of old or outmoded machines wherever necessary. We have undertaken modernisation of tool rooms and improvement of material handling facilities. Some new lines of production have been established in the existing factories.

India's Own Semi-Automatic Rifle

The House is aware that we had undertaken production of semi-automatic rifle at the Ishapore Rifle Factory. Although efforts to develop and produce this weapon were started early in 1960, it was later on found that to meet the highest standards of performance required of such a basic weapon by the user this weapon had to be improved in several respects.

I am happy to inform the House that after a great deal of hard work and effort by the officers and men of the Ishapore Rifle Factory as well as many others, they have now developed a weapon which is entirely satisfactory to the user.

In fact, the rifle, the production of which has now started, is in some respects superior to similar weapons produced elsewhere. The development and production of this basic weapon for the Indian Army is no mean achievement.

U. S. And U. K. Help

Our principal need is to equip the Army with lighter weapons possessing improved fire power. For achieving this end, we had planned establishment of six new ordnance factories with the assistance of friendly countries. We on our part have proceeded with necessary arrangements for acquisition of land, preparation of plans and estimates for constructional work making arrangements for supply of water, power and other necessities. To speed up construction we have appointed the State Governments as agencies for execution of works. Nevertheless I am aware that progress so far has not been entirely satisfactory. This is primarily due to uncertainty in sources of supply and the types of plant we would finally get.

Just at present we have received assurance from the United States Government in respect of supply of plant required for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory.

We have also very recently received assurance of financial assistance from the United Kingdom Government for plant towards another factory.

Regarding the other four factories, efforts are continuing to secure assistance and if we fail to receive such assistance in full, we may have

to divert our limited technical and financial resources to meet our requirements.

Mig Factories

As regards the setting up of factories for production of MIG aircraft, land has been acquired and all preliminaries for obtaining power, water and provision of facilities for training of technical personnel, railway sidings have reached an advanced stage. The factories are being set up in collaboration with Soviet specialists. As the House is aware we have also suggested certain improvements in the MIG 21 plane to suit our requirements.

There are other fields of defence production where we are going ahead with expansion and modernisation. I am conscious of the need for expedition in this field and my efforts are directed towards that end.

Border Roads Programme

Maintenance of our Armed Forces in forward areas calls for development of modes and means of communication. The programme of building up land communications in these areas has been directed towards meeting the high priority demands of the Armed Forces. Most of these roads are being constructed by the Border Roads Development Board.

Till the beginning of June, 1963 this Organisation had carried out formation cutting of nearly 1600 miles, developed land communication of over 600 miles and done survey and reconnaissance of about 2700 miles.

The Board has recently approved a programme which envisages construction of 3000 miles of new roads, improvement and maintenance of 3000 miles of existing roads and surfacing of about 300 miles.

I was happy that some members of this House found it possible to visit border areas and see for themselves some of the work which is being done in this direction.

Admiration for Airmen

At present our formations in forward areas rely to a considerable extent on the airlift offered by the IAF. If I could show the Honourable Members some of the airfields and dropping zones where they have operated, this House would share my admiration, for the initiative and courage that these young men of the IAF have displayed in the performance of their tasks, they have not been deterred by the weather, terrain or the other difficulties that they have had to face.

To logistically support our establishments in border areas we have been able to considerably augment our transport fleet by obtaining additional aircraft from the USA, USSR and Canada.

Good Work By C-130 Planes

In November last, the United States Government generously offered us the services of a transport squadron of C-130 planes. The dedicated manner in which the crews accompanying these planes carried out airlift of men, equipment and provisions needs to be specially mentioned. With the improvement in our logistics and our own airlift capacity it has now been possible to agree to the withdrawal of this squadron.

“With Vigour and steadfastness”

I have tried to place before the House an account of preparations that we are making to meet any threat of aggression on our borders.

We are pushing ahead with expansion of Armed Forces, expansion of their training facilities, modernisation of their equipment and re-fitting them to step up their operational efficiency.

To support the expanded Armed Forces we have undertaken a programme of modernisation and expansion of Defence industries and creation of new production potential. This is a heavy task notwithstanding the assistance that we have received from friendly countries and the House

would appreciate the limitations within which we have to pursue our programme.

I would like to assure the House that measures to strengthen our defences will be pursued with vigour and steadfastness.

We are fully conscious of the sacrifices being made by the people of this country to make these measures a success.

Backing up the Jawan

Finally I would like to add that an important aspect of our defence preparedness is the building up of morale. During the last few months I have visited our troops—both the Army and the Air Force—in various sectors of forward areas. Our Jawans are stationed in most difficult terrain and are living in most inhospitable climate.

Our airmen are performing hazardous tasks. It was a matter of pride for me that wherever I went I found them energetic, confident and working with unshakable resolve and determination. All that we are doing here, is to strengthen the hands of that resolute JAWAN who is standing lonely vigil on our snow-covered borders and who would face the brunt of attack if there is any aggression.

It will be a source of great encouragement and strength for him to know that his countrymen are doing everything possible to strengthen his hands and his will to fight.

SAVE AND INVEST IN ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SMALL SAVINGS SECURITIES
AND HELP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF ORISSA GOVERNMENT
AND DEFENCE OPERATIONS

1. 12-Year National Defence Certificates—
Interest @ Rs. 6.25% on maturity.
2. 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates—
Interest @ 4½% per annum paid annually.
3. 15-Year Annuity Certificates—
Interest (compound) @ 4.25% per annum.
4. Post Office Savings Bank Deposits—
Interest @ 3% per annum up to deposits of
Rs. 10,000/- (Rs. 20,000/- in case of joint accounts)
and 2½% per annum on the balances above
Rs. 10,000/- (Rs. 20,000/- in case of joint accounts).
5. Cumulative Time Deposit Account—
Interest @ 3.3% per annum (compound) in case of
5 year accounts, @ 3.8% per annum in the case of
10-year accounts and @ 4.3% per annum in the
case of a 15 year account.
6. Premium Prize Bond, 1963—
Attractive prize and refund of money with 10%
premium after five years.

The interest earned on 12-Year National Defence Certificate and C. T. D. Account, the annual interest earned on 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificate and Post Office Savings Bank, the monthly payments on Annuity Certificates and on Premium Prize Bonds are free of income-tax and super-tax.

The monthly deposit in a 10-Year/15-Year Cumulative Time Deposit Account earns income-tax rebate like Provident Fund Subscription and Insurance Premium up to 1/4 th of the total income or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is less.

INTERESTING TO NOTE

In your Savings lies your Security and your Children's Prosperity.
Your Savings will help strengthening Country's Defence.

For full particulars please write to :—

1. Regional Director, National Savings, Orissa, Cuttack

OR

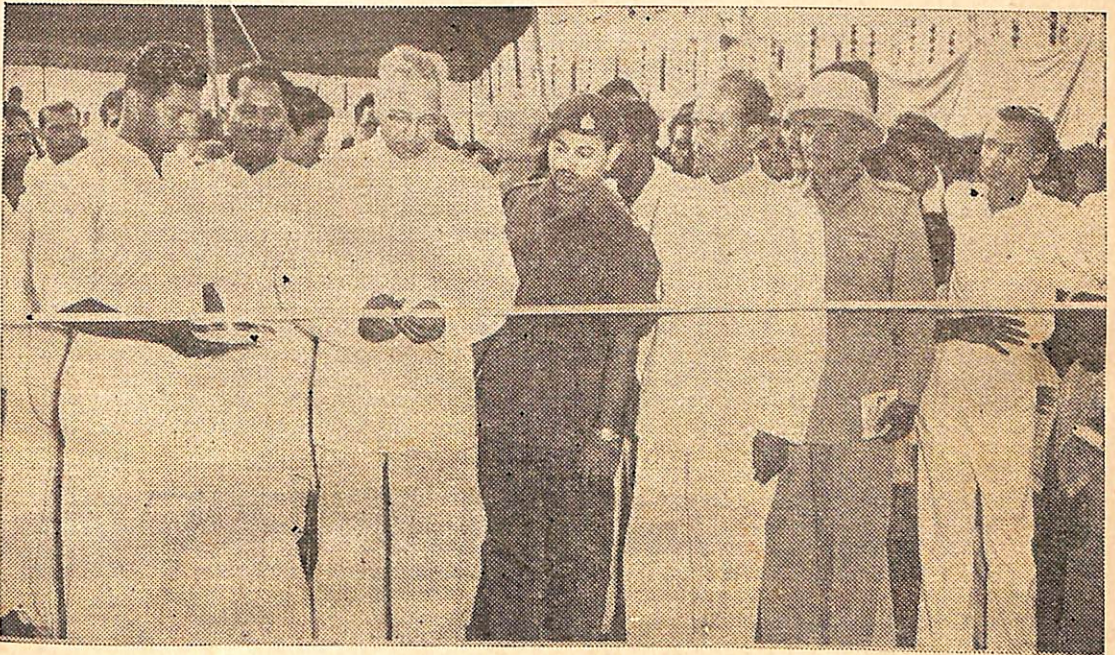
2. Deputy Director, Small Savings, Finance Department,
Bhubaneswar.

OR

3. District National Savings Organiser of your District.

More Power for Orissa

The fourteenth of September this year marked the inauguration of a new Power House at Chiplima in Sambalpur district by the Governor of Orissa, Dr. A. N. Khosla.



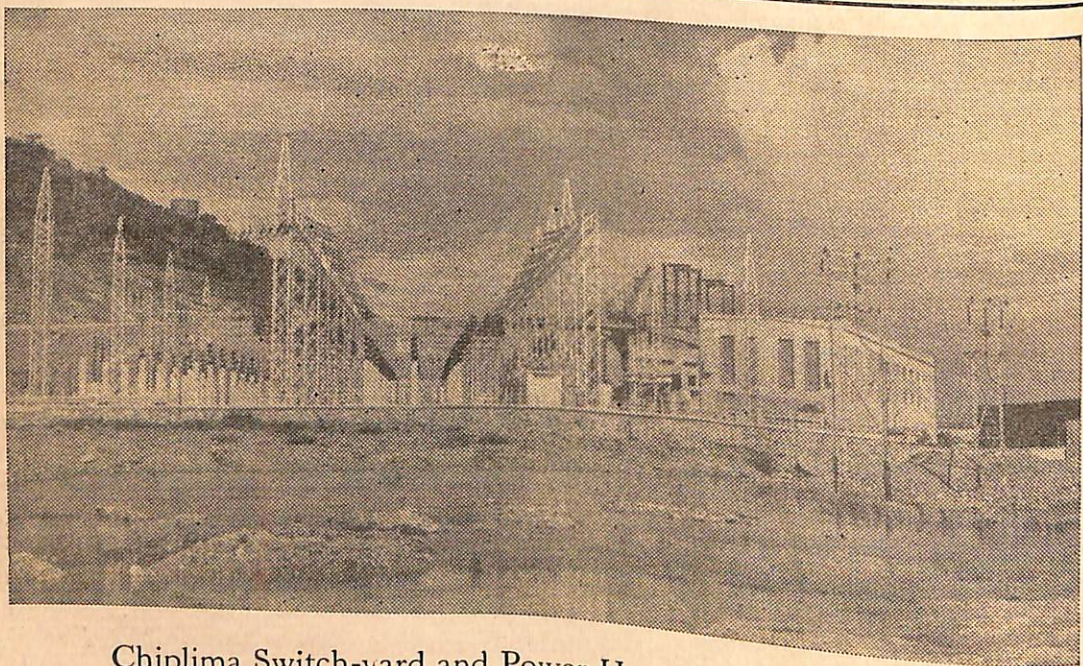
Orissa's Governor Dr. Khosla inaugurating the Power House at Chiplima while the Dy. Minister for Irrigation, Shri Prahlad Mallik is looking on
(His speech on this occasion is given at Page 19)

The Hirakud Dam Project had been planned as a multipurpose project for flood control, irrigation, navigation and power generation. At the very early stages a phased development of it in two stages was planned. The first stage of power development consisted of installation of two 37.5 megawatt and two 24 megawatt hydro-electric units in the Power House No. I at Burla totalling to 123 megawatts and 580 miles of transmission lines. The second

CHIPLIMA

stage consisted of installation of two more 37.5 megawatt units at Power House No. 1, three 24 megawatt units at Power House No. 2 at Chiplima totalling to 147 megawatts, 126 miles of transmission lines, 50 JVAR capacity synchronous condenser at Rourkela and 20 MVA single phase traction sub-station at Rourkela. The total estimated cost for the second stage development is Rs. 14.92 crores involving a foreign exchange of about Rs. 2.3 crores. Work on the Power Plant was started in the later part of 1960. The two generating units in Power House No. I were commissioned on the 19th April, 1962 and the 5th August, 1963, respectively and the three units in Power House No. II at Chiplima were commissioned on the 15th July, 1962, 26th November, 1962, and 14th September, 1963, thus achieving a total of 270 megawatts of installed capacity. The main industries that are catered for the area served by the Hirakud Power System are iron and steel, aluminium, ferromanganese, cement, paper, textiles, refractories, fertilisers and numerous other medium and small industries.

A complete review of the Project can be had from the inaugural address of Dr. Khosla Governor of Orissa which is reproduced hereafter.



Chiplima Switch-yard and Power House from a distance

Text of the Speech

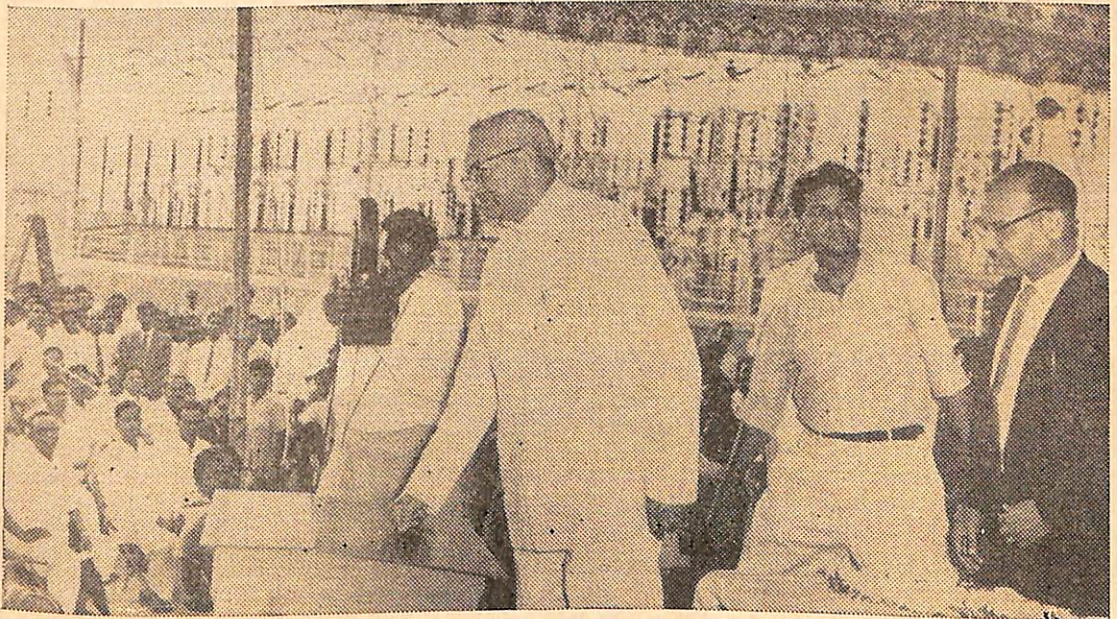
It is a matter of great pleasure and personal satisfaction to me that the Second Stage of the first Unit of the Basin-wide Development Plan of the Mahanadi river, the Hirakud Dam Project, which I conceived and initiated in 1945 and the construction of which I directed till the middle of 1953, has been completed and that mine is the privilege of inaugurating it this afternoon.

A Retrospect

Before I deal with the present status of the Project and its future scope and possibilities, it will be as well to review it in retrospect, for

that might give us some insight into the problems and policies relating to this project and some lessons for future guidance.

Lord Wavell, the then Viceroy of India, visited Orissa within a few weeks of assuming office, as Sir Hawthorne Lewis put it, "at the close of 1943 when many hundreds of our people were still suffering and were with difficulty sustained against the privations to which they were exposed. I have no doubt that Lord Wavell's mind was greatly disturbed by what, with his own eyes, he saw of our poverty. Its immediate relief was his first concern."

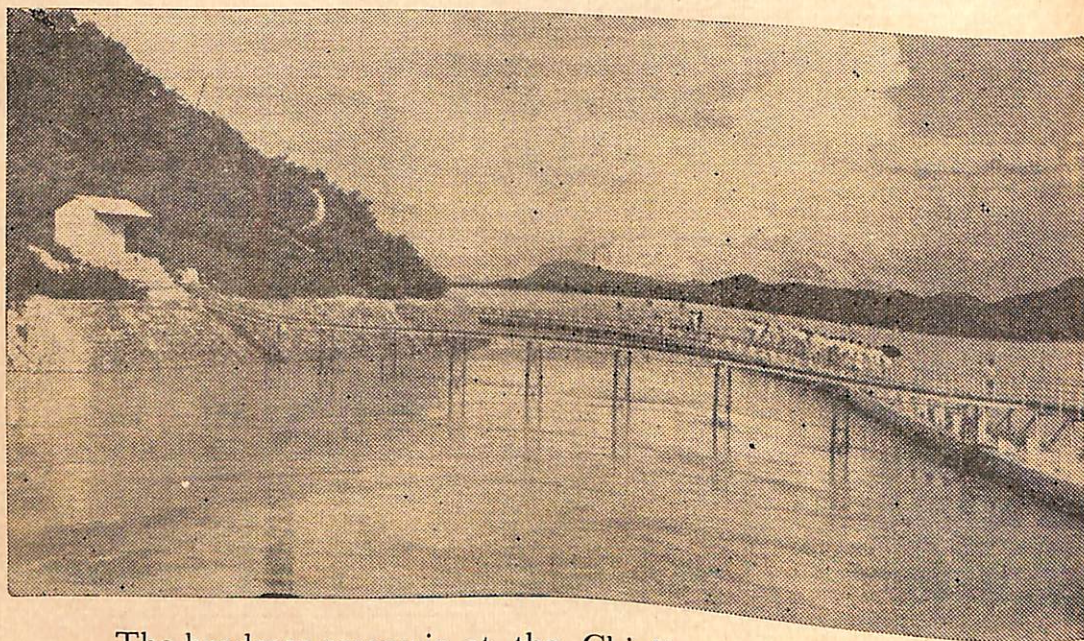


The Governor pushing the button to mark the beginning of the operation of the Power House

CH IPLIMA

I joined the Government of India on 27th February, 1945 as founder Chairman of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission (now Central Water and Power Commission). In response to the Viceroy's deep personal interest in the welfare of the poverty-stricken people of Orissa, the first task assigned to me was to examine the flood and drought problem and the natural resources of Orissa and to put forward proposals for the solution of that problem and the development of natural resources.

Accordingly, I left for Orissa, arriving at Cuttack on 17th May, 1945. During the week following, I visited Sambalpur (Hirakud), Tikarpara, Naraj sites and the various anicuts on the Mahanadi and the Akhuapada anicut on the Baitarani. The late Rai Bahadur Brij Narain, ISE, Chief Engineer, accompanied me on these visits. Later, I had discussions with Shri B. K. Gokhale, I.C.S., Adviser to the Governor of Orissa, and also with the Governor, Sir Hawthorne Lewis. The plan for the basin-wide development of Orissa



The headrace reservoir at the Chiplima Power House

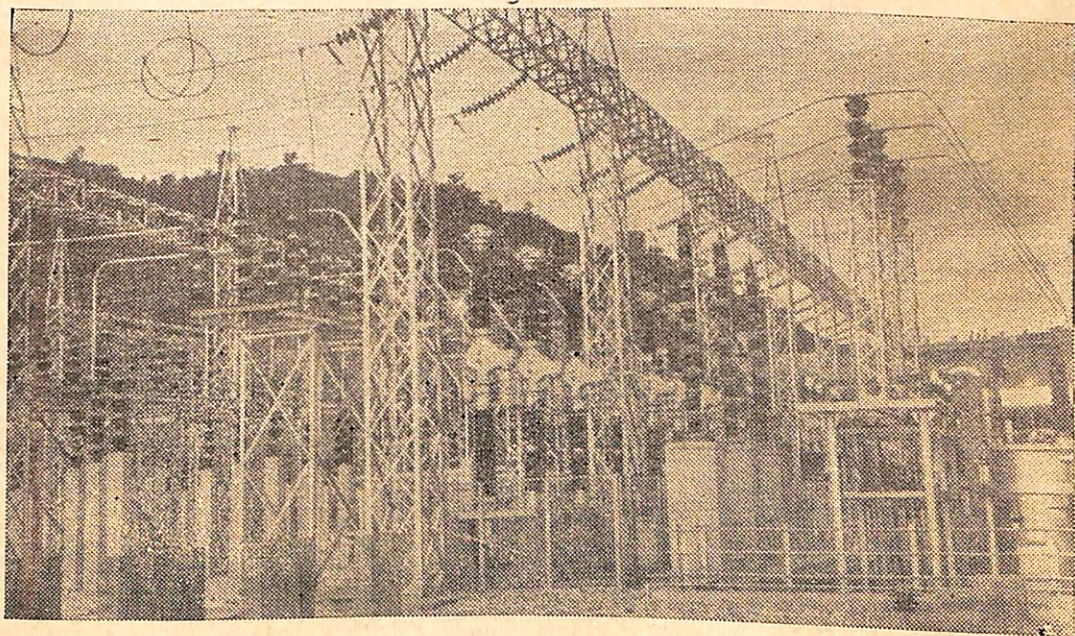
rivers, as then conceived, aimed firstly at the development of the Mahanadi river, starting with the construction of its first unit, the Hirakud Dam Project.

After preliminary studies and field investigations, and with such data as were available in published and unpublished documents, a brief outline of the general scheme of development, as mentioned above, was prepared and discussed in the Government of India. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Labour Member, Government of India, thereafter held a Conference at Cuttack on 8th Novem-

ber, 1945 in connection with the multipurpose development of the Orissa rivers. This Conference was attended by the representatives of the Orissa Government, the Orissa States and the Central Provinces.

The Idea Takes Shape

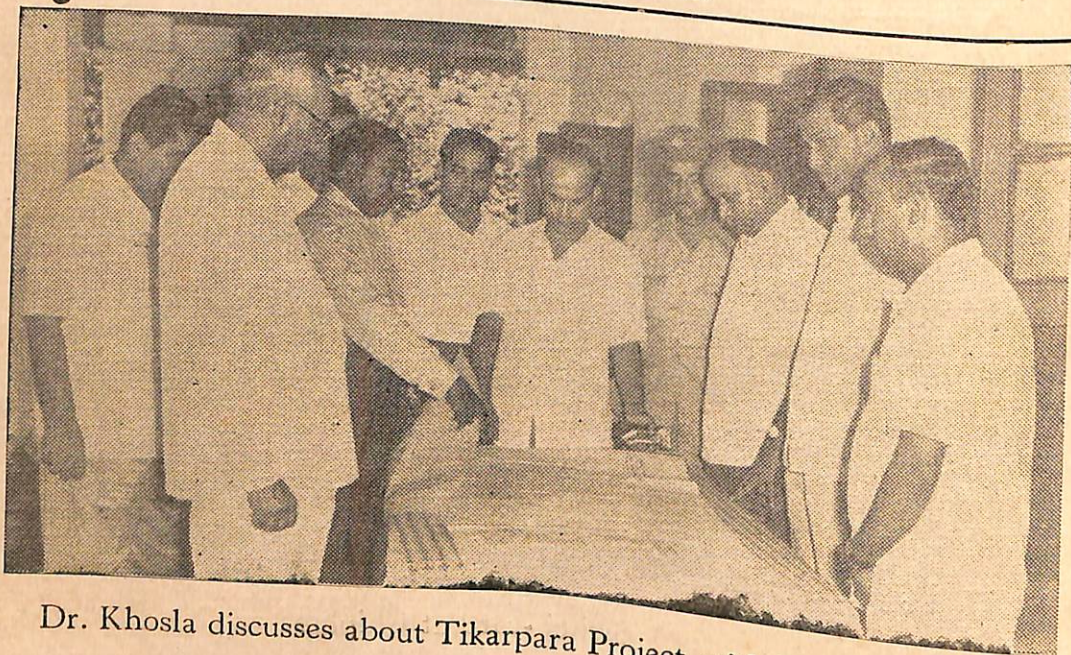
In his opening speech, Dr. Ambedkar said : "Should Orissa continue to be in such a wretched State as it is today ? It need not.... Orissa has coal, iron, chrome, graphite, bauxite, limestone, mica, manganese and also bamboo—and another precious possession, namely her water wealth." He felt that the only solution for Orissa's ills lay in the construction



Switch-yard at Chiplima

of multipurpose dams to harness the rivers for purposes of flood control, irrigation, power, navigation and other uses. He made two special points about which he asked the Conference to make up their minds at an early date. He said: "First is the readiness to consider the question of submergence of land. The reservoirs formed by the construction of dams will submerge large areas of land both in Orissa and the Eastern States. If these dams are created higher up the river and its tributaries, certain areas in the Central Provinces will also be submerged. This question will need to be considered in detail in relation to the overall benefits of

the integrated scheme. The submergence of areas will be inevitable if the waters of the rivers have to be conserved for beneficial use instead of being allowed to run to waste and to work havoc en-route. The resulting benefits of unified and multipurpose development should far out-weigh the loss of lands due to submergence. This project can be a success only if it is treated as a regional project." The Second point he made about the Provinces and States shedding part of their sovereignty over submerged areas in their respective areas to enable the scheme to be run by one single authority, ceased to be relevant after the merger of the States.



Dr. Khosla discusses about Tikarpara Project with Engineers

All-out Survey

At this Conference general agreement was reached on the two points mentioned above and on the necessity for a thorough survey and investigation of the natural resources and physical features of the region with a view to preparing a comprehensive scheme for its development.

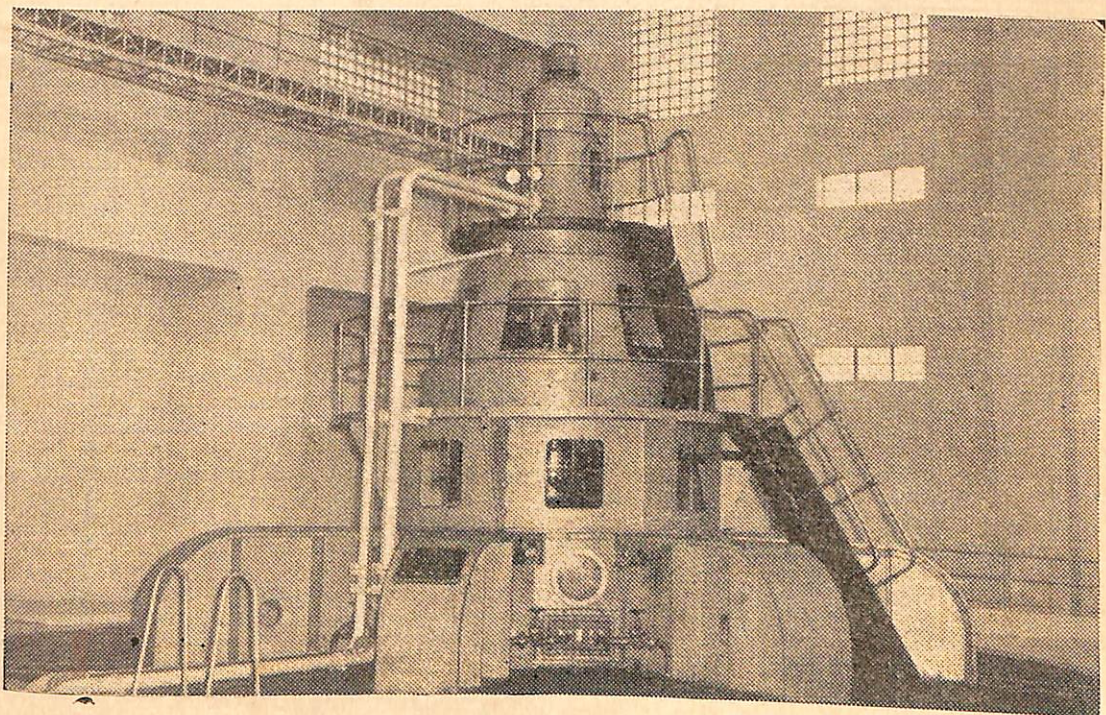
As a result of this agreement, surveys and investigations of the Mahanadi basin and particularly for the Hirakud Dam were prosecuted with the utmost vigour. Under the directive of Lord Wavell, the Government of India and the Government of

Orissa agreed to work on the Hirakud Dam Project, including surveys, investigations, procurement of plant and machinery and essential buildings, being started forthwith. In confirmation of this agreement it was decided that the foundation stone of the Hirakud Dam be laid by Sir Hawthorne Lewis before his relinquishing charge of the office of Governor of Orissa.

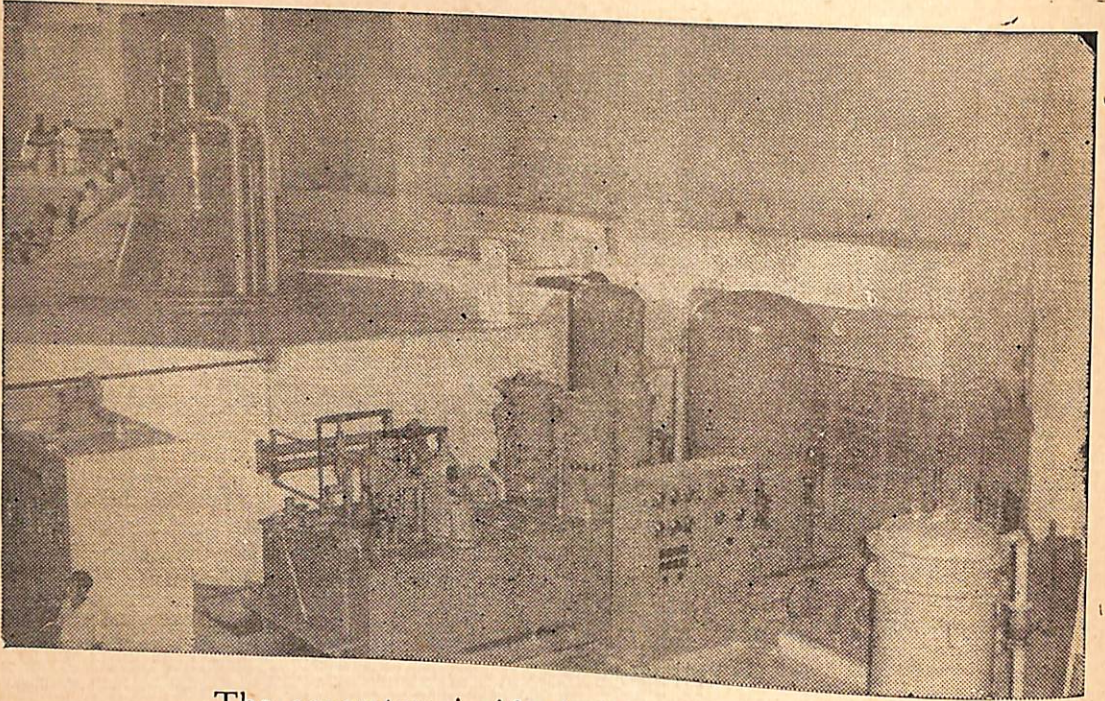
1st Inauguration

The foundation stone of the Hirakud Dam was, accordingly, laid by Sir Hawthorne Lewis on 15th March, 1946. This foundation stone

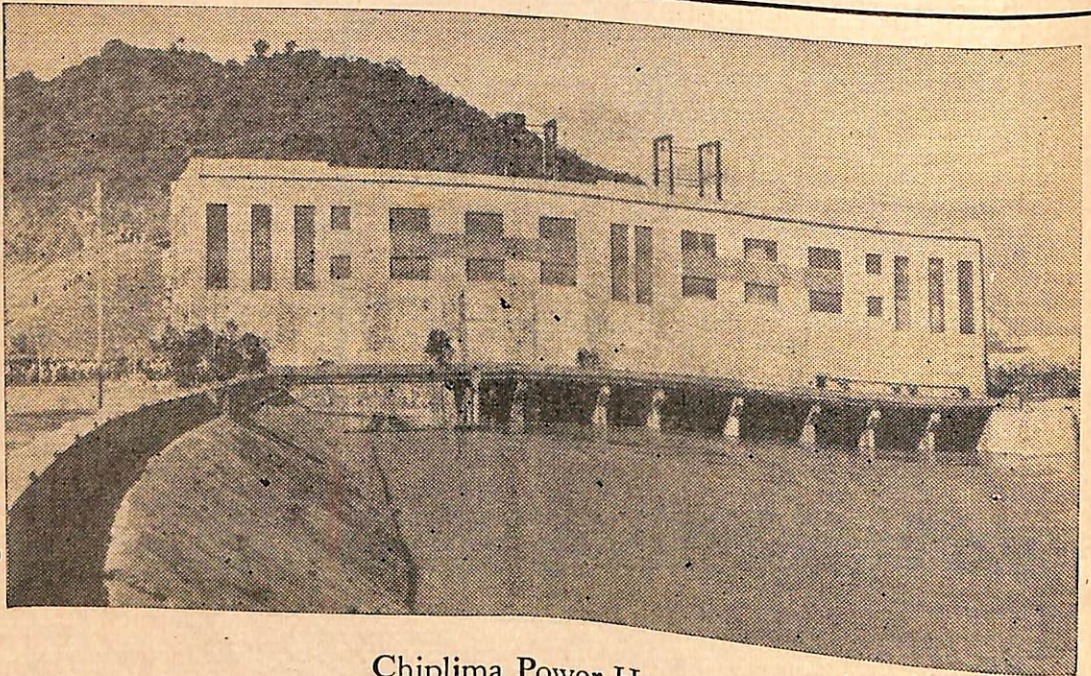
(Continued on Page 25)



A huge Power-generating Machine



The generators inside the Power House



Chiplima Power House

(Continued from Page 23)

was laid on the left bank of the river along the axis of the dam (masonry portion) which remained unaltered as a result of later detailed geological and economic studies over the next two or three years. Along the same axis in the middle island a foundation stone was laid in the earthen portion of the dam by our beloved Prime Minister on 13th April, 1948. This project, started in a great hurry and with investigation and designs proceeding as the preliminary works progressed, has been a record of achievement, with no miscalculations or mishaps, of which Orissa can well feel proud. From its inception in May, 1945 till its inauguration by our Prime Minister on 13th January, 1957, this major project took barely 11 years and 8 months for completion and this period would have seen the completion of what we now call Stage II if it were not for the unfortunate controversy on power development in 1952 and the subsequent changes in design, layout and programme of construction. No major Project of this magnitude has ever been through, from inception to completion, in such a short period.

Speech of Mr. H. C. Prior

In his speech on behalf of the Government of India at the foundation

stone laying ceremony, the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Prior, Secretary to the Government of India, said, "It is hoped that it will be found possible to provide compensation in the form of other lands in villages properly designed to combine the benefits of agriculture and industry". He also said: "Further detailed investigations will be necessary before the project can be finally approved and if, as we understand, your Government would find it difficult to provide technical staff for these investigations, the Government of India are prepared, through the agency of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, to continue carrying out these investigations. Further, if, as our technical advisers assure us, these investigations show that it is wise to proceed with construction, the Government of India are prepared to give all possible technical assistance to construct and all such financial assistance as may be found necessary and reasonable to ensure the early completion of the project."

Address of Sir Lewis

In his address Sir Hawthorne Lewis said: "I am gratified to see at this morning's gathering, influential representatives of all these great

interests. I welcome their presence here and note with satisfaction that we have with us today, in token of their co-operation, the Political Agent for the Orissa States, Rulers and their representatives, and, on behalf of the Government of the Central Provinces, the Commissioner of the neighbouring Chattisgarh Division. I am very glad also to see with us the Maharaja of Parlakimedi formerly my Prime Minister, who has taken great interest in our development schemes."

He continued : "The main cause of our poverty is to be found in the great natural calamities to which our province is exposed. Foremost amongst these are the devastating floods due to the rivers which pour their waters uncontrolled into the delta. We know of no time and no age when Orissa has been free from these miseries. One writer has described them as the floods and famines which loom like giant spectres from the dim panorama of the past. They are still with us today in spite of all attempts yet made by man to bring under control these vast forces of nature."—"By the scheme we are launching today for controlling the waters of the Mahanadi river, we hope that floods, drought

and famine will be banished and that instead, we shall be secured against these terrible disasters which unendingly visit and revisit us and that by this creative effort our poverty in Orissa may be removed and may no longer be a by-word to others and an abomination to ourselves."

In conclusion he said : "It is my firm conviction that this dam when built will fulfil our highest hopes and will be the source of great prosperity and contentment to our people. This is a great day in the history both of Sambalpur and of Orissa."

Initial Controversies

This project which started with the blessings of all the Governments concerned and the people, soon became the target of controversy and attack mainly because of the submergence of considerable areas of cultivated lands. Attempts were made through technical pamphlets and otherwise to show that the project was thoroughly ill conceived and would prove to be highly wasteful and that the actual irrigation and power would be no more than a small fraction of what was given in the project forecasts. This misguided criticism

and agitation might have damaged and delayed the project were it not for Government's faith and firmness in handling the situation.

Even so, it was not all smooth sailing for the project. Some time in June, 1951, organisational trouble started in the Hirakud Dam administration and soon after (1952) doubts were raised about the desirability of proceeding with the Chiplima Power House. The main argument was that the load forecasts were wrong and that it would be sinking unnecessary money in advance of actual needs of power. The power units had by then been received at site. The foundations for the power dam were ready for pouring concrete and the programme all set for commissioning the power units at Chiplima in 1953. A decision was, however, taken to stop all work in connection with the Chiplima power house (the completion of which we have assembled 10 years later to celebrate today), sell the power units for what they would fetch or fit them in the Hirakud Power House with necessary modifications and so on. That was an unfortunate and a costly decision. Apart from the loss involved and abandoning works already carried out and in the disposal of generating

equipment either by sale or by costly modifications to make it fit in the Hirakud Dam, it delayed the generation of first power from the project by three years and of the utilisation of Chiplima power by 9 to 10 years—the first unit at this place having been commissioned in July, 1962.

This is not an isolated case of miscarriage of power load forecasts. A similar controversy raged on the Hoover Dam, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Grand Coulee Dam, all in U S A. Nearer home, similar controversy arose, about the same time, on the power development at the Bhakra Dam. Contrary to forecasts submitted by the Project authorities, the expert planners forecast (in 1952) that only one unit of 90,000 kilowatts at the Bhakra Dam will be needed by 1969 if all three units of 24,000 kilowatts were installed on the two Nangal canal power houses, and only one unit of 90,000 kilowatts in 1964 if the third power units in the canal power stations were not installed. Because of these forecasts of the planners, the Bhakra administration had to have a tough fight over sanction to foundations of power house, the super-structure and installation of units. Fortunately these sanctions were accorded though

belatedly, and 5 units of 90,000 kilowatts each were installed in the left power house along with all three units in each of the two power houses on the Nangal Canal were installed by 1962. Also sanction was conveyed to the installation of additional 5 units of 120,000 kilowatts each in the right power house which, it is hoped, will be all in operation by 1965-66. This will bring the total installed capacity of Bhakra Dam to 10,50,000 kilowatts at the Bhakra Dam by 1965-66 in addition to 1,54,000 kilowatts installed in the Nangal Canal power houses, against the planner's estimate of one unit of 90,000 kilowatts at Bhakra in 1969.

The experience of all industrialised countries has been that industry follows availability of power and does not precede it, and that, more often than not, power is committed before it is actually produced. This is a lesson which has been learnt time and again in the industrialised countries and a lesson which has proved equally valid on our Indian projects. Much of the present shortage in power is attributable to our hesitation in benefiting from this lesson.

Our Power Potential

In modern society the per capita consumption of electricity is

an index of the development of the State and prosperity of the people. Orissa had insignificant per capita consumption of electricity before Hirakud power became available. During the First Five Year Plan the installed capacity in the State could be increased only to 16,285 kilowatts representing just 1.17% of the installed capacity in the country. During the Second Five Year Plan, however, marked progress was made in power generation with the completion of the first stage of the Hirakud Project and of the Machkund hydro-electric project, the installed capacity being:

Hirakud Project :—

2 units of 37.5 megawatts each	..	75 MW
2 units of 24 megawatts each		48 MW
Total	..	<hr/> 123 MW

Machkund Project :—

(Orissa Share of Power) 34.4 MW

As is well known, Orissa has vast untapped resources of mineral and forest wealth. With availability of hydro-electric power from Hirakud and Machkund, a number of industries such as the aluminium plant at Hirakud, ferro-manganese plants at Joda and Rayagada, steel plant at Rourkela, paper mills and other industries came into existence.

The Second Stage of the Hirakud Project which consists of provision of 2 units of 37.5 megawatts each at the Hirakud Dam Power House and 3 Units of 24 megawatts each at Chiplima Power House, was taken up early in 1960. The ceremony today marks the completion of this Second Stage.

The total installed capacity of the Hirakud System is now 270 megawatts, but the firm power available would be only about 120 megawatts at 100 per cent load factor. The Hirakud System is integrated with the thermal station of the Rourkela Steel Plant and when the Talcher Thermal Station starts functioning by 1965, the 3 systems would be integrated.

Studies made, have shown that the 3 systems would be deficient of peaking capacity to the extent of more than 100 megawatts. It is, therefore, proposed to instal a few more units at Chiplima to provide additional peaking capacity.

Adverse Geological Features

Also, certain adverse geological features have been discovered in the hill portion of the Chiplima Power Channel and the spillway. Civil works designed to get over these defects would also be taken up so as to ensure

the stability of the Power Channel and the Power House at Chiplima.

Studies made by the Orissa Government show that the requirements of power in the State by the end of the Third Plan would be of the order of 737 megawatts, as against the availability of about 319 megawatts, taking into account the power available from the Hirakud System integrated with the Rourkela, 2 Units of the Talcher Thermal Station, and Orissa's share from the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan the power requirements of the State have been estimated to rise to about 1536 megawatts. This 800 megawatts of additional power must, therefore, be provided for if the industrial development of the State is not to be arrested because of power shortage. This matter is engaging the serious attention of the State Government. The Tikarpara hydro-electric project which is now under investigation would go a long way in meeting the power shortage in Orissa and in the neighbouring States during the Fourth and the subsequent Plans.

Results of Studies

At this stage I might draw attention to the brochure "Orissa's Decade of Destiny (May 1963)" which

deals with the problems and potential of Orissa and the measures proposed to develop that potential for the industrial advancement and general prosperity of the State.

Two Major Problems

One of the major problems is the submergence of large areas under the reservoirs and the displacement of large populations who have to be rehabilitated elsewhere. This is a human problem which must be solved in a human way, that is by generous and effective measures taken in advance so that the displaced persons are settled in surroundings better than those which they have to leave behind, with adequate agricultural, educational and industrial facilities provided beforehand, and with better opportunities for gainful employment.

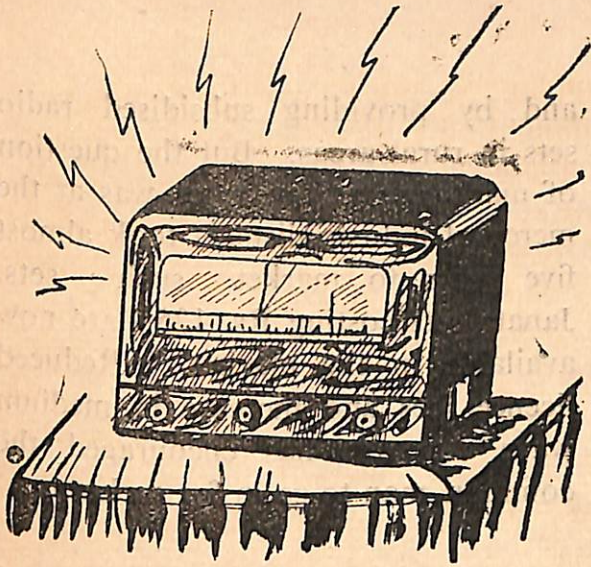
The second major problem is the likely effect of storing of river waters, thus altering the quantum of

supplies passing below the dams and impounding bulk of the silt-discharge of these waters in the reservoir upstream of these dams, on the regime of river channels down below, and on the stability of the coast-line in the vicinity of the mouths of these rivers. This is a technical problem the answer to which can be found by means of scientifically planned observations and investigations and by model tests.

In concluding, I have to thank all the Engineers, Foreign Erectors and Commissioning Engineers for bringing to completion the Stage II of the Hirakud Project. I thank the Deputy Minister for Irrigation for having found the time to attend this ceremony. I thank you all, ladies and gentlemen, for gracing this occasion.

Now it is my pleasure and privilege to inaugurate this Power House and dedicate in it to the development and prosperity of Orissa.*

* All quotations are from the 1947 Report on the Hirakud Dam Project



Community Listening

Success of Five Year Plans demands immense national effort at all levels. Great stress has therefore been laid on the voluntary co-operation of the people to secure the Plan objectives. What is required is to thoroughly educate the mass on the different aspects of the Plan to create an atmosphere of enthusiasm amongst them and harness the urge thus generated to the achievement of the Plan objective. In a country where percentage of literacy is much less, the most effective medium of mass education and mass communication is through "Sight and Sound". Therefore the approach towards solution of the problem of mass education, had to be designed accordingly. It has already been recognised that broadcasting has a very important role to play in this national effort.

In view of the present changed situation in the country broadcasting has to play another important role.

Broadcasting has got two aspects which determines its effectiveness. One is the broadcasting side and the other is the listening side. There must be a network of studios and transmitters spread over the length and breadth of the country, originating programmes in all the regional languages. On the other hand there should be receiving centres in every home and in every Community Centre.

In the broadcasting side, A. I. R. has made rapid strides. Number of radio stations has gone up from 6 in 1947 to 30 in 1962. There are today 76 transmitters and 36 studios connected to 30 radio stations originating programmes in as many as 17

COMMUNITY LISTENING

principal languages (in home service only). Two more radio stations and 13 low power transmitters will provide for relay of light programmes (Vividh Bharati). In six cases high power transmitters will replace the existing low power transmitters. This will bring more than 74% of country's population within the range of All India Radio net-work. The programme has been slightly modified to meet the emergent need of certain areas as a part of defence preparations.

Consequent on the increase in number of electrified towns during First Plan Period and large production of radio sets, prices of radio sets came down by 50%. It was thought that the number of installed radio sets would increase rapidly. But it was discovered that though the major part of the country was under effective coverage of All India Radio, the number of listeners did not make satisfactory progress.

When India has been planning to become a welfare State, this effective medium of entertainment, education and culture could not be neglected. The problem had to be tackled. Approach was made from two angles—by introducing low-cost radio sets

and by providing subsidised radio sets in rural areas. But the question of marketing a Janata set was at the mercy of industrialists. It took almost five years to market such sets. Janata sets costing Rs. 125/- are now available in the market. Reduced licence fees and increase in medium wave coverage has encouraged the common man to go in for such sets.

In the year 1955-56 Government of India, in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, evolved a scheme for community listening as a part of A. I. R's expansion programme. The scheme provides for installation of subsidised radio sets in rural areas. In order to make the radio set simple for operation, strong and safe enough to withstand physical jerks, protection against damp and dust, a standard specification was drawn up by Indian Standards Institution in consultation with All India Radio. Views of State Governments as well as the Industry were taken into consideration to arrive at the most practicable and universally acceptable compromise which would be of mutual benefit to both the manufacturer and the user. In view of the specification and its specific utility the radio set has been termed as "Community Receiver".

The scheme runs on a combined effort from three sides—the Central Government, the State Government and the villagers. Community Receivers are procured by Central Government. State Government installs the set and provides for free technical service and the villagers bear the cost of maintenance. The cost of the Community Receiver and its accessories is shared by the three—the Central Government to the extent of Rs. 125/- per set, the villagers to the extent of Rs. 75/-, the remaining amount being born by the State Government. Share of benefit goes to all.

The scheme has been in operation in the State of Orissa since 1956-57. There are 46,466 inhabited villages in the State. It was proposed to cover 10,000 villages during Second Plan Period. Partly due to the limited range of A. I. R., Cuttack and partly due to increase in cost, 8378 radio sets could be installed in about 7000 villages. Programme of the Third Plan Period is for 3000 radio sets. It was proposed to pay more attention to maintenance of the radio sets installed during Second Plan Period. But due to the emergent situation in the country, it has been decided that the programme of bringing all the villages in the

country under Community Listening Scheme, has to be accelerated. Therefore the target of Third Plan will be much higher than originally scheduled.

As may be seen from the statement given elsewhere, the distribution of radio sets has been concentrated in the districts which come under the primary listening Zone of A.I.R., Cuttack. An auxiliary transmitter of 20 kilowatt capacity at Sambalpur is on the air since the 26th May, 1963. Another auxiliary transmitter of equivalent capacity is also coming up at Jeypore (Koraput) and will be on the air probably by the end of 1963. Thus the entire State will be almost under effective coverage of A. I. R., Cuttack. Distribution programme for Community radio sets during the current year and during coming years will aim at coverage of more villages in the districts coming under Sambalpur and Jeypore Zones.

This important scheme cannot be effective unless there is a regular maintenance organisation to take care of the Community radio sets. Though it has been decided in principle that the villagers will bear the entire cost on maintenance, it was considered necessary to appoint technical perso-

nnel for repair of the radio sets. The entire cost of the maintenance organisation is borne by the State Government and the service rendered by the technicians is available to the villagers free of charge. In average, the over-head cost of the maintenance organisation comes to Rs. 15/- per set per year. In consistence with the terms and conditions, villagers are to bear the cost of spare parts and dry battery packs. In order to give them some relief in the expenditure on this account State Government have taken up the question of supply of spare parts and dry battery packs on no-loss-no-gain basis. Villagers are required to pay the cost price, which is much lower than the rate prevailing in local market, because of the advantage of bulk purchase and rate contracts. Spare parts and dry battery packs worth Rs.1,05,500/- have been sold during eleven months of 1962-63. Villagers must have saved an equivalent amount by taking advantage of this scheme.

The Maintenance organisation set up by the State Government consists of 41 Radio Inspectors, one Engineering Asst. and 14 helpers. There is one State level, 13 District level and 22 Block level Repairing Centres scattered over the length and beradth of the

State depending upon the density of installation. These are Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Baripada, Keonjhar, Sundargar, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Bhawanipatna, Koraput, Chatrapur, Phulbani, Athgarh, Jajpur, Dharmasala, Jagatsinghpur, Patamundai, Kendrapara, Banki, Salepur, Pipili, Tangi, Khurda, Nayagarh, Jalleswar, Soro, Bhadrak, Chandabali, Rairangpur, Anandapur, Angul, Gunupur, Berhampur and Bhanjanagar. In addition to repairs in the Repairing Centres, these Radio Inspectors move to villages on receipt of fault calls and attend to repair on the spot if it is minor. Fault call cards (of the Business reply card type) have been introduced. Besides attending to fault calls, a Radio Inspector is required to inspect each radio set at least once a year for normal check. A Radio Inspector is required to take care of as many as 200 radio sets. There is however a proposal to increase the number of Radio Inspectors so that each of them remains in charge of 120-150 radio sets and pay more attention to radio sets of his area.

Fault calls from Radio Rural Forums are being given priority over other calls. In case of delay in repair

work, substitute sets are being given so as to enable the Forums to listen to broadcasts.

With assistance from UNICEF, one Mobile Radio Repair van will run in the districts of Cuttack & Puri to attend to on-the-spot repair of radio sets.

Government with their limited resources, will always try to provide as much facility as possible for the villagers in maintenance of their radio sets but nothing can be achieved without their earnest co-operation. If villagers will take care of their community radio sets, these will, in turn, be of much help to them. During last flood, villagers, cut off from all sides could know through their radio sets that all arrangements had been made for enabling them to get food and medicine. The caution order reached them much ahead of flood water and helped them to move to high lands. Though many of them lost every thing, yet they could rely on the flood relief measures as the message reached them direct from the Chief Minister through the radio immediately followed by food and

medicines from air. In these days of National Emergency people are very anxious for day-to-day developments and news regarding preparations in the country for fighting away the aggressors.

To-day and everyday radio will remain as a 'must' in every home and in every place where the community can congregate. A friend in need is a friend in-deed.

Districtwise Break-up of Distribution of Radio Sets.

1. Cuttack	..	2407
2. Puri	..	1424
3. Balasore	..	1048
4. Ganjam	..	599
5. Dhenkanal	..	486
6. Mayurbhanj	..	460
7. Keonjhar	..	362
8. Sambalpur	..	337
9. Kalahandi	..	278
10. Koraput	..	258
11. Sundergarh	..	229
12. Phulbani	..	268
13. Balangir	..	222
Total		8378

Rourkela in Restrospect

In 1955, Rourkela Steel Plant was still a dream and people eagerly discussed its taking shape. The files moved and so also the bulldozers, shovels and spades. The men moved; the giant Steel Mill appeared in sight. A dream was realised. The builders and operators of this giant project burst out with joy, when it exceeded the full rated capacity by 10% by producing 91,417 tonnes of ingot steel in March, 1963. This date is a landmark in the annals of Indian Steel Industry. (Such achievements did enhance our energy and skill.) This success (in Rourkela) was rightly celebrated by having the 1.8 million Tonne Expansion Programme for Rourkela Steel Plant inaugurated on August 12, 1963 by Sri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industry who dug some earth on the site of the proposed 4th Blast furnace.

This plant is unique in our country in its objectives and design. It is the only plant which produces flat steel products exclusively. It is usually a long journey from production of primary steel products to the production of flat steel. That in such a short span the Indian Steel Industry has reached the ultimate goal of steel production by producing plates and strips, is considered a remarkable achievement. Machine building, ship building, automobile industries, production of wagons, boilers etc. depend for their primary requirements on the supply of products like plates, strips and sheets, the demand for which was entirely being met from foreign countries so long. Moreover, production of armaments which is mainly based on flat steel products will no more depend entirely on imported steel.

Another significant achievement in Rourkela is the L. D. (linz and Donowitz) Plant. The world was sceptic about the introduction of L. D. process in steel making. This process marks a complete departure in steel melting technique which has shown its immediate and unqualified success in Rourkela. The high productivity and the low capital and recurring costs of the L. D. process make production of steel very economical in this plant, other advantages being that scraps or molten metal can be poured direct into the convertors, thus saving fuel for melting the scrap in the open hearth furnace. The quality steel needed for flat products for which Rourkela specialises can be easily produced because the phosphorous, silicon and sulphur are rapidly converted into oxides by blowing pure oxygen into the converter in a supersonic speed. Most important of all is that it produces on an average a ton of steel per minute.

These achievements in Rourkela have proved the foresight of the people of new India who are determined to keep abreast of the march of world technology.

To increase the capacity of Rourkela steel Plant from 1 million

tonnes to 1.8 million tonnes the following major additions will be made in the factory at a cost of Rs. 130 crores. Out of this amount Rs. 20 crores are expected to be spent in the township and mines and quarries. The balance of Rs. 110 crores including Rs. 56 crores in foreign exchange will be spent on plant, equipment, civil works, erection and other auxiliary services. This includes the DM 400 million credit from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany.

There are to-day three Coke Oven Batteries with 70 ovens each. Two more Batteries of 50 ovens each will be added. Similarly each of the three Blast furnaces of 1000 tonne capacity of pig iron per day will get the fourth furnace with a capacity of 1,500 tonnes per day. The Steel melting Shop which has this day four open hearth Furnaces of 80 tonnes capacity each and 3 L. D. convertors of 40 tonnes capacity each will be extended by adding two more L. D. convertors of 60 tonnes capacity each. The cold Rolling Mills will be expanded to produce more cold rolled coils and sheets. About 1,60,000 tonnes of galvanized Sheets will be produced annually by installing two

continuous galvanizing lines. The new Electrolytic Tinning line will double the production of Tin Plates. Electric Sheet Mill will prepare special types of Electrical Sheets for manufacture of dynamoes, transformers etc.

Two new generators of 25 MW each will be added to the Thermal Power Station to enhance its capacity to 128 MW. These are the salient features of the expansion programme which is due to be completed by June, 1966.

Steel is of vital necessity to India to speed up its economic growth. India has planned to produce 12 million tonnes of steel by the end of Third Five Year Plan and 18 million tonnes in the fourth plan. To-day the per capita consumption of steel in India is only 9 kg. whereas in the United States it is 600 kg.

The Rourkela Steel Plant is a pride of the nation. It is a bridge that enables the people to cross over the economic backwardness and leads the nation to better standards of life and security.

DEFACING OF CURRENCY AND BANK NOTES RESULTS IN EXTRA EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Practice Should Stop

It has been brought to the notice of Government that a practice appears to have developed whereby some Banks and business houses put their rubber stamps on Currency and bank notes, and in some of the Government Offices tenderers of the notes are required to put their signatures and addresses on the notes tendered by them. Sometimes members of the public also deface notes by scribbling on them. Such practices shorten the life of Currency and bank notes. It is of interest in this connection to note that Currency and bank papers are at present imported from abroad and the practice of scribbling or stamping on the Currency and bank notes results in extra expenditure in foreign exchange for replacing the defaced notes. It is, therefore, in the interest of national economy that all should refrain from scribbling or affixing stamps etc. on the notes.

Panchayat Prize Scheme in Action

PRIZES TO BEST PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

Three Panchayat Samitis, Basudevpur of Balasore district in the Central Revenue Division, Jamankira of Sambalpur district in the northern Revenue Division and Jeypore of Koraput district in the Southern Revenue Division, have been adjudged best in the State under the Panchayat Samiti Prize Competition Scheme during the current year. Each of these Panchayat Samitis has been awarded a prize in the shape of a medium size industry of an initial cost of about one crore rupees. These industrial units will be complete with factory buildings, machinery, electricity and road communication facilities.

Alongwith the Panchayat Samiti Prize Competition Scheme which was announced last year by Shri Biju Patnaik, a new scheme of awarding prizes to Mahila Samitis and Yubak Sanghas has been introduced this year to be continued henceforward.

Panchayat Prizes

In addition to the three Panchayat Samitis winning the State Level prizes this year, 17 first prizes of 50,000 rupees each and 17 second prizes of 25,000 rupees each have been awarded to the best two Gram Panchayats in every district or a unit of 200 Panchayats, as the case may be, for establishment of Panchayat Industries like rice hullers, oil mills, sugar units, tile making units, brick kilns, etc. Besides, 17 cash awards of 10,000 rupees each and 17 cash awards of 5,000 rupees each have been given alongwith the first and second prizes respectively to the best two Grama Panchayats in every district or unit which can be utilised for development works in the Panchayat areas.

PRIZES TO THE 3 BEST PANCHAYATS

The Haladia Grama Panchayat of Mahanga Panchayat Samiti in Cuttack district (Unit II), the Sahapur Grama Panchayat of Hinjili Panchayat Samiti in Ganjam district (Unit II) and the Padmapur Grama Panchayat of Padmapur P. S. in Koraput District (Unit I) have secured the first, second and third prizes at the State level. Besides the district level prizes, these Grama Panchayats have been awarded an additional grant of 50,000 rupees, 25,000 rupees and 10,000 rupees respectively for establishment of suitable industries. In addition, the three shields presented by the Biswanath Trust have been given to the three best Grama Panchayats in the State.

Thus, over Rs. 3.16 crores will be awarded to the best three Panchayat Samitis and best three Grama Panchayats in the State and the best two Grama Panchayats in each of the 17 units under the Panchayat Samiti and Grama Panchayat Prize Competition Schemes in the State.

The Grama Panchayat Prize Competition Scheme is now two years old. Thirty-five Grama Panchayats received prizes last year for setting up Panchayat Industries. By the last Independence Day, the preliminary work in respect of all these industrial units had been completed and construction work of the buildings started at most of the places.

The following are the recipients of different prizes this year:—

Awards to Grama Panchayats

District	First Prize Winner Rs. 50,000/- + Cash award of Rs. 10,000/- G. P. P. S.	Second Prize Winner Rs. 25,000/- + Cash award of Rs. 5,000/- G. P. P. S.
1. Balasore	.. Podhuan, Basudebpur	.. Barandua, Basudebpur
2. Bo'angir	.. Bissirmunda, Sonapur	.. Agalpur, Agalpur
3. Cuttack-1	.. Dudhajori, Sukinda	.. Singri, Aul
" -2	.. Haldia, Mahanga	.. Binispur, Jagatsingpur
4. Dhenkanal	.. Sankarpur, Sadar	.. Mathkargola, Bhuban
5. Ganjam-1	.. Sahapur, Hinjili	.. Dihapadholo, Bhanjanagar
" -2	.. Phulata, Rangailunda	.. Badakusasthali, Rangailunda

6. Koraput-1	..Jamunda, Jeypur	..Phumpuni, Jeypur
"-2	..Padmapur, Padmapur	..Bhamini, Ramanguda
7. Kalahandi	..Ranamal, Jaypatna	..Tukule, Khariar
8. Keonjhar	..Deogan, Ghasipur	..Tara, Ghatgan
9. Mayurbhanj	..Girighaty, Bahalda	..Karanjia, Karanjia
10. Phulbani	..Tilswar, Boudha	..Dodki, Phulbani
11. Puri-1	..Jashuapur, Pipli	..Malatipatpur, Sadar
"-2	..Kalanga, Bolanga	..Dalaisahi, Bolgarh
12. Sambalpur	..Kotpali, Barapali	..Barapali, Barapali
13. Sundargarh	..Kundukela, Sundargarh	..Raidihi, Lephiripara

Award to Mahila Samitis

<i>District</i>	<i>First Prize Rs. 5,000/- and a certificate M. S. Block</i>	<i>Second Prize Rs.3,000/- and a certificate M. S. Block</i>
1. Cuttack-1	Ranpur, Banki (II)	Alipingal, Jagatsingpur (II)
"-2	Balisahi Dipti, Rajkanika	Sasan, Pattamundai
2. Sambalpur	Tampersara, Atabira	Phasimal, Jamankira
3. Phulbani	Gumagarh, Phulbani	Paburia, Tikabali
4. Dhenkanal	Sanhulla, Athmallik	Anugul, Anugul
5. Bolangir	Ghasigan, Patnagarh	Bhaler, Bolangir
6. Koraput-1	Jaragan, Nowrangpur	Dusapur, Nowrangpur
"-2	Bandhugan, Narayanpatna	Kinidi, Gudari
7. Kalahandi	Khariar Road, Nuapada	Brahmanchhendia, Dharmagarh
8. Sundargarh	Baladmala, Sadar	Kinjram, Sadar
9. Balesore	Nijagarh, Nilgiri (II)	Iswarpur, Nilgiri (II)
10. Keonjhar	Raitola, Bishnupriya M. S. Ghasipura	Sagarpeta, Harichandanpur
11. Puri-1	Tulsiapur, Nimapada	Govindpur, Pipli
"-2	Argul, Jatni	Benupur, Balianta
12. Mayurbhanj	Bijaylaxmi, Bangiriposi (II)	Digdhar, Thakurmunda
13. Ganjam-1	Kasturba M.S., Khenda, Kashinagar	Padmanavapur, digpahandi
"-2	Laxmibai M.S., Jilundi, Bhanjanagar (I)	Dhumchhai, Bhanjanagar (II)

PANCHAYAT PRIZE. .

State Level Prizes

First

Ranapur M. S. Banki II,
Cuttack District

Second

Bishnupriya M. S. Ghasipur,
Keonjhar District

Award to Yubak Sanghas

<i>District</i>	<i>First Prize Rs.5,000, + Certificate</i>	<i>Second Prize Rs. 3,000, + Certificate</i>
	<i>Y. S. Block</i>	<i>Y. S. Block</i>
1. Bolangir	Giridi, Loisinga	Puintala, Bolangir (II)
2. Cuttack-1	Azad Hind, Banki, I	Sankhatras, Sadar
"-2	Charigan, Kendrapara I	Olavar, Rajkanika
3. Phulbani	Gumagarh, Phulbani Block	Tainjam, Boudh
4. Dhenkanal	Mathkargola, Bhuban Block	Kalamachhia, Talcher
5. Koraput-1	Taragan, Nowrangpur Block	Ghatpura, Papadahandi
"-2	Ukumbha, Ramanguda Block	Jagannathpur, Kalyansingpur Indupur, Padmapur,
6. Sundargarh	Podamundi, Laxmipada Block	Kinkibandha, Balisankar
7. Mayurbhanj	Nabajivan, Suliapada Block	Bapuji, Bahalada
8. Balasore	Nuapur, Soro Block	Karamanda, Balasore Sadar
9. Puri-1	Patjoshipur, Pipli Block	
"-2	Dandapur, Banpur Block	Benupur, Baliana
10. Kalahandi	Parkod, Naupada Block	Ichhapur, Sadar
11. Ganjam-I	Golabandha, Rangailunda	Saru, Kashinagar
"-2	Dhumchhai, Bhanjanagar II	Maraipat, Bhanjanagar II
12. Sambalpur	Panchasila, Barapali Block	Jayahind, Barpalli
13. Keonjhar	Banabehary, Champua Block	Raitala, Ghasipur

State Level

1. Nateri Yubak Sangha, Banki I Block
Cuttack-I
- Sankhatras, Sadar I, Cuttack I

These prizes were distributed to the respective recipients this year in a befitting ceremony held on 2-10-63 at the Adibasi Exhibition Pandal, Bhubaneswar. Orissa's Governor Dr. Khosla, as President of the occasion, delivered an address to the recipients, the text of which appears hereafter—

—Ed.—

..PANCHAYATS AND PEOPLE HAVE TO UNDERSTAND THE CHALLENGE AND MEET IT WITH COURAGE, CONVICTION AND DETERMINATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY LABELS AND PERSONAL GAIN—

Governor's Address

“**T**his day marks the 95th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, who redeemed it from centuries of bondage and gave India her freedom. He taught us and the world the gospel of love, Truth and Peace. Since then, many other nations under colonial rule, and some oppressed groups within independent States, have followed his teachings and won for themselves independence and emancipation.

Gandhiji, in his supreme wisdom, realised that the true heart of India resided not in her cities, but in the 5,67,351 villages. It was to this heart that he addressed his mass appeal and awakened the soul of India. He identified himself with the humble life of the common villager. He was convinced that there could be no advancement of the nation, except

through the uplift of the village and of the common man in the village.

This ideal of raising the nation through village uplift is now being realised through the institution of the Panchayati Raj, whereby the village communities are being encouraged to discover and develop their latent potential in the creative, constructive and administrative fields, to re-orientate their motivations and attitudes and to develop the urge and incentive to become themselves the architects of their own prosperity and the builders of future India from the village up.

In Orissa, we have the Panchayati Raj in action. Democratic decentralisation has forged ahead and Panchayati institutions are getting into stride. To give this Panchayati

Raj a dynamic start, our Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik, has formulated an overall scheme of rural industrialisation, under which in each one of the 307 Development Blocks, a Block Factory will be set up alongwith a High Technical School, the factory providing practical training for the students and, where necessary, part time staff for the school, and the school providing technicians for the factory and also productive occupations for the students of the senior class or classes. As part of this scheme, there will be over 2000 Panchayat industries. These factories and industries, between them, will manufacture all the implement and equipment requirements of each Development Block and, collectively, of groups of Blocks and the State.

In order to give the scheme a dynamic and self-generating character, a prize competition scheme has been devised under which prizes will be awarded for best performance under specified short-term and long-term objectives. The prizes will be awarded annually, 17 first prizes of Rs. 50,000/- each and 17 second prizes of Rs. 25,000/- each to the best two Gram Panchayats in every district for the establishment of

Panchayat industries. The Panchayat industries will mainly concentrate on processing agricultural produce and providing better skills and equipment to artisans.

There will be three Panchayat Samiti prizes each year of Rs. 1 crore each for the establishment of medium-scale industries to be developed at the Panchayat Samiti headquarters, with the understanding that after a certain number of years, a guaranteed income of about Rs. 5 lakhs should be found for the Panchayat Samiti form the profits of the venture for further investment in setting up ancillary industries.

These incentives have been devised to create a spirit of healthy competition, which will engender in each Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti self-confidence and self-reliance and stimulate in them the urge to put in their best collective and Co-operative effort in building up sound economy and all round prosperity for the Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti.

This economy will be of the agro-industrial pattern, which will progressively provide the villages and their surroundings with all the modern amenities of life, and thereby halt

the growing exodus of the village people to big towns and cities resulting in broken village homes, mounting slums in towns with all their attendant social evils, and in creating labour problems, both for agriculture and industry.

The agro-industrial pattern of economy envisages:

- (a) progressive mechanisation of agriculture based on scientific farm practices, use of irrigation water, fertilizers, better seeds, pesticides, storage facilities, etc;
- (b) establishment of industry based on the use of power and modern equipment; and
- (c) creating facilities, side by side with industry, for training in modern technology and sciences, and thereby equipping the village folk for increased and better quality production both in agriculture and industry, cutting down the percentage of labour force employed in agriculture and making this surplus labour available for employment in industry and allied vocations.

The problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas would

thereby progressively disappear as this programme of agro-industrial pattern of economy gains momentum.

For a start, these medium-industries in the rural areas will manufacture tractors for cultivation and transportation of produce, pumps for irrigation and drinking water-supply, road-rollers, power sprayers, electric apparatus, cold storage plants for storing farm produce and various ancillary items, and later cement, paper, fertilizers, pig iron and so on, to meet the needs of the Development Blocks, in which they are located and later, of the other areas in the State.

In course of time, many of these rural industrial centres may develop into major industrial townships with higher Institutes of Technology and locally provide all the scientific and technical aids required for increased output in both agriculture and industry, new discoveries and new products which may find markets in other States of India and even abroad.

This, in brief, is the content of the dream of Shri Biju Patnaik, the originator of the scheme. The incentives provided in the scheme are designed to translate that dream into reality.

The prize distribution ceremony of the first Gram Panchayat competition was held on the Gandhi Jayanti Day, October 2, 1962. At the ceremony today, similar prizes have been distributed with two significant additions. One is that for the first time the awards of Rs. 1 crore each have been made to the three best Panchayat Samitis for the establishment of medium industries at their respective headquarters. The second is that, again for the first time, prizes have been awarded to the best Yuvak Sanghas and Mahila Samitis in the State. With these awards the way has been cleared for laying a secure foundation for continuing advance in village uplift—social, economical, agricultural and industrial, and for the orderly and integrated advance of the Orissa State. It is in the fitness of things that these awards have been made on the Gandhi Jayanti Day, and by Shri Biju Patnaik, the originator of the scheme, before his laying down the reins of office as Chief Minister this afternoon. In awarding these prizes, Orissa is paying true homage to Mahatma Gandhi and his ideal of raising the nation through village uplift.

At this stage, I would like to pay warm tribute to our most dynamic

Chief Minister, Shri Bijaynanda Patnaik, and his achievements during the 27 months he has been in office. As one of his Cabinet colleagues aptly put it the other day, Shri Biju Patnaik has brought political stability and economic advancement to the State.

Shri Biju Patnaik, is a dreamer with action. He has vision and the courage and determination to see things through. He is conscious of the vast natural resources of Orissa and the potential talent and skills of the Orissa people, with which to exploit these resources in the service of the State. These talent and skills have been lying dormant because of lack of opportunity and partly because of the deadwood of inertia gathered through decades of stagnation under foreign rule. He is proud of the past glory of Orissa and has faith in its high destiny in years to come. With his characteristic vision and drive, he set about translating dreams into reality. With the awakening he has brought about in the services and the masses of Orissa, I have no doubt that he will see the bulk of his dreams realised within his lifetime.

He realised that there could be no real advance in Orissa if the State

continued with age-old agricultural practices and agricultural economy and that rural industrialisation coupled with heavy industry would be the only way to pull Orissa out of her present stagnation and backwardness. He also visualised what immense possibilities exist in the State for industrial development based on its vast land, water and mineral resources. Accordingly, he directed his attention and effort to vitalising Panchayati Raj, the basis of our democracy, and took steps to modernise agriculture, encourage rural industrialisation and expand facilities for technical and vocational training. At the same time, he took steps to bring more of higher technical education and heavy industry into the State. The Engineering College at Rourkela, MIG Factory at Jaipur and the Explosives Factory at Hirakud are instances of steps taken in this direction.

He speeded up the implementation of current irrigation, power and industrial projects and took emergent measures for the investigation and preparation of project reports for new projects vital to the economy of the State. He revived the Paradeep Port Project and conceived

the Project for the Express Highway to feed the Paradeep Port. With his characteristic drive and tenacity of purpose, he secured approval of the Central Government for including the Paradeep Port and Express Highway Projects in the Third Five-Year Plan. These will be completed before the end of the Plan and stand as a monument to his unshakeable faith in the destiny of Orissa and his great imagination, drive and determination.

The acceptance of the Balimela Dam Project on the Sileru by the Governments of Orissa and Andhra is another of his major achievements. Work on the project is proceeding full blast.

His advocacy of the needs of Orissa with the Central Government has been always well reasoned, sincere and forceful and has carried conviction. The Finance Commission's Award enhanced Orissa's share in the Central Pool by several crores. The Government of India sanctioned a special grant for road development in Orissa. The State Plan has been increased from Rs. 29.5 crores to Rs. 44.8 crores for the year 1963-64. Further additions may be expected in the remaining two years of the

Plan if power projects such as Tikarpara and Talcher Extension are included in the Plan. The revenues of the State have been steadily on the increase during his stewardship.

The Industrial Development Corporation, the Forest Corporation, the Construction Corporation and the Fisheries Corporation are some of the new organisations he has brought into being to cut through unnecessary red-tape and formalities and thereby accelerate the pace of agricultural, industrial and economic development.

His concept of mechanised farming, rural industrialisation and technical education, to which he has already succeeded in giving concrete shape, offers a fine model for other States to adopt and one, which tried on a mass scale, would bring about the salvation of rural populations and also unprecedented industrialisation and prosperity to India as a whole. This is a record of service and achievement of which any person at the helm of national affairs may feel proud.

His relinquishing office in the larger interests of the country, with such record of service and achievement, and when he is literally riding the

crest of the wave, is a genuine act of renunciation on his part and a matter of pride for Orissa. Orissa's loss will be the country's gain and, therefore, indirectly the gain of Orissa. It is fortunate that we shall still have the benefit of his close association with the Planning Board of Orissa. I take this opportunity to congratulate him on his achievements, on the immense good he has done to the State of Orissa and on his Statesmanship and patriotism in stepping down from the seat of power in the larger interest of the Nation.

We are happy to have as his successor, his colleague, our Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Biren Mitra—a great organiser and one who has seen much of the ups and downs of life and tasted much of the good and bad of it. He is a man of the masses, popular and easy of access. I am sure he will carry forward with vision, courage and determination, the progressive programmes and policies initiated by Shri Biju Patnaik, whom he is going to relieve this afternoon. To him, we extend our cordial greetings.

Orissa is on the march. This march began with the inception of the Basinwide Development Plan

for the Mahanadi river in May, 1945, and the agreement on the Machkund Project on the Sileru. It recorded some advance with the completion of the Machkund Dam in 1955 and the Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi in 1956. The years following witnessed the growth of several new industries, notable among which are the Aluminium Plant at Hirakud, the Steel Plant at Rourkela, the Ferromanganese plants at Joda and Rayagada, cement factory, paper mills etc; the introduction of Panchayati Raj in 1961; the establishment of Engineering Colleges at Burla and Rourkela; and special stress on elementary education and on essential health measures. But with all these, Orissa is still about the most poor and backward State in India, despite the fact that it holds nearly 20 to 25 per cent of the total mineral wealth and a tenth of the water wealth of India, the largest forest area and roughly 250 miles of the sea-coast. The per capita income in 1960-61 was only Rs. 212 against the all-India average of Rs. 330, agriculture is poor and cultivation archaic and crop yields about the lowest, floods and droughts still persist, transport and commerce facilities are among the lowest, technical manpower scarce and technological research almost non-existent. Thus Orissa has a long way to go even to catch up with the all-India average.

The developments during the last decade and particularly during the

last two or three years have shown that given the opportunity and the will to achieve, **it can be done.**

The potential and possibilities of advance in the irrigation, power, navigation and other fields have been set out briefly in the paper "Orissa's Decade of Destiny—1963-73". The year 1963 has witnessed the start of active work on the Paradeep Port, the Express Highway, the MIG Engine Factory, the Balimela Project, the Talcher Thermal station, the Panchayat industries and several social and other activities; and extensive investigations for the Tikarpara, the Gania, the Indravati and other vital projects, which will transform the economy and life of Orissa. The services and the people appear to be geared for very much more accelerated advance on all fronts during the years ahead. All these factors tend to confirm the belief that the decade 1963-73 might well be "Orissa's Decade of Destiny".

To make this conviction a reality, one and all of us, the sevicees, the Panchayats and the people have to understand the challenge that this conviction poses and to meet this challenge with courage, conviction and determination regardless of party labels and personal gain. That way we can, and I am sure we shall, build the Orissa of our dreams sooner than most people think we will.

...National Integration Programmes

As a member of the Eastern Zonal Council, believing in and striving for National Integration through various steps recommended by the Committee of Zonal Councils for National Integration, Orissa has implemented almost all recommendations.

The following is a birds-eye view of the various steps taken by the State Government to implement the recommendations. —ED—

In line with the decision taken by the Committee of Zonal Councils for national integration, the Secretary to the Government in the Home Department has been entrusted with the discharging of the function of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities in Orissa and steps have been taken to implement the recommendations on the following heads to safeguard the interests of Linguistic Minorities:—

Primary Education

In pursuance of the decision regarding the Right of Linguistic Minorities to have instructions in their mother-tongue at the Primary and Secondary stages of Education taken by the Ministerial Committee

appointed by the Southern Zonal Council and at the instance of the Government of India, the State Government have since taken steps for providing adequate educational facilities at the primary stage to the children of Linguistic Minority groups scattered at various parts and pockets of the State. The number of Primary Schools in the State by the end of March, 1962 was 22,856. The State Government have issued instructions to the Chairmen of All Panchayat Samitis and the Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils to direct the Head Teachers of Primary Schools to maintain a register of names of the children belonging to linguistic minority groups, three months ahead

of the School sessions for admission for instruction in their Mother-tongue. Inter-school adjustments in the matter of admission are also made when facilities for any minority group are not available in any particular school. In the district of Ganjam and Koraput where there are Telugu Minorities, a teacher speaking both the languages (Oriya and Telugu) is normally provided for a School even though the number of minority children is less than 40 (as provided in the Orissa Education Code). In some cases an extra teacher is given for the minority group when the ratio between the Oriya speaking and the Telugu speaking children is almost 50: 50, even though the total number of such minority children is less than 40. The State Government are opening primary schools within a walkable distance of every habitation (approximately one mile) and as such the State Government have not been faced with the problem of providing teachers for the minority groups when a primary school with minority language as medium of instruction is opened in each predominantly minority area.

Secondary Education

So far as Secondary Education is concerned, the State Government

have almost fallen in line with the decisions taken by the Ministerial Committee appointed by the Southern Zonal Council. Facilities have been provided in all Government and Municipal Schools, where one-third of the total number of pupils request for instruction through their mother-tongue. Provision also exists for either opening of or granting recognition to Schools exclusively meant for Linguistic Minorities provided there is sufficient justification for the same. In the Secondary Stage if the number of pupils whose mother-tongue is a language other than the Regional or State language is sufficient to justify a separate School in an area, the medium of instruction in such a school may be the mother-tongue of the pupils.

Provision of suitable text books

The State Government have accepted in principle the desirability of providing suitable text-books in schools both at Primary and Secondary Stages of Education and have formed a small Committee to study the role of Education in strengthening and promoting the process of National Integration in National life as per the recommendations of Sampurnananda Committee set up by the Government of India and the recommenda-

tions of the National Integration Council. This question of providing suitable text-books is now under active examination by the Text-books and Syllabus Committee.

Teaching of English and

Hindi at early stage

In Orissa, both Hindi and English are taught from the stage of Class VI. This practice will be continued.

L a n g u a g e s

1. M. I. L. (Oriya, Hindi, Urdu, Telugu & Bengali) higher standard .. 100 marks
2. E n g l i s h 200 marks
(2 papers)
3. (i) For students who take Oriya (Higher Standard) as M. I. L.
 - (a) Sanskrit .. 50 marks
 - (b) Hindi .. 50 marks .. 100 marks
- (ii) For students who take Hindi (Higher Standard) as M. I. L.
 - (a) Sanskrit .. 50 marks
 - (b) Oriya (Lower Standard) 50 marks .. 100 marks
- (iii) For students who take languages other than Hindi or Oriya (Higher Standard) as M. I. L.
 - (a) Hindi (lower standard) .. 50 marks
or Sanskrit or Persian
 - (b) Oriya (Lower Standard) .. 50 marks .. 100 marks

In this scheme Sanskrit (or Persian) is included as one of the languages. No student is called upon to read more than four languages including Sanskrit or Persian irrespective of the mother-tongue of the student

Three Language Formula

The Three Language Formula recommended is already being followed in Orissa. The Three Language Formula accepted by the Board of Secondary Education in this State is as follows:—

concerned. This formula has been working exceedingly well and has in fact been considered superior to the earlier formula communicated by the Ministry of Education.

Affiliation of Schools and Colleges to outside Bodies

As far as the Primary Education is concerned there is no restriction for opening of new Primary schools in Minority Languages. At the Secondary Stage of Education, Schools having medium of instruction other than the Regional Language (Oriya) are also recognised by the Board of Secondary Education and facilities are also available to answer the examination papers in their mother tongues. At the University Stage the medium of instruction in non-language subjects continues to be English. Therefore the State Government have not yet felt the necessity of affiliating Schools / Colleges to Universities and Boards outside the State.

Use of Minority Languages for communication with the public and for purposes of publicity

There is no district in Orissa having a linguistic minority population of 15 per cent or more.

The State Government have accepted the general principles of the recommendation in regard to the publication of important notices, orders, rules, notifications etc. in Minority Languages where such

Minorities constitute 15 to 20 per cent of the total population of the area.

Recognition of a Minority Language as an official language at the district level

As there is no district in Orissa having a linguistic minority population constituting 60% the question of recognising any of the Minority Languages spoken in this State as an Official language in any of the districts, does not arise.

Use of Minority Languages for dealings of the Administration with the Public

The State Government accepts petitions from the public written in any language but replies are given only in English as the official language of the State continues to be English.

Most of the minorities of the State residing in the border areas are conversant with Oriya also. Hence, it is felt that it would be an avoidable wastage of human energy and Government resources for making arrangement for publication of translation of the substance of important Laws, Rules and Regulations in minority languages and to set up a translation bureau at the State Headquarters for this purpose.

Recruitment to State Services

The State Government have since taken the decision that there should be no language restriction at the time of selection for appointment in any service under the State Government. The candidates entering Government service are however, required to pass a language test within their prescribed probationary period. Government also relax the condition of language qualification entirely in certain cases of technical posts which require special qualification but this will have particular reference to contract post or purely temporary post.

Recognition of Degrees or Diplomas granted by all recognised Universities

The State Government have accepted the recommendations regarding the acceptance of Degrees and Diplomas granted by all the Universities and institutions recognised by the University Grants Commission for purposes of recruitment to State services.

Medium of University Education

The medium of instruction at the University level continues to be English and there is no proposal to change it to the regional language.

Appointment of one-third number of Judges from other State

The State Government have accepted the recommendations regarding the

appointment of one-third number of Judges from other States.

Posting of Officers in local areas having knowledge in minority language

The State Government have accepted the recommendations of the Southern Zonal Council regarding the posting of Officers with knowledge in minority languages in local areas and have issued instructions to all concerned to observe as far as possible the general principles of the recommendations while posting Officers to work in local areas where a linguistic minority group constitutes more than 15% of the total population of the area, so far as this may be found practicable with due regard to administrative convenience.

Other matters relating to National Integration

The decision of Government of India to start a mass campaign on the birth day of Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October 1962, for a pledge to be signed by every citizen of India to affirm his faith in the universal principles of civilized society to resolve civil disputes by peaceful means and to abstain from resort to violence, has been given effect to from the aforesaid date and 33,866 persons have already signed the pledge by the end of June, 1963.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARY INTERESTS TRUST ESTATES ARE NOT AFFECTED

In accordance with Notification No. 27478-R, dated the 27th April, 1963 published on 29.4.63 all the subsisting intermediary interests in the old districts of Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore, excluding the princely states situated therein have been abolished under section 3A (1) of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. This notification does not cover the trust Estates which are excluded from the operation of the vesting notification. Under section 3B (1) of the O. E. A. Act the substance of the notification issued under section 3A (1) is required to be proclaimed by beat of drum in the whole of the State or as the case may be in such part thereof to which the notification relates and such proclamation shall call upon all the intermediaries whose interests are affected, to comply with the requirements of law following the vesting notification. Accordingly proclamation has been made by beat of drums in every village situated in the 3 districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore excluding the ex-state areas in the said districts. In the proclamation it has been mentioned that from the date of publication of the above notification (29.4.63) no body should pay any rent, cess or other Government dues to the intermediaries in respect of the Estates covered by the notification which have vested in Government. The proclamation clearly excludes the trust estates from the vesting notification.

It has come to the notice of Government that the implications of the proclamation have not been understood properly by the villagers and the tenants of the deity-intermediaries of trust estates are not paying the rent and cess etc. to the intermediaries or their agents as a result of which the rites and nitis of the deities have been hampered. To set at rest all confusion in the matter it is hereby published for general information that the proclamation issued in different villages in the above 3 districts does not affect the trust estates in respect of which applications have been filed before the Tribunal claiming the estates as Trust estates or references have been made to the Tribunal for adjudication as to whether the estate is a trust estate under section 13-D of the Orissa Easate Abolition Act. As usual the tenants of such trust estates will continue paying rent and cess etc. to the intermediaries concerned till the final disposal of the claim petitions or references made by the Collector to the Tribunal. Consolidated lists of all estates situated within the aforesaid three districts in respect of which claims have been filed or references made under section 13-D have been published shortly in the Official Gazette for the information of all concerned.

Calendar of Events

AUGUST, 1963

INTERNATIONAL

- 1.8.63. An Indian team of Officials left Moscow for Prague after completing the first stage of discussions with Soviet authorities on purchase of defence equipments for India.
Dr. Arture Illia, a reform minded country doctor unknown in International politics has been elected 29th President of Argentina.
- 2.8.63. The House of Representatives voted to spend about 2,600 crore dollars for U. S. space exploration.
- 3.8.63. The U. S. Secretary of State Mr. Rusk and the British foreign Secretary Lord Home arrived in Moscow to sign the partial nuclear test ban treaty reached by the big nuclear Powers.
Dr. Stephen Ward, Centre of a scandal that rocked the British Government died.
- 5.8.63. The U. S. A., Britain and Russia signed a partial test ban treaty at Moscow.
- 8.8.63. India was given the honour of being the first country to sign the test ban treaty because she was the first to declare her intention to adhere to the treaty after it was signed by the three nuclear Powers.
- 9.8.63. The African Foreign Ministers picked Addis Ababa for the permanent headquarters of the organisation for African Unity.
- 10.8.63. The Somali Premier Dr. Abdirashi Ali Shermarke left Peking for Moscow enroute to Delhi.
- 12.8.63. Over 200 villagers were buried alive in a gigantic landslide near Tulsi Bazar in western Nepal.
- 13.8.63. Mr. Bulundwe, a deputy in the National Assembly was elected to succeed Mr. Tshombe as President of Katanga by the Legislative Assembly of the New Congo Province of East Katanga.

- 15.8.63. President Fulbert Yeulou resigned following three days of violent demonstrations against his Government.
- 16.8.63. Two interest-free American loans to Pakistan totalling 10 million dollars were signed.
- 20.8.63. Mr. Khrushchev flew to Belgrade and rushed into the outstretched arms of President Tito.
- 21.8.63. A U. N. Conference on international tourism attended by some five hundred delegates from more than 100 countries opened at Rome.
- 22.8.63. The U. A. R. Government ordered general mobilization of its armed forces following reports of mounting tension along the Israeli Syrian frontiers.
- 23.8.63. The Commonwealth Secretary Mr. Sandys left by air for Malaya to head off a crisis threatening the birth of the Malayasia Federation.
- 24.8.63. Lord Brand, a banker, writer and Adviser to British Government died.
The Indian shipping corporation has ordered four 10,000 ton cargo ships from Poland.
- 25.8.63. British Forces had bombed a Yemeni occupied village killing many women and old and young people.
- 26.8.63. King Mohendra appointed Mr. Bharatraj Rajbhandary as charge d' Affaires of the Nepalese Embassy in Pakistan.
- 27.8.63. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horm resigned from the post of Chief of U. N. observation mission in Yemen.
More than 2000 screaming anti-Malaysia Chinese swarmed angrily around survey team.
- 28.8.63. President Ngo Dinh Diem designated Mr. De Vang Ly currently South Vietnamese Consul General in New Delhi as the New Ambassador to Washington.
- 30.8.63. The U. S. A. announced that it had deferred indefinitely signing a 4.3 million loan agreement with Pakistan for construction work on Dacca Airport.
Pakistan and China signed an inter line agreement.

NATIONAL

- 1.8.63. Six of the seven dissident members of the U. P. Ministry submitted their resignations to the Chief Minister Mr. C. B. Gupta.
- 2.8.63. Trade talks between India and Nepal concluded successfully. Mr. S. K. Patil Union Minister of Food and Agriculture tendered his resignation to Prime Minister.
- 3.8.63. The Union Minister of Mines and Fuel Mr. O. V. Algesan visited the refinery at Noonmati.
- 4.8.63. Air Vice Marshal Harjinder Singh retired from the I. A. F. after serving it for 32 years in different capacities.
- 5.8.63. Brigadier Jasawanta Rajbahadur of Eastern Command died in Calcutta.
- 6.8.63. Mr. Pannalal Sarangi, a member of the Rajya Sabha died.
- 7.8.63. The Union Government approved the provisions of the Indo-U. S. pact for setting up the first Indian atomic power Station at Tarapore.
- 9.8.63. Over 1,50,000 houses have been sanctioned by the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, for Industrial workers up to the end of March.
- 10.8.63. Most State Chief Ministers and over half a dozen Union Ministers had conveyed to Mr. Nehru their willingness to relinquish their posts to take up party works.
- 11.8.63. Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Mysore Chief Minister offered his resignation to Mr. Nehru.
- 12.8.63. At a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary party Mr. Nehru made three important points concerning the implementation of the Kamaraj Nadar proposal that senior congress leaders should leave the Government to serve the party.
- 13.8.63. National Professor Dr. Sisir Kumar Mitra died at his Calcutta residence in Hindustan Road.
- 15.8.63. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan received Dr. Abdirashid Ali Sher marke. Prime-Minister of the Somali Republic.

- 16.8.63. American radars and related equipment began arriving in India by special air-lift in preparation for joint air defence training exercises, to be conducted by the Indian Air Force and U. S., U. K. and Australian Air Force Units.
- 20.8.63. Air Vice Marshal, the Minister for Air and C-in-C of the Indonesian Air Force arrived at New Delhi for a four-day visit to India. One hundred and ten people were killed and 68 seriously injured when a 30-year old mosque collapsed in Yeotmal.
- 22.8.63. Ten New hydro electric schemes to generate an additional 283 M.W. power are under investigation by the State Electricity Board.
- 24.8.63. Mr. Nehru announced his decision to accept the resignation of six senior Union Ministers and an equal number of Chief Ministers so that they might be free to devote themselves to fulltime party work.
- 25.8.63. The Chinese have set up small intelligence unit Offices in important villages along the Himalayan border and divisional Offices at Gyantse and Shigatse with Lhasa as headquarters.
- 26.8.63. An agreement providing for 10 million (Rs. 13.33 crores) to India from Britain to finance the purchase of wide range of manufactured goods in that country was signed.
- 27.8.63. The King and Queen of Nepal arrived at New Delhi on a 13-day visit to India. They were received by President Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- 28.8.63. The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi formally inaugurated the 3,086 ft. reinforced concrete bridge over Krishna River.
- 29.8.63. The appointment of Mr. G. L. Nanda as Home Minister and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari as Finance Minister was officially announced.
- 31.8.63. Mr. Vu Yan Mau, Foreign Minister of South Vietnam arrived at Delhi. Mr. Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister since March 22, 1958 handed over charge to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

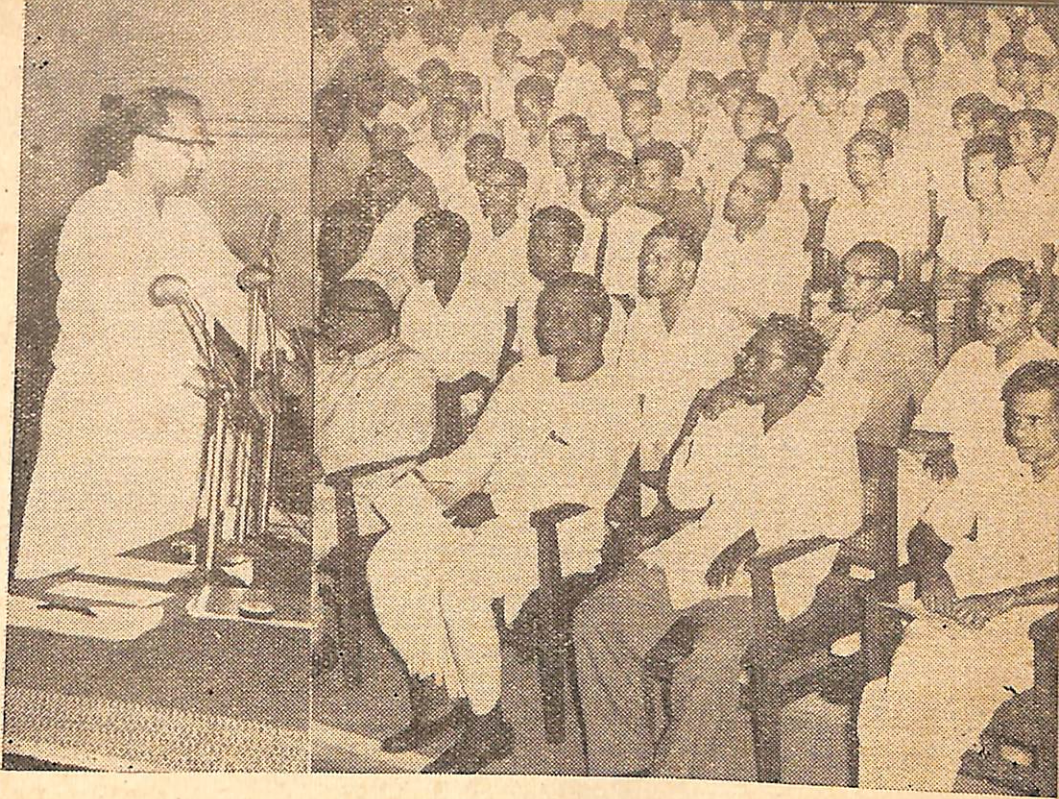
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STATE

- 2.8.63. The production tempo in almost all the sections of the Rourkela Steel Plant has been maintained and new records have been established in the production of rolled coils and tin plates.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- 7.8.63. The life of Oriya script reforms Committee was extended up to September 30.
- 8.8.63. Mrs. Mathai, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board visited the Netaji Subhas Seva Sadan Hospital.
- 9.8.63. The courtesy week is being observed in all Post Offices and Telephone exchanges in Rourkela.
- 11.8.63. Mr. C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries arrived at Rourkela on a two-day visit.
- 12.8.63. Mr. C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries inaugurated excavation work for laying the foundation of the 4th blast furnace at Rourkela.
- 13.8.63. Acharya Vinoba Bhave entered Orissa for the second time when he arrived on the banks of the Subarnarekha bordering Orissa and Bihar.
- 14.8.63. The Government of Orissa in a press note have announced to take certain measures to alleviate the difficulties experienced by the Goldsmiths in the State as a result of the Promulgation of the Gold Control order and improve their economic condition.
- 16.8.63. Mr. Biju Pattanaik, Chief Minister of Orissa inaugurated a Co-operative factory at Madhupatna.
- 17.8.63. A Departmental Telegraph Office was opened in Balasore.
- 18.8.63. Two flag ships of I. N. S. named 'Beas' and 'Betua' arrived at Madhupatna Puri on their way to Calcutta.
- 21.8.63. Mr. Nilamani Routroy, Orissa's Home Minister inaugurated the 'On to Victory' exhibition in the local Town Hall of Balasore.
- 22.8.63. The Orissa Government in a Press note announced its decision to abolish seven categories of service jagiries in Mayurbhanj District.
- 24.8.63. Acharya Vinoba Bhave entered Balasore District.
- 25.8.63. The Government of Orissa have decided to draw up a master plan to develop Bhubaneswar.
- 28.8.63. The Government of Orissa have reconstituted the State Social Welfare Advisory Board with Miss Binodini Sarangi as its Chairman.
- 30.8.63. A Family Planning operation theatre was formally inaugurated in a building adjacent to the Maternity ward in the S. C. B. Medical College Hospital.

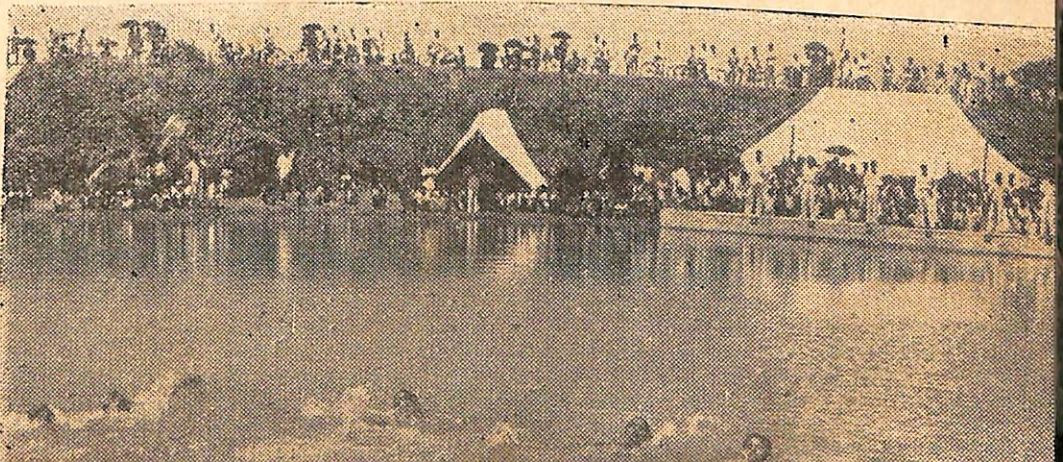


A social function was held by the members of the Utkal University Students' Union at Banibihar, Bhubaneswar on September 12, 1963. Orissa's Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik attended the function as Chief Guest

Photo shows : Shri Biju Patnaik addressing the Students and Professors in the University Hall

The Second Eastern Zone Post and Telegraph Aquatic meet was held at O. M. P. swimming pool near Taldanda Bridge on 8-9-1963

Photo shows : A scene of 200 meter Back stroke swimming



NATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY P L E D G E

I REAFFIRM THE SOLEMN RESOLVE OF OUR PEOPLE TO PRESERVE THE FREEDOM AND INTEGRITY OF MY MOTHERLAND HOWEVER HARD AND LONG THE STRUGGLE AND HOWEVER GREAT THE SACRIFICES.

I PLEDGE TO WORK WITH DETERMINATION FOR THE STRENGTH AND SOLIDARITY OF THE NATION.

October 20, 1963



The special postage stamp of 15 nP. denomination, issued on October 1, 1963 on the occasion of the birth anniversary of late Dr. (Mrs.) Annie Besant.

Small Saving Scheme has been popular throughout Orissa specially among the school children

Photo shows : One eight-year school girl purchasing a saving box from the small saving publicity sell organised by Public Relations Department in Mayurbhanj District

