

1967





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# ORISSA REVIEW

NOVEMBER 1967



# Orissa Review

NOVEMBER 1967 —KARTIKA 1889

—IN THIS ISSUE —

ORISSA REVIEW seeks to provide a condensed record of the activities and official announcements of the Government of Orissa and other useful information. 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.

*Rates of subscription—*

Rs. 3.00 per annum

Re. 0.25 P. per copy

*Date of publication—*15th of each month

*Acting Editor—*Shri Biswajit Das

Information Officer

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**On the occasion of his birthday—**

14th of November—On this day was born a great son of India. Birth and death come to everyone but history does not pay much importance to it in each individual case though birth and death of great people remain unforgettable in history of the world as well as in the history of the Nation to which those people belong. The advent of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the political scene of India and the principles of his Karmayoga embracing various facets of life have influenced immensely to every individual life as well as the national life in respect of social, economical, spiritual and political matters. His ideal and the principles of his life had drawn our masses towards him during his life-time and after his death people mourn his irrepairable loss.

Our independence is at a stake at present due to internal squabbles and external dangers. While passing through this critical stage of our progress Orissa Review awaits his blessing.

On the occasion of his birthday Orissa Review offers benign homage to late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

EDITOR

**ORISSA REVIEW** expresses its profound grief at the sad demise on November 6, 1967, of Pandit Nilakantha Das, an elder statesman, valiant freedom fighter and a poet, critic, educationist and journalist of high calibre, whose devotion and contribution for the upliftment of his country and countrymen will ever remain a source of inspiration and strength for the posterity.

May the great SOUL rest in peace.



# Pandit Nilakantha Das

Pandit Nilakantha Das has passed away. The people of Orissa and the Government of the State have suffered the loss of a versatile genius. His dead body was given a State honour. Expressing deep sorrow, the Government issued an extraordinary Gazette covering a short lifesketch of Panditji. The following is the full text of it.

Born on August 4, 1884, at village Sriramchandrapur, police-station Satyabadi, in the district of Puri, Pandit Nilakantha Das had been a meritorious student all through till he passed the M. A. examination of Calcutta University in 1909. While a college student, he came into close contact with such veteran statesmen as Gopabandhu, Acharya Harihar Das and several others, together with whom he formed 'Young Utkal Association'. Their activities to uplift the country soon took the shape of the Satyabadi National School founded by Pandit Gopabandhu. This institution later grew to be the moulder of the career of a group of Orissa's revolutionary youngmen who became builders of modern Orissa on all fronts of political, educational and social fields. Pandit Das became the Headmaster of this school in 1911. The call of the country became so irresistible that he joined the Non-co-operation Movement of the Congress under Pandit Gopabandhu Das and suffered imprisonment twice in 1923 and 1933. A few years later, he was member of the Central Assembly till 1945 while he rose to be an all-India political figure as the General Secretary of the then Swarajya Party and sometime also a Secretary of the Congress Party in Central Assembly. Later, as the head of the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee, he successfully conducted the first general election of 1936 drawing admiration from all over India. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1951. On being re-elected to the Assembly uncontested in 1957, he became the Speaker and continued as such till 1961 when he retired from politics. Pandit Das had been the Pro-Chancellor of the Utkal University which honoured him with the conferment of doctorate in literature in 1955 for his distinguished contribution to literature and learning. He was also decorated with 'Padma Bhusan' in 1957, followed by the Sahitya Akadami award for his literary work. He held a unique position in the field of literature, in the field of both prose and poetry, works on religion and philosophy, original analysis and criticism of different aspects of Oriya language and literature. Besides, he had won great eminence as editors of the Oriya periodicals 'Satyabadi' and 'Naba Bharat'.

Pandit Das showed great devotion to work and served the country unremittingly. His genial personality and courteous manners endeared him to all who came in contact with him. His death is a great loss to the country, and the State Government expresses profound grief at his death in the afternoon of the 6th November, 1967.



Nehru,

*the chosen instrument of  
the country's liberation*

BRAJAKISHORE PATNAIK

The wheel of time has rolled on exposing the vulnerable-spots of our Constitution and dwindling rapidly the lives of our 'old guards' and the unrivalled leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Ballabbhai Patel and Lal Bahadur Shastri. The massive Congress Party is disintegrating. Linguistic boundaries of States are ever changing. The recent labour disturbances in both private and public sector factories, the Naga Problem, the coming into light of the prolonged danger of Centre-State relationship due to Governments set up by different parties at both ends—are all the danger signals already being hoisted. Amidst these problems one peeps into the future for the light of leadership, which can bring stability, peace and prosperity in the country. So one goes on counting the dates on

the Calendar, celebrating the birth and death anniversaries of the great men of the past. Month of November, particularly the 14th of it is a memorable day for the Indians and the people of the World at large. On this day was born our first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the unforgettable leader and the darling of the Nation who has been the sole unifying and strengthening factor in our social, political, constitutional, moral and national life. Due to his leadership people elsewhere in the world looked at India for leadership in international plane. He was the Prime Minister of India for nearly two decades and during that period India and Nehru were indented with each other. People both in the East and West therefore, raised a question, 'After Nehru, who?', 'After Nehru' what?'



In spite of vehement criticisms critics and commentators of our Constitution have admitted that 'the greatest achievement of our Constitution is its survival so far'. Neighbouring sister countries in Asia have faced tremendous obstacles to work out within the framework of their Constitutions and at last they have been forced to tolerate the rise of military as well as revolutionary dictatorships. On the other hand, we in India are enjoying peace, prosperity, progress and plenty. This does not mean that the Constitution is above defects and without vulnerable spots. The provision of enormous powers of the President, the existence of multi-party system, the reorganisation of boundaries of the states on linguistic basis, the vast task of transformation of powers to unorganised and inexperienced village Units of administration, the low percentage of literacy, the problem of minorities and the burden of setting up of a Socialistic Pattern of Society (a via-media between the extreme forms of Socialism and Capitalism)—are the visible danger-spots of our Constitution which have been noticed from the day to day working since it came into vogue. Thus the credit for the survival of our Constitution so far is not singularly of the Constitution, rather of the Indian National Congress, and the leadership it has supplied in plural. The legacy of patriotism and events of national movements associated with the Congress, the name of Gandhiji and the opportunity of setting up Governments both at the Centre and at the States from the

dawn of independence supplied the country steadily strength and basis of unity which the Constitution particularly lacks.

### THE OLD GUARD

Fortunately enough we had the diverse leadership of the 'old guard' of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has been everything in the country, in the Government and in the Congress. India without Nehru would have been what Pakistan had become without Jinnah.

Jawaharlal Nehru stands aloof from his colleagues as the Prime Minister of India. In the countries of the West the personality cult pays a prominent part in the minds of the people and their choice of the man to whom they will entrust their political future. Similarly in India, a vote cast for the Congress Party was a vote for making Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister. He was a far-sighted statesman thinking in most matters ahead of his Cabinet colleagues.

### SOCIALISM

Socialism appealed to him in his younger days as a philosophy of life. It has a prospect for the happiness and prosperity of millions of people all over the world. In Lucknow Congress during thirties he spoke of, "Socialism" as "the only key to the solution of the World's problems and of India's problems". He meant socialism "not in a vague humanitarian way but in the scientific economic sense". At Faizpur Congress he said in unforgettable words, "I have seen again the throbbing agony of India's masses, the call



of their eyes for relief from the terrible burdens they carry. That is one problem, all others are secondary”.

### NEHRU DOCTRINE

What we might call the Nehru Doctrine emerged spelling out a policy and philosophy attuned to a needy decolonised country in a period of transition from colonialism to independence. The Nehru Doctrine gave a legal status to the concept of sovereign equality, in its application to newly independent countries, one expression of that equality being non-alignment and its adjunct of Panchshil or the Five Principles. The Constitution he ushered in for India was truly democratic. Despite his resort to the Preventive Detention Act and the Emergency regulations which he involved to the minimum, he was genuinely concerned with the growth of democratic traditions, with fostering the freedom of the Press, with the independence of the judiciary and with the respect for civil liberties.

### SICULARISM

First and foremost Nehru was a humanist. He had definite faith in man. He believed in the dignity of the individual, in the worthwhileness of every soul, in refusing to attach communal or caste labels to people and judging them by what they were rather than by the gods they worshipped. Thus, his secularism was a part of his humanism.

Politically, he saw no future for the country unless it followed the path of secularism. The philosophy enshrined in our constitution was

also his personal philosophy—equality before the law, common citizenship, freedom of worship and identical opportunities for progress to everyone residing in the country. Although he reluctantly agreed to the partition of the country, he considered the two nation-theory (Hindu and Muslim) to be a false, mischievous and evil doctrine which, if accepted would disrupt the unity and undermine the security of India.

### NATIONAL INTEGRATION

The paramount problem facing India today is how to consolidate the unity of India. We perhaps have ignored the warnings and forgotten the lessons of history. Otherwise, how do we tolerate the division of India into fragments of narrow domestic, sectarian, linguistic and regional walls? Due to our divisive tendencies and internal squabbles we lost our freedom time and again. Thus, it was that those who came to trade could cosily remained to rule and lord over us for 150 years.

The first five years of our freedom was a period studded with solid achievements and pregnant with promising prospects. Thanks to the harmonious blending of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's idealism and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's pragmatism fertilised by the best brains and hands from all segments of National life. It was a broad-based, far-sighted and purposeful all India outlook that could without blood-shed violence and bitterness, barely within



thirteen months of our achieving freedom, perform the miracle of integrating Princely States in India, comprising 562 States, covering about 48 per cent of our territory and about 80 million people. The world hailed this as a unique statesmanship surpassing even the universally acknowledged achievements of the redoubtable Bismark of Germany.

National integration problem was a burning problem before him. Critics accuse Jawaharlal Nehru to have done the initial mistake in 1952 to have surrendered to the demand of the South, for carving out a separate State of Andhra, on the basis of language. However, he was aware of this and on a rational plane convened the National Integration Conference at Delhi from the 28th September 1961 to the 1st October 1961. The situation today is very worse than before. The full-fledged introduction of regional languages for legislative, administrative and educational purposes, now vigorously pursued in all the States will accelerate the pace and complete the process of linguistic isolationism and bulkanisation of India.

### A DEMOCRAT

Eminent persons in India have commented upon his work as the work of a Dictator. His personality before his colleagues, his policy decisions ignoring the critics of his party and people, his unchallengeable leadership of the largest democracy of the world today, the fetish worship of the people in the rank and file in the Government and in the party gave him

enough scope to become a Dictator. However, "Democracy is the best of all various methods" declared Nehru "available to us for the governance of the human beings". By no less a person than Chakravarti Rajgopalachari, Jawaharlal Nehru has been criticised to have lost faith in the indigenous principles and have surrendered to the totalitarian methods of Communism, when Nehru took certain strong steps to implement his idea of Socialistic Pattern of Society and Co-operative Farming. No doubt that he made no secret of his admiration for the achievements of Lenin and his lieutenants, but he made himself clear his views which many people perhaps misunderstood. He said, "I have long been drawn to Socialism and Communism... Much in Soviet Russia I dislike—the ruthless suppression of all contrary opinions, the wholesale regimentation and the unnecessary violence in carrying out various policies". Just before the Third General Election he said, "Rajaji calls me a half Communist; I will not be half Communist but a full Communist if it helps India. I cannot tolerate that India should remain weak and down and out and go down again and keep on wailing and moaning".

### THE CHOSEN INSTRUMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S LIBERATION

There have been numerous Congressmen who were known for the characteristic qualities which drew the masses to them. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the father of Indian revolution was a staunch Hindu, a profound scholar in Sanskrit who declared that "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall



have it. Aurobindo Ghose, who inspired the youth of Bengal in the partition days in the beginning of this century, was more a poet and philosopher than a political leader. Mahatma Gandhi was made up of simple traits of character in his spiritual ascendancy over others of something elemental in his make-up of eternal values. A boundless faith in God, a purity of thought and action, perennially projected itself into the pattern of his saintly life. Sardar Ballabhbhai Patel had an iron will. Subash Chandra Bose was a modern knight-errant in mail and armour, who made no secret of his desire to destroy the British imperialism with the sword in his hand.

Pandit Nehru, the political and spiritual heir of Mahatma Gandhi, however presented a complex personality, wherein the gentle Moon was gifted with the glow of the Sun! Mahatma Gandhi, in 1928 told him 'may you be the chosen instrument of the country's liberation'. He became more than the builder of new India and its first Prime Minister. Lord Attlee said of him, 'the first statesman of the new world'. He was something by himself, exalted and strange and strangely great. In 1929 Gandhiji said 'Jawaharlal Nehru is pure as crystal; he is truthful beyond suspicion.... The nation is safe in his hands.'

ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରିକାଠି  
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 O.A.A.



# PUSPAGIRI VIHARA

## THE NALANDA OF ORISSA

||  
SUBHRA BOSE

“IN the South-West of the country was the Pu-sie-p’o-k’i-li monastery in a mountain; the stone tope of this monastery exhibited supernatural lights and other miracles, sunshades placed by worshippers on it between dome and the amalaka remained there like needles held by a magnet. To the North-East of this tope, in a hill-monastery, was another tope like the preceding in its marvels”.

—On Yuan Chwang’s Travels in India by Thomas Watters.

—Thus wrote Hieun Tsang ( or Yuan Chwang ) in his itinerary of Pushpagiri Vihara, a Buddhist University situated on hill tops in the Wu-Cha country ( or Odra Desha ). He further adds that sea was quite close to these monasteries. According to local tradition sea at one time flowed through the foot of Udaygiri hill, one of the three hills on which the monasteries were situated. This is the earliest literary evidence of the existence of a Buddhist monastery in Odra Desha or modern Orissa.

Hieun Tsang, the famous Chinese Traveller, had made his pilgrimage to the land of the Great Master, Lord

Buddha, in the first half of the 7th Century A. D. He had been in India for a pretty long time and had travelled nearly all over the country.

While describing his tour through Odra Desha ( Wu-cha ), identified with modern Orissa State, he refers to this Pushpagiri Bihara, which used to be visited by many Buddhist students from all over India. When Hieun Tsang visited this centre of Buddhist learning and culture, it was in a flourishing State; and in the subsequent time, the Bhaumakara rulers of Orissa added to it several other monuments and made it a magnificent establishment. Its prosperity gradually diminished in the end.

But with the decline of Buddhism in Orissa, Puspagiri shared the same fate as that of other Buddhist monasteries all over India. Its prosperity gradually declined and in the end it completely disappeared under the veil of oblivion. Gradual recession of the sea was another factor which helped this decline. With the disappearance of the maritime activities, the land routes became the sole means of communication, and Pushpagiri lay off the beaten track.



Besides, under the Saivite Somavamsi kings of Orissa who came into power after the Bhaumakara's, Buddhism got little royal patronage and under their successors revival of Vaishnavism took place in Orissa. When local people lost all interest in Buddhism, the monks of Pushpagiri abandoned the monasteries. The memory of Pushpagiri was forgotten and the hills got covered with dense vegetation. Thus it remained for the next few centuries. Then in 1870, Babu C. S. Banerji then posted as the Deputy Magistrate of Jajpur Sub-division, partially lifted this veil of oblivion and for the first time drew our attention to the remains of Buddhist, sculptures on several hill tops. Further light was thrown on this matter in 1875 by Mr. John Beams, then Magistrate of Cuttack. Both of these gentlemen had discovered extensive ruins of Buddhist sculptures, scattered on the summits of three hills situated in the Jajpur Sub-division of Cuttack district, Orissa. These three hills known as Lalitgiri, Udaygiri & Ratnagiri are isolated spurs of Asia range and are situated within a few miles of each other. Lalitgiri, the nearest one, is only about 30 miles from Cuttack. All three of them could be reached by road from Cuttack. The articles published by the abovementioned persons in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XXXIX, Part I, 1870 & Vol. XLIV, Part-I, 1875 respectively had helped to a large extent to rouse the public interest towards these ruins. Of course they had no idea that these ruins are

no less than the ancient sites of Pushpagiri Vihara.

This was anticipated by the scholars long afterwards, and the fact was established beyond doubt after the discovery of two monasteries at the top of Ratnagiri hill. These two monasteries had been discovered as a result of systematic excavation carried out by the Eastern Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India, under Shrimati D. Mitra during the period 1957—60. Besides the normal monastic plans, these monasteries had several remarkable features. The larger one was roughly 180 square ft. and had a most elaborate entrance. A flight of steps leads up to the front porch in between two pylons, faced by a stone-paved courtyard. Two images of Vajrapani and Lokeswara were placed on central projection in the eastern and western sidewalls of the porch. The inner wall of the porch had a beautifully carved door-frame of chlorite. The facade on either side of the door contained khondalite images of Buddhist deities in different compartments. The door led into the inner porch flanked by brick walls, each with a niche. Beyond this was a verandah, flanking the extensive stone-paved inner court, 88'-8" square.

On the other side of this inner court, and opposite to the main entrance, was the shrine—chamber. It contained an image of Buddha, flanked by Padmapani and Vajrapani on both sides. Buddha, the main image is 11' 9½" in height, and sits



in the 'earth-touching' pose under the Pipal tree.

Besides this shrine-chamber, there was 24 cells on all the four sides of the courtyard, probably used as residential quarters of the students and the monks of the monastery. Then as evident by the remains of a wide flight of steps, the monastery must have been a double or multi-storied building. Most of the walls show clear traces of restoration. There is no direct evidence to indicate the chronology of this monastery. The sculptural and decorative arts of some part of this structure, could be roughly dated to 8th Century A. D. while some images of this monastery are reminiscent of Orissan Art of the 13th Century A. D. Again if it was in a flourishing State during Hieun Tsang's visit, then it was certainly built before 7th Century A. D.

The second monastery which was found to have been built over the ruined walls of an earlier monastery, is 95 square ft. with an inner courtyard of 30' 8" square. This monastery had eighteen cells, besides the shrine and the entrance porch. Some of the cells had an inner ante-room smaller and with a higher floor than the main cell. The gate of this monastery has been completely destroyed. Besides a few carved lintels and doorjambs, etc., there is no other trace of its existence.

The shrine contained a standing image of Buddha in 'Varada' (boon giving) pose, flanked by seated figures of Shadakshri-Likeswara and Lokanatha on either side.

More developed architectural features indicate the date of this monastery as later than the larger one. At least later than the earlier phase of the larger monastery.

Besides these two, remains of other monasteries could be traced on the Udaygiri hill. A platform upon which once stood a shrine of Buddha, remains of a shrine consisting of a cell and a porch, indicate the spots where perhaps stood the monasteries. The cell contains a colossal image of seated Buddha. There was an elaborately carved, magnificent doorway in front of this sanctum; which was removed from the spot by Mr. J. Beams and is now in Patna Museum. Excavation has also revealed a colossal stupa at the hill top of Ratnagiri.

With the destruction of these monasteries, or Pushpagiri as a whole, the prosperity of these three hills might have ended, but not their importance. Lalitgiri, Udaygiri and Ratnagiri will ever remain the source of attraction for all art-lovers. These three hills may be regarded as the centre of Buddhist art in Orissa.

The pantheon of Vajrayana found its full exposition in the Buddhist art that flourished in these hills. The large number of stone sculptures, discovered from them, are definitely the finest specimens of Buddhist art of ancient Kalinga.

From these hills have been discovered beautiful stone statues of various Buddhist deities such as Padmapani and Vajrapani, Budhisattvas, five Dhyani Buddhas and

( continued in page 12 )



# The Delta Irrigation Project

The 1947 report of the Hirakud Dam Project did not include the area to be irrigated in the Mahanadi Delta which lies about 200 miles downstream of the Hirakud Dam. The Advisory Committee on Hirakud Dam Project appointed by the Government of India in March 1948 in their recommendation to the Government stated as under.

“Steps for over hauling Delta Irrigation in the Mahanadi valley to be taken up at once as also the investigation to utilise the continuous supply of 8,000 to 10,000 cusecs in dry weather for extension of Rabi crop cultivation and bring new area under Irrigation.

The immediate investigation work could not be taken up in hand due to want of funds. However one division was opened for investigation in October, 1951. A rough estimate of the cost of improvements to the existing irrigation and for extension of irrigation in the new areas both in Cuttack and Puri districts was worked out in January, 1952. The Advisory Committee on the Hirakud Dam Project, appointed by the Government of India in March, 1952, scrutinised the rough proposal made in connection with the Delta Irrigation and revised cost proposals to Rs. 11.00 crores. It is further desired that the recommendation

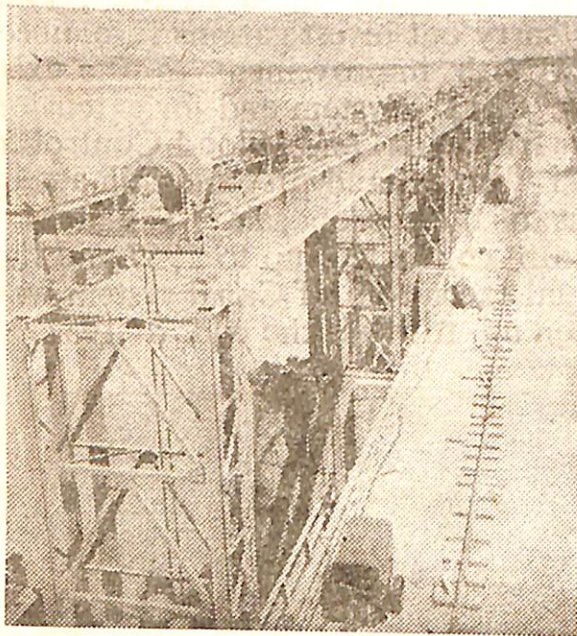
made by the Committee be thoroughly investigated before the final proposals for Irrigation and Flood Control in Puri district are formulated. One more Division and Circle with Superintending Engineer, Incharge, were sanctioned by the Government of India in May, 1952 to carry out investigations in connection with improvement to the existing Canal System and for extension for Irrigation and Flood Control in Puri district, and prepare estimate of cost of these proposals. The investigation continued up to 1957 and the actual execution of Canal system was taken up towards the end of 1957.



Shri K. S. Ramachandran, Secretary, Irrigation & Power, Inspecting Muntali weir with Shri B. Mishra, Additional Chief Engineer & Shri B. C. Mohanty, Assistant Engineer



This Delta Irrigation Project is the biggest Irrigation Project undertaken by the State Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.34 crores after independence. This Project comprises (i) construction of a Diversion Weir across the river Mahanadi at Mundali along with New Canal System in Cuttack and Puri districts, (ii) remodelling of Weirs at Jobra and Birupa along with remodelling of the existing Canal System in Cuttack district.



Operating platform over trestles of pocket sluice and under-slucice gates

The final location of the Weir across the river Mahanadi has been fixed about three miles upstream of Naraj Gorge and length of the Weir has been fixed as 4417'-6" including 395'0" of under-slucices and 261'3" of Pocket Slucices on the right side. The construction of this Weir which started in 1960 was completed in 1965 at a cost of 6 crores except for the

installation of the gates in the slucices which has now been completed. Four vents are provided in the pocket slucices to create still pond in front of the Head Regulator so that silt can be collected and flushed from time to time and thereby exclude the silt from entering into Puri Main Canal. These vents are closed in the rising flood up to a limit of 8 lakhs cusecs flood discharge after which the Pocket Slucice Gates will have to be opened and Head Regulator Gates will be closed for Irrigation. The other six vents of river slucices are provided close to pocket slucice to regulate the river water level. The crest shutters over the Weir are to be operated by means of a mechanical plough. As the river Mahanadi is used as inland water route for transportations of forest products, building materials and paddy, two navigation locks, one on the upstream and another on the downstream of the Weir along with lock channel are provided in the right flank of the Weir. This lock chamber was started in 1965 at an estimated cost of 42 lakhs of which a major portion of the work is already completed.

Puri Main Canal carrying a discharge of 5964 cusecs of water with a bed width of 173' and depth of 10.5' at its head reach takes off from the right flank of the Weir and runs for 26 miles. This, on its course crosses successively the rivers Kuakhai, Kushabhadra and Bhargabi by means of Canal Syphons underneath the river. The Syphon on 10th mile of Puri Main Canal across Kuakhai

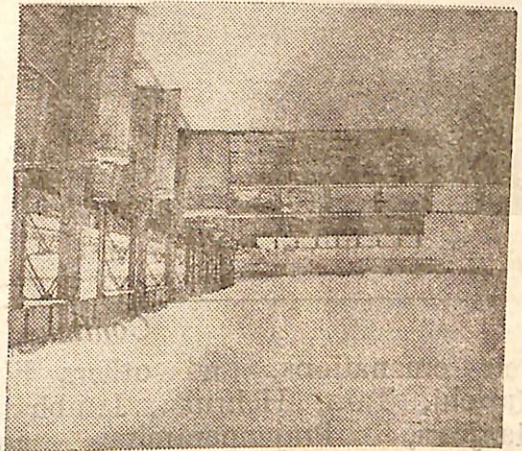


river is of length 1177' and is of reinforced concrete structure of 9 barrels of size 8'-9" x 8'-9" resting on rath foundation about 25' below the river bed level. This work was completed in 1964 at a cost of Rs. 2.55 crores. The Kushabhadra Syphon on 18th mile of Puri Main Canal is of length 899' with 6 barrels of 8'-6" x 8'-6" founded on wells. This Syphon was built at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs in the year 1963. The Bhargabi Syphon which was completed in the year 1966 Departmentally and cost about Rs. 68 lakhs, crosses river Bhargabi at 26th miles of Puri Main Canal. The Syphon is 1402' long with 3 barrels of size 10'-5" x 8'-5" founded on wells.

The Puri Main Canal has got 7 branch canals namely, (1) Kakatpur Branch, (2) Gop Branch, (3) Nimapara Branch, (4) Chandanpur Branch, (5) Sakhigopal Branch, (6) Daya West Branch, and (7) Kanas Branch which are extended over 234 miles and its distributaries and minors when completed will extend over 2,226 miles.

The existing Canal System in Cuttack district is fed by Weirs at Jobra across river Mahanadi and at Jagatpur across river Birupa. Taladanda Canal takes off from the upstream of Jobra Weir and Kendrapara Canal and Pattamundai Canals and High level Canal Range-1 take off from the Birupa Weir. In addition to the remodelling to the existing canals, existing Weirs at Birupa and Mahanadi, extensions and additions of new distributaries and minors are kept in programme for commanding additional areas. Along with the remo-

delling of Canals, seven locks on Taladanda Canal and two locks on Machhagaon Canal have been remodelled for better Navigation. The construction of the Canals Syphon across river Nuna for carrying a distributary from Kendrapara Canals to Irrigate Nuna-Chitrotpala Island is complete in all respects and has been successfully inaugurated on 16th July, by Shri S. N. Patnaik, State Minister of Irrigation & Power.

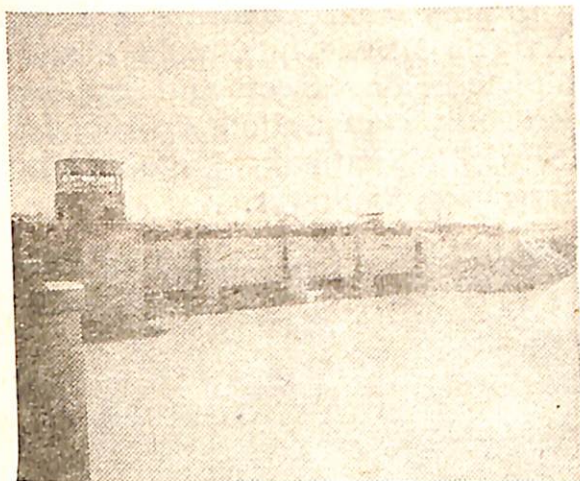


Mundali weir showing pocket sluices & under sluices with Gates and hoisting equipments

This Project which, in its first phase has been inaugurated on 17th June, 1967 at Mundali by Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation & Power, is intended to utilise the regulated discharge from the Hirakud reservoir to the tune of 10,000 cusecs and upon completion will bring under command a gross (KHARIFF & RABI) area of 15.77 lakh acres and not (KHARIFF) area of 5.35 lakh acres in the new system and 4.11 lakh acres in the existing system. By now, an area of two lakh acres have been brought under command in the



New Canal System and the remodeling of the existing system has already resulted in bringing an additional irrigation area of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakh acres for Khariff crop in Cuttack district over the old area of 2 lakh acres.



Head Regulator of Puri Main Canal

Proposal to let more water to the Mahanadi Delta from the Hirakud Reservoir during winter for irrigating about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakh acres of high yielding variety paddy is under consideration. The power will be supplemented from the Talcher Thermal Station and water of Hirakud Reservoir will be mainly used for irrigating the Delta area.

This will be possible after the Talcher Thermal Station is put to operation.

The completion of the entire Project work will definitely step up the agricultural production to meet the ever-growing demand by a ever-growing population.

*Continued from page 8*

their emanations, and others like Marichi, Tara, Hehruka, Jambhala, Manjusri, Prajnaparamita and Maitreya.

Some of these images have been removed to the Indian Museum, Calcutta and Patna Museum and Cuttack, Jajpur and some other towns in Orissa. The rest are still in their findspots.

A careful study of these images reveals the extent of perfection reached by the sculpture of ancient Kalinga in those remote ages. The earlier sculptures from these hills have a dignified composure and austerity, while the latter ones are marked by sensuous softness and attention to the details. An air of

elegant grace and a rare combination of strength and delicacy are the characteristic features of the Bodhisattva figures of this group. Simplicity of backslab draws the attention to the main image, the body and limbs of which show a modelling which is heavy, voluminous, soft and at the same time vibrant. The face and the hands show a remarkable skill in modelling expression.

It is too early to say that these hills have exhausted their stock of beautiful sculptures. Let us hope that in the near future systematic and prolonged excavation would lead to the discovery of greater numbers of such sculptures which would help in the study of Buddhism and Buddhist art in ancient Orissa.



\*STATE

\*PURCHASING

\*ORGANISATION

V V V

\*\*\*AN IMPETUS FOR RAPID INDUSTRIALISATION

One of the primary role of the State Purchasing Organisation is to assist in the accelerated growth of industries in the State by supplying local entrepreneurs with necessary industrial intelligence, marketing assistance, besides implementing quality control measures for the products of local industries. The other important role is to rationalise store purchases required for public services by enforcing economy and uniformity in prices and inequality, and avoiding over-laping of effects at various levels and to centralise purchase of store on the D. G. S. & D. pattern.

### For Industrial Growth

The State Government are very keen for rapid industrial growth of the State. As a result of the various facilities offered for establishment of industries, a number of industrial units have come up inside the State.

It is, however, seen that in spite of financial and technical assistance rendered by the State Government and other agencies the response of local intreprenurus to start new industries in the State is rather very shy due to, among other factors, difficulties experienced by the industries in having markets for their products. Some of the industries have to work in a highly competitive field and they find it difficult to survive competition from the industries located in the neighbouring States. Non-availability of proper quality control facilities, industrial and marketing intelligence are responsible for creating problems for these industries. This has not only discouraged establishment of new industries in the State, but has also made it difficult for the existing units to continue production.

The role, therefore, assigned to the S. P. O., in short, is to explore



marketing avenues for the products of local industries both inside and outside the country, to establish liaison with various purchasing organisations and exporting agencies, to ensure production of quality goods in the local industries by providing necessary testing and inspection facilities, and to analyse the production and consumption trend of different store items with the object of recommending to the entrepreneurs and Government about establishment of new industries or to expand capacities of the existing industries in the State.

Broadly speaking the following are some of the important functions assigned to the S. P. O. at present, and the initial progress made by the Organisation adequately justify its further expansion.

### Marketing Assistance

In arranging markets for the products of Government owned and Government sponsored industries, particularly Panchayat Samiti Industries and Pilot Projects, the S. P. O. has examined most of the Store items produced in these industries, and after laying down quality standards and fixing rates in respect of several store items, has made it obligatory for the purchasing offices to meet their requirements exclusively from these approved units. This has given considerable fillip to the approved industries. The statement given below indicates the effect of the S.P.O. intervention on the sale of the local products to Government Departments. The following table will show the average annual sale of these approved units to Government Departments before and after appearance of the S. P. O. in the year 1963.

Sl. No.	Name of the items	Name of approved units	Average annual sale tax Govt. Department before S.P.O.		Average annual sale after S. P. O.	
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
1	Carpentry Units ..	40	1,56,067	55	24,70,404	81
2	Light Engineering Products	14	7,316	82	65,166	10
3	Surgical Dressings ..	2	2,11,254	16	2,46,136	78
4	Electrical Accessories..	1	21,588	92	53,448	00
5	Motor Battery ..	1	92,632	33	2,09,090	65
6	Steel Hinges ..	1	30,828	82	64,836	31
	Total ..	..	5,19,688	60	31,09,082	65



The question of extending similar marketing assistance to the private industries of the State is under consideration of Government. The Organisation is also examining the question of fixing rate contracts with the local manufacturers so that quality products are supplied to Government Departments at an economical and uniform rate, besides avoiding overlapping of efforts of various purchasing officers in going through the usual purchase procedure. The Organisation is also taking up consistently with the Central Purchasing Organisation of the Union Government about purchases of stores from industries located in Orissa. A Central Show Room of industrial products will be opened shortly to function under the direct supervision and guidance of the Director, S. P. O. as a measure of marketing assistance.

### Rate Contracts

The Organisation will enter into rate Contracts with local manufacturers for several store items and the Departments may obtain their requirements against these rate Contracts without further inviting tenders, etc. This will avoid overlapping of efforts and waste of time at various levels of administration so far as it relates to tender advertisements, laying of quality standards, preparing comparative statements, selection of bona fide suppliers with good past record and inspection of stores, etc.

### Quality Control

Quality control in industries is considered a must, if healthy and

sound development of industries in the State is considered desirable. Setting up of a Testing Laboratory to assist the Small Scale Industries, is a pre-requisite for effective implementation of the standardisation scheme in the State. Laying down State standards where national standards are not available and carrying out predelivery inspections to ensure supply of quality goods to Government Department come under the scope of this scheme. The S. P. O. is encouraging local industries to come under the I. S. I. marking scheme, for which the Director, S. P. O. is being authorised by the I. S. I. authorities. This arrangement is likely to find all India Market for the products of local industries. The good image of the products of local industries should be built up consistently, so as to attract outside buyers for such products.

The S. P. O., has already set up one Testing Laboratory at Industrial Estate, Cuttack where in several stores of Small Scale Industries products mainly, are being tested according to I. S. I. specification. Some of the technical personnel recruited are undergoing initial training for the purpose. The Laboratory is now equipped to carry out certain physical, chemical and paper tests. At present the Superintendent Government Press is paying @ 1½% commission towards testing of their papers, which costs about Rs. 45,000/ for Rs. 30 lakhs worth of paper. By setting up the paper testing section in Testing Laboratory of S. P. O. the State Government will save this



amount. It will gradually expand to provide more facilities to the local industries. The technical staff of the S. P. O. are to carry out routine and predelivery inspections during process of manufacture and at the finished product stage to ensure manufacture and supply of standard goods to Government Department. Drawing of samples of raw materials utilised and their periodic testing in S. P. O. Laboratory besides affixing 'Q' Mark, will form part of the Quality Control Measures, "Standards Cell" with Government officials and non-official members to represent the local industries and commerce has been formed to help effective implementation of the standardization scheme in the State through S. P. O.

### Statistical Work

The Statistical Wing of S. P. O. is meant to assist in ensuring effective and planned production of the industries in the State. This agency would constantly assess the demand for various products manufactured in the State, and would advise about the scope for taking up new lines of production by the local entrepreneurs. It has to carry out more intensive survey to assess the production and consumption trends of various store items. Besides, it would collect up-to-date information on various aspects of industries so as to act as Bureau of Industrial Products and Intelligence.

As the Organisation is required to play an effective role in bringing the suppliers as well as the purchasers

together to the advantage of both, it therefore, has to be in close touch with market conditions and with wholesale manufacturers and dealers to supply correct and up-to-date information to the various purchasing Departments from time to time when required. The Statistics Wing is, therefore, required to maintain correct and up-to-date information regarding Indian firms in general and firms in Orissa in particular who are likely suppliers of stores. In order that Government Departments could elicit the most favourable terms as regards price, quality, delivery terms, etc., the registration of firms with S. P. O. has been taken up recently. The performance of the registered units is to be watched from time to time. Publication of local demands in Indian Trade Journals will also be undertaken in the S. P. O. It has also carried out a field survey to analyse the demand of agricultural implements in the State. Although the response of the Departments in submitting various returns prescribed is not very encouraging, yet it has been able to analyse about a few items of store and has recommended to Government the possibility of setting up new industries or expanding the capacity of the existing industries to meet the increasing demand.

### Export Promotion Activities

Exploring marketing avenues outside the country in the interest of local industries and to undertake promotional activity for export of items produced in Orissa is carried out under this Scheme. Many of the



goods produced in Orissa have got immense export potentiality which has not yet been tapped due to want of adequate finance and guidance. Effective steps have to be taken to see that sufficient quantum of handicraft items which are popular are procured and that regular supplies of the same are ensured. The export promotion Wing under the S. P. O. may in due course be utilised for accumulation and assuring sufficient procurement and regular supply of these articles to Government of India's exporting agencies.

As is well known, Orissa has immense potentiality for export trade, specially on the handloom and handicrafts sectors. As per information collected in the year 1961, Orissa had been exporting to the overseas markets industrial products such as Tassar, handloom cloth, sanitary ware, myrabolan, sun-hemp, lac and shellac, manganese ore, iron-ore, chromite, etc. These exports were made mostly on the initiative of the producers themselves through merchants in the port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Vizagapatam. The State Government did not play any positive role in assisting the Industries in the export of these products. In 1961, an Export Promotion Cell was created in the Commerce Department to promote export activities in the State. In 1966, at the instance of the Government of India, the State Board for "Export Promotion" was formed with the Chief Minister as its

Chairman and Director, S. P. O. as its Member-Secretary.

The Central Government have sponsored a number of Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards to help local manufacturers to export their products. There are such Councils and Boards for Cashew, Chemicals and allied products, textiles, engineering goods, leather, marine products, plastics and linoleum, shellac, silk and rayon textiles, sports goods, tobacco, tea, coir products, handicrafts and handloom. We are now receiving bulletins and other literatures from them, and these are being displayed in the reading room of the State Purchasing Organisation. Foreign tenders received from these Organisations are also being displayed there. Enquiries received from exporters are also being attended to.

Besides keeping contact with the Export Promotion Councils and the commodity Boards, the State Purchasing Organisation is also trying to promote export trade in general ways. Steps are being taken to set up an "Export House" in the State. An Officer of the S. P. O. has been trained in "Overseas Marketing Research" sponsored by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. The Institute of Foreign Trade are being requested to take up an "Export Potential Survey" in the State. Seminars of Export Promotion Councils are proposed to be organised in the State. It has been decided to hold a conference of the Engineering Export Promotion Council at Cuttack

( Continued in page 24 )



# Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply Schemes

## Animal Husbandry

1. *Intensive Cattle Development Scheme*—This is a package programme centring concentrated efforts in a compact milk shed area, to step up milk production, through introduction of better breed of milch cattle duly supported by fodder development and rural dairy extension activities. One such project was opened during the year 1965-66 of Third Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 16.85 lakhs in the area Phulnakhara, Niali-Kakatpur-Nimpara-Delta region.

During Fourth Five-Year Plan one more such project is proposed. This will function as State Sector Scheme besides the existing project. The new project will be opened near Chiplima of Sambalpur district.

For the four fold purposes of production of seed bulls, distribution of female progenies in the extension areas, intense production of fodder seeds and to serve as Demonstration-cum-Utility Centres, a State Live-stock

Breeding Farm at Chiplima was opened during the Third Plan, for obvious reasons the target of maintaining a herd strength of 600 animals could not be achieved. 200 animals have been maintained. Under the Expansion Programme the herd strength will be increased by addition of 300 milch ewes. Similarly, the expansion of Rural Dairy Extension Farm at Rourkela will be expanded. The herd strength during Fourth Plan will be 600.

Three Live-stock Breeding Farms at Bhanjanagar, Keonjhar and Bolangir were existing since long prior to Plan which are proposed for expansion to serve better to the growing needs. Under this 90 cows will be added. Similarly, other activities of fodder Development, distribution of seed bulls, etc., will be intensified.

A mixed farm of Dairy-cum Poultry Farm is proposed during this Plan to serve the needs of Aero-engine Township at Koraput besides other requirements of villagers around the township



will also be met where extension centres will be opened. The herd strength of the Live-stock Farm will be 910 and the Poultry Farm will have 1,000 layers.

**2. Key Village Schemes**—Thirteen Key Village Blocks with 10 units each were functioning by the end of Third Five-Year Plan covering 1,30,000 cows of breeding age, 5 more new Blocks each with 10 units will be opened in contiguous areas. About 5 tonnes of milk per Block per year will be available from those Key Village Blocks. Out of the 13 Key Village Blocks existing now, it is proposed to expand 5 of them by addition of 2 units each. A Bull Rearing Farm was set up in the Third Five-Year Plan at Sagadi where 102 calves were reared. 40 reared-up calves were distributed for breeding. During Third Five-Year Plan under calf subsidy schemes 1,180 calves were subsidised against a target of 1,500. During the Fourth Plan 300 calves will be subsidised, besides 450 of the Third Plan which were subsidised till 1966-67. Two Key Village Blocks one each at Kalahandi and Bolangir are proposed to be established during Fourth Plan under special area Development programme.

**3. Artificial Insemination Scheme**—By the end of Third Five-Year Plan 270 Artificial Insemination Sub-centres are functioning covering 10 per cent of breedable cows of the State. It is now proposed to open 80 artificial insemination sub-centres at the rate of 20 each from the second year of the Fourth Plan. This envisages an increase of 2.6 per cent coverage. For this

increased work, it is proposed to open two Semen Collection Centres one in the Second year and the other in the Fourth year of the Plan. Under Mass Castration Scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan one team of 24 (groups of 5 stockmen) each were engaged. Much headway could not be made under this scheme, as a large number of Veterinary Stockman were required to enforce the Live-stock Improvement Act. It is now proposed to enhance the working of the scheme by engaging one more team during second year.

The physical target is to castrate 500 bulls calves, of breedable age and removal of 75 stray bulls per year per Veterinary Stockman. This is a supporting scheme for the proper working of Artificial Insemination and Key Village Schemes.

The Artificial Insemination method of extending breeding facilities in the rural areas is the best known method. The Artificial Insemination Scheme has been taken up in the rural areas is the best known method. The Artificial Insemination Scheme has been taken up in this State since 1949 and has made rapid strides and has taken a firm footing which is evident from the fact that the Artificial Insemination Scheme covers 10 per cent of breedable cows in the State. For effective supervision, follow up and co-ordination the supervisory staff needs to be strengthened. Therefore it has been proposed to upgrade the post of Artificial Insemination Officer to Class I and to provide a few supervisory officers.



Under Hill Cattle Development Scheme, one Block with 6 sub-centres have been opened where the local cows were cross breed with exotic breed during the fourth year of the Third Plan. During the Plan period 1 more Block is contemplated to be opened.

*Contribution to Utkal Gomangal Samiti*—The Utkal Gomangal Samiti is a pre-miere non-Government Institution doing monu mental service for the live-stock development since a decade. By the end of Third Plan this institution is maintaining 496 bulls, 90 buffalo bulls and 191 bucks at different centres which covers 4.96 per cent, 9 per cent, 2.5 per cent of cattle, buffalo and goat population respectively. By the end of 1966-67, i. e. the fast year of the Fourth Plan, the samiti though did not get any aid from the Government yet maintained 513 bulls, 89 buffalo bulls, 196 bucks at different centres of the State.

During the Fourth Plan Period it is proposed to give a grant-in-aid of 15.00 lakh of rupees to the Utkal Gomangal Samiti for the upgrading programme of the State including the special area development programme. The samiti will maintain 340 bull and buffalo bull centres, 640 buck centres which will bring a substantial increase of coverage.

4. *Poultry development*—The Poultry population in 1961 is 6.5 millions. In 1966 it increased to 9 millions and by the end of Third Plan this totaled 12 million round about. By taking 25 per cent as layers the average production of Deshi bird is only 50—60 eggs

per bird and 80—90 for graded ones, 144 for exotic breeds. So, the above increase is mostly due to the increase of production in the private sector through the implementation of various Government Schemes. Similarly, the *per capita* consumption of eggs was 6.5 in 1961 and 9 in 1966. Similarly, the *per capita* consumption of poultry meat was 0.14 Kg. in 1961 and 0.22 Kg. in 1966 and this is expected to rise to 0.45 Kg. in 1971.

During the Third Plan period the the expansion of the State as well as Regional Poultry Farms were taken up as well as extension work in private sector was taken up through the implementation of intensive egg and poultry Production-cum-Marketing schemes. Besides demonstration centres were established in the Blocks through A. N. P, E. N. P. Blocks and departmental units.

During the Fourth Plan Period the existing farms and extension activities have been proposed to be intensified. Besides establishment of Poultry Farm for controlled breeding and research. The purpose is to involve a good seed strain.

Besides the above further development of the industry in the tribal area has also been proposed by the Animal Husbandry and Tribal & Rural Welfare Department.

5. *Sheep and Goat Development*—During the Third Plan, a Sheep Breeding Farm has been opened at Chiplima for production of Breeding Farms and for production of meat. This farm was also expanded during the last



2 years of the Third Plan. Under crash programme sheep were introduced among farming communities to accelerate meat production. The existing farm under Third Plan will also produce 424 ewes and equal number of rams. It is proposed to introduce 2,000 sheep among 400 farmer at the rate of 5 each in addition to the Extension Programme covered during Third Plan. Under Extension Programme, besides the above a new Sheep Breeding Farm with a herd strength of 300 will be established at Kalahandi under Special Area Development Programme.

*Wool*—In Orissa it is not possible to develop woolly type of sheep due to heavy rainfall and humid climate. The Banur type essentially though of mutton variety may produce 1 lb. of coorge wool which can be utilised by the Cottage Industries.

During the Second Plan period one Piggery Development Unit was started at Bhanjanagar which used to cater to the needs of the Blocks for boars. During the Third plan period a Piggery Unit has been established at Chipima with the finance of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department. The boars and sows produced here are being distributed in the Blocks. It is proposed to establish one Piggery Development-cum-Breeding Unit Block at Koraput for upgrading of the local swine population as well as to encourage the pig farmers by supply of pure used sows, when once an area having a predominant swine population is developed, the rest

areas will be taken up as a matter of course for development.

6. *Dairy Scheme*—Two Rural Dairy Farms with 90 cows each were opened during Third Plan as against a target of 3. These are proposed for expansion by addition of 50 cows. One new firm is being proposed for the current plan.

Under Pilot Schemes for collection and marketing of milk one Centre at Kaimati of Dhenkanal district was taken during 1964-65 of Third Plan. One producers Co-operative Society is functioning at present. Three milk collection a supply schemes have been proposed at Paradeep, Talcher and Semiliguda during Fourth Plan. Each Scheme aims at collection and distribution of 1,000 litres of milk per day by the end of Fourth Plan.

Under consolidation of Cuttack Milk Union Scheme, it is proposed to make some changes so that the Phulnakhara plant can handle 5,000 to 10,000 litres of milk per day. At present this plant is processing 600 litres per day.

During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to give extension training to Gwalas in the art of milching shed, hygiene, etc.

Under loans for purchase of milch animals by the interested farmers it is proposed to spend 500 lakhs. By this people will be encouraged to keep good productive cows which will

(Continued in page 30)



# Dandakaranya

a

## National adventure

OF the various rehabilitation schemes devised, the Dandakaranya Project stands out as the most ambitious and significant. At no time in history has a humanitarian undertaking of such a magnitude ever been launched—a truly national adventure.

Dandakaranya, which years ago was the recluse of hermits and sages for religious meditation, is now in the midst of a novel experiment. A decade ago, this legendary land, comprising hills and forests, was familiar only to those who had read the Ramayana, the epic of Valmiki. This vast stretch of ancient Dandak Vana where Rama went into exile for 14 years, is rapidly becoming a symbol of modern times as a programme of economic prosperity goes through the various stages of implementation.

The programme of resettlement is now operating in four zones, namely, Kondagaon and Paralkote in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote and Malkangiri in Orissa. So far, over 47,500 acres of land are under cultivation and nearly 12,100 families settled in the villages both in agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits and 2,250

tribal families have been settled. Hitherto, the emphasis has been on agricultural settlement, but having regard to the forest and mineral resources of the area, an integrated plan of industrial development of the area has been undertaken.

### WELL-PLANNED VILLAGES

Dandakaranya has by now 239 resettlement villages carefully planned; some of them are perhaps the most attractive villages in the country. Usually, 50 to 100 families are accommodated in a village with all essential amenities. Each village has a tank, two deep-masonry wells, two to four tube-wells, internal and approach roads, a primary school, a community centre and market place. They are all within easy reach of a hospital or a dispensary. A group of villages has a family of priests for performing religious rites. Small traders have opened grocery shops and tea stalls. Barber families have also been resettled to cover one or more villages.

### AGRICULTURE

Agricultural activities in the various settlement zones have forged ahead and nearly 47,500 acres of land are



now under the plough in Dandakaranya. In 1966, total acreage under paddy was 20,092. Production was 179,268 maunds and acreage under cash crops, such as, hybrid maize and mesta, has increased steadily and now these crops have been sown in nearly half of the total area under cultivation. Til, jute, arhar, jowar and turmeric are being grown for the first time. Orchards have been developed and setting up of kitchen gardens is compulsory. Cultivation is done either by groups or individually. Where it is done in groups, the produce is divided according to labour-hours. Poultry farming is becoming popular, and fishery, dairy and duckery have come to stay.

The settlers are using fertilizers and insecticides. Enrichment of soil is sought by adoption of mixed farming. Assurance of marketing, price protection and formation of co-operatives through village samities have strengthened the agricultural base.

Two medium and twenty-four minor irrigation projects have been completed.

A spirit of confidence prevails among the settlers. One of them had produced 60 maunds of paddy per acre. Taichung paddy crop is becoming popular.

### EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Literacy is fairly high among the settlers. Every family considers it a duty to send the boy or the girl to school. There are now 192 primary, nine middle and one high school.

Mobile libraries and Adult Literacy Centres are also operating.

Malnutrition is the biggest problem in Dandakaranya and vigorous measures are being taken to check it. Six hospitals and 13 dispensaries, primary health centres, medical units and mobile units have so far been established.

### INDUSTRY

There is systematic induction of industry in Dandakaranya and the D. D. A. has embarked on a programme of resettling displaced persons exclusively in industries. Industrial Training Institute is giving training in different trades. An industrial estate and an industrial township are also planned. Industrial Centres, employing settlers are making furniture, shutters, doors and windows for the villages. Textiles including canvas, agricultural implements, ammunition boxes, crates etc., are also manufactured.

### SELF-RELIANCE

The newcomers have settled down and Dandakaranya has become their new home. Earnest efforts are made to earn a living. Co-operatives have been formed. The average annual income of the family is steadily rising from Rs. 1,000.

Many houses in the settlement villages show the determination of the dwellers to march forward. Mahila Samitis have been organised and women are kept busy in sewing and embroidery. The houses are neat and clean.



The task of making Dandakaranya a region of health and prosperity forges ahead. Villages in some zones are humming with activity, with busy days during agricultural operations. Old cultural traditions and habits are reviving. Jatras and Kritans are held. These villages have become symbols of democratic socialism. There is no class distinction. Every family starts from a common base-line and all get equal opportunity. They are all treated on the same footing and live in peace and harmony.

The adivasis have been benefited. They have hospitals, schools, roads, markets and land for agriculture. Population decline among the adivasis has been arrested. With a better market for their produces due to the improvement in communications, they are earning more.

Dandakaranya is a unique example of co-operative endeavour between the Centre and States of the region. The two-fold objective is rehabilitation and regional development.



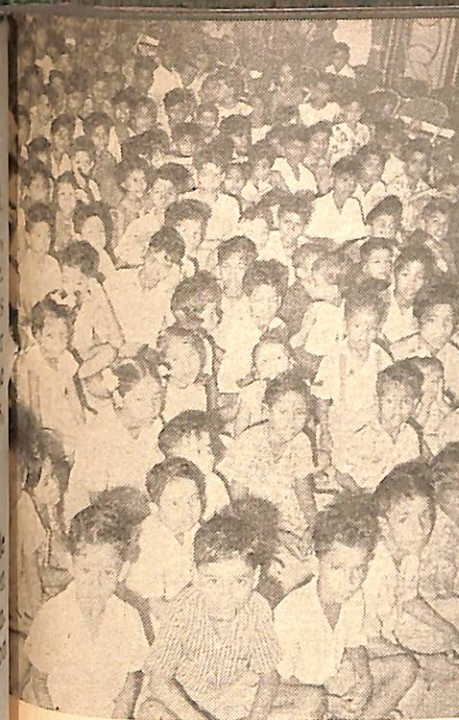
*(Continued from page 17)*

in the month of August. There are proposals to enroll the S. P. O. as a member of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, to set up an Export Corporation and to hire fashion designers to suggest new designs for traditional items like filigree, handloom, etc.

All these would need enormous efforts and a proper Organisation. Government have thought of establishing a Directorate of Export Promotion. However, as a modest beginning, the S. P. O. are taking of some of these works.





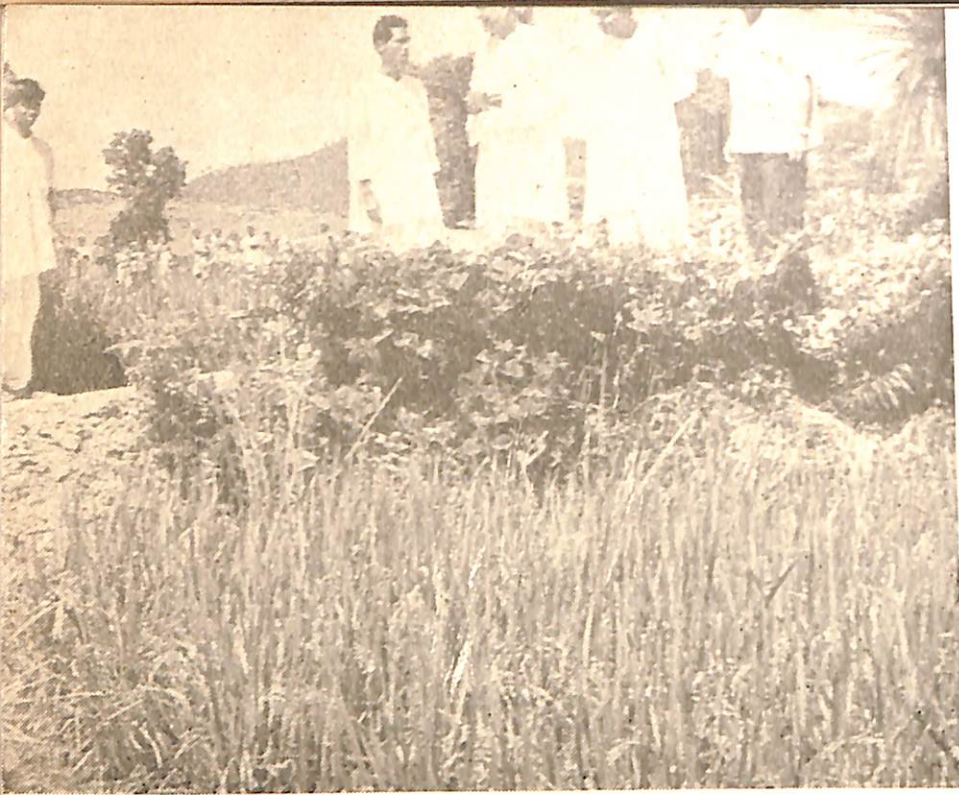


In the Gandhi Jayanti function held in the Bhavan, Bhubaneswar on October 2, 1967, Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa is seen distributing sweets to the children.



Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa, President of the Indian Red Cross Society, Orissa State Branch, presented two invalid chairs, out of Shrimati Sushilavati Khosla Fund of the Orissa Red Cross Society to Dr. R. N. Sahu, Principal, S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack, and Dr. S. S. Ahmed, Superintendent, Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar, on the Gandhi Jayanti Day, 2nd October, 1967.

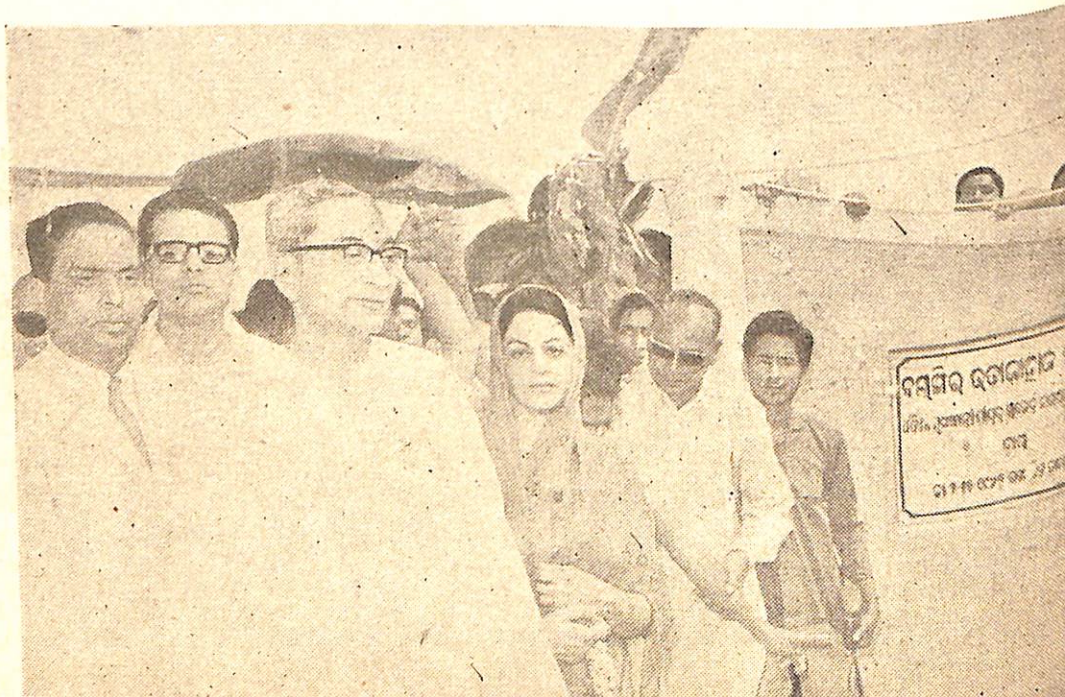




Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo visited village Kutempali of Loisinga Block in Bolangir district on October 4, 1967 with officials and non-officials.

*Photo shows—*The Chief Minister discussing with the farmer Sri Lakshman Kumar Dharua who has grown Tai-Chung Native-I in his five acres of land.

The Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo inaugurated the Bolangir Air strip on the Gan'chi Jayanti day October 2, 1967.





# Employment Situation in India.

L. N. Mishra  
Union Minister

It is a paradox that in spite of a decade and a half of planned economic development a country like India should still be struggling to eradicate unemployment and notwithstanding the ever-growing size of the Plan outlays the number of unemployed attains a high level at the close of each Plan.

The reason for such a situation is not far to seek. The population has already touched the 500 million mark and is likely to exceed 550 million by 1971. The large additions to the labour force and predominance of an agricultural economy with traditional methods of farming and dependence on the vagaries of nature not only creates the problem of unemployment but also leads to seasonal under-employment of a considerable portion of the agricultural labour force.

To appreciate the current employment situation, we have to take the size of the problem and the past trends into account.

The number of unemployed at the commencement of the First Plan was estimated at 3.3 million. As against

38 million who joined the labour force during the course of the First three plans about 31.5 million job opportunities\* were created thus leaving a backlog of about 9.8 million unemployed at the end of the Third Plan.

In spite of the fact that there is an anticipation of 18-19 million jobs being created during the Fourth Plan the backlog of unemployed at the end of the Plan is expected to be about 13-14 million. This is because the net addition to the labour force during this period which is estimated at 23 million will again be far in excess of number of jobs that the economy can generate.

*Prima facie* the widening gap between the growth in the labour force and the job opportunities is responsible for a continued deterioration in the employment situation.

We should, however, not lose sight of the fact that our economy has been able to generate more than 31

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\*9 million in agricultural and 22.5 million in non-agricultural sector.



## EMPLOYMENT SITUATION....

million additional job opportunities during a short span of 15 years. This number exceeds the size of the entire economically active population of a number of countries, like Pakistan, Turkey, UAR, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

It is clear from the above analysis that, by and large, the plans have not been able to generate employment sufficient to absorb the new entrants to the labour force. Why is this so?

During the period April 1961 to March 1966 total employment increased from 120.9 lakhs to 154.6 or by 27.9 per cent—the average

annual increase being 5.6 per cent as against an increase of 7 per cent in industrial production. The increase during each of the five years of the Third Plan was 4.1, 6.5, 6.3, 5.3 and 3.1 per cent, respectively. Employment in the organised sector during the quarter ending September 1966 (which is the latest quarter for which information is available) stood as 153.15 lakhs, thus recording a fall of 0.9 per cent since March 1966.

An idea of the employment growth in public and private sectors may be had from the following table;

At the end of ..	Employment (in lakhs)			Percentage change over previous year/period		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
March						
1961	.. 70.5	50.4	120.9	..	..	..
1962	.. 74.2	51.6	125.8	5.2	2.4	4.1
1963	.. 79.5	54.6	134.1	7.1	5.8	6.5
1964	.. 84.5	57.8	142.3	6.3	5.9	6.3
1965	.. 89.6	60.4	150.0	6.0	4.5	5.3
1966 (March)	.. 93.6	61.0	154.6	4.5	1.0	3.1
1966 (September)	.. 94.6	58.6	153.2	1.1	3.0	0.9

\* Does not include employment in Scarcity relief works



It is clear that the growth in employment, even though halting, has been more marked in the public sector. There has been a decelerating tendency in both sectors for some time past. The fact that during the six months ending September 1966, employment in the private sector revealed a positive shrinkage to the extent of 3.9 per cent as compared to March 1966 reflects the onset of an economic recession which is no doubt a matter of concern.

In the public sector, as may be expected, the annual growth rate was the highest (14.0 per cent) in quasi-government establishments as most of the public sector undertakings fall within this sector. Viewed against the background of the general recession, this may be regarded as a bright spot as these undertakings are national assets having a direct bearing on the economic growth and have a major role to play in generating employment in related industries, all of which may not necessarily be in the public sector.

Further it is found that in industry as a whole, the average annual growth rate was about 11.6 per cent in the public sector during the Third Plan period as against 2.8 per cent in the private sector. The industries which exhibited a positive decline during the second half of the Plan are rice and flour mills, cotton ginning and pressing, jute textiles, coal mines.

Since March 1966, a further decline in employment has been recorded, among others, in mining and quarrying, cotton and silk textiles and

railroad equipment. In fact, in the manufacturing industries taken as a whole there has been a fall of 5.2 per cent in employment during the period March to September 1966.

The recession in some sectors of the economy has been primarily due to an erosion in the purchasing power of the masses due to drought conditions on the one hand and a shortfall in the achievement of physical targets leading to reduced demands and idle capacity, on the other. Deterioration in the availability of foreign exchange as well as failure of crops have also adversely affected many of the agro-based industries and those using imported raw materials, spares and equipment.

According to a rough estimate of the Planning Commission, the back-log of unemployed at the beginning of the Fourth Plan has been put at 9-10 million, of whom three-fourths are in rural areas. A clearer picture of unemployment in the urban areas can, however, be had from the figures relating to work-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges.

Their number increased from 15.61 lakhs at the end of March 1961 to 24.69 lakhs at the end of March 1966—recording a rise of 58.2 per cent. Since March 1966, there has been a further rise of 6.5 per cent till May 1967 when this number stood at 26.30 lakhs. Even though the growth in the size of the Live Register may be indicative of an overall deterioration in the employment situation, nevertheless the fact



that the growth of the Live Register during the last one year has been approximately half of the average annual growth rate during the Third Plan period is a relieving feature.

As against an average number of 24.6 lakhs of persons who remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of the years 1963—1966, the average number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges each year was only 9.0 lakhs. Besides the gap in terms of numbers, more than 70 per cent of these applicants were without professional or vocational training or previous work experience; their placement in a developing economy, which demands diversified and everrising degree of skills, is, therefore, not an easy task.

Unemployment amongst the educated assumes some importance in this context. The exact magnitude of unemployment among the educated has not been precisely estimated. Educated persons (matriculates and above) constitute about one-third of the total Live Register of the Exchanges. Their number increased from 4.9 to 8.9 lakhs during the five-year-period 1961—1966.

Their number touched a new height and stood at 9.17 lakhs at the end of December 1966, of whom 6.19 lakhs were matriculates, 2.04 lakhs undergraduates and 93,581 graduates and post-graduates. In view of the fact that the annual output of matriculates and graduates exceeds one million and the demand for additional

educational facilities is still on the increase, the employment situation regarding educated youth needs special attention.

In a country where nearly 70 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture, no discussion of the employment situation would be complete without a mention of the position in the rural areas.

The more urgent problem in the rural sector is one of under-employment rather than unemployment. It is estimated that the number of under-employed in the rural areas, who are willing to take up additional work, is about 16 million. In addition to this is the problem of unemployment amongst rural youth. They have a modicum of education, but not enough skill or training to be adequate for being absorbed in productive avenues which have been opened up as a result of development, both within and outside the agricultural economy.

A programme of rural works for utilisation of rural manpower was taken up in the Third Plan for relieving seasonal unemployment and under-employment in rural areas. In the last year of the Third Plan, employment provided under this programme was reckoned at about 4,00,000 in terms of work for 100 days in the year. Other programmes like rural industries, rural electrification and expansion of village and small-scale industries have also made some impact on the employment situation. It has, however, to be admitted that due to the gigantic size of



the task and the limited resources of the country we are still at a considerable distance from our ultimate objective.

The Government is, however, fully aware of the magnitude and complexity of the task and is making every effort to bring the economy on to an even keel. It is realised that an increase in agricultural output and putting an effective check on the growth of population are the two main planks on which future planning has to be built, and high priority has now been given by our planners to both these aspects.

Intensive efforts are now being made to revive village economy by developing a system of scientific, diversified and assured agriculture through better irrigational facilities, high-yielding seeds, increased input of fertilizers and building up of a pool of trained personnel in the field of agriculture. Steps have also been taken to extend the scope of community development, extension services and co-operation programmes towards ensuring the application of improved technology in agriculture. As big chunk of the outlay in the Fourth Plan has been ear-marked for development in agricultural field.

It is evident that most of the problems facing the country today, including that of unemployment, are the result of the high rate of growth of population. If the benefits of economic development have to be fully reaped, it is absolutely imperative to

check the population growth. The Government attach great importance to this matter and efforts are being made to reduce the birth rate to 25 per thousand by 1975-76 from the current figure of 40 per thousand. As a step towards this goal, the resources for family planning in the Fourth Plan have been put at Rs. 2,270 million.

A developing economy demands a high degree of skill and no progress is possible unless side by side with economic development care is taken to develop human resources of the country as well. Development of skills is also the only way of making the unemployed more employable. Craftsmen Training Schemes of the Ministry of Labour, which are only a part of such human resources development programme, have been geared to meet the increasing demand of the economy.

The number of seats under the Craftsmen Training Schemes have risen from 10,000 at the end of the First Plan to 1,35,000 today. Besides this, more than 30,000 per cent are at present being trained under the Apprenticeship Training Programme. It is proposed to raise the number of apprentices substantially during the next three years of the Fourth Plan.

Over the period of years, certain imbalances have developed as a result of the failure of educational and training facilities so far provided to match the growing needs of the economy. Based on present indications, some tentative estimates of manpower



requirements in critical categories are being made and the position is kept under constant review for making necessary adjustments. Efforts are also being made to rectify these imbalances through our programme of Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling, which is operated through the National Employment Service.

Through this programme, the youth are being constantly guided into vocations which are suited to their qualifications and aptitudes, taking due care that they get absorbed into the economy on conclusion of the courses recommended to them. The number of Vocational Guidance Units attached to the Employment Exchanges have increased from 66 at the end of the Second Plan to 174, today. It is proposed to augment these facilities still further during the course of the Fourth Plan. This programme, it is hoped, will also go a long way to mitigate the rigours of

unemployment by diverting people to channels in which there is a growing demand.

We need investment for industrial development. We need investment to bring about a change in the social order. We need investment to feed the people, to find the houses and the medical and educational facilities. True, these investments yield employment opportunities but we do not have the resource for investment in the employment-creating process.

Yet more is being attempted to step up the capability of our economic and social system to yield more and more employment possibilities.

The spectrum to be covered is very vast indeed. What we have achieved is a good promise of what to hope. But we cannot sit back and let the system create what it can. We have to tune it to what the economy needs and our efforts have to be unceasing to that end.



*(Continued from page 21)*

bring them high returns at the same time, cattle Development also occurs, Training of personnel in Dairying is also proposed during the Fourth Plan. During Third Plan seven candidates have been sent. During the present plan more candidates will be sent to

meet the expanded needs of the Fourth Plans.

Besides the above, reconisation and expansion of Dairy Development Office is proposed to meet effective supervision of the increased schemes.





Gandhiji Speaking of Himself:

# Servant of India and Humanity

I claim to be an humble servant of India and humanity, and would like to die in the discharge of such service. I have no desire to found a sect. I am really too ambitious to be satisfied with a sect for a following. For I represent no new truths. I endeavour to follow and represent Truth as I know it. I do claim to throw a new light on many an old truth.

I have nothing new to teach the world. Truth and Non-violence are as old as the hills. All I have done is to try experiments in both on as vast a scale as I could do. In doing so I have sometimes erred and learnt by my errors. Life and its problems have thus become to me so many experiments in the practice of truth and non-violence.

## SEEKER OF TRUTH

I am an humble but very earnest seeker after Truth. And in my search, I take all fellow-seekers in uttermost confidence so that I may know my mistakes and correct them. I confess that I have often erred in my estimates and judgements. And inasmuch as in

every case I retraced my steps, no permanent harm was done. On the contrary, the fundamental truth of non-violence has been made infinitely more manifest than it ever has been, and the country has in no way been permanently injured.

I am a learner myself, I have no axe to grind, and wherever I see a truth I take it up and try to act up to it.

I may be a despicable person, but when Truth speaks through me, I am invincible.

## LAW OF SUFFERING

I have 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 name for the law of suffering.

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 need it because we seem to think that we are but a lump of flesh.

I want India to recognize that she has a soul that cannot perish and that can rise triumphant above every physical weakness and defy the physical combination of a whole world.

### STRENGTH FROM RELIGION

I claim to be a man of faith and prayer, and even if I were cut to pieces, I trust God would give me the strength not to deny Him and to assert that He is.

I could not live for a single second without religion. Many of my political friends despair of me because they say that even my politics are derived from religion. And they are right. My politics and all other activities of mine are derived from my religion.

I go further and say that every activity of a man of religion must be derived from his religion, because religion means being bound to God, that is to say, God rules your every breath.

### MISSION OF BROTHERHOOD

My life is an indivisible whole, and all my activities run into one another; and they all have their rise in my insatiable love of mankind.

My mission is not merely brotherhood of Indian humanity. My mission is not merely freedom of India, though today it undoubtedly engrosses practically the whole of my life and whole of my time. But, through realization of freedom of

India, I hope to realize and carry on the mission of brotherhood of man.

My patriotism is not an exclusive thing. It is all embracing and I should reject that patriotism which sought to mount upon the distress or exploitation of other nationalities. The conception of my patriotism is nothing if it is not always, in every case without exception, consistent with the broadest good of humanity at large.

Not only that, but my religion and my patriotism derived from my religion embrace all life. I want to realize brotherhood or identity not merely with the beings called human, but I want to realize identity with all life, even with such things as crawl upon earth : because we claim descent from the same God, and, that being so, all life in whatever form it appears must be essentially one.

### NO GANDHI SECT

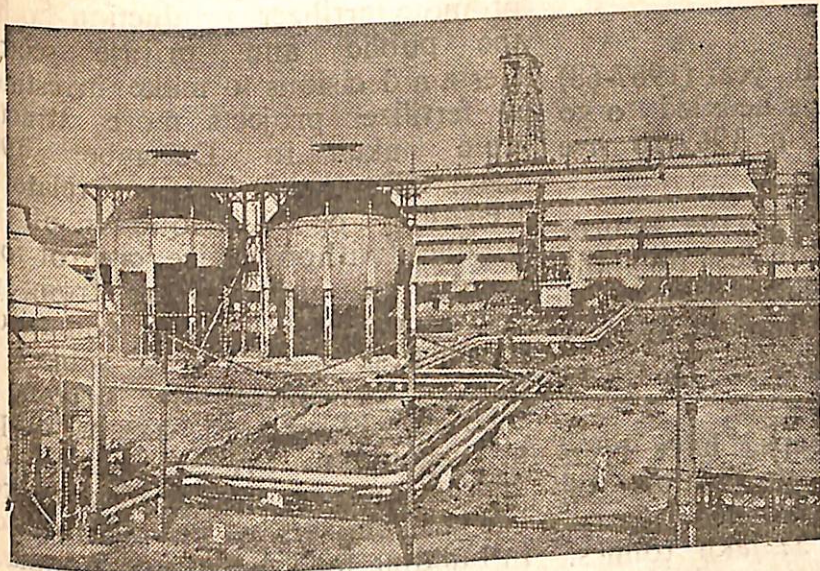
There is no such thing as 'Gandhism', and I do not want to leave any sect after me. I do not claim to have originated any new principle or doctrine. I have simply tried in my own way to apply the eternal truths to our daily life, and problems.

I come now to what is called the 'Gandhian' ideology and the means of propagating it. The propagation of truth and non-violence can be done less by books than by actually living those principles. Life truly lived is more than books.

*(Continued in page 34)*



# Two Decades of Freedom



## Fertiliser— facts at a glance

In India there are now six public sector factories and three in the private sector producing nitrogenous fertilizer. Their total annual capacity is 6.81 lakh tonnes.

Production of nitrogenous fertilizers in the country in 1965-66 was 2,33,000 tonnes. The comparative figure for 1950-51 was 9,000 tonnes.

In 1967-68 four new fertilizer projects are scheduled to go into production and in 1969-70 five more

A view of the Ammonia plant of the fertilizer plant at Sindri

The Indian cultivator has ceased to be the conservative he was in farming practices. The demand for chemical fertilizer is evidence of his desire to adopt modern agricultural techniques. It far outstrips domestic production. This has made large-scale imports necessary.

Production of chemical fertilizer on a significant scale began only in 1952-53, when the first public sector factory at Sindri was commissioned. And since then there has been no looking back as this table shows :

### PRODUCTION OF NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER

Year	Tonnes N
1951-52	.. 15,834
1955-56 (last year of the First Plan).	80,041
1960-61 (last year of the Second Plan).	98,202
1965-66 (last year of the Third Plan).	233,317
1966-67	.. 307,936



There are now six public sector factories and three in the private sector producing nitrogenous fertilizer. Their total annual capacity is 6.81 lakh tonnes.

In the current fiscal year (1967-68) four new projects are scheduled to go into production and in 1969-70 five more.

The draft outline of the Fourth Five-Year Plan provides for the development of a fertilizer capacity of 24 lakh tonnes and an annual production of 20 lakh tonnes of nitrogen by 1970-71.

Simultaneously, steps have been taken to develop production of phosphatic fertilizer in the country. Existing capacity is 2.37 lakh tonnes.

The Fourth Plan target is 10 lakh tonnes.

Government's policy is to help promote fertilizer production both in the public and private sectors. Certain decisions to make investment in fertilizer projects more attractive were taken in December 1965. Essentially these decisions relate to freedom of distribution of the produce without price control for a period of seven years from the commencement of commercial production. This was subject to Government having the option to take over 30 per cent of the output at negotiated prices. Since this announcement, considerable interest has been shown by private investors in building fertilizer plants in India.

(Continued from page 32)

Let Gandhism be destroyed if it stands for error. Truth and *ahimsa* will never be destroyed, but if Gandhism is another name for sectarianism, it deserves to be destroyed. If I were to know, after my death, that what I stood for had degenerated into sectarianism, I should be deeply pained.

#### TRUE HONOUR

The highest honour that my friends can do me is to enforce in their own lives the programme that I stand for or to resist me to their utmost if they do not believe in it.

It will be waste of good money to spend on erecting a clay or metallic statue of the figure of a man who is himself made of clay and is more fragile than a bangle which can keep

by preservation for a thousand years, whereas the human body disintegrates daily and undergoes final disintegration after the usual span of life.

Let these lines serve as a warning to those who want to honour me by erecting statues and having portraits of my figure, that I heartily dislike these exhibitions. I shall deem it ample honour if those who believe in me will be good enough to promote the activities I stand for.

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



# O U R S T A T E

## Progress of Craftsman Training in Orissa

SHRI P. MISRA

*Additional Director of Industries*

Industrial Training Institute, Talcher has been started from August, 1966. This is the 10th I. T. I. in Orissa at present and we have another 9 such institutions at Cuttack, Balasore, Berhampur, Rourkela, Bhawanipatna, Barbil, Hirakud, Puri and Takatpur. Industrial Training Institutes are established throughout the country on all India pattern for training of Craftsmen. The object of this Craftsmen Training Schemes are :

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

When the first Five-Year Plan ended in 1955-56, Orissa had only one I. T. I. at Cuttack with an admission capacity of 382 seats and one Vocational Training Centre with an admission capacity of only 48 seats. If Orissa were to catch up with rest of the country, it was felt necessary to expand the facility for Craftsmen Training in subsequent Plans. Accordingly, during second Plan, 6 new I. T. Is. including I. T. I., Takatpur (which is mainly meant for Tribal & Rural Welfare boys) has been started and the existing I. T. I. at Cuttack was expanded. Thus by the end of Second Plan, total seating capacity in the various institutions in Orissa was 1,280 seats.

During Third Plan period another three I. T. Is. have been established at Barbil, Talcher and Puri and additional 1,284 seats were introduced both by introduction of new seats and



expansion of existing I. T. Is. Accordingly by the end of Third Plan there was 2,564 seats for training of Craftsmen.

The question of setting up of one I. T. I. at Talcher with an intake of 264 trainees was taken up during year 1963-64, but due to certain difficulties the idea could not be materialised. Again it was decided to start this I. T. I. in the 1st year of the Fourth Plan period and a fresh batch of trainees were admitted in I. T. I., Talcher.

The scheme of establishment of I. T. I. Talcher has been sanctioned for the following amount:—

1. Recurring Expenditure—	Rs. 2·933 lakhs
2. (a) Land and Building	Rs. 7·505 lakhs
(b) Tools and Equipments	Rs. 5·203 lakhs
(c) Furniture	Rs. 0·179 lakhs
Total ..	<u>Rs. 15·820 lakhs</u>

As per the usual pattern of assistance, the Government of India shares 60 per cent of the total recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

The I. T. I., Talcher provides for training of 264 trainees in the following subject:—

1. Electrician	32
2. Fitter	32
3. Wireman	32

4. Machinist	24
5. Motor Mechanic	32
6. Moulder	32
7. Pattern-maker	32
8. Turner	24
9. Welder (Gas & Elec.)	24

Total ..	<u>264</u>
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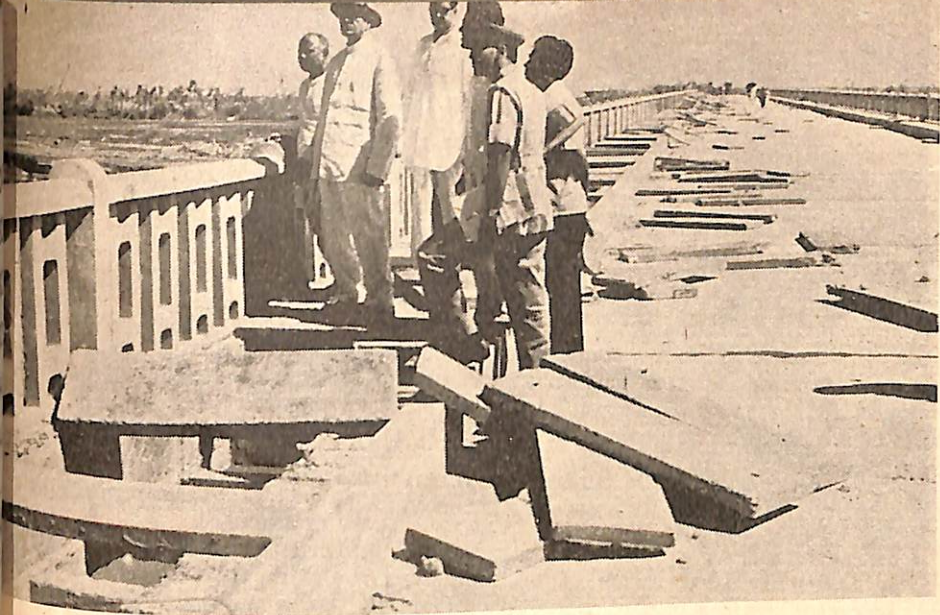
Against the 264 seats, we have introduced so far 132 seats in August, 1966 and 84 seats from August, 1967. The introduction of less number of seats in August 1967 is due to financial stringency and Economic Problems of the State Government.

The trainees are given the following free facilities.

1. Free training
2. Free supply of training materials including machineries.
3. Recreation facilities.
4. Free workshop clothing.
5. Free accommodation in the hostel to the extent available

Besides one third of the total strength of trainees receives stipend of Rs. 45 per month. Arrangement has also been made to obtain stipend from the Rural Arts and Crafts grant of the Blocks and from the T. & R. W. Department for trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.





Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa visited the cyclone-hit areas of Kendrapada Subdivision in Cuttack district on October 15, 1967.

*Photo shows:* Dr. Khosla on the bridge over Nuna river. The concrete slabs of the side-walk which were blown away by the cyclone are seen lying scattered on the bridge.

## ORISSA IN THE GRIPS OF CYCLONE

Many jeeps with trailers have been engaged to rush with food stuff to such areas which cannot be negotiated by heavy trucks.

*Photo shows:* Food bags being loaded onto a jeep trailer at Marsa-ghai for despatch to interior areas.







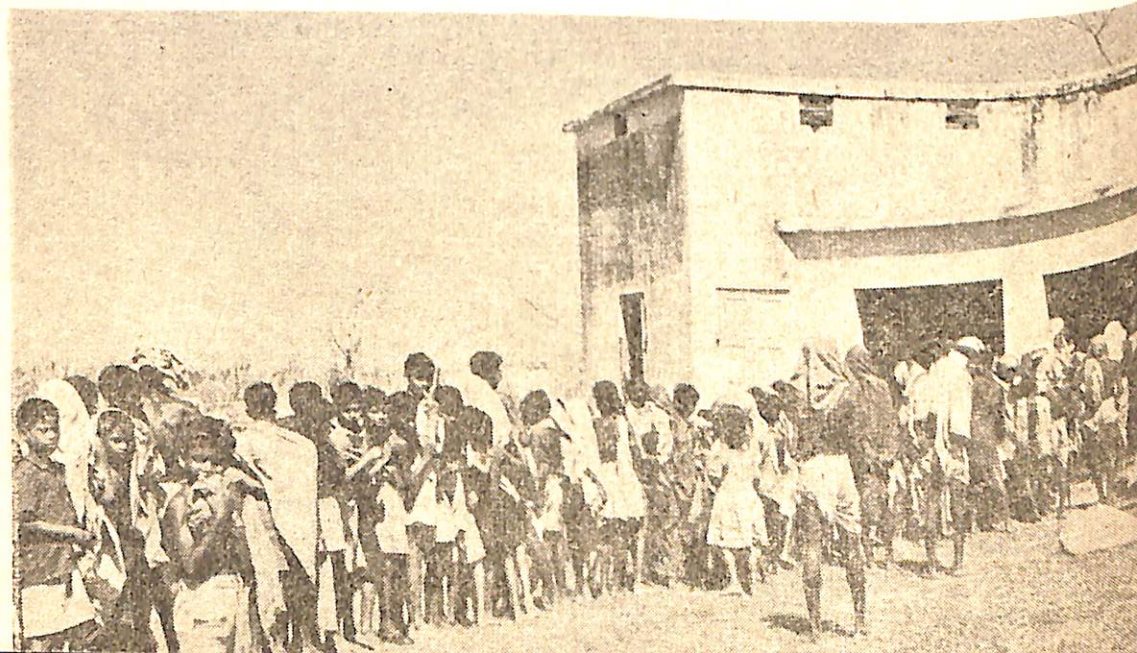
Governor, Dr. A. N. Khosla visited the cyclone-hit Kendrapada Subdivision on October 15, 1967.

*Photo shows:* Dr. Khosla going round the ruined Bastis of Kendrapara town with Shri S. N. Dwivedi, M. P.

## ORISSA IN THE GRIPS OF CYCLONE

Large number of Relief Centres have been opened by Government in the cyclone-hit areas.

*Photo shows:* People standing in queue taking ration at Marsaghai.





# Intensification of Small Savings Drive in Educational Institutions

## THREE HIGH SCHOOLS TO GET DISTRICT SHIELDS FOR 1966-67

The Harihar High School, Aska in the district of Ganjam, the Rairangpur High School in Maryurbhanj district and the Municipal High School, Puri have been selected for award of District Saving shields for the year 1966-67, according to informations received so far. The total deposits made by the students and teachers of the above high schools during the said year are

Rs. 32,791.46P. Rs. 8,907.75P. and Rs. 2,697.50P. respectively. Reports from other districts are awaited.

The decision of awarding District Level Running Shield to high schools making best progress in Small Savings was taken by Government with a view to intensify the Small Savings Drive in educational institutions of the State.

## Science Research Scholarships and Rutherford Scholarships, 1968

The Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, and the Rutherford Scholarships Royal Society will grant Science Research Scholarships to Indian Nationals. The scholarship will be awarded for two to three years for full time research in biological and physical sciences as well as in Engineering and is of the basic value of £ 1,000 per annum. The Government of India will assist the scholar up to £ 300 towards passage cost, equipment, out-fit allowance, etc. The Rutherford Scholarship is for experimental research in any branch of Natural Science/Engineering. The scholarship is tenable for three years. Its value is between £ 950 and £ 1100 per annum.

To be eligible a candidate should hold a first class Master's Degree Science/Engineering and have in two years' research experience after Master's Degree. Candidates for Science Research Scholarships should be below 26 years on May 1, 1968.

Orissa students desirous of availing of the opportunity may write with a self-addressed unstamped envelope (10 Cm. x 20 Cm.) superscribed "SCIENCE RESEARCH & RUTHERFORD SCHOLARSHIP, 1968" to Ministry of Education, E. S. 4 Section, Post Box 445, New Delhi-1 for prescribed application forms and other particulars.

The last date for receipt of applications is November 30, 1967.



## Steps to prevent distress Sale of jute in cyclone hit areas

The Government of Orissa have taken sufficient steps to prevent the distress sale of jute by the jute growers in the cyclone affected areas of Cuttack district.

According to the arrangements made by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Orissa, in collaboration with the State Trading Corporation of India, the Danpur Jute Marketing Society has been authorised to open as many number of purchasing centres as possible at various places in the jute growing areas of Cuttack district and to purchase jute from the growers at the minimum prices ranging from Rs. 69.91P. to Rs. 105.45P. per quintal of Mesta of different grades and with jute or Tossa at the minimum prices ranging from Rs. 79.25P. to Rs. 122.79P. per quintal depending on their qualities.

The Danpur Jute Marketing Co-operative Society has already opened 4 purchasing centres at Kalapara, Danpur, Marshaghai and Kendupatna and 10 more branch purchasing centres at Mahanga, Champapur, Dhanmandal, Anandapur, Tarpur, Jajpur Road, Belbehali, Raghunathpur, Jagatsinghpur and Gulnagar are being opened immediately. Sufficient funds have been placed at the disposal of the Co-operative Society to purchase any quantity of jute that may be offered for sale at these prices.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has also appealed to the jute growers of Cuttack district not to sell jute at any prices lower than the prices offered by the Co-operative Society.

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## Examination under State Council of Technical Education and Training, Orissa

Preliminary applications are invited from (i) Private students of Final year (ii) Debarred students of all classes and (iii) Backpaper students of all classes, including compartmental students of Final year intending to appear at the examination of 1968 under the State Council of Technical Education and Training, Orissa, on or before the 15th

December 1967, in the prescribed form available from the office of the Principals of Engineering and Mining Schools, Rourkela Polytechnic and Regional College of Education.

Applications received after expiry of the due date will not be entertained.



## Evaluation Committee for Public Sector undertaking in Orissa

In recent resolution, the State Government have decided to set-up an Evaluation Committee for Public Sector undertakings in Orissa. With Dr. P. S. Lokanathan as Chairman and Shri Pran Prasad and Shri G. Rammurti as members, the Committee will evaluate the workings of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., The Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., The Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation Ltd., The Orissa Small Industries Corporation Ltd., The Orissa Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., The Orissa Forest Corporation Ltd., The Orissa State Financial Corporation Ltd., The Orissa Construction Corporation Ltd., The Orissa State Road Transport Corporation and The East Coast Salt & Chemical Industries Ltd. Dr. H. P. Mishra will function as the non-member Secretary of the Committee, according to this resolution. This Committee will examine the objectives for setting up these undertakings and the extent to which the objectives have been realised and if not the reasons

for the same and will examine whether the capital outlay on these undertakings have been economical and proper. The Committee will also examine programmes of work undertaken and suggest modifications, if any, for realistic implementation of the programmes. The capital outlay still required for implementing the programmes for ensuring maximum return as early as possible will also be examined. The Committee has been empowered to make a comparative assesment of the economics and efficiency of these undertakings and also examine the present organisational set up of the undertakings and give their suggestions for modifications for most efficient management. Besides, the Committee will also suggest specific measures for protecting Government interest without substantially affecting the efficient management of the undertakings and suggest after examining if any of these public sector undertaking should be closed down or its activities progressively reduced or altered in the interest of the State.

### Last date of Application Extended

The last date for receipt of applications for grant of loan stipend from the Orissa Loan Stipend Fund, which was fixed for 10-10-1967, is extended

to 30-10-1967. Application received after the said date will not be entertained.



## Enhanced House Building Assistance to Cyclone Victims

The Government of Orissa have raised the scale of house building grants to be sanctioned to the victims of the recent cyclone, according to instructions of the Revenue Department issued to Collectors yesterday.

The house building grant for cyclone affected people which was earlier fixed at a maximum of Rs. 100 would now be enhanced to Rs. 150, to be at par with the house building assistance given to the flood affected people.

The scales of house building assistance are—

1. For completely collapsed house per family (maximum aid). Rs. 150

2. For partially collapsed house per family (maximum aid). Rs. 50

3. For damaged house per family (maximum aid). Rs. 20

The house building grants are sanctioned by the Collector of the district, Subdivisional Officer or any Officer not below the rank of Deputy Collector specially authorised by the Board of Revenue, Orissa.

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## Sell of Weights, Measures and Weighing & Measuring Instruments

It is to bring to the notice of all concerned that dealing in weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments without obtaining a licence from the Controller of weights and measures, Orissa is a punishable offence under the provisions of the Orissa Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. No. person or firm is, therefore, allowed, in course of trade to sell weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments without obtaining a licence

for the purpose from the Controller of Weights and Measures, Orissa

The Controller of Weights and Measures has issued licence to different persons and firms in the State for the year, 1967 to deal in weights, measures, etc., under the provisions of the above said Act and rules made thereunder. All purchasers are requested to see that their requirements of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments are purchased from the licensed dealers only.



## All-India Trade Test

The next All-India Trade Test in Engineering trades conducted by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades under the revised Craftmen Training Scheme will be held in July 1968. Private candidates are allowed to appear at this test. A candidate for this test should have studied two standards below matriculation or three standards below Higher Secondary Examination or Senior Cambridge. He must possess a minimum of three year's Industrial experience in a recognised workshop in the trade in which he wants to be tested and produce a detailed report of the work done during service duly certified by his employer. None need apply who is below 21 years on the 1st July 1968. Each candidate has to deposit a sum of Rs. 20 as examination fee with the principal of the institute where he wants to appear after he has been selected to appear at the examination. The test will be conducted at the following centres in the trades noted against each.

1. Industrial Training Institute, Balasore—Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Sheetmetal, Welder (Gas and Electric); 2. Industrial Training Institute, Berhampur—Blacksmith, Mechanic (Diesel) Motor Mechanic, Plumber, Welder (Gas and Electric); 3. Industrial Training Institute, Bhawanipatna—Mechanic (Motor), Welder (Gas and Electric); 4. Industrial Train-

ing Institute, Barbil—Motor Mechanic, Welder (Gas and Electricity); 5. Industrial Training Institute, Hirakud—Mechanic (Diesel), Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Welder (Gas and Electric); 6. Industrial Training Institute, Talcher—Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Welder (Gas and Electric); 7. Industrial Training Institute, Rourkela—Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Plumber, Blacksmith, Carpentry, Welder (Gas and Electricity); 8. Industrial Training Institute, Takatpur—Motor Mechanic, Welder (Gas and Electricity), Sheetmetal; 9. Industrial Training Institute, Cuttack—Blacksmith, Carpentry, Mechanic (Diesel), Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Welder (Gas and Electricity); 10. Industrial Training Institute, Puri—Motor Mechanic, Welder (Gas and Electricity); 11. Industrial Training Institute, Ambaguda—Blacksmith, Carpentry, Sheetmetal, Welder (Gas and Electricity).

Candidates desirous of appearing in the above trade test may submit their applications in the *pro forma* given below to the Joint Director of Industries (Technical Training), Orissa, Industries Directorate, Killamaidan, Cuttack-1 on or before November 12, 1967 along with two copies of photographs with the applicants signature thereon duly attested by a gazetted officer and attested copies of certificates, on their qualification and Industrial experience.



Incomplete applications will be rejected.

*Pro forma* :—1. Name and address of candidate in full; 2. Father's name; 3. Age ( Date of birth ); 4. Details of academic and technical qualification; 5. Details of Industrial experience; 6. The trade in which to be tested; 7. Name of Industrial Training Institute in which he wants to appear in the trade test.

### School and Examination fees to be exempted

THE Government of Orissa have decided to grant exemption of school and examination fees to the students of the cyclone affected areas on the same principles as applicable to the students of flood affected areas.

This information was given to the State Relief and Supply Advisory Committee, which met under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Orissa here yesterday, the 27th October, 1967, by the State's Revenue Board Member, Mr. V. Ramanathan.

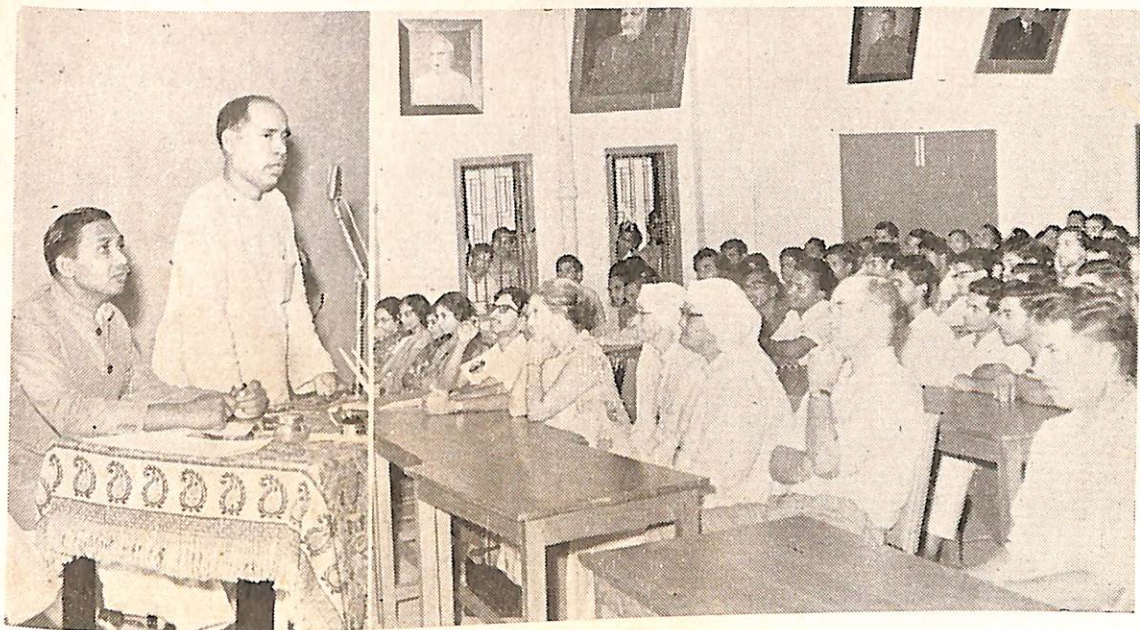
He added that Government would also be giving grants for repair and reconstruction of school buildings damaged due to the cyclone. The rates of grants for each of the aided

or private schools in the area damaged or destroyed by the cyclone would be as follows—

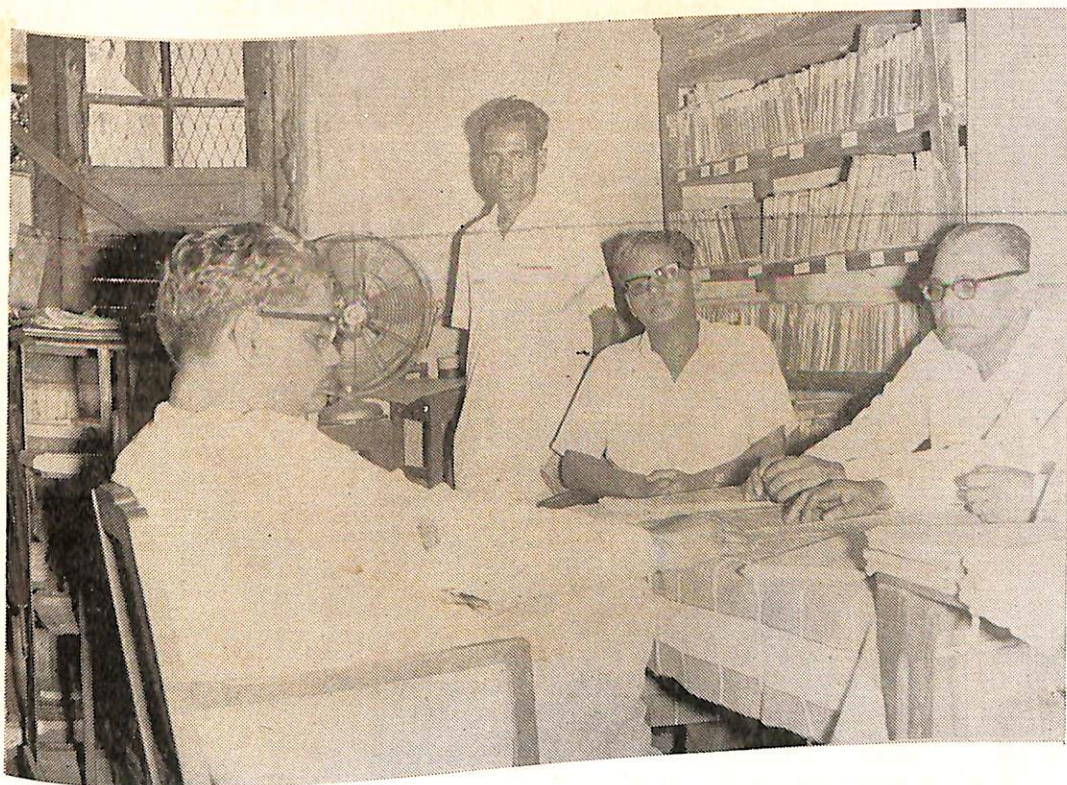
	Rs.
(i) Lower Primary Schools.	400
(ii) Upper Primary Schools.	600
(iii) Middle English Schools.	1,000
(iv) Full-fledged High Schools whether recognised or not.	3,000 to 5,000

It may be recalled that the State Government have already made an initial provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for repair and reconstruction of schools in the cyclone affected areas.



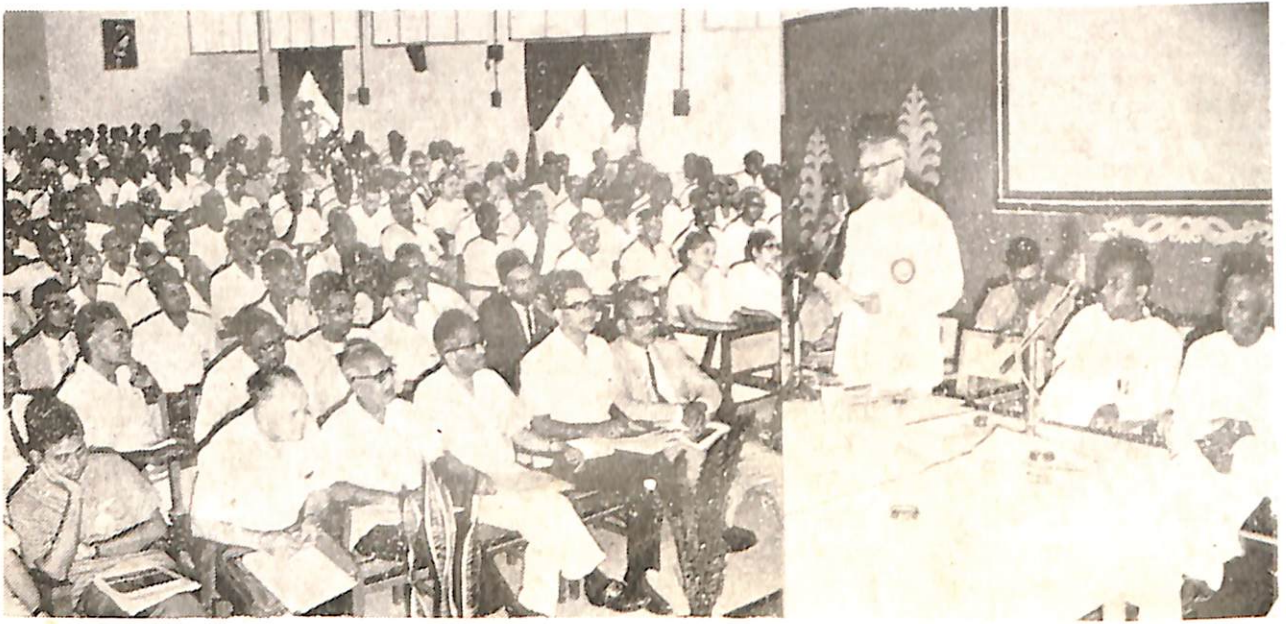


Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan speaking at the meeting of the English Speaking Union, Orissa Branch, held at Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar on September 25, 1967.



Shri Harihar Patel, Minister, Public Relations paid a visit on 16-9-1967 to Public Relations Reading Room and discussed for improvement of the Reading Room.





Governor Dr. A. N. Khosla delivering the inaugural address at the 10th Annual Conference of the All India Teacher Educators' Association held at Bhubaneswar, on October 16, 1967.



The two-day conference of the Chief Ministers of the States was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on September 26, 1967.

Production and distribution of foodgrains and other food stuffs are the main items on the conference agenda.

Photo Shows:—R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa and Minister from Nagaland attending the inaugural session.