

1967



# Orissa Revised - 1982

- 1) January
- 2) February
- 3) March
- 4) April
- 5) May
- 6) June
- 7) July
- 8) August
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## Orissa Review

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# ORISSA REVIEW

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

January 1957

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# Orissa Review

REPUBLIC DAY SPECIAL 1967

JANUARY, 1967—POUSA, 1888

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.

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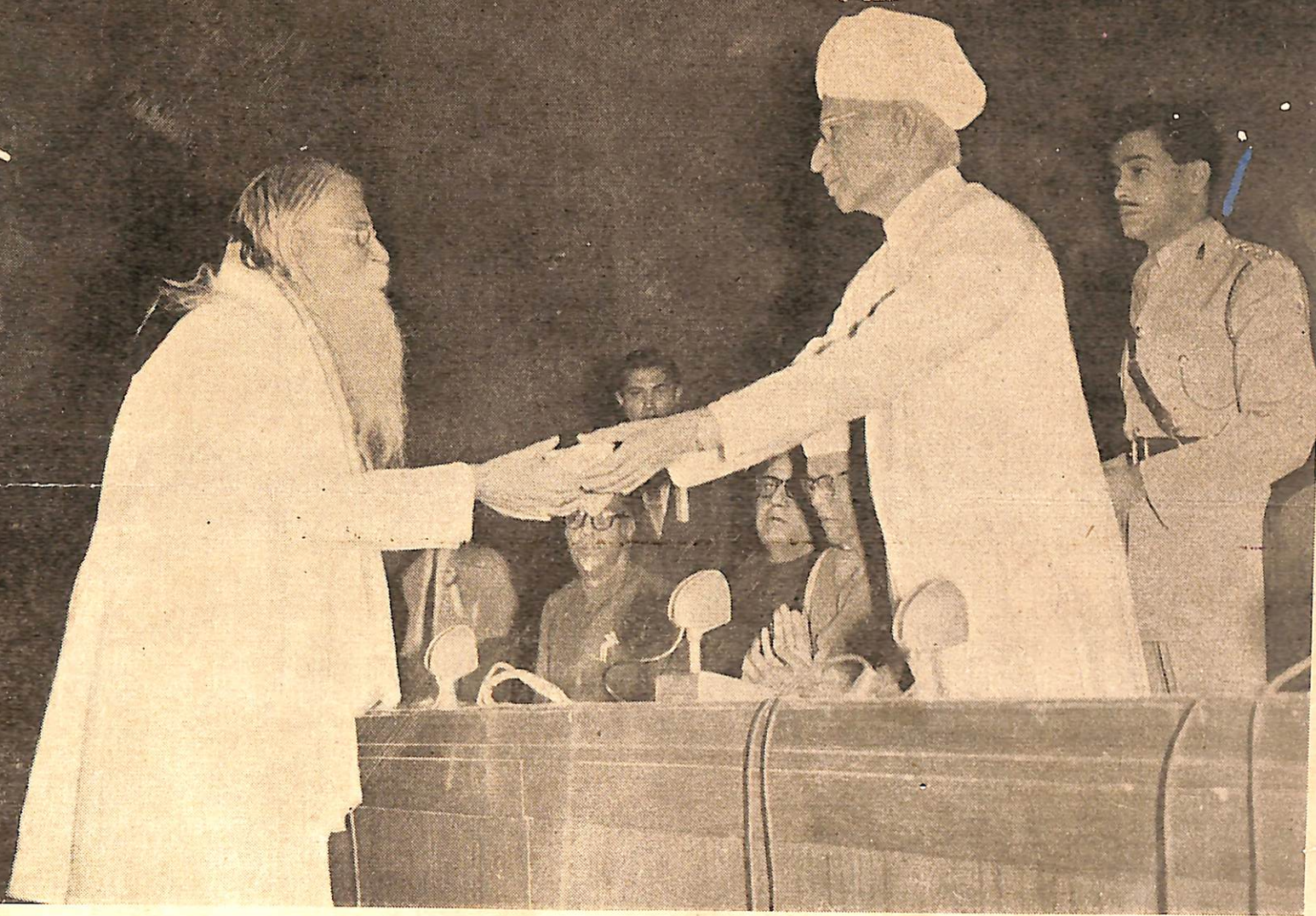
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The month of January is of great importance for every Indian for on 11th of this month we celebrate the First Death Anniversary of our late Prime Minister, Shri LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI, the immortal harbinger of peace and on 26th of this month we celebrate the 17th Anniversary of our Sovereign Democratic Republic.

On the former occasion Orissa Review shares the grief of the nation and on the latter it blesses the Republic to become unique of its type.

This month being the first month of the year, the Orissa Review too congratulates everybody a happy and prosperous new year.





The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan gave away National Awards to distinguished teachers hailing from all parts of India at an impressive ceremony held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on December 3, 1966.

*Photo Shows :* Pandit Nabakishore Kar Shastri, Head Pandit, Baripada Sanskrit Tol, district Mayurbhanj, Orissa, receiving the award from the President.





## REPUBLIC DAY MESSAGE

A nation seldom grows old with the passage of time, decades or centuries; it only passes from one phase of history created by its people to another, endeavouring all the time to imbibe more and more new ideas and translate them into achievement, and thereby continuing to grow into a prosperous, progressive and civilised nation. A newly born nation as such, India today is throbbing with this dynamic process of national reconstruction wherein the efforts and sacrifice of its people will play a vital role.

Orissa is about the most fortunate State in India in its mineral wealth, its water resources, its rich lands and forest and its long sea-coast and in its enormous potential for development in the agricultural, power, industrial and economic fields. The people of Orissa are intelligent and hard working. As has been discovered during the last year or two, the farmers, considered to be the most conservative sections of society, have eagerly taken to modern ideas of agriculture, including the application of science and technology and better farm management. They have set up some new records in per acre yields of paddy and other crops. Our entrepreneurs and industrialists have similarly shown remarkable adaptability to change. Thus the people at large are ready for change. They are ready to leap into the modern age of science and technology and share its sweat and toil, and with initiative, innovation and drive, share the joy and pride of achievement.

“On this auspicious Republic Day, I call upon the people of Orissa to re-dedicate themselves to the great task of national reconstruction and to strengthen the foundation of progress and prosperity for the future generations.

JAI HIND”

A. N. KHOSLA  
Governor of Orissa



## REPUBLIC DAY MESSAGE



“The Celebration of the Republic Day is a great occasion for all of us to assess our success and to renew our pledge to re-dedicate ourselves in the service of the country.

“Our country is now in the midst of an industrial and scientific revolution. This has given a new dimension to the awakening and aspiration of our people. Discontentment is therefore inevitable in a developing economy. Even discontentment will help the growth of democracy if it is accompanied by discipline and restraint.

“Speaking for Orissa we have achieved success in certain sectors of development during the year under review. The Land Reforms Act removed uncertainties from the minds of the cultivators and gave them incentive for increasing food production. The Paradeep Port was declared as the eighth major Port of India and the first two ships sailed from the Port with the iron ore. Another mile-stone in the industrialisation of the State was laid with the laying of the foundation stone of the Ferro-Chrome factory at Jajpur Road. The Ferro-Silicon Plant established at Koraput with the help of the State will go into production this year. For the first time we exported batteries manufactured from one of the Pilot Projects of Orissa. Construction of the Orissa portion of the National Highway with major bridge over Brahmani, Baitarani and Kharsuan was completed and opened during the year. In the field of education the opening of the two new Universities one at Berhampur and the other at Sambalpur was an important development. Achievement in the field of agriculture was highlighted with the story of success of some Orissa cultivators who produced record yield from the high yielding variety of paddy. This proves that given the opportunity Orissa cultivators can rise to the occasion and can adopt any progressive agricultural method. I hope other cultivators will emulate their examples to help in the determination of the country to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. I call upon the people to co-operate in the great task of building a happy and prosperous Orissa. Only hard work, discipline and restraint can fulfil our dreams.”

SADASIBA TRIPATHY  
Chief Minister, Orissa



## REPUBLIC DAY MESSAGE



“Time and again, ever since our people gave to themselves a democratic way of life, the nation has faced many a challenge, external and internal, to shatter the very foundation on which ‘democracy’ could thrive in this country. But no amount of ideological differences, not even the age-old backwardness and poverty, have been able to deter our people from rising to the occasion, united and solid as a rock, to meet the challenge.

“I have no words to congratulate my countrymen for the courage and determination they have shown to safeguard and strengthen democratic institutions in this country. While the nation goes to celebrate the Eighteenth Republic Day, I look forward to a brighter and prosperous future for our people who alone form the backbone of this great Sovereign Democratic Republic of ours.

JAI HIND”

N. ROUTROY

*Deputy Chief Minister, Orissa*





## REPUBLIC DAY MESSAGE

“On the 26th January, 1967 when the Indian Republic enters into the 18th year, I take the liberty to greet the people of Orissa on this proudest occasion.

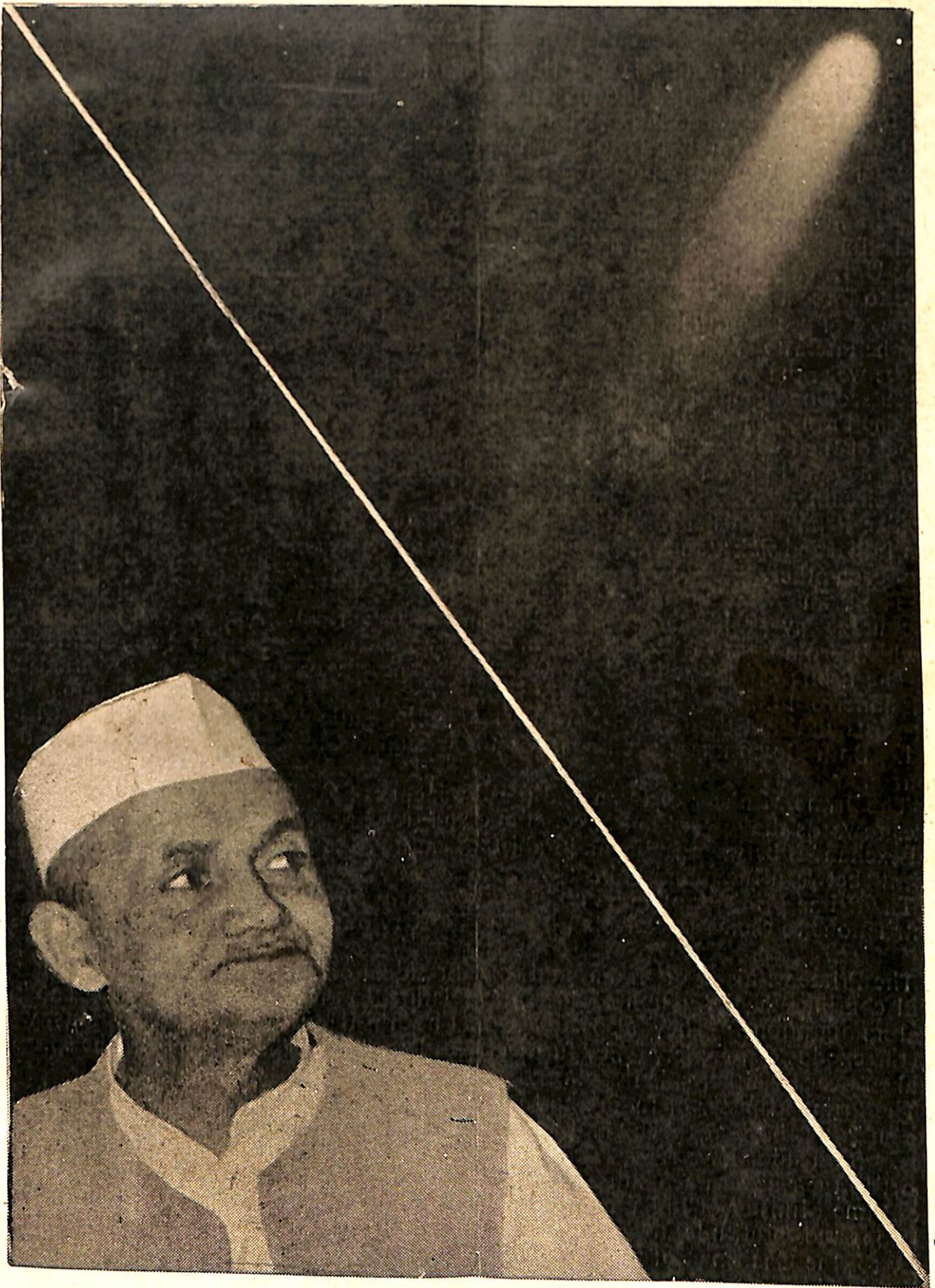
“The drought for two successive years in 1965 and 1966 has not been able to deter the people of Orissa in their glorious march on the road to progress and prosperity. Last year more acres have been brought under the command of flow irrigation in the delta area of Cuttack and Puri districts. The performance of the Lift Irrigation in combating to some extent, the pernicious drought situation in different parts of the State, has been commendable. Apart from this, the evils of drought have not been without their usual baneful effects in considerably off-setting the productivity of Hirakud, both in irrigation and generation of power.

“In the face of this untoward situation, I call upon the proud people of Orissa to gird up their loins and take a firm resolve on this solemn occasion to strive hard for the common good of our country.”

**P. MALLIK**

*Deputy Minister, Irrigation & Power and Finance*





ORISSA REVIEW offers homage to  
the late Prime Minister SHRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI  
on the occasion of his First Death Anniversary



# TASHKENT DECLARATION

## FULL TEXT

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan, having met at Tashkent and having discussed the existing relations between India and Pakistan, hereby declare their firm resolve to restore normal and peaceful relations between their countries and to promote understanding and friendly relations between their peoples. They consider the attainment of these objectives of vital importance for the welfare of the 600 million people of India and Pakistan.

1. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agree that both sides will exert all efforts to create good-neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They reaffirm their obligation under the Charter not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means. They considered that the interests of peace in their region and particularly in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent and indeed, the interests of the peoples of India and Pakistan were not served by the continuance of tension between the two countries. It was against this background that Jammu and Kashmir was discussed, and each of the sides set forth its respective position.

2. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that all armed personnel of the two countries shall be withdrawn not later than 25 February 1966 to the positions they held prior to 5 August 1965, and both sides shall observe the cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line.

3. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that relations between India and Pakistan shall be based on the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

4. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that both sides will discourage any propaganda directed against the other country, and will encourage propaganda which promotes the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

5. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan and the High Commissioner of Pakistan to India will return to their posts and that the normal functioning of diplomatic missions of both countries will be restored. Both Governments shall observe the Vienna Convention of 1961 on diplomatic intercourse.

6. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed to consider measures towards the restoration of economic and trade relations, communications, as well as cultural exchanges between India and Pakistan, and to take measures to implement the existing agreements between India and Pakistan.

7. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that they will give instructions to their respective authorities to carry out the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

8. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that the two sides will continue the discussion of questions relating to the problems of refugees and evictions of illegal immigrations. They also agreed that both sides will create conditions which will prevent the exodus of people. They further agreed to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connection with the conflict.

9. The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that the sides will continue meetings both at the highest and at other levels on matters of direct concern to both countries. Both sides have recognized the need to set up joint Indian-Pakistani bodies which will report to their governments in order to decide what further steps should be taken.

The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan record their feelings of deep appreciation and gratitude to the leaders of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and personally to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for their constructive and friendly and noble part in bringing about the present meeting which has resulted in mutually satisfactory result. They also express to the government and friendly people of Uzbekistan their sincere thankfulness for their overwhelming reception and generous hospitality.

They invite the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to witness this Declaration.

Prime Minister of India  
LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI

MOHAMMAD YOUSUF  
President of Pakistan



# ORISSA REVIEW

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## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TASHKENT DECLARATION

*By*

**SHRI M. C. CHAGLA**

**Minister for External Affairs**

The Tashkent Declaration constitutes not only an act of statesmanship but also an act of faith. It is to the credit of the Soviet Union that by inviting President Ayub and Prime Minister Shastri to Tashkent it tried to break down the barrier that continued to exist between India and Pakistan and was the cause of not only suspicion and distrust but also armed conflict. The Soviet Union's only concern was, the cause of peace and overpowering necessity for the establishment of friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries in the sub-continent of India. Shastri showed great courage in concluding the agreement which he knew might have adverse reactions in India but which he also knew that the public opinion would ultimately accept in the larger interest of a lasting peace between the two countries.

The Tashkent Declaration emphasized that there should be no interference in the internal affairs of either country by the other: that all outstanding differences should be settled by peaceful means and that immediate steps should be taken to establish contacts at different levels. It ruled out any mediation by a third party and underlined importance of the negotiations as well as the ultimate settlement being purely bilateral.

Since the signing of the Declaration, India has loyally abided by its terms. It has made various attempts to arrange meetings with Pakistani officials and Ministers. It has attempted to solve the problems which emerged as an aftermath of the Indo-Pakistan conflict and also to improve relations between the people of Pakistan and the people of India. It has



evinced a genuine desire for the restoration of normalcy and further for the creation of an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

Friendship cannot be brought about unilaterally ; just as it requires two to create a quarrel, it also requires a friendly handshake between

two persons to forget the past differences and to work for a better future.

At a time when we are celebrating the anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration, we must do our utmost to revive the spirit in which it was conceived and executed.

**OUR CONTRIBUTORS OF THIS ISSUE :**

Shri M. C. Chagla, Minister for External Affairs

Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa

Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, Chief Minister of Orissa

Dr. Sushila Nayar, Union Minister of Health and Family Planning

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Shri M. Sundar Rajan

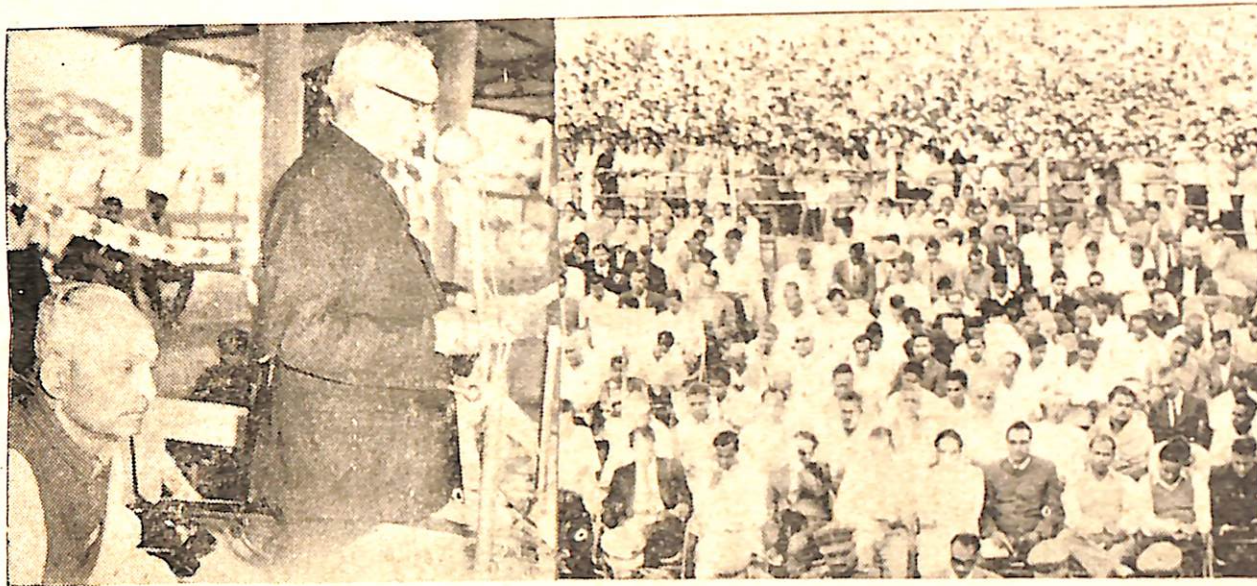
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Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar.





The Governor, Dr. A. N. Khosla, delivering his inaugural address on the occasion of the opening of a new University, Berhampur on the 2nd January 1967. Seating at his right is Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, Chief Minister.





The Governor, Dr. A. N. Khosla, declared open the Forest Museum at Nandan Kanan on the 29th December 1966.

*Photo shows* —Dr. Khosla going round the Museum. Also seen with him is Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu, Deputy Minister, Forest.



## Road Transport Enters A New Era

“The completion of the portion of the National Highway No. 5 from Cuttack to Bihar border by the construction of bridge over the rivers Brahmani, Kharasuan, Baitarani, Salandi and Budhabalang marks a great step forward in the economic development of Orissa”, thus expressed Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa in a message issued on the occasion of the opening of the bridges by Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, Chief Minister of Orissa on December 7, 1966.

The following is in the line of the text of Dr. Khosla's message

“The completion of the portion of the National Highway No. 5 from Cuttack to Bihar border by the construction of bridges over the rivers Brahmani, Kharasuan, Baitarani, Salandi and Budhabalang marks a great step forward in the economic development of Orissa. The bridges over the rivers Birupa, Mahanadi and Nuniajhori were completed earlier and opened to traffic. In addition, 376 minor bridges and culverts have been constructed. National Highway No. 5, which is a very important National Highway of our country, connects Calcutta with Madras and serves the transport needs of coastal

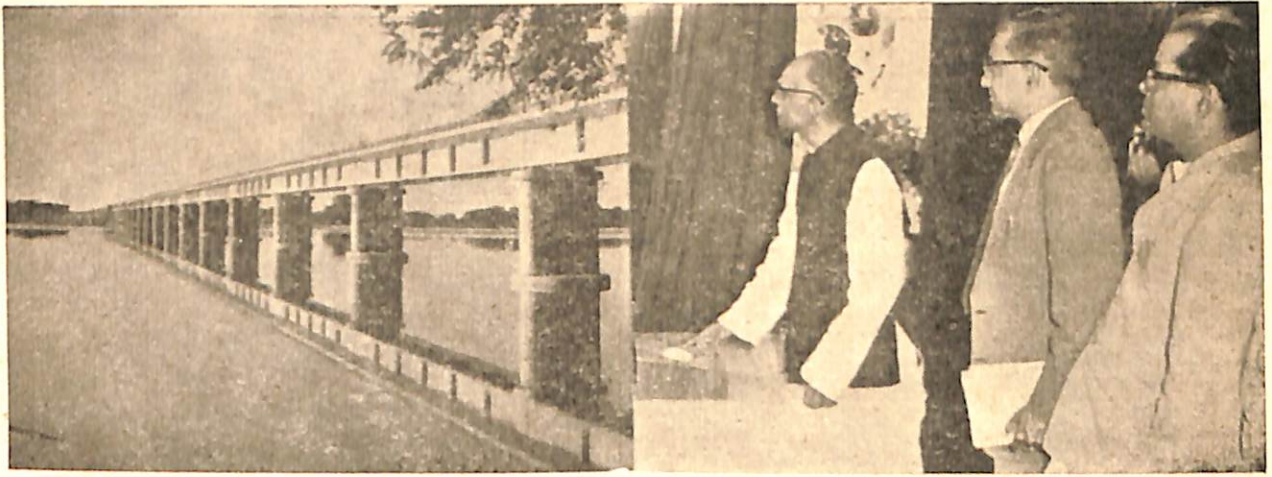
regions of India in the East. With better road transport facilities, which will now be available all the year round, there will be tremendous increase in trade not only with the State of West Bengal and Bihar but also with Madras.”

“The opening ceremony of the road and bridges, which has been held on the 7th December 1966, at Baitarani Bridge site, is an important event in the history of road transport in our country, especially in our State. I congratulate all those who are associated with this project and wish the function all success.”

“We must welcome these friendly visitors from abroad not only for economic reasons, for tourism brings foreign exchange, but even more because this leads to greater understanding and mutual appreciation. There is nothing that the world needs today more than this mutual understanding.”

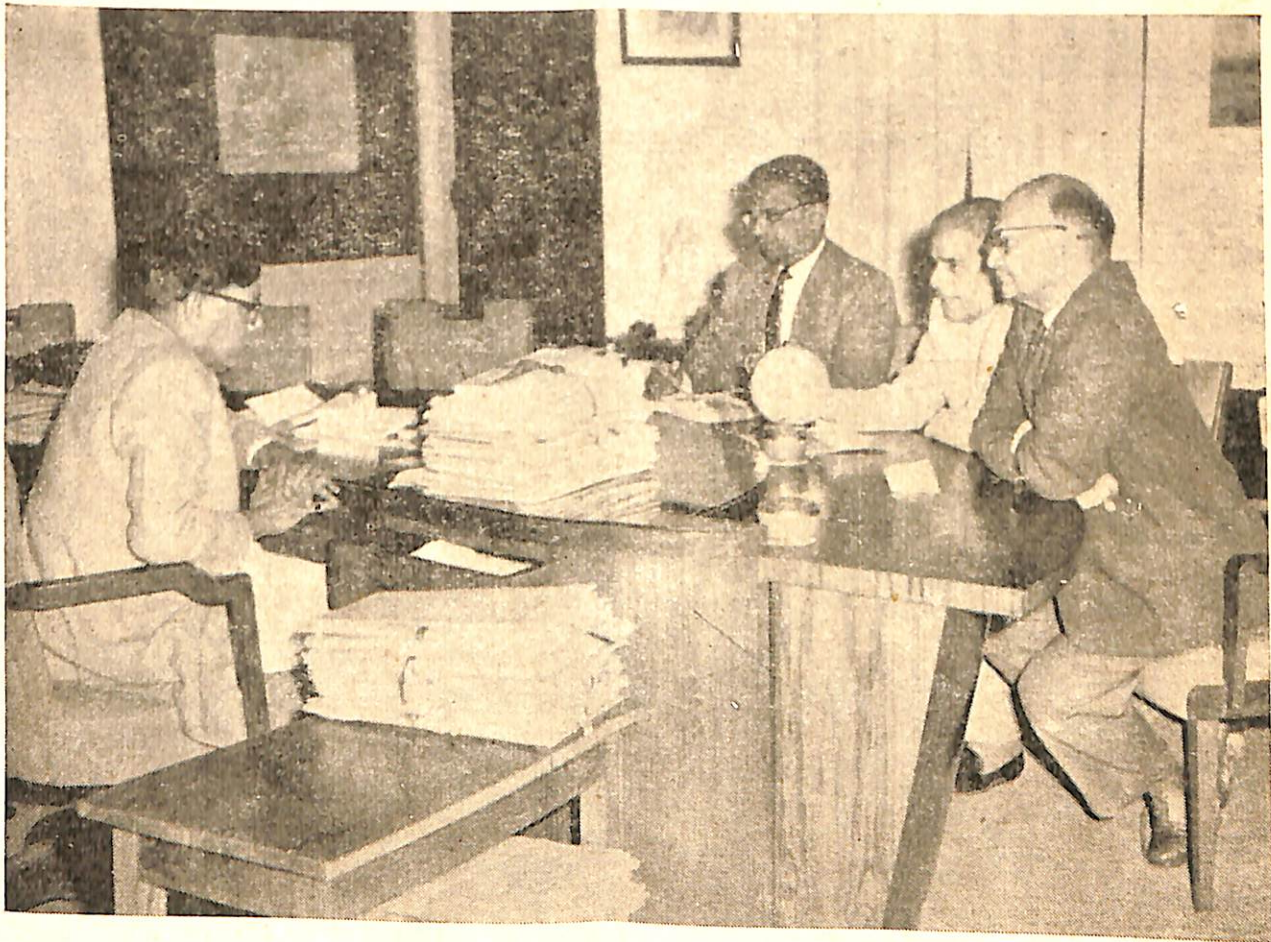
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU





With the opening of the major bridges across the river Brahmani, Baitarani, Kharasuan, Salandi and Budhabalanga on the National Highway No. 5 on 7 December, 1966, Orissa adds another glorious chapter to the history of her road communications.

*Photo shows*—Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy opening the bridge across the river Baitarani by switching a button while Shri Chittaranjan Naik, Deputy Minister, Industries (extreme right) and the Development Commissioner, Shri R. P. Padhi look on.

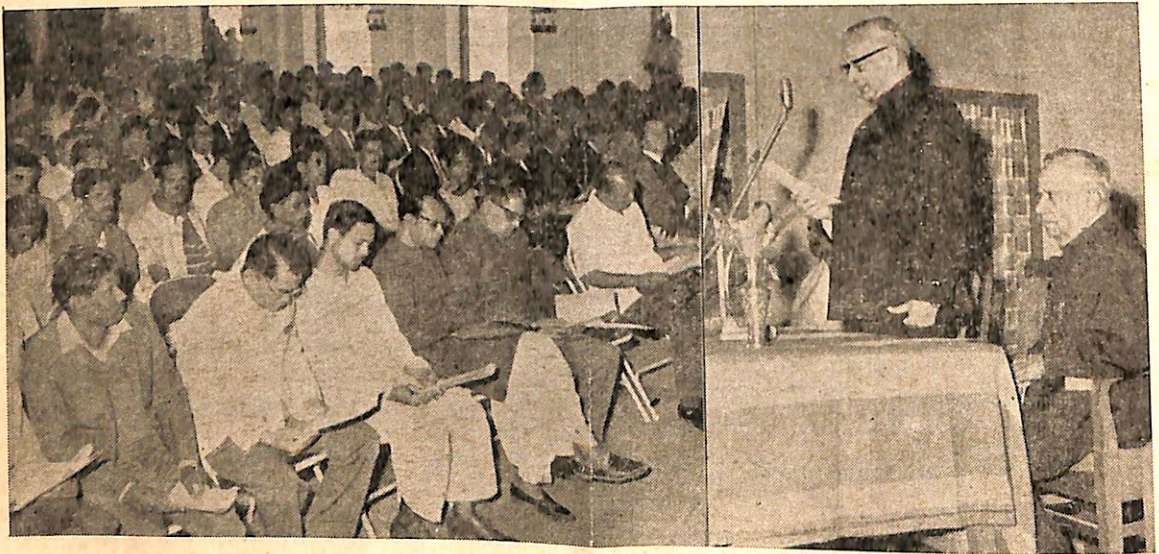


The members of the High Power Committee on Security and Policing on Railways are seen discussing with the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Nilamani Routray in the Orissa Secretariat, Bhubaneswar on December 16, 1966.





Shri N. Routroy, Deputy Chief Minister seen opening the Block Office Building at Baliapal on the 11th December 1966.



Dr. A. N. Khosla is seen delivering the Inaugural speech on the occasion of the Ce'brating of the National Rice Week in Orissa. Seated beside him is Dr. K. Ramiah, Vice-Chancellor, University of Agriculture & Technology, Orissa.



The first phase of the Talcher Thermal Station would soon be completed. The Balimela Project has made considerable headway and will be completed during this Plan period. A number of Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects taken up during the Third Plan are making satisfactory progress. With the limited funds available during the Third Plan period, we have been able to complete the construction of as many as 110 bridges and improved 724 miles of existing roads and construct 50 miles of new roads. In the current year itself, we would be completing about 60 bridges. Completion of the bridges across the mighty Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani and improvement of this portion of the National Highway No. 5 with a good pavement designed by the latest methods and constructed under scientifically controlled conditions is yet another significant achievement of the Third Five-Year Plan. All this symbolises a new urge and initiative, the energy and dynamic purpose that permeate all our plan efforts. We are now in a position, I am confident, to undertake much bigger tasks ahead. Though much has been achieved, much more still remains to be done.

I understand that a bridge over the Subarnarekha at Rajghat between Kharagpur and Balasore would shorten the distance of the National Highway No. 5 by 40 miles. It will be a big advantage for the transport industry and eventually for the economy as a whole, if this bridge is constructed. I would request the Govern-

ment of India to consider it on a priority basis. I am told that Government of India have accepted the construction of this bridge in principle. The sooner it is completed the better for all concerned.

Though the improvement of this portion of National Highway No. 5 is a significant achievement by itself, its benefit cannot be fully derived unless the remaining portion from Bhubaneswar to Andhra Pradesh border and National Highway No. 6 are similarly improved. The former would facilitate through traffic and the latter would open up a vast interior of the State rich in minerals and forest wealth and agricultural lands. Many important industries have already been established at some distance from this Highway and some more, prominent amongst which is the Talcher Industrial Complex, are soon going to be set up. Substantial quantities of ore and equipment would move on this road to these industrial centres. Railway facilities are non-existent in this area. This Highway connects the Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants and would eventually connect Jamshedpur. In the immediate interest of economy of the Eastern Region therefore, it is very necessary to develop this road with a dual carriageway without further delay.

I am glad to learn that the Government of India have included the development of both these Highways in the Fourth Plan programme of Central Sector. I would urge that



this programme is immediately taken up so that the Organisation which has done the work of improvement of National Highway No. 5 from Cuttack to Bihar border would be available for this work.

I thank the International Development Association on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and the people of Orissa for providing the necessary credit and technical guidance for the successful completion of this project. It is a fine example of international co-operation by which we, the people of Orissa, are immediately benefited. Our needs are great but our resources limited and in this context we very much appreciate the assistance and co-operation of this International Organisation. I would also thank the Government of India for timely inclusion of this project

in their Plan and for the valuable assistance and co-operation of their officers in the execution of the project.

It is a matter of pride and gratification for all of us that this big project was designed and constructed entirely by our Engineers. I congratulate all those concerned with this work—Engineers, Workers and Contractors who have laboured day and night for its timely completion.

I have great pleasure in declaring the bridges over the Brahmani, Kharsuan, Baitarani, Salandi and Budhabalang and the section of National Highway No. 5 between Cuttack and Jamsore open to traffic and dedicate it to the service of the Nation.

(JAI HIND)

“We should do our best to provide the tourists with the comforts and amenities to which they are accustomed in their own countries and I do hope that all efforts are made to make the tourists comfortable and happy during their travels in our country”.

Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN

*President of India*



# FAMILY PLANNING OR FAMILY WELFARE

By

Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR

( Union Minister of Health & Family Planning )

India is the first country in the world to have taken up a Nation-wide programme of Family Planning as an essential requisite for the well being of the individual families. Happiness of a home depends on the health and well being of the individual members of the family. A mother who produces a child every other year becomes weak and is unable to give proper care to her children. The parents in a large family cannot provide enough food and other necessities of good living to their children and this makes them unhappy. A man worried by the various kinds of needs of different members of a large family becomes inefficient as a worker. This leads to further unhappiness when he is pulled up for inefficiency. The children when they do not get the love and affection, that every child is entitled to, when they do not get the means of physical and mental and intellectual development, that is the birth right of every child, cannot grow up into responsible well adjusted citizens. They are full of resentments which find expression in various ways. Thus a small family is the secret of a happy home and self-respect and self sufficiency for the nation.

Why have we become so conscious of the need of a small family norm of

late ? We are aware of the need for Family Planning and we started in that direction during the First Five-Year Plan by popularising self-control and rhythm method which might be considered as partial self-control. The results were not encouraging. We introduced conventional contraceptives in the Second Five-Year Plan and set up a nucleus organisation. The results were still not satisfactory. Towards the latter part of the Second Plan, we started the sterilisation programme, which was greatly intensified in the Third Plan. Towards the end of the Third Plan we started popularising the I. U. C. D. and we are now using all known methods in an intensive manner with the object of cutting down the birth rate to about 50 per cent or to 25 per 1,000 from the present rate of more than 42 per 1,000.

The urgency of the Family Planning Programme has been necessitated by the success of our Health Plans and Programmes over the last three Plan periods. Malaria alone used to claim 20 lakhs of lives every year. There is not a single death of Malaria now-a-days. In the olden days a woman who went through 10 or more pregnancies was lucky if she was left with two or three living children. Unless birth



rate is also brought down quickly we are in for trouble. The failure of the rain resulting in food shortage last year was a pre-taste of things to come if our population continues to increase at the present rate.

With about 2.4 per cent of the total land area of the world, India has to support about 14 per cent of the world population. On top of this, we are today adding about 12 million people every year to our population. Our population is expected to reach the 500 million mark very soon. This rapid rate of growth is largely neutralising our efforts to raise the standard of living of our people through planned development. Obviously, this state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. The Government of India has, therefore, accorded "top priority" to the programme of Family Planning and food production. Against the expenditure of Rs. 14.5 lakhs during the First Plan and Rs. 215.6 lakhs during the Second Plan, an amount of Rs. 37 crores was allocated to this programme for the Third Plan and almost all of it was utilised. In the Fourth Plan Rs. 95 crores have been provided and more money is likely to be made available.

### ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE THIRD PLAN

During the Third Plan, the programme started to gain rapid momentum. Family Planning Bureaux were set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. District Family Planning Bureaux were set up in 199 districts of the country. 1,370 urban

and 8,869 rural Family Planning Centres were established. Besides these the number of contraceptive distribution centres increased to 10,500 bringing the total number of centres providing family welfare service in the country to more than 20,000. The programme of training of family planning workers was also geared up and 28 State level training centres, besides three central training institutions, were set up. A total of more than 42,000 workers were trained during the period. Considerable progress was also made in the field of research in various aspects of Family Planning, including studies in indigenous herbs for controlling fertility and biology of reproduction.

One of the major achievements during the Third Plan was that the country became self-sufficient for the requirements of chemical contraceptives. A total of about 80 million contraceptive foam tablets and 300 million tubes of contraceptive jellies cream were produced in the country during this period. It was also in the Third Plan that "sterilisation", as a method of permanent protection for those who have three or more children, became a mass programme and more than 15 lakhs persons have accepted this method so far.

Family Planning Programme entered a new technological era at the end of Third Plan (July 1965), when the new Intra-uterine contraceptive device—the Loop—was accepted for mass use and after very careful studies at 50 centres under the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Scientists' verdict to



the effect that the loop was safe, effective and acceptable. At the end of the Third Plan (March 1966), a total of about 8 lakhs women had accepted the loop for spacing and limiting the number of their children. A total of about 2,234 static and 129 mobile I. U. C. D. centres were established all over the country during this 8 months' period. A factory for producing I. U. C. Ds. was also set up in the public sector at Kanpur. Starting with a production of 10,000 loops a day, it is now producing more than 30,000 loops daily. In 5 States of the country—Punjab, West Bengal, Gujarat, Mysore and Maharashtra, where the I. U. C. D. Programme got underway early, the response has been swift and most encouraging. In other States too it is becoming increasingly popular.

#### PROGRAMME FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

As a result of the efforts made during the Third Plan, considerable awareness has been created as to the need and importance of having a small family and proper spacing of the children in the interest of the health and happiness of the family. The urgency and gravity of the problem, however, demands that it should be tackled literally on a "war footing". It has, therefore, been decided to launch a "target-oriented time-bound programme" so that the progress of its implementation can be effectively assessed and remedial steps taken as and when necessary. The overall target for the year 1966-67 is to persuade 20 couples per thousand population in the urban area

and 10 per thousand in the rural areas to adopt the loop, and to achieve a target of 1.23 million sterilisation, besides promoting wide use of the conventional methods. In our educational programme, first place is given to self-control or Brahmacharya. For those who need other types of assistance they can choose the method that suits them the best.

#### ORGANISATION

The Government of India is fully alive to the urgency and demands of such a programme. It is necessary to build up a strong administrative machinery to launch a vigorous programme of mass education for creating a desire and will among the people to limit the size of their families. Necessary action, has therefore, been taken to strengthen the organisational set up at all levels.

#### A COMPLEX PROBLEM

The needs of the programme are enormous and complex. It deals with one of the most intimate and personal aspects of human life. Success in this programme depends on the voluntary decisions of over 900 million couples in the reproductive age-group to limit the size of their families. It involves training of thousands of workers at various levels to motivate and provide services to the willing couples.

#### VOLUNTARY AGENCIES' ROLE IS IMPORTANT

In order to make the programme as truly a mass movement, it is essential



that it is fully supported by voluntary agencies and local leadership. With a view to fully involve voluntary organisations in the programme, all possible support and encouragement is provided by the Government. Financial assistance to the extent of 100 per cent assistance for all family planning activities is given to such organisations. To facilitate the task of motivating all eligible couples, honorary Family Planning Educational Leaders are also being involved in the programme. It is proposed to have one such educational leaders in every district and two leaders in every community development block. Besides, help is taken from zonal and institutional leaders and the support of religious leaders, teachers and other in accelerating the pace of the programme will also be sought.

### STATE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE

Health and family planning being a State subject, the success of the programme also depends on the initiative taken by the States. To encourage the States in launching a vigorous programme, the centre provides 100 per cent assistance for training and all the non-recurring and 90 per cent assistance for all recurring expenditure connected with the programme and this will be continued for 10 years. The Centre also helps by preparing the broad plans and programme patterns. To help the States in meeting the shortage of doctors, specially lady doctors, a central task force of doctors has also been set up. These doctors will be deputed to areas

where the services need augmentation. A scheme for awarding stipends to lady medical students who agree to serve the Government after graduation, has also been launched. Last year about 430 stipends were provided. Besides continuing these, it is proposed to award 1,000 stipends this year also.

It is heartening to note that in certain areas where intensive work has been done in the past, the birth rate has come down appreciably. It is hoped that with the co-operation of all concerned, it will be possible to achieve the targets formulated for the Fourth Plan and bring about a significant reduction in the birth rate. Generally speaking, as the standard of living goes up, the birth rate comes down. This has happened in all developed countries. But in India we cannot raise the standard of living till we reduce the birth rate. It is a big challenge and we have to meet it.

### A PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME

In the interest of the health, happiness and welfare of the individual family and the progress of the nation, we have to take up the family welfare planning programme as a people's programme. All progressive opinion in the country has to co-operative and collaborate in making it a success. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, has rightly said that it is a more difficult and challenging task than the freedom movement. In the freedom fight



a large number of people participated but in the programme of Family Planning all must take part and accept the small family norm as the way of life.

I am confident that with the co-operation of all concerned, we will succeed in our efforts to bring down the birth rate in order to make our people healthy, happy and prosperous.

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# THE TASHKENT DECLARATION

By

T. N. KAUL

(Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs)

A whole year has gone by since the historic Tashkent Declaration was signed by the late Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub Khan in the presence of Chairman Kosygin at Tashkent.

The eyes of the world were fixed on Tashkent during that historic week when the two Heads of Government—of India and Pakistan—were discussing with the good offices of the Soviet Government, the normalisation of relations between their two neighbouring countries. The hospitable and friendly people of Tashkent had done all out to provide a friendly atmosphere for the first meeting of this kind on Soviet soil. It was a great change from previous forms of diplomacy where big countries usually tried to sunder apart their neighbours and benefit from their differences.

Here was an example of a great Eurasian country, the Soviet Union, trying to bring together two of her Asian neighbours in a spirit of friendship to help them resolve their differences.

The very fact that the Soviet Union was able to bring together India and Pakistan in a meeting at Tashkent after a bloody conflict was significant

in itself. What was even more significant was that these two Governments were able to reach an agreement and formulate certain principles for the peaceful resolution of differences by direct negotiations. The two Governments and peoples of India and Pakistan realised that conflict and tension between them would benefit neither, but only interested third parties who wanted to weaken and exploit both. They also realised that in spite of their different political systems, peaceful co-existence was the only possible course of existence, side by side, between them.

India and Pakistan will always be neighbours. The people of India and Pakistan have many things in common; there are no inherent clashes of interest between them. They belong to the same racial stock; they speak the same main languages Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, etc. They have religious and cultural affinities. Their economics are complementary and their strategic interests need not clash. Together they can work for mutual benefit and strengthen peace on the sub-continent. The historic declaration of Tashkent was a realisation of these facts of history and geography.



The essence of the Tashkent declaration was the resolve of both countries to renounce force and to adopt the direct method of peaceful negotiations for the settlement of their differences. It went further and laid down a mode of mutual co-operation in the cultural, economic and other fields. It brought about a disengagement of forces which were poised almost eye-ball to eye-ball and could have led to a resumption of hostilities.

### KEEPING ALIVE THE SPIRIT

The progress made in the implementation of the Tashkent Agreement was rapid in the first few weeks. Thereafter, however, progress was slow. I do not wish to go into the reasons for this in this short article, but rather to emphasise the urgent need to keep alive the Tashkent spirit and implement the provisions of the Tashkent Declaration.

The Tashkent Declaration was only a first step, though a very important first step, in the normalisation of relations and the strengthening of friendship between India and Pakistan. Both countries must strive to fulfil in letter and spirit every provision of this important Declaration. Let us hope that the dialogue which was started at Tashkent will be continued in New Delhi and Rawalpindi and lead, step by step, to the peaceful solution of all differences between the two countries and Governments. For, the things that unite the people of India and Pakistan—as indeed the people of all countries—

are far more important and lasting than the things that seem to divide them.

On this anniversary of the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, it is only proper to record the high appreciation of the Government and people of India of the positive and peaceful role played by the Soviet Government and her leaders at Tashkent.

### PROPHETS OF DOOM BELIED

Many journalistic and other prophets had condemned the Tashkent meeting even before it was convened. It was the perseverance, patience, sincerity and good offices of the Soviet Government, as much as the wisdom and statesmanship shown by the late Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub Khan that led to the success at Tashkent. It behoves us the people of India and Pakistan now to see that the seeds of friendship and understanding that were sown at Tashkent take deep root in the hearts and minds of our people and blossom forth into genuine flowers of friendship between our two countries and peoples.

### A SHINING EXAMPLE

The Tashkent Declaration is a shining example of the spirit of peaceful co-existence and shows that in spite of a different political, social and economic system, a country can live in peace and friendship with its neighbours. The spirit of Tashkent has a significance far beyond the relations between India and



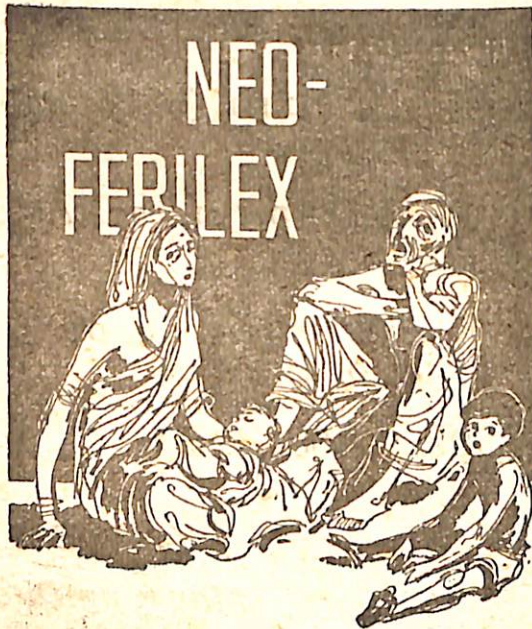
Pakistan. If these two countries can make a success of it, they will set an example for other countries in the world—in other areas of tension to resolve their conflicts in a peaceful way.

What is more, Tashkent points the way to a peaceful and purposive co-operation between neighbouring countries in various fields of activity that can prove of benefit to both.

It further proves that India's friendship with the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union's friendship with India is not aimed against any other country and does not preclude either from developing friendly relations with their countries. On the contrary, it is but apart of the larger concept of friendship and co-operation throughout the world.

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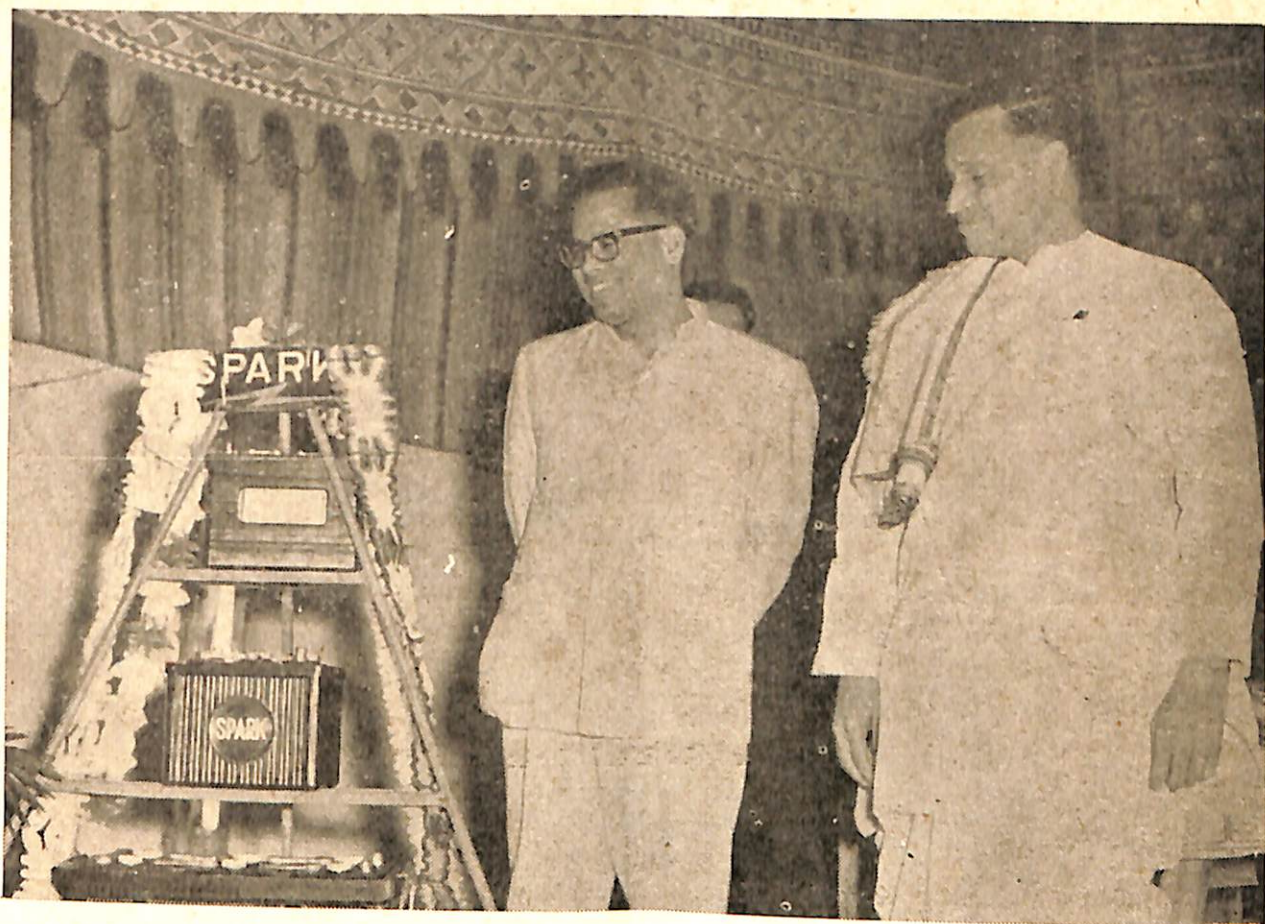
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In a colourful ceremony held on December 24, 1966 inside the premises of the Spark Batteries Unit at Madhupatna, Cuttack, the first consignment of 2,000 Spark Batteries was exported to Czechoslovakia. Shri Banamali Babu, Minister of Law and Industry, Orissa, inaugurated the function. As per agreement Orissa will export 12,000 batteries manufactured by the Spark Battery Unit, to Czechoslovakia, thereby earning foreign exchange for the country.

Photo shows :—Shri Banamali Babu, Minister of Law and Industry, Orissa, examining some samples of Spark Battery. Shri Chittaranjan Naik, Deputy Minister of Industries, Orissa, is seen standing to his right.



The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of India was held in the Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar from December 26 to 28, 1966. The inaugural meeting was held on December 26 at 11:40 A.M.

Photo shows—Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation delivering the inaugural address. Dr. R. P. Misra, Orissa's Minister for Agriculture and Community Development & Panchayati Raj and Co-operation, is also seen seated on the dais.





Shri Nityananda Mohanta of Kerkera in Karanjia Block, Mayurbhanj, has yielded the maximum outturn of Taichung paddy in the Karanjia Block.  
Shri Mohanta is seen at the extreme left.



A sectional view of the gathering in the public meeting by Shri N. Routroy, Deputy Chief Minister at Baliapal on the 11th December 1966.



# TOURISM—PASSPORT TO PEACE

BY S. M. GANI

The year Nineteen hundred sixty-seven has been designated as the International Tourist Year by the United Nations General Assembly. The text of the U. N. resolution No. a/res/2148 (XXI) adopted unanimously by the XXIst United Nations General Assembly on Friday 4th November, 1966 on International Tourist Year is as follows:

## “THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY”

RECALLING Economic and Social Council resolution 1108 (xi) of 7th March 1966, recommending that the year 1967 be designated as International Tourist Year.

RECALLING also Economic and Social Council resolution 1130 (xii) of 26th July 1966.

RECALLING FURTHER the resolution of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism entitled ‘importance of tourism’, which stated, *inter alia*, that tourism is a basic and most desirable human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all peoples and all government.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the recommendations contained in annex a. iv. 24 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which recognises that international tourism, as an

important invisible export, can and does make a vital contribution to the economic growth of developing countries.

BEARING IN MIND the need for international co-operation in promoting tourism in view of its useful role in the educational, cultural, economic and social fields.

RECOGNISING the importance of international tourism, and particularly of the designation of an International Tourist Year, in fostering better understanding among peoples everywhere, in leading to a greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and bringing about a better appreciation of the inherent values of different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening of peace in the world.

CONSIDERING that the designation of an International Tourist Year will encourage the intensification of national and international co-operative efforts, by both governments and interested organisations, for the promotion of tourism, in particular to developing countries.

TAKING NOTE WITH INTEREST of the report of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations on the preparations for the International Tourist Year and the proposals contained therein to



encourage international tourism, in particular to developing countries.

1. DESIGNATES 1967 as International Tourist Year ;

2. INVITES the states members of the United Nations or members of the specialised agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations concerned, to exert all possible efforts for the success of the International Tourist Year with special emphasis on promoting tourism to developing countries ;

3. FURTHER INVITES those states and organisations to take into account, as appropriate, in their plans and programmes for the International Tourist Year, the proposals contained in the above mentioned report of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations ;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, within the limits of existing resources and available funds, necessary assistance for the successful organisation of the International Tourist Year, including widespread dissemination of information on its objectives ;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in Co-operation with the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, and to submit to the Economic and Social Council, if possible in 1968, a report embodying :

(a) a description of the programmes and activities

undertaken by governments and interested organisations during the International Tourists Year, with specific mention of exceptional Tourist Year, with specific mention of exceptional temporary measures taken by individual government ;

(b) an assessment of the results achieved in realising the aims and objectives set for the International Tourist Year, particularly in encouraging tourism to developing countries."

The main purpose of designating 1967 as the International Tourist Year is firstly to promote awareness of tourism within the country, in particular the social, cultural and economic aspects of it and secondly to encourage travel between countries with an emphasis in favour of developing countries. The year 1967 signifies a turning point in world tourism, for it is the year in which the universe will be furrowed to yield to humanity in the years to come knowledge, understanding of each other and closer relations between the nations of the world. It is the year which plans to make every road lead everywhere, build bridges across countries with sign boards leading to peace. The true character of tourism is that it widens our horizon promotes good-will and understanding amongst men drawn from the far corners of earth and helps in fostering peace between peoples and nations all over the world. On peace alone







“Tourism is a ring of friendship round the World. Besides promoting personal understanding and friendship, tourism is of immense economic value. India has much to offer to visitors and we should exert ourselves in every way to promote our tourist industry. 1967 is being celebrated as International Tourism Year. May we succeed in attracting a far greater number of tourists to India.”

INDIRA GANDHI  
*Prime Minister of India*



thrives tourism. For, verily, tourists are "Doves of Peace" presence of large numbers of tourists naturally implies that there is absolute peace in the country.

It is well-known historical fact that people who isolate themselves from outside influences become suspicious of strangers. Seeing is believing. And people who travel and see how differently other people are constituted become more tolerant of others. Travel breaks the barriers between nations created by insularity.

"India has always welcomed foreign visitors" said Dr. Zakir Hussain, "except when they come as invaders". Almost every conceivable race has come here and has got assimilated with this great crucible of races and religions, that is India. Visitors to India have been pouring in since many centuries and some of them have left their memories of India as recorded history. All of them paid tributes to India's spirit of tolerance. That spirit still prevails.

The flow of tourists to India has considerably increased during the

last decade. The need for increasing tourist traffic to India has become even more important now so as to offset the loss of foreign exchange earnings due to devaluation. Tourism is a major source of national income and its importance as a foreign exchange earner, as job created and as a direct source of revenue to the government is well recognised.

The main object of the International Tourist Year is to arouse an awareness of the importance of tourism in all its aspects. The slogan adopted for the tourist year is "Tourism—Passport to peace". The Government of India are taking several promotional measures to step up publicity in overseas countries and also to ensure that the tourist plant within the country is strengthened to meet the requirements of increased tourist traffic. A short-term package programme has been worked out for the next eighteen months and is being implemented on top priority basis. It is intended to fully utilise the opportunity of a substantial psychological impact

"In assessing the economic significance of tourism one should not merely look at it as an invisible export and a source of foreign exchange but also give some consideration to its impact on the domestic economy. The tourist industry is particularly labour-intensive with a very much higher employment potential, direct or indirect, than most other industries".

*Jha Committee on Tourism*



afforded by the United Nations' decision mentioned earlier and to create the desired tempo and momentum under its auspices so as to enable us to make a good take-off for an accelerated purposeful programme of development in the years to come. Special measures are therefore being taken during 1967 to facilitate the entry formalities a tourist has to go through such as; speedy issuance of visas, a reduction in visa fee for the twelve months period and easing of existing and grant of additional concessions in the customs regulations.

As regards implementing the first part of the above Resolution—to promote an awareness of tourism within the country—was discussed at the last meeting of the Tourist Development Council held in Mysore. The Council recommended that the slogan "Tourism—Passport to peace" should be propagated extensively and one month during the year will be observed as a national tourist month,

supported by special holiday events plays, pageants, concerts, dance and song recitals, exhibitions, competitions in art and literature, photography, etc. In addition the State Governments were requested to observe a tourist week on the occasion of the premier festival of the State like Diwali, Dasara, Onam, Rath Jatra and so on. Special receptions and felicitations will be offered to visitors at place of entry like airports, sea ports and railway stations. A commemorative postal stamp will also be brought out to mark the year. To co-ordinate all these activities celebration committees are being formed in all the States with official and non-official members. A special courtesy campaign is being launched among all those who come in contact with tourists to extend a warm hospitality to these honoured visitors from far off lands. The concept that the "Tourists are our honoured guests" is not a new slogan. It is derived from the ancient Indian heritage where a visitor is described as "Athiti Bhagwan".

"Promotion of the inflow of tourists in India has assumed a special importance and urgency in view of the acute shortage of foreign exchange which we are facing today. The amount of foreign exchange from tourism which countries like Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Egypt and Spain are earning should indicate what potentiality there is in this field. In all these countries it was only through sustained effort that earning from tourism were stepped up so substantially".

LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI





Winter Festival was held under the auspices of the Ravenshaw College Union at Cuttack on December 20, 1966

*Photo shows*—The Governor of Orissa Dr. A. N. Khosla delivering his address as the Chief Guest



The Coke Oven Managers' Association (Indian Section) held its technical session at Bhubaneswar on 18th December 1966. Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa inaugurated the session.

*Photo shows*—The Governor presenting a certificate and a medal to Shri Pratap Singh for his best technical papers.





A research worker of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute recording notes on rust resistant linseed varieties grown in the Institute. Muslin bags are put on plants for effecting self-fertilization.



# ATOM SOLVES CROP PROBLEMS

By

M. SUNDAR RAJAN

*Atomic energy is being used in India for a variety of peaceful purposes. In this article, the author describes how atomic radiation can be of immense help, not only in increasing agricultural yield but also in evolving new strains of crops, making them pest-resistant and improving soil fertility.*

Can we make our Taichung paddy resist bacterial blight? Can we have the Mexican wheat in a pleasing colour? Is it possible to get a silk-like jute fiber from our crop?

“Yes” say the scientists at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

They sent to add, “Why only foodgrains? Tomatoes can be made uniformly red and new varieties of roses grown, with a beauty hitherto unknown”.

What is their secret weapon? They say it is atomic radiation.

With a variety of radio-isotopes and a radio-active cobalt-60 for irradiating with gamma rays, new types of wheat, barley, rice, potato, cotton and oilseeds have been grown. Known as the Gamma Garden, the Institute's farm is creating a silent revolution on the food front. Operated by remote control, the radiation makes plants change their hereditary characteristics sometimes for the better. The scientist patiently waits for improved strains,

isolates and multiplies them. The results are astonishing.

Over 1,000 types of man-made strains have been evolved. Out of 1,50,000 strains of wheat, only four were useful. The high-yielding Mexican dwarf wheat is too red to appeal to Indian consumers, who prefer a lighter shade. The Gamma Garden evolved a strain in attractive amber, with the good qualities of the Mexican wheat unchanged. They are being multiplied for extensive use. In doing so, the scientists got a bonus, too. They found that the mutants take fifty per cent more protein from the soil, which is a boon to the consumer.

They have also obtained some other wheat varieties which grow bristles on the flower, or “beards” that drive away the birds. The farmers were only too glad to take to it. It was widely cultivated in Bihar. Its yield went up by ten per cent. Another variety evolved yields thrice the number of flowers, after branching out an unusual feature in wheat.



## SHORT-TERM CULTIVATION

Paddy strains in the Garden also make heartening news. It is stated that Taichung Native I, despite its better yield, sometimes falls victim to the bacterial blight. It is now possible to make this variety resistant to the disease. The new mutants are being multiplied. Some progeny of irradiated Taichung have also yielded strains which grow faster, saving up to twenty days an ideal crop for short-term cultivation in places like Madras. Another variety for Mysore State, Taichung 65, has been improved so as to yield long and non-sticky grains. And the popular Basmati in the North, which is too tall a crop to get adequate fertiliser, has been made a dwarf.

Among the varieties of cash crops, jute and cotton, developed by the Institute, hold out good prospects. Our jute exports face heavy competition from the synthetic fibres of other countries. People prefer a non-coarse but strong and pleasing silk like fibre. A new strain, combining elegance with strength, has been evolved. As for cotton, plants with leaves of velvet like softness have been produced; it is of the long staple variety.

The chemical, capsaicine, extracted from chilli, has export value, but the red colour of the Indian variety was standing in the way. Chillies of a lighter colour have been obtained. And the reverse was necessary for tomato. All red and no green fruits are grown.

Atomic radiation is utilised in other problems of agriculture also. We can conserve our fertiliser, if their indiscriminate use is ended. Atomic science has given a new tool to study soil fertility, plant nutrition and fertiliser use. The radio-tracer laboratory at the Institute has shown that over fifty per cent of Indian soils are deficient in phosphorus, contrary to the usual notion. It is thus, necessary to apply phosphorus in addition to nitrogen if we were to get high-yields. But it is no use using phosphorus whether the crop takes it or not. Mixed with radioisotopes, chemical fertilisers can be traced and measured. We would know how much phosphorus taken by the plant is natural and how much of it is chemical. More than a million soil samples have been tested to assess their phosphorus content.

It has been found that wheat and linseed take more of phosphates if the chemical is placed below two inches, than when spread on the surface. But in the case of rice fields, surface application leads to greater intake of the fertiliser. On the other hand, nitrogen was found more effective when placed five centimetres below the ground. These would be of great importance to our wheat and paddy cultivation. Eleven countries have taken up this experiment and have confirmed the results obtained in Delhi. Conventional methods cannot give accurate data for these experiments.

## NEW AVENUES

In the case of cotton, the yield increased when phosphorus was placed



ten to fifteen centimetres below the seed. In similar experiments, output of linseed went up by fifteen per cent. Contrary to the craze for chemical fertiliser, it has been shown that their intake by plants is greater, if organic matter like green manure are fed to crops. Again compost becomes more useful when it "digests" super-phosphate, instead of its application with manure.

Next to fertiliser, there is the problem of water. Are we using water scientifically? The experts at the Institute say, we can save a lot more of our water. Yields are low generally because of water shortage at critical periods of crop growth. Actual water needs of a particular soil depend on its moisture and density.

There are now new tools for ascertaining data in these aspects. The neutron moisture meter, with gamma ray density probe, made by the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, has opened a new era in scientific farming. In a vast country like ours, they are very useful since results can be obtained in a matter of minutes at any particular place. It does not disturb the soil profiles, unlike the conventional methods. The moisture meter costs Rs. 15,000 as against Rs. 60,000 with foreign exchange when imported. A training course on its use was recently conducted for twenty scientists from eight States to pave the way for widespread adoption of this method by which irrigation requirements of different soil would be accurately known.

Using isotopes, studies are being made to find out the conditions under which different fertiliser nutrients reach the plant root and the impact of the moisture in the soil on the process. The F. A. O. and the International Atomic Energy Agency have given the highest priority to this study and have taken an Indian expert as one of their five consultants.

In controlling plant disease, radiation techniques are beginning to play an important part. For instance, the red rot, which affects our sugarcane, has been studied. Already conventional ways of protection have been evolved. But it has been found that the fungi which causes the disease, change over time, thus breaking the plant's resistance. Radiation, which changes the hereditary characteristics of the fungi, would throw more light on their evolution and eventual control. Barley seeds, when subjected to gamma rays, have been found to be less prone to pest attack. Similar work is going on with tobacco also.

### FAMILY PLANNING

But what to do with the pests inside the godowns? Family planning holds good for insects too, but with atomic radiation. The idea is to sterilise a small number of males by gamma radiation before letting them into the godowns. They would make it impossible for the small pest population, which might have managed to enter the godown to multiply much. This is much better than repeated fumigation with harmful effects on the human system.



The effects of several insecticides on plants and insects are studied with the help of radioactive elements to trace their movement. And, as in the case of the stem borer of maize and jowar, insects are fed with radioactive food so that their dispersal is studied for better control operations.

While radiation of foodgrains has been found useful, irradiation of food itself has been shown to be harmful for man, contrary to popular ideas.

Europe and America are spending considerable sums to see the genetic ill-effects of irradiated food. The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has referred to the ill-effects on flies, shown at the Institute and stated that an important observation has taken place.

What has been a dream in the early decades of this century in regard to artificial transmutation of species, has now become a reality.

*Courtesy Jojana*

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, ORISSA

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CEMENT PROJECT

A plant to produce 1,200 tonnes of Portland Cement per day (3,96,000 tonnes per annum) established at Bargarh with its own 33 mile long Meter gauge railway system, connecting limestone mines at Dunguri is nearing completion and will be commissioned shortly.

Plant and machinery supplied by M/s. K. C. P., Ltd., Madras and Messrs. Fives Lille CALL of Paris, France.

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A factory at Hirakud to manufacture

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Steel Reinforced)

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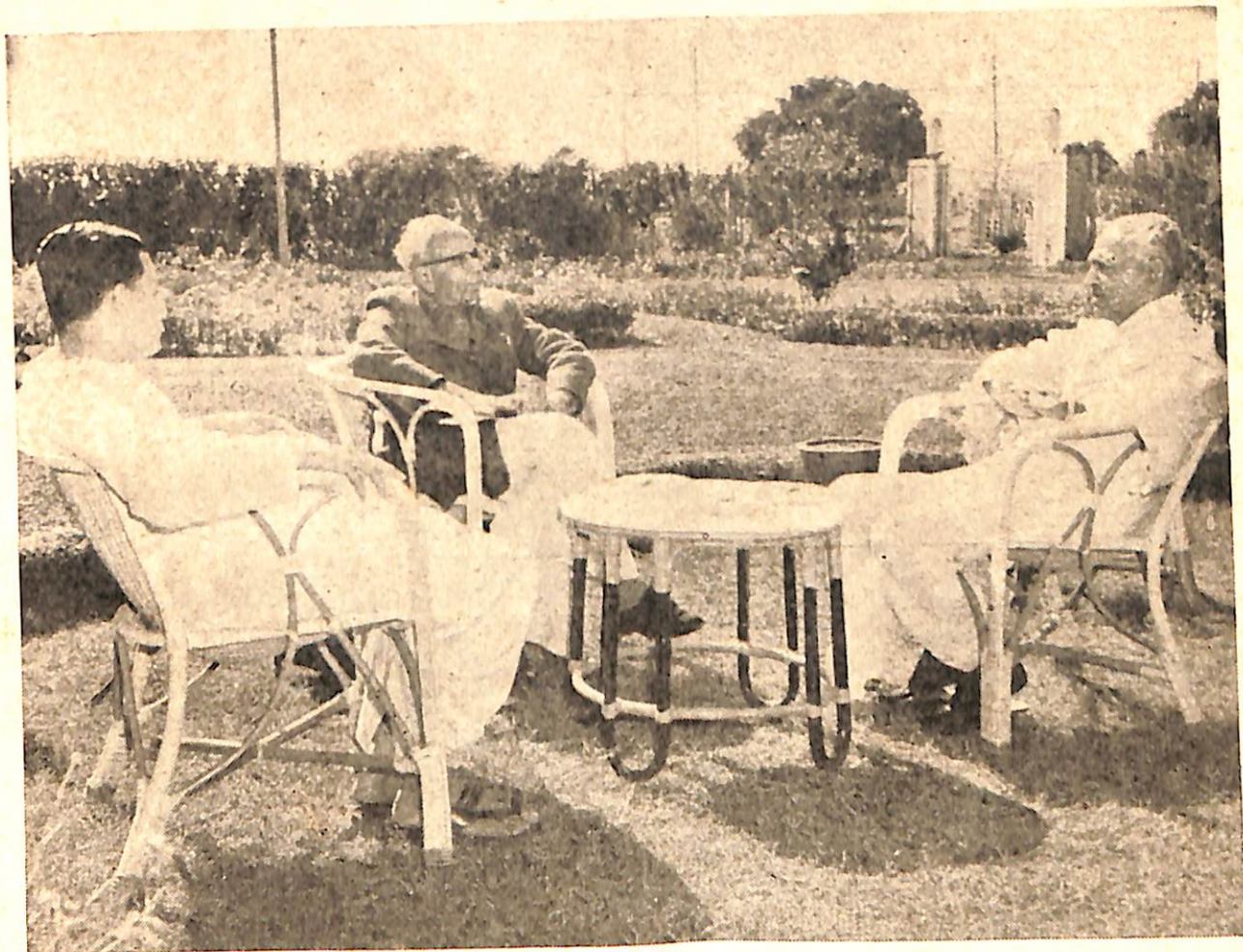
Winding wires (Super Enamelled,  
paper covered and cotton covered) is  
in advanced stage of construction.

} 3,000 tonnes/year

} 660 tonnes/year

Main plant and machinery and technical know-how supplied by Messrs. Renault Engineering Co. of France.





The Union Minister for Iron and Steel, Shri T. N. Singh, arrived at Bhubaneswar by plane and met the Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy at his residence.

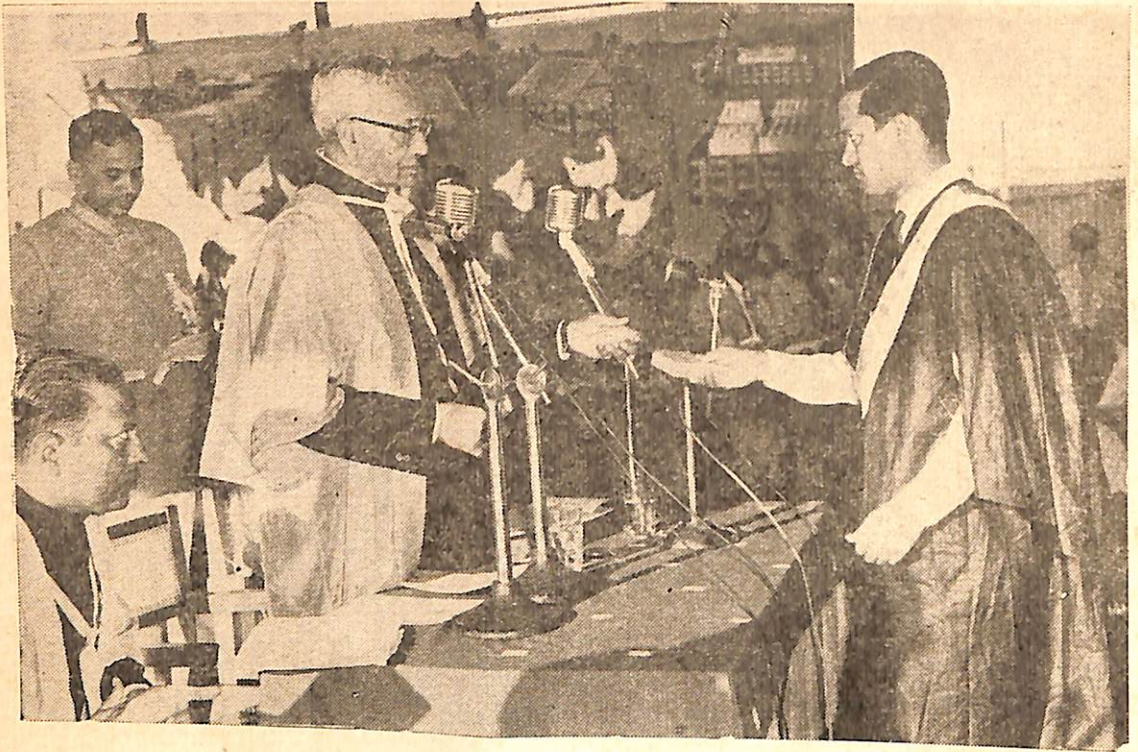
*Photo shows*—The Union Minister, Shri T. N. Singh is seen with the Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy and the Industries Minister, Shri Banamali Babu.



The inaugural ceremony of the Sambalpur University was held on January 4, 1967 in the Gangadhar Meher College Compound.

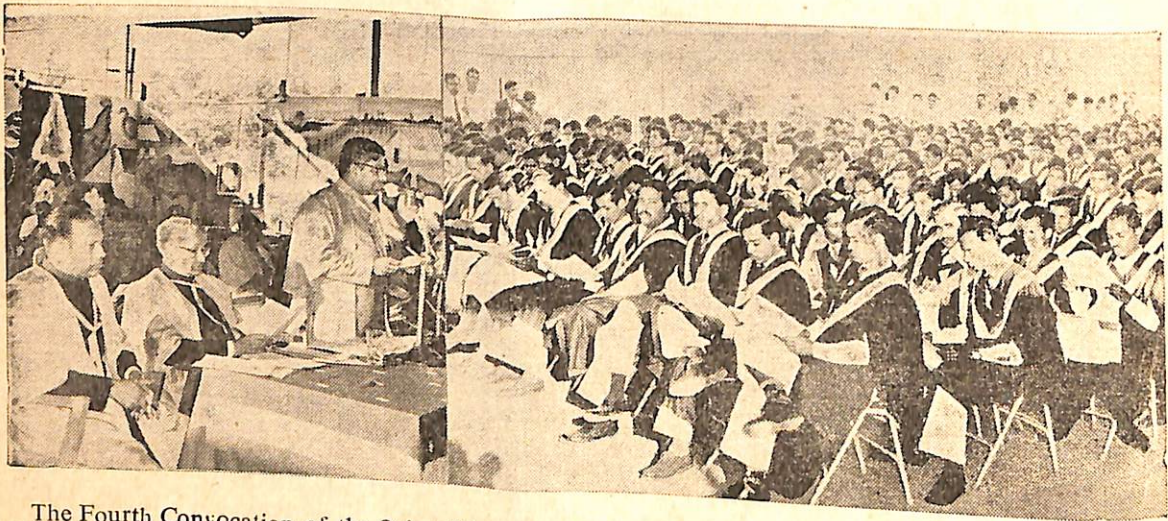
*Photo shows*—The Chancellor of the University, Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa, delivering the inaugural address. Also seen in the dias, among others, are the Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, the Education Minister, Shri Satyapriya Mohanty, the Agriculture Minister, Shri Ram Prasad Misra and the Deputy Minister, Education, Shrimati Saraswati Pradhan.





The Fourth Convocation of the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar, was held on December 26, 1966 at 3 P.M. Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa and the Chancellor of the University awarded the degrees to successful candidates and awarded 8 medals to meritorious students. Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation delivered the Convocation address.

*Photo shows :—*Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa and Chancellor of the University awarding the degrees.



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# Inaugural Address of Dr. A. N. Khosla Governor of Orissa

## AT THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE  
NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD, LADIES  
AND GENTLEMEN

“On behalf of the State of Orissa and myself, I have great pleasure in extending a cordial welcome to the members of the National Shipping Board. I consider it a rare privilege to have been given this opportunity to be associated with the activities of the Board.

“We are indeed grateful to the Board for having chosen this venue for holding the meeting. In recognition of the growing importance of Orissa as a maritime State consequent on the construction of the Paradeep Port, a meeting of the Board at Bhubaneswar was planned for September 1965, but had to be cancelled owing to the Indo-Pakistan conflict which broke out in the meantime. It is fortunate that it has been possible to hold this meeting at Bhubaneswar to day. We earnestly hope that the Board, as the highest policy making body in relation to shipping, will bear in mind great potentialities of the Paradeep

Port, presently capable of berthing 60,000 ton ore carriers and unloading them at the rate of 2,500 tons per hour, which, with further dredging, can be made capable of taking 120,000 ton or even 180,000 ton ore carriers and which bids fair to be potentially, the most suitable port in India for bulk cargoes like ores, foodgrains, petroleum products, etc., that more by bulk carriers.

“Presently the capacity of Indian ports and the facilities for unloading and otherwise available at these ports are not adequate for the economic employment of bulk carriers. The opening of the Paradeep Port, will assist Indian ship owners in employing the largest bulk carriers in our own overseas trade. The Paradeep Port, which today stands as the gateway to Orissa's prosperity, may well become the gateway to India's prosperity as a whole and stand as a monument of the ancient maritime glory of Orissa.

“Orissa has emerged in prominence on the industrial map of India because of its enormous mineral



deposits, particularly, of iron and manganese ore, coal and limestone. The present estimates place the iron ore reserves at about 10,000 million tons and of coal at about 40,000 million tons, both approaching 50 per cent of the all-India estimates. The large scale industries of the State are mainly iron and steel at Rourkela, aluminium ingots and cables at Hirakud, cement, sugar, textiles, paper, potteries, etc. There are also major irrigation and power projects like the Hirakud, Machkund and Balimela hydroelectric power and irrigation projects, and the Talcher Thermal Power Project. Orissa's rivers have a potential for installing up to 8 million kilowatts of hydro power and its Talcher coal fields have a potential of generating much more than that figure of thermal power. In addition to the Rourkela Steel Plant, the large scale deposits of high grade iron ore, manganese ore, limestone and dolomites, warrant the establishment of yet another and a bigger integrated iron and steel plant. There is large scope for the establishment of other mineral based industries including metals and petro-chemicals.

“With the unlimited water potential of its rivers, there is a possibility of bringing additional 6 to 8 million crop acres under irrigation. With large scale power and irrigational potential and the extensive mineral deposits in the State, there is almost unlimited scope for the development of agriculture-based and mineral-based industries.

“With such existing and potential industrial development of the State, there is great scope for developing its maritime trade through the Paradeep Port. The inadequacy of internal transport facilities as well as port facilities has till now been a limiting factor. For example, a substantial portion of the iron ore exported from the State is still being routed through Calcutta and most of the balance is routed through Vishakapatnam over distances of 259 miles and 438 miles respectively. With the coming into operation of the Paradeep Port, with effect from the 19th November 1966, the haulage distance from the main sources of iron ores to the Paradeep Port will be only between 160 and 200 miles by rail.

“The Paradeep Port is being developed into an all-weather deep drafted port, with drafts of 40' at low tide and 46' at high tide, equipped with modern loading and unloading facilities to handle presently 60,000 ton iron ore carriers and with further deepening and expansion, 120,000 to 180,000 ton ore carriers. This is one of the ports, the development of which has been specially undertaken for implementing the Government of India's programme of stepping up the export of iron ore to 25 million tons per annum by the end of the Fourth Plan. The project was started by the State Government in 1962 but was taken over by the Central Government at the request of the former in June 1965. The first phase of the project consists of the construction of



a lagoon harbour capable of berthing 60,000 ton ore carriers and an ore handling berth at an estimated cost of Rs. 26 crores. The first phase of project has been completed. The second phase, which may cost another 26 crores, comprises the construction of several additional berths, for general cargo, oil tankers explosives, fish trawlers, etc. The port is expected to handle two million tons of traffic in iron ore per annum to begin with, rising up to 10 million tons in subsequent years after the construction of a railway line linking Paradeep Port with the main iron ore deposits of Nayagarh, Gandamardan, Daitari, etc.

“The other ports of the State are Chandbali and Gopalpur. These are minor ports having only limited facilities at present, with the result that they are not being catered to by regular coastal shipping services. A programme for the development of these ports has, however, been drawn up and is being implemented in stages. With the industrial development of the hinterland and the improvement of port facilities, there is much scope for expanding the maritime trade of the State. At present the coastal shipping companies do not generally cater to the minor ports on the ground that the volume of traffic offering at those ports is not adequate. This has resulted in a vicious circle of traffic not developing because of the inadequacy of shipping services and ships not calling at these ports for want of traffic. I understand that, on the suggestion made by various State

Governments and other bodies like the Estimates Committee of Parliament, the National Shipping Board have recently gone into the question of introducing more general cargo services on the coast to cater to the needs of minor ports and have recommended the introduction of such services on a limited scale on an experimental basis. I do hope that this recommendation will be implemented at an early date. I have no doubt that when such regular services are once introduced, it will lead to substantial increase in the traffic offered at the minor ports, which in turn will attract more and more coastal shipping in future, thus benefiting both the trade and the coastal shipping industry.

“I understand, the National Shipping Board was established in March 1959 and has since been reconstituted every two years. The Board has examined several problems having an important bearing on the programme of Indian shipping and formulated proposals for the consideration of Government. Some of the important subjects dealt with by the Board relate to shipping targets for the Third and Fourth Plans, special problems of coastal shipping industry, respective roles of public and private sectors in shipping, requirements of manning personnel problems of the sailing vessels industry, expansion of ship repairing facilities, and the effect of devaluation on shipping, ship building and ship repairing.

“Since the advent of Independence, Indian shipping has made rapid



progress. Several steps have been taken to assist the development of Indian shipping. The more important of these steps are the reservation of coastal trade to Indian shipping, the establishment of ship building yards, the setting up of shipping companies in the public sector, the grant of cheap loans to shipping companies for the acquisition of tonnage and the preference shown to Indian ships in the allotment of Government controlled cargoes.

“While Indian tonnage in 1946 was only one lakh tonnes, it is today in the region of 17·9 lakhs gross registered tons. The progress of Indian shipping since the beginning of the Third Plan has been spectacular. Against the initial target in the Third Plan of 10·8 lakhs GRT, the actual tonnage was over 15 lakhs GRT.

“The foreign exchange earnings of Indian shipping have also shown steady increase. While in 1947-48 the gross earnings in overseas trade was only Rs. 2·59 crores, these amounted to over Rs. 51 crores in 1964-65 and is now estimated to be in the region of Rs. 60 crores (at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange). On the assumption that the total freight payments in our overseas trade amounts to Rs. 200 crores, it will be seen that the freight earning of Indian ships constitute about 30 per cent thereof.

“In terms of volume of cargo carried, however, the share of Indian shipping is only about 12 per cent. This is

because the major part of India's overseas trade is accounted by bulk cargoes like ores, foodgrains, petroleum products, etc., which generally move by bulk carriers. Indian tonnage is still deficient in such types of vessels. Also, the port facilities for deep draft bulk carries are not available. A beginning has, however, been made during the Third Plan period in the acquisition of bulk carries and tankers. But most of such vessels are included in international cross trades without touching. Indian ports, because the capacity of Indian ports and the facilities available at those ports are not adequate for the economic employment of bulk carriers.

“The opening of the Paradeep Port, which can presently accommodate bulk carriers up to 60,000 GRT, constitutes a landmark in India's international maritime trade. The additional tonnage to be acquired during the Fourth Plan period will, I understand, consist largely of bulk carriers, tramps and tankers to cater to the large movement of the bulk commodities moving in overseas trades.

“I sincerely hope that the National Shipping Board during its current deliberations will explore the potentialities of the Paradip Port, not merely in the context of two million tons export of iron ore envisaged at present per year, but in the larger perspective of its potential for exporting anything up to 10 million tonnes of minerals once the railway link between the major iron ore deposits



and Paradeep Port has been established, and the still greater potential of the exports of industrial products as a result of planned development of agricultural and mineral based industries over the next two or three decades. The potentialities of this Port may have a significant impact on

some of the policy decisions of this Board.

“I have to thank you once again for the privilege and honour of being invited to the meeting of the National Shipping Board which, I have much pleasure now to inaugurate.

JAI HIND

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Technical know-how has been obtained from—

Mr. Harry Willners  
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IMPORTED PLANT AND MACHINERY WILL BE SUPPLIED BY—

1. Messrs. Electro Invest, Sweden who would co-ordinate supplies from ASEA, Sweden ELEKTROKEMISK, NORWAY and TORKAPPARATER, SWEDEN
2. Dr. C. Otto & Co., West Germany. Will supply the Flushing Gas Retort.



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*General Manager*



# NEW VISTAS IN RICE PRODUCTION

By

Dr. K. RAMIAH

Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture  
& Technology.

The culture of rice in this country is as ancient as our civilisation. Ever since the Vedic times rice has been considered as one of the most important crops. It is almost synonymous with prosperity. References of various kinds in the Vedic and subsequent literature bear testimony to the knowledge of the ancient people not only about several aspects of culture but also the nutritional and even therapeutic values of this cereal. With undoubtedly a long history behind this cereal, it is rather ironical that the average yield of paddy (unhusked rice) should be one of the lowest in the world, about 1,500 Kg./ha. Traditions in the methods of cultivation are often difficult to change, and any change to which traditions may be amenable can at best be slow. Further with the expense of rice acreage, dictated no doubt by the demands of an ever-growing population, both potentially productive rice land and resources are at a premium.

The low return from the rice land is a feature that India shares with many other tropical countries like Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines. On the contrary some

of the rice growing countries of the warm temperate zone lead in rice production. Notable among them are Australia, Spain, Italy, Egypt and Japan where yields of the order of 5,000-6,000 Kg./ha. are common. It may appear as if the warm temperate climate is conducive to high production, and this notion make strike a note of despair in the tropical rice farmer bent upon improving rice yields. But nothing can be further from the truth.

During the last two decades or so rice production competitions have been held in the country and selected rice farmers earning title of 'Krishi Pandits' have produced 7,000 to 8,000 Kg./ha. in small areas of their farms. Though these are significant achievements, the practices followed by these Pandits are not capable of adoption on a large scale. During the last two years, however, high yields of this nature have been obtained in several parts of the country both in the *kharif* and in the *rabi* seasons. It has also been seen that these phenomenal yields are not solitary instances but are capable of attainment over large areas. What is it that has introduced this new possibility? Before discussing the ways



and means for such phenomenal yields it would be better to understand fully the factors that have been limiting production and the ways of removing them.

The variety of rice grown is the most important single factor contributing to increased production. The obtaining of a plant with a dwarfish habit, good and synchronised tillering, strong and non-lodging straw, erect dark green leaves capable of making the maximum use of sunlight for their photosynthetic activity has completely changed our concept of high yields. This plant is also early in maturity period, does not take more than 120 days from seed to seed, and most important of all it is non-sensitive to photoperiod, i.e., can be grown in any part of the year provided water facilities are available and climatic conditions are not unfavourable. It is the identification and utilization of this plant in Taiwan that has led to the development of a new variety known as Taichung Native 1. It is the introduction of this variety to India through IRRI and growing the same on a large enough scale in several areas where suitable conditions exist that has changed our concept of yield potential in rice. The experience with this variety has clearly established that high yields can also be obtained in the tropics as has been already established in Taiwan, a tropical country, where average yields per hectare have almost reached the level of the countries in the warm temperate zone.

In many parts of India, the water requirement of rice is met largely by monsoon rains. Of necessity therefore, the rice season is often confined to the monsoon period or little beyond it. During this period natural illumination is quite low and the rice plant is seldom exposed to very bright sunshine during the period of active growth. Since light energy is utilised for the synthesis of starchy food stored in the grain it is not surprising that the average grain production of the local rice varieties is so low. The best of the local varieties developed recently in Madras (Advt. 27) with a maturity period of about 110 days from seed to seed, is capable of producing 4,000-5,000 Kg/ha. under good conditions but this does not reach up to the level of production possible with Taichung Native 1.

Under the prevalent conditions of agriculture, the rice plant has to compete successfully with a multitude of weeds. The commonly grown varieties by virtue of their tall growth can outdo the weeds. These age-old varieties and even the improved varieties derived from them can perform reasonably well under a poor system of agriculture, characterised by indifferent and uncertain water supply and occasional drought, poor drainage, rampant weed growth, low fertility of the soil and hazards due to incidence of pests and diseases. They would fail to do much better and may even suffer under highly improved favourable conditions. For example, given higher doses of fertilizer, the tall plants would grow to



tall and leafy and lodge prematurely affecting production seriously. Capable of competing with weeds they would do no better even if these unwanted weeds are controlled by using chemical weed killers. Making the best use of the available diffuse light during the cloudy days of the monsoon season they cannot efficiently utilise brighter sunshine. These varieties need but low investment of human labour as well as capital. They are in a way adjusted to it and tailored for it through efforts over the ages. They have well served the past needs.

The demands of the present time are unfortunately too great and challenging to be met by the varieties we have been used to. Higher investment with them may not be profitable or even wasteful. Needful efforts and investment have to be related to such varieties that have the capacity to produce more. Variety Taichung Native 1 is obviously the answer. While under good conditions and optimum levels of soil fertility yield of 3,000-4,000 Kg. per hectare is about the maximum one can expect from local varieties, it has been found that yields of double this level can be obtained with the new variety. Experience has shown that it does even better in the *abi* season than in *kharif* season. The variety is however not free from defects. It is susceptible to bacterial leaf blight and the seed has no dormancy with the result it can germinate in the head if harvests synchronise with wet weather. Successful growing and obtaining of high yields with this variety will depend on

adopting good cultural practices, efficient water control, application of sufficient quantity of fertilizers and more than all adoption of a schedule of plant protection measures against pests and diseases.

Investigations in IRRI, Philippines, have established that a still better variety than Taichung Native 1 is now available to replace Taichung Native 1. This variety IR8—288—3 (IR8) has also been introduced and tested at a few centres in India and the results have been gratifying. It has been found that under comparable conditions this variety can give a 20 per cent higher yield than Taichung Native 1 which some of undesirable characters of the latter much less pronounced. A decision has been taken to release this variety for cultivation in India as from 1967. Trials with the variety IRRI, Philippines, have demonstrated that about 20 tons of grain can be harvested from a hectare in the course of 13 months by raising successively three crops on the same land.

The dwarf varieties with their characteristic growth habit can utilise fertiliser doses of even 100 to 120 Kg./ha. of land give the maximum return for the investment. Experiments in IRRI have shown that while there may not be further increase in yield beyond 100—120 Kg. of N per hectare with Taichung Native 1, the fertilizer dose can be increased to even 150 Kg./ha. with IR8. It may be important to remember that while the varieties are at their best with high doses of N application their



superiority can nevertheless be noted even at low doses. Capacity to respond to increasing doses of fertilizer is the most important feature of these varieties, and this factor contributes to the unusually high yields. Investigations have also shown that their yielding capacity is influenced to a large extent on the availability of sunshine and this is the reason for their doing better in the *rabi* than in the *kharif* season. These varieties provide ample opportunity for a multiple cropping programme so as to make the best use of the available irrigated land in the country limited though it may be. At least two crops of rice can be grown without difficulty and even three crops is feasible with effort. With two crops of rice a crop other than rice may make a good rotation. Such a cropping would make an efficient utilization of the irrigated areas in the country.

With the availability of the new plant type characterised by Taichung Native 1, an intensive rice breeding programme has been initiated in the country with the co-operation of the IRRI, Philippines. The objective is to

produce new cosmopolitan varieties suited to our conditions with the special plant type devoid of many of the undesirable features of which susceptibility to leaf blight and lack of seed dormancy are the most important. It is a co-operative venture and the progress already made in the programme is extremely promising.

Food shortage in the country is really rice shortage and with the large and ever increasing population particularly in rice eating countries there is world shortage of this cereal. Apart from change in food habits which takes time to adopt, concentration of effort to step up rice yields in all irrigated rice areas in the country to the maximum extent possible appears the best approach to the problem. Efforts of rice technicians and rice farmers since 1965 have clearly shown that high yields comparable to those in the warm temperate regions are also attainable in India with the growing of the dwarf varieties. Putting into practice all the developments in science and technology as applied to growing of these rice varieties is the obvious way to solve the rice shortage.





# EROTIC SCULPTURES ON TEMPLES

R. P. MOHAPATRA, M.A.

Curator, Orissa State Museum  
Bhubaneswar

"One of the most perplexing feature of Orissan Architecture and sculpture is the presence of indecent figures defiling the sacred walls of the Jagamohana, Natamandira and except the sanctum. The sight of such figures representing various scenes of voluptuousness is puzzling and nauseating. One is at a loss to understand why they have a place at all within the sacred enclosure." (M. M. Ganguly, Orissa and Her Remains).

We are invariably facing this problem in time of guiding visitors to the most sacred temples of Orissa. This topic was very vividly described by competent authorities in different books and periodicals but there is no systematic answer to this either in the 'Silpasastras' or in the traditional beliefs and faiths of the worshippers. Only the possible theories advanced by modern thinkers, historians and art critics have, therefore, been incorporated in this article to give an understanding to the general public.

The whole of Indian folk art is replete with sexual motifs and from the metal and wood images of Bengal to the wood carvings on the ceremonial Rathas or carriages for Gods attached to each temple, there is the most

intricate and tender embellishment of the theme of human love perhaps in all world art. Undoubtedly, however, the sexual carvings and reliefs in the temples of Khajuraho, Bhubaneswar, Konark and Puri have invited greater attention from the prudes because of the greater profusion of the mithuna couples and the boldness and elemental honesty of the sculpture as well as the formal qualities of carvings. No one who comes face to face with the magnificent sculpture in Khajuraho and Konark can turn away from sheer obsessional prejudice but feels compelled to linger and appreciate the skill of the carver attempting the seemingly most impossible postures not only frontal but in the corners and riches of the temples where it would be difficult to work in the ordinary way. The awe-struck visitor is merely dumb and aghast in the vain attempt to understand how such a miraculous achievement was at all possible.

Along with Temples of Orissa, these erotic sculptures also occur in the "Temples of Khajuraho in Central India at Madura and in certain of the 11th century Temples of the Dekkan as, for instance, Balsane in 'Khandesh' and in the



Asvera at Sinnar in the Nasik district." (Percy Brown—Indian Architecture). They are found in the terra-cottas in many of the modern temples in Bengal and in paintings and decorations of metal and the wooden Rathas of the Bengal Vaisnavas (R. D. Banerjee—History of Orissa-II). "They appear in the modern Nepalese temples of which a wooden temple built by the Nepalese near the observatory at Banaras is a notable example. The area of their occurrence thus covers the whole of India. That they are not confined to the religious structures of a particular sect, is proved by their occurrence in the Saiva and Sakta temples at Bhubaneswar, the Vaisnava temple at Puri and the Surya temple at Konar'." (Dr. K. C. Panigrahi—Archaeological remains at Bhubaneswar.)

Erotic sculptures to avoid confusion here taken to mean only those sculptures which represent the different poses of the sexual act as described in the Kamasutra or otherwise conceived by the human mind. If the sphere of discussion extended beyond this scope, many of the religious sculptures including a large number of images will have to be regarded as obscene and probably no School of Indian art and religion will be found free from them. The very conception of Saivism owes its origin to the elements which are generally regarded as obscene.

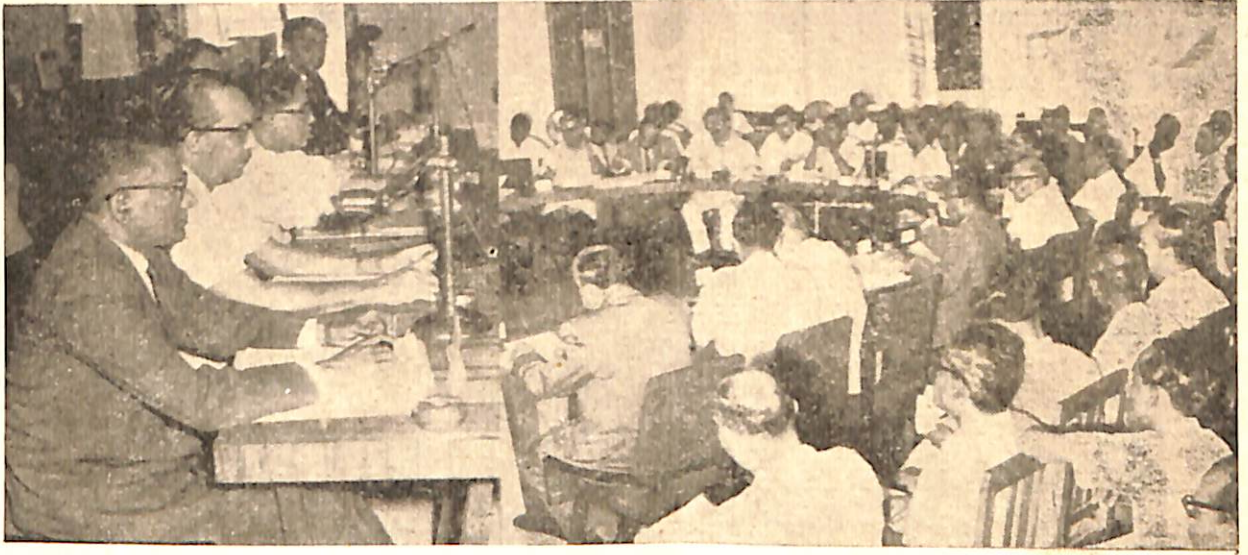
Although his main function is destruction, Shiva through the enthusiasm of sectarians has obtained a universal character and is representa-

tive of the synthetic nature of Hinduism embracing in its wide scope all forms of belief from highest philosophic conceptions to barbarous animism.

According to Shaiva conceptions, destruction is not essentially different from regeneration. Destruction is in fact a prelude to construction may an essential part of construction. For nothing can be out of nothing and creation is but rebuilding. Hence, Shiva say the Shaivas, embodies in himself the function of Brahma as well and the God of destruction is also the God of regeneration. In the latter capacity, he is represented as the 'Lingam' or 'Phallus'.

In temples dedicated to this phase of Shaiva worship, the Principal idol is a mound shaped stone, usually supported in a round base. The base and the mound combined is symbolic of the divine sex act which is believed to sustain the universe. The symbols themselves do not suggest anything indecent and thousands of respectable Hindu ladies worship them without probably knowing the true significance of the symbols. The symbols of regeneration are made as inoffensive to public taste as possible. This however, cannot be said to be true of all shrines and the decorative art of some Hindu temples is not as decent as social decorum would demand. But then the Hindu believes that a certain amount of hypocrisy is essential for social life and the stark realities of life may be revealed only in the secrecy of the bed-room and the emancipated atmosphere of a great shrine.





The Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Nilamoni Routroy, addressing a conference of the Collectors held at the Secretariat, Bhubaneswar, on 3-12-1966



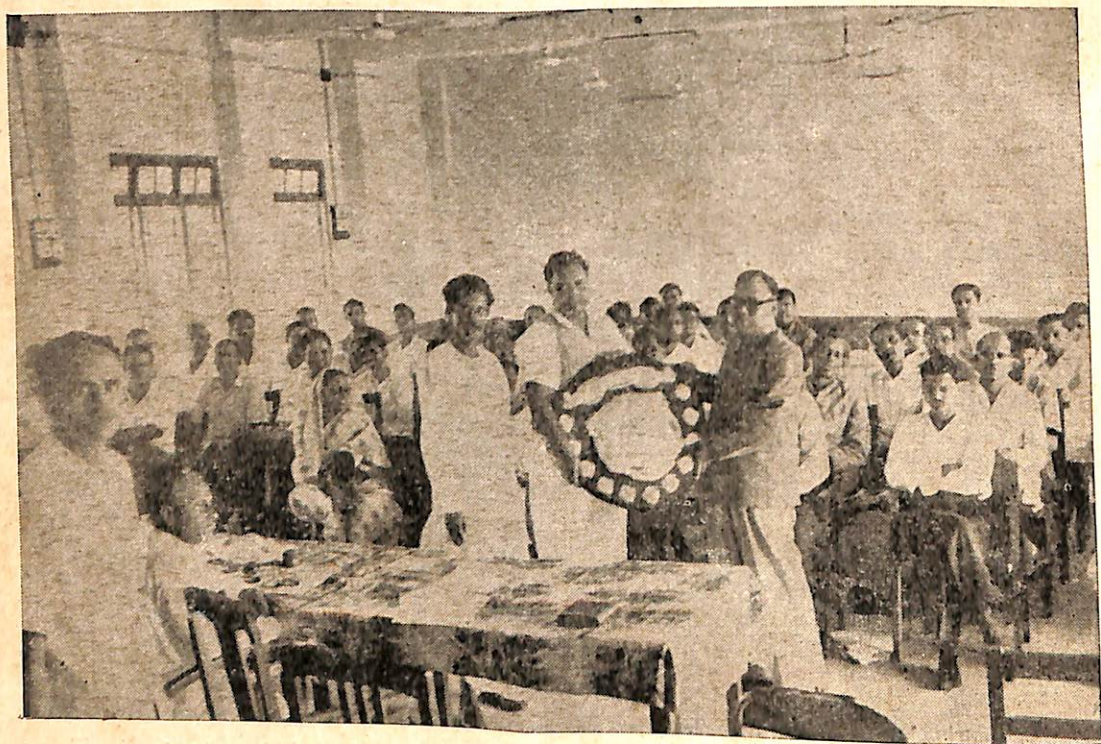
The students of Uttar Pradesh have responded to the challenge of drought by going to the villages and working side by side with the cultivators  
*Photo shows—*Students of Gorakhpur University engaged in digging a "Kuchha" well in a village in Gorakhpur district of U. P.





The Upadhyaya Committee on Drug Control having their third meeting at Bhubaneswar on December 8, 1966 in the Secretariat Conference room

*Photo shows*—Shrimati Purabi Mukherjee, Health Minister, West Bengal addressing the conference, seen with her (on the left) are Dr. P. V. Jagannath Rao, Health Minister, Orissa; and Shri G. R. Annand, Health Minister, Madhya Pradesh. Also seen seated at extreme right is the Drugs Controller, India, Shri S. K. Borkar



Shri N. C. Behuria, I. A. S., Collector, Mayurbhanj is seen awarding the running shield to the B. D. O., Rairangpur as the best Block in 1965-66 in respect of Small Savings Drive



Other theories in this connection are :—

1. The obscene figures are the result of the deliberate attempt of the sculptors to depict life in all its naked reality.
2. The artists who designed these ornaments to decorate the outer walls of a temple must have belonged to a race most morally depraved and vicious. But the occurrence of such figures extending over a vast area, the charge of voluptuousness brought against a whole nation does not stand to reason.
3. The priests maintain that the presence of obscene figures prevents the temples from being struck by lightning. In the case of a building under construction we notice that a basket or a broomstick, an old rejected shoe and such other filthy things are tied to the end of a scaffolding pole so as to attract the notice of a passer-by. They are meant to withstand the evil effects of the jealous gaze of the observers and to ward off the evil spirits that may possess the building under construction hamper its progress by causing a catastrophe to befall it. The Oriya artists say that the introduction of such obscene figures is not only to ward off the evil spirits but to protect the structure against lightning, cyclone or other dire visitations of nature. The pinnacle of the temple ending in a pointed metallic trident or discuss, the visitation of it by lightning was a phenomenon of common occurrence and the people of those days being unacquainted with the principle of a lightning conductor resorted to this superstition as an effective means of protection.
4. The obscene figures are symbolical or representative of the frailties of the world that flesh is heir to and unless a spiritual aspirant rises superior to these frailties he cannot attain the absolute truth or reality represented by the deity enshrined in the sanctum. A pilgrim whose mind does not become affected at the sight of these obscene figures is spiritually fitted to enter into the sanctum and to see the image of the deity. Therefore, the obscene figures in the temples were in all probability meant to test the self-restraint of a visitor before he was entitled to reap the merits of his visit to the Lord.
5. There are also reasons for thinking that the character and prevalence of erotic art may vary from region



to region owing to local influences. It would be tempting to look for some connection with tantric rites but the carnal consummation so often apparent in the bas-reliefs can scarcely be reconciled with a rule of self-control, whereby the organism was interrupted to divert its energy and tension towards spiritual ends. So perhaps we should look for influences of a simpler kind.

At Konark for example, the friezes may represent a call for renewed fertility in a reign where population had wilted after centuries of Buddhist chastity, though, as others claim, the explanation might be found in the mere caprice of a prince.

6. Moreover in the Hindu religion there is besides, paradise a hell where the

soul sojourns a while after being judged by Yama, God of Death. And in the popular mind paradise vaguely blends with the idea of a place of sensual delights and carnal enjoyment. This the sculptors of India would depict for them.

For it is our prudery which lends these bas-reliefs an aura of scandal. There is no such feeling in India. We should remember that four motives are recognised in the moral teachings of the Brahmans for human conduct. *Artha* which concerns material goods and wealth; *Kama* desire, passion and love; *dharma* the intellectual and moral duties, and *moksha* corresponding to release. Erotic art depicts the second. Also, Kama, God of love, is recognised as a powerful animator of the universe.

These are various explanations but all show that the iconography of love cannot be divorced from the spiritual and everyday life of the Hindus. To veil it would be false.





# PROBATION SYSTEM ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

By

SHRI RAMAMOCHAN MOHAPATRA, B. A., Dip. S. S. A. (TISS).

## WHAT IS PROBATION?

The word 'probation' has its origin in the latin word 'probatis' which means test on approval and it is a non-puritive substitute to imprisonment. As a contrast to imprisonment, the offender is placed in his natural set up with certain conditions to observe which aim towards his ultimate rehabilitation. Although it is a recent method of dealing with offenders it owes its origin to remote past. While dealing with offenders the Judges throughout the world have taken into consideration not only the 'Gravity of Offence' but also the fact that the offender is a person with 'feelings and emotions', not merely a 'physical entity'. With recent development in behavioural sciences like, Sociology, Social Psychology and Criminology the emphasis has been more and more on the aspect of 'personality and antecedents of the Offender' rather than on the 'Gravity of the Offence'.

## EARLY DEVELOPMENTS

The traditional method of imprisoning an offender in a closed atmosphere, detaching him from the society in general and from his home and family in particular, has been viewed by the criminologists as more harmful than the goal it aimed to achieve, i. e.,

to protect society from the menace of criminals and antisocials. Therefore, over a hundred years or so there is an effort mostly in Anglo-American countries to treat as many offenders as possible in 'open' conditions. Forward looking magistrates have realised that in some cases the offenders instead of being redeemed will face the full rigours of the harsh criminal life if sentenced to prisons. Hence, the origin of benefit of clergy, 'judicial reprieve,' the release of an offender on his own recognizance, provisional release on bail, and other legal decrees for the suspension of either the execution or the imposition of sentence in England and America.

## DEVELOPMENT IN ENGLAND

All these methods were the earlier substitutes of probation, but they lacked the most essential part of it, i. e., the appointment of a probation officer and the legal obligation of the offender to be supervised by the probation officer. As early as the year 1820 there was a practice in England to release certain youthful offenders with a day's sentence on condition that he returned to the care of his parents or employers. This method was resumed 20 years later when Mathew Daven-Port Hill became the recorder of Birmingham. "A little later, a rudimentary probation system



was developed by another Recorder, Edward Willim Cox, of Portsmouth. Cox realised the value of even rudimentary personal supervision and enforced this by means of sureties. He supplemented this, however, by appointing a 'Special enquiry officer' for one area and entrusted to him the responsibility of supervising the behaviour of 'probationers'."

While such practices were developing, voluntary organisations played important roles in their furtherance. Attempts of Church of England Temperance Society, Police Court Missionaries, the Howard Association (now the Howard League of Penal Reform) were laudable. However, probation in the full meaning of the term was given statutory effect in England in the enactment of Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. A Committee was appointed in 1909 to study the working of the act and various defects were revealed. Most of these defects were remedied by the Criminal Justice Act of 1925. Appointment of Probation Officer was made compulsory. In 1934 another committee was appointed to enquire into the social work of the courts whose report was published in 1936. The most important recommendations of the committee were concerned with training. In 1948 a Criminal Justice Act implemented many of the recommendations consolidating the law relating to probation.

#### IN U. S. A.

In America, on the basis of early English practices the system of probation in courts developed. Credit goes

to John Augustus, a Boston Shoemaker who first started taking offenders on his surety and supervision. Thereafter and since the first statute in 1878 providing a salaried probation officer for the city of Boston, probation has now extended to almost all the States.

#### IN INDIA

Although there was no such legislation as Probation Act in India in ancient times, yet the law givers in those days treated offenders as human beings with definite individuality. According to Manu punishment should be awarded after considering the tendencies, or the reported inclination of the offender, the effect of time and place, of capacity and incapacity, and the antecedents of the offenders.

Before the enactment of first Probation Act in India in 1936, the beginning of probation are found in section 56 of the Cr. P. C. Prior to its amendment in 1923, section 562 Cr. P. C. was literally taken from the British Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. This section regulated the release on probation of first offenders, but the release was limited to offence under the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for not more than two years. To these were added in 1923 the offences-theft, theft in building, dishonest misappropriation and cheating, which are punishable for more than two years. This section was also restricted to first offenders only and power was given to first class Magistrates and second class Magistrates, if specially empowered.



The Indian Jails Committee 1919-20 pointed out two important defects of this section. First, it did not cover offences other than those under the Indian Penal Code. Thus it excluded various classes of offence for which it is best suited, for example, the numerous petty offences such as committing nuisances, begging, gambling and the like. In 1923 this defect was remedied taking into consideration the recommendations of the committee.

The second important defect pointed out by the Jails Committee was that there was no provision for supervision of those offenders released. The committee had made a number of suggestions which were very progressive in nature. It had observed that some offenders who could have been suitably treated under probation were unnecessarily sent to prison. The good work done under section 562 Cr. P. and the impact of Western Legislations induced the Inspectors-General of Prisons in their annual conference 1924 to pass resolutions requesting the Government of India to introduce probation legislation on the lines of the British Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. In 1930 Government of India conceded to the demand and a draft bill was prepared in 1931.

But due to other preoccupations further progress was stopped. However, after the formation of Provincial Governments in 1935 Government of India encouraged different provinces to have their own probation legislations. Accordingly the

following State enactments were introduced:

1. The Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936.
2. The Central Provinces Probation of Offenders Act, 1936.
3. The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938.
4. The U. P. First Offenders Act, 1938.
5. Hyderabad Probation of Offenders Act, 1953.
6. The West Bengal Offenders (Release of Admonition and Probation) Act, 1954.

#### IN ORISSA

Besides these legislations, some other States also were considering to have their own Acts. The Jail Reforms Committee of Bihar submitted their report in 1948 which contained recommendations for establishment of a probation system and enactment of probation laws. Similarly, the Jail Reforms Committee of Orissa, 1955 under their terms of reference included the consideration to examine the desirability to introduce a system of probation and made some important observations and recommendations. By this time a number of States had probation systems in their correctional set up. After visiting a good number of States throughout India, the Committee realised that of all the modern methods of correctional treatment, probation has achieved the greatest prominence. Understanding that the probation system has a



greater reformative value than the prisons, the Committee recommended that "the probation system be tried in one of the districts of the State and the results assessed. It may subsequently be extended to other districts if found suitable."

The Committee also made recommendations on the Organisation, selection of staff, and the procedure and the working of the system in the State. However, the implementation of these recommendations was not taken up immediately due to lack of trained personnel as well as funds.

### ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT ACT

The probation laws in different States in India although had a common aim but were diversified in contents and lacked uniformity. To bring about uniformity in all those legislations the Government of India passed the Probation of Offenders Act in 1958 and made provisions that it may come into force in any State, except Jammu and Kashmir on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different parts of the State. Under section 17, the Act empowered the States to frame their own rules subject to approval of the Centre. As soon as this Act was passed it was found to be an important piece of social legislation and had considerable advancement over all the earlier State legislations, some of the States who were contemplating to have their own acts implemented this act immediately.

Orissa also did not lag behind and decided to implement the Act. As in many other States, the Home Department through its prison Directorate made efforts to frame the rules and the Orissa Probation of Offenders Rules, 1962 was passed on 30th November 1962. Immediately the Act was implemented with effect from 1st December 1962. In the beginning it has been extended to seven of the thirteen districts, viz., Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Koraput and Sambalpur where section 562 of the Cr. P. C. is no more in force.

### ORGANISATION AND STAFF

In each of these districts a District Probation Officer has been appointed. He is stationed at the headquarters of his district with the exception of Ganjam where Berhampur has been declared as his headquarters. Each of these officers has been given necessary staff consisting of a Clerk-cum-Typist and menial staff for the smooth running of his office.

Provision has been made in the rules for appointment of Regional Probation Officers who will assist the Chief Probation Officer and work as a liaison between him and the District Probation Officer. He will grant casual leave to the latter and will approve their tour programmes. In the absence of these posts, at present the District Magistrates of those districts where Probation Act is in force have been vested with these powers.

Besides the Regional Probation Officers, the State will have a Chief



Probation Officer who shall, subject to the control and supervision of the Inspector-General of Prisons, administer the work of probation throughout the State and shall direct, supervise and shall be responsible for the proper performance of the work of Probation Officers and the Regional Probation Officers.

Since the Chief Probation Officer has not yet been appointed, the Inspector-General of Prisons, who is the Chief controlling authority for the scheme, has been functioning as such. He has been empowered to exercise general supervision over the administration of probation work in the State.

Besides these salaried Probation Officers, provision has been made for appointment of Honorary Probation Officers, to be appointed by the Inspector-General of Prisons, and Special Probation Officers to be appointed by courts and the District Magistrate, to assist the District Probation Officers for effective supervision over the probationers. The above category of Probation Officers can be paid honorarium up to Rs. 100 M.

### DISTRICT FEATURES OF PRESENT ACT

While dealing with the present Probation Act, it is seen that it has some distinctive features over the earlier legislations. In the latter case, disposal of offenders under the Probation Act was left to the discretion of Magistrates, who due to heavy work did not find time to consider

many cases for benefit under the Act as it involved some delay in announcing judgments. But the present Act has made it obligatory on the part of the Courts to consider the case of all offenders under 21 years of age whether they can be released under the Probation Act. Imprisonment can be awarded only if the accused is regarded unfit for probation after getting necessary inquiries made by Probation Officers. Besides, the Courts are free to consider release on Probation of Offenders above 21 years of age. The only limit is that the offences for which the offenders are found guilty should not be punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

### CONCLUSION

However, the effectiveness of a Probation service can be maximum if there can be a harmonious relationship among the three—the department, the magistracy and the Probation Officer—the relationship of each with the other. The situation is such that the Probation Officer has a dual loyalty. He is loyal to the magistracy as a Court service staff and at the same time he is loyal to the departmental head. He is the liaison between the court and the department. The working of the Probation Act can be smooth only in the co-ordination of these three. Although there is no district link between the court and the department and the relationship is maintained through the Probation Officer, in order to strengthen this relationship there should



be arrangements of get together through conferences and seminars.

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## PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, ORISSA

### HIRAKUD INDUSTRIAL WORKS

An Engineering Workshop consisting of a structural shop for light, medium and heavy structural fabrications, a machine shop, a foundry with a pattern and mould making shop taken over from Government of Orissa, Hirakud Dam Project in November, 1962 and suitably modernised and expanded by addition of a galvanising plant. Product range includes fabrication of High Tension Electricity Transmission Towers, industrial structures, Plain and Sheep-foot Rollers and small machines like Rice Hullers, Crystal Sugar Plant, Pug Mills and Tile Presses, Penstock Gates, etc. The unit also runs a Railway Siding connecting Hirakud with Sambalpur and serving all industrial units in Hirakud area.

### KALINGA IRON WORKS

A Low Shaft Furnace Pig Iron Plant with a rated capacity of 30,000 tonnes of pig iron acquired on 1st April 1963 from M/s. Kalinga Industries Ltd. is being expanded to reach the following capacities :—

Pig Iron	..	..	..	1,00,000 tonnes/year
Cast iron spun pipes	..	..	..	36,000 tonnes/year
Cast iron special castings	..	..	..	5,000 tonnes/year
Power	..	..	..	12 Megawatts

Imported plant and equipment and know-how for the expansion is being obtained from M/s. Fried Krupp Industriebau.

Gutthoffnungshutte (G. H. H.) A.G. Weser and Friedrick Kocks. of West Germany.



# THE ORISSA MINING CORPORATION, Ltd.

By

K. SRINIVASAN

Managing Director, Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar

The Orissa Mining Corporation was registered as a Company on the 16th May 1956. It has an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores of which Rs. 3,31,88,000 have been paid up. The Corporation is operating Iron Ore Mines at Khandabandh, Gurubeda and Banspani producing Iron Ore for export from Banspani Railway Station. The Corporation owns Khandadhar Mines producing both low grade and high grade Iron Ore, supplying the ore mainly to H. S. L. from Barsuan Railway Station. The Corporation owns two Manganese Ore Mines, one at Uliburu (near Barbil) and another at Nishikhal in Koraput district. The Corporation will shortly start mining at Dungri Limestone Mine to feed the limestone for the Industrial Development Corporation Cement Plant at Bargarh. The Corporation has extensive property in chromite at Kalarangi, Kaliapani, Naulabhanja as well as at Baula. The lump ore of Chromite is being reserved mainly for the Industrial Development Corporation's Ferrochrome plant to be established at Jajpur. The Iron Ore sales of the Corporation work out as follows:—

1963-64	..	70,000 tonnes
1964-65	..	89,000 tonnes
1965-66	..	1,61,000 tonnes

As far as Manganese is concerned, the Corporation has been operating

two small mines, but steps have now been taken for acquiring larger properties. There is no dearth of demand for the Manganese ore. As regards Chromite, mining leases have been finalised recently and besides the lump ore being reserved for the Industrial Development Corporation's Ferrochrome plant, the Corporation expects export on an average of 10,000 tonnes Chrome ore, fines and concentrates a month to European countries after the detailed prospecting now undertaken is completed. The Corporation's major investment however, will be in Daitari Iron Ore Project which will be a fully mechanised mine as contrasted with other mines of the Corporation which are characterised by hand mining operation.

The Daitari Iron Ore deposit, which is isolated but geologically forms a part of the well known Singhbhum-Keonjhar-Bonai Iron Ore belt, is situated partly in Keonjhar district and partly in Cuttack district. The nearest railway station is Jajpur Road on the Madras-Howrah trunk line. The deposit is located on the Daitari peak. The annual rainfall in this area is around 60" mainly during the period from June to September. This deposit was surveyed by a team of Geologists from Japan as well as Directorate of Mines, Government of



Orissa in 1956. The Japanese team was from Messrs. Kinoshita & Co., Ltd. The Indian Bureau of Mines took up a very detailed investigation and their report, dated August, 1963 is the basis for the present project. Their report indicates that Daitari orebody has been proved to contain a total of 49.99 million tonnes including fines and blue dust at an average grade of 61.5 Fe content. The outstanding characteristic of Daitari ore are:—

- (a) Alumina and Silica ratios are very low estimated to be 2 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively. This low Alumina and Silica ratio of 1:1.5 is the unique characteristic of Daitari deposit.
- (b) The blue dust is mostly confined to the base of the deposit. This is making it easier to work on the iron-ore. The porous nature of the ore improves the reducibility resulting in reducing coke consumption in the Steel furnace.

The project consists of developing three benches of 1,000 metres each at the mountain top. Five numbers of Shovels (each 2.5 cubic yard) capacity along with four numbers of Blast Hole Drills will be mainly responsible for leading seventeen numbers of Dumpers (25 tonnes each). These dumpers will take the blasted ore to the primary crusher, over a distance of about 2 miles on road to be daily maintained in perfect shape by Galleen graders and dumping the ore in the Primary Crusher. There are two numbers of Primary Crushers of

the Kennedy Van-suan-gyratory type, with a capacity of about 800 tonnes per hour each. These crushers reduce the size of the ore to 10" from the original size of about 40". The ore then passes through scalpers and then to secondary crusher which reduces the size of the ore to 4". From here the ore is carried by a belt conveyer (1,000 m. m. width) over a distance of 12,000 ft. through surge bins to the primary and secondary screens of the washing plant. After getting washed the ore passes through picking belts and then to the leading bins fitted with weigh to feeders or to the stockpile. The stockpiles have been provided between the crusher and the belt conveyer (5,000 tonnes) between belt conveyer and washing plant (15,000 tonnes) and near the washing plant (150,000 tonnes). The purpose of the stockpiles is to ensure that if any part of the plant goes out of order, the rest of the plant can continue to work without effecting the supply. Daitari will be one of the few mechanised mines where the final ore is delivered after thorough washing, thus ensuing reduction of Alumina content. The Shovels and the dumpers are purchased from the leading producers, namely, M/s. Voltas. The Primary crusher is of American make which has been transferred from another project to Daitari. The rest of the equipment have been designed, manufactured and supplied by M/s. Nikex of Hungary. The Indian Contractor for erection and supply of some small items is M/s. Lynx Machinery, Ltd. of Calcutta. The



project cost; taking into account the extra due to devaluation is expected to be about Rs. 9.25 crores. This will be partly raised by issue of debentures and loans. Rs. 3.66 crores have been already raised. The project is expected to produce 1.5 million to 2 million tonnes per year of exportable ore. Even on the basis of the lower output figure, the cost per annual ore production of the project is lower than that of similar projects in India. Considering the fact that some of the projects referred to above, were completed as much as two to three years back, it is seen that this project will be an economic one from the point of view of the total cost. This project has also taken advantage of the difficulties which have been faced in other mechanised iron ore mines and has taken steps to provide all the requirements at different stages of mining. Of the total cost of about Rs. 9.25 crores about Rs. 5 crores have been spent. Most of the civil construction works have been completed except the primary and secondary crusher group for which civil work is expected to be over by the end of this month. By the beginning of January the erection work will start and it is estimated that the plant will be completed by October, 1967.

The work, when it was started, was at a place where there was no road connection. The Orissa Mining Corporation have themselves taken up the work of extending transmission line and construction of ghat roads up to Daitari. A township has also been constructed. A temporary reservoir

has been completed and work on the permanent dam is in good progress. When the Project is completed, it will enable the Corporation and Orissa State to despatch 1.5 million tonnes of iron ore of exportable grade which will result in foreign exchange earning to the tune of nearly 15 million dollars per year. Considering the fact that the State Government as well as the Corporation did not have much of back-ground experience for such a substantially and highly specialised work, it is great achievement for the Corporation to have taken up this work and to proceed with the work as per schedule.

The future plans and scope of the Corporation, visualise that by round the end of the next financial year, the Corporation will be sending 1.5 million tonnes of Iron ore from Daitari and also one million tonnes of ore from other mines at Banspani, Gurubeda, Khandabandha and Gandhamardan. The Corporation will also be exporting about 1 lakh tonnes of Chromite. The Corporation will be supplying limestone at the rate of 1,000 tonnes per day to the Cement plant. As regards Manganese, while the Corporation will no doubt sell the ore whether it will be for export or for Indian demand, will depend on the decisions made by Government of India. This State Corporation with rather meagre resources and even more meagre personnel has been able to set up an organisation which will contribute substantially towards foreign exchange earning, besides providing employment to a large number of persons from Orissa as well as rest of India.



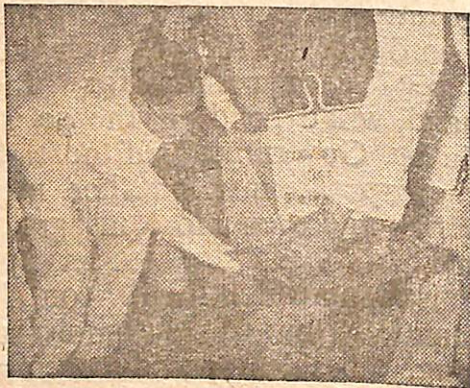
# K. C. CHARITIES FUND LOTTERY

Berhampur (Ganjam), Orissa  
(Authorised by Government of Orissa)

SERVING THE NATION  
BY SPREAD OF EDUCATION IN ORISSA

Its contributions include :—

	Rs.
Khallikote College, Berhampur ..	about 43,78,000
R. C. M. Science College, Khalikote ..	about 6,49,000
Swami Vivekananda Centenary Committee, Bhubaneswar for starting educational insti- tutions in adivasi areas.	about 5,78,000
Basudevpur College ..	about 51,000
National Defence Fund ..	about 50,000
Jagatsinghpur College ..	about 32,000
Nimapara College ..	about 26,000
Godavarish Mahabidyalaya ..	about 13,000
Anandapur College ..	about 13,000
Kuchinda College ..	about 10,000
Jawaharlal College, Patnagarh ..	about 10,000
Deogarh College, Sambalpur ..	about 10,000
Bhanjanagar College ..	about 10,000
Sonepur College ..	about 7,000
Dhenkanal College ..	about 5,000
Dr. B. C. Roy Memorial Fund ..	about 5,000
Larmbha College ..	about 3,000
Red Cross, Orissa ..	about 1,000
In addition to above contribution to Drought Relief Fund, Orissa.	about 5,000



*Photo shows : Hon'ble Shri Nilamani Routray,  
Deputy Chief Minister, Orissa, laying the  
Foundation Stone of an educational institute  
to be constructed with Funds raised through the  
Lottery*

*Inserted by:—  
Sole Agents, K. C. Charities Fund Lottery  
Berhampur (Ganjam), Orissa*



# A BID TO REVIVE THE HISTORIC PEASANT MILITIA

## WELFARE MEASURES FOR JAWANS IN ORISSA

In order to enthuse the people of Orissa to enroll themselves in large numbers for active military service for their motherland the State Government have allowed numerous facilities for those who are serving under the Defence Department and those who are required to proceed to the Forward Areas. Concessions as are available to the personnel of the Indian Army, Navy or Air Force and in the Territorial Army or the Auxiliary Air Force are also offered to every citizen who enrolls for active Military Service from Orissa.

The State Government have allowed certain facilities for those who are serving under the Defence Department and those who are required to proceed to the Forward Areas provided they are unable to manage without any free of assistance from Government. The following concessions are available to the personnel of the Indian Army, Navy or Air Force and those in the Territorial Army or in the Auxiliary Air Force and also the Orissa Military Police who will be posted in the Forward Areas:—

(i) School fees and hostel fees of their children will be borne by the State Government during the period of their active service.

(ii) The children of a person, who is killed or disabled, will receive free education and their hostel fees will be paid by the State Government till education is complete.

(iii) Dependants of Officers and Jawans will get free medical treatment at the nearest Government hospital.

(iv) Each person serving in the Army, Navy or Air Force and those in the Territorial Army or in the Auxiliary, Air Force shall get 5 acres of land free and made ready for cultivation at Government cost. In case a person is killed, the widow and the dependants will receive the land. Any other person who is required to proceed to Forward Areas will receive such concession on return from Forward Areas.

(v) If any of the Officers or Jawans have any land in the State of Orissa, all such lands will be rent-free for the duration of the active service of the persons concerned and will continue rent-



free if the Officers or Jawans owning the land are killed or disabled in course of their duties in the operational areas.

- (vi) The recovery of the money due to State or Government agencies against such personnel who have been killed or disabled in action will be treated as waived.

Besides, Government have decided to provide special amenities for the dependants of those killed or disabled during operation and for this purpose Government are considering to create an amenities fund.

2. Besides the above facilities certain other facilities are also open to the Government Servants of the State Government who are permitted to join Military Service and persons who are recruited directly to the said service, on their return or recruitment to posts under Government, when they are released from the Army after satisfactory Military Service.

The following benefits will be available to the employees of the Government of Orissa on their return to civil employment after satisfactory Military Service on their release from such service :—

(1) *Retention of lien*—

- (a) All Government Servants who are permitted to take up approved Military Service under the present emergency will be allowed to retain lien

in their civil posts during the period of their absence on Military Service to enable them to return to their civil posts on release from Military Service.

- (b) Temporary civil Government Servants who are permitted to take up approved Military Service will be permitted to return to their civil posts on release from the Military Service provided the posts held by them continue to exist at the time. Where the temporary post is not in existence at the time of his return from the Military Service, he will be absorbed in a similar post in preference to other candidates. The period of Military Service will count towards his total length of service and his seniority in the cadre in which he is absorbed on release from Military Service.

- (c) If any temporary post held by a Government Servant is made permanent during the Military Service, his confirmation against the post will be protected.

(2) *Promotion*—

- (a) During the period of such approved Military Service normal prospects of promotion of the incumbent shall be protected along with his seniority in his parent Department.



(b) 25 per cent of the posts falling vacant and which are to be filled up by promotion, selection and transfer every year, shall be kept reserved for such personnel.

(3) *Pay*—During such Military Service a Government servant will be permitted to draw the civil rates of pay and allowances which will be admissible to him from time to time or the military rates of pay and allowances whichever is higher.

(4) *Provident Fund*—A Government Servant who takes up Military Service during the present emergency shall retain his rights or liability as the case may be of subscribing to any Provident Fund of which he is a member.

3. The following service benefits will be available to persons who are directly recruited to the approved Military Service and who on the release from such Military Service are recruited to civil employment under the State Government :—

(i) *Reservation of posts*—25 per cent of the posts in different service falling vacant every year which are to be filled up by direct recruitment shall be reserved for those who are released from the Army with approved Military Service.

(ii) *Relaxation of age for recruitment*—Condonation of overage to the extent of the whole or the part of the approved Military Service rendered will be allowed.

(iii) *Relaxation of educational qualification*—It has been decided by the Government that where a University Degree is the prescribed qualification, a Military Service candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University, will be eligible. The army special certificate will also be treated as equivalent to Matriculation. In technical services such as the engineering, medical or other services, the competent authorities have been authorised to relax the educational standard in favour of ex-Military candidates after taking into account their individual experience and fitness. The minimum qualification for educational service such as professors, administrators and teachers will not however be relaxed.

(iv) *Conditions of service*—The period of such Military Service will count for fixation of initial pay, seniority, pension and leave.

A war service candidate will be treated as a direct recruit but he will be placed above the direct recruits of the year and his seniority of service accordingly determined.

Government have also adopted the following rates of rewards for the three classes and gallantry awards for persons belonging to the State of Orissa by birth or domicile :—

(1) For Param Vir Chakra—  
Rs. 10,000 (Plus Rs. 500 annuity for 30 years).

(2) For Maha Vir Chakra—  
Rs. 7,500.

(3) For Vir Chakra—Rs. 3,000



4. A special fund is also going to be created out of contributions from the National Defence Fund by the Government of India and contributions by the State Government for the resettlement of ex-Service personnel.

5. Proposals are also there to render legal aid to persons serving in

Forward Areas so as to protect their property and other interests at home. For this purpose instructions have been issued to all concerned to contact the family members of the serving personnel in order to ascertain their difficulties.

## FERRO-CHROME PLANT

### JAIPUR ROAD

Low Carbon Ferro-Chromium is the principal alloy in the manufacture of Stainless Steels and is also used in making other Chromium bearing alloy steels.

The raw materials used in the production of Low Carbon Ferro-Chromium are Chromite Ore, Quartz, Lime-stone and Coke.

Chromite ore and Quartz are available abundantly in Orissa within a short distance of the Plant site at Jaipur Road. Lime-stone will be obtained from Sundargarh district. The Ferro-Chrome Plant will have its own flushing gas retort for manufacture of a high reactive coke from coal to be obtained from the Talcher Colliery in Orissa. Ferro Chrome manufacture is an Electro Metallurgical Industry requiring vast quantities of electricity. The total requirement of power for manufacture of 10,000 tonnes of Low Carbon Ferro-Chromium in a year will be approximately 120 million Units.

Water required in large quantities for cooling the equipments will be pumped from the Kharsuan river over a 4.5 mile long pipe line.

The Corporation has engaged the services of Mr. H. Wilners, a world renowned metallurgist for obtaining the process know-how and training the metallurgical and other technical staff. M/s. W. S. Atkins & Partners (India) Ltd., a firm of Engineering consultants will design the Plant building including structurals and advise on selection of equipment made in India. About 70 per cent of the Plant and equipment will be imported from Norway, Sweden, West Germany and France. The Plant initially designed to produce 10,000 tonnes of Low Carbon Ferro-Chromium, can be expanded to a rated capacity of 25,000 tonnes to meet the increasing demand for this important ferro alloy with the growth of alloy steel production capacity.

When fully commissioned, the Plant will provide direct employment to about 400 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workmen in addition to a very large number of persons to be engaged in mining and transport.

The commissioning of the Plant will save the country from a vast drain of foreign exchange which is at present taking place in importing ferro-alloy from abroad.



# Salient Features of a Project

## FACTS AT A GLANCE

### NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 5

1. Commencement of Project (Investigation) April, 1961  
Commencement of works .. November, 1962  
Completion of works .. October, 1966
2. Distance .. Cuttack to Bihar border  
Length .. 270 Kms.
3. Number of bridges—
  - (a) Major Bridges—8 Nos.
    - (i) Mahanadi .. 7,392'-0"
    - (ii) Birupa .. 1,733'-0"
    - (iii) Brahmani .. 2,184'-0"
    - (iv) Kharsuan .. 1,501'-6"
    - (v) Baitarani .. 3,139'-6"
    - (vi) Salandi .. 480'-0"
    - (vii) Budhabalang .. 819'-0"
    - (viii) Nuniajhorī .. 300'-0"
  - (b) Minor bridges .. 100 Nos.
  - (c) Culverts .. 276 Nos.
4. Labourers engaged daily during peak period—
  - (a) Skilled .. 10,000 Nos.
  - (b) Unskilled .. 30,000 Nos.
5. Construction materials used in the project—
  - (i) Earthwork .. 27,00,00,000 cft.
  - (ii) Moorum .. 1,50,00,000 cft.
  - (iii) Soling Stone .. 70,00,000 cft.
  - (iv) Metals .. 70,00,000 cft.
  - (v) Chips .. 66,00,000 cft.
  - (vi) Cement .. 60,000 M. T.
  - (vii) High Tensile steel .. 500 M. T.
  - (viii) Mild steel reinforcement .. 15,000 M. T.



## CONSTRUCTION ASPECT OF THE MAJOR BRIDGES OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 5.

National Highway No. 5, a very important National Highway of our country, connects Calcutta with Madras and serves the transport needs of coastal region of India in the East. The portion of the Highway from Cuttack to Bihar border, passing through Orissa, was only a fair weather road, as there were no bridges over large rivers and the road itself used to get submerged during floods.

The construction and development of certain selected National Highways in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Maharastra was undertaken by the Government of India with the assistance of 60 million credit given by the International Development Association. Considering the pressing transport needs of the area and the importance of the route, the section of the National Highway No. 5 from Cuttack to Bihar, covering a distance of about 270 Kms., included in this programme.

The development of this section of the National Highway No. 5 also covers the construction of 8 major bridges across the rivers Birupa (length 1,733 ft.), Mahanadi (length 7,392 ft.), Salandi (length 480 ft.), Nuniajhuri (length 300'), Brahmani (length 2,184'), Kharsuan (length 1,501'-6"), Baitarani (length 3,139'-6") and the Budhabalang (length 819 ft.). The first four bridges, viz., the bridges

over rivers Birupa, Mahanadi, Salandi and Nuniajhuri were completed earlier and opened to traffic.

The bridges over the rivers Brahmani, Kharsuan, Baitarani and Budhabalang have been completed just recently. The work on the 270 Kms. length of the road has also been practically completed. In addition, 376 minor bridges and culverts have been constructed.

Investigations for this major project were started in 1961 while the actual work of construction was started in November 1962. The road pavement was designed by the latest methods and to exercise a proper control during construction frequent tests were carried out in the field laboratories as well as in a central soil testing laboratory at Cuttack. A balanced use of manual labour and modern road building machinery such as graders, dozers, scrapers, dumpers, hot-mix plant, bituminous pavers, finishers, etc., was employed on the construction of this road to achieve economy, efficiency and quality. The bridges have been constructed in most modern designs in reinforced concrete and prestressed concrete. Their foundations are on deep wells and safe to the maximum estimated discharge of these mighty rivers.

From Cuttack to Nirgundi, i.e., the junction of National Highway No. 5 and National Highway No. 42, the



width of pavement has been kept as 22'0" and has a 1½ inches thick bituminous dense carpet as a finished surface. This has been done to cater for the heavy flow of traffic in this reach. From Nirgundi level crossing onwards, there is only a 12 ft. wide black-topped carriageway except on the bridge approaches where the width is 24 feet. The formation width of the entire length of the road is 38'-0".

in return machinery and industrial goods are brought from Calcutta. The historic town of Cuttack, the old Capital of Orissa, is famous for its commercial importance and its artistic products find a ready market in the city of Calcutta and abroad. With better road transport facilities now available all the year round, there will be a tremendous increase in trade not only with the States of West Bengal and Bihar but also with Madras as this National Highway portion provides an all-weather link between Calcutta-Visakhapatnam and Madras, helping thereby in the economic development of the Orissa State bringing prosperity to its people.

The completion of this project, marks a great step forward in the economic development of the Orissa State. There has always been a large-scale export of rice and paddy from the coastal regions of Orissa to West Bengal and

“SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT”

Sl. No.	Name	Length in feet	Foundations	Superstructure	Contractors
<b>(A) BRIDGES</b>					
1	Birupa ..	1,733'	Twin D-wells 24'-6" × 16'-0" with 3' concrete steining 50' deep.	R.C.C. balanced cantilevers 15 spans of 108' each with shore spans of 78' and 35' 24' roadway with two foot paths 5' each.	M/S. Hindusthan Construction Company, Bombay.
2	Mahanadi ..	7,392'	Twin D-wells 27'-6" × 17'-0" with 3' concrete steining 90' deep.	R.C.C. balanced cantilevers, 45 spans of 162' each with shore span of 5' on either side. 24' roadways with two foot paths 5' each.	Ditto
3	Salandi ..	480'	Single circular wells 18'-0" dia with 2'-8" concrete steining 40' deep.	Prestressed concrete girders with a cross prestressed deck, 8 spans of 60'. 24' roadway with two foot paths 5' each.	M/S. Nagabhushan & Co., Vijayawada.



SALIENT FEATURES....

Sl. N.	Name	Length in feet	Foundations	Superstructure	Contractors
4	Brahmani ..	2,184'	Single circular wells 20' dia with 2'-6" thick C. C. steining 80' deep.	Prestressed concrete girders with R.C.C. deck slab 16 spans of 136'-6" each 24' roadway.	M/S. S. B. Joshi & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
5	Kharsuan ..	1,501'-6"	Single circular wells 20' external dia with 2'-6" thick C. C. steining 70' deep.	Prestressed concrete girder, type with R. C. C. decking 24' roadway.	Ditto
6	Baitarani ..	3,139'-6"	Single circular wells 20' external dia with 2'-6" thick C. C. steining 80' deep.	Ditto	Ditto
7	Budhabalang	819'	Single circular wells 20' external dia with 2'-6" thick C. C. steining 70' deep.	Ditto	Ditto
8	Nunijajori ..	300'	Twin circular wells of 13'-0" diameter, 2'-6" thick steining 33'-0" deep.	R. C. C. girder type 24' roadway.	Shri G. C. Kanungo, Cuttack and Shri Kedar-nath Majhi, Balasore.

(B) ROADS

Formation width	.. 38'-0"
Pavement:	
(a) Width	.. 12' except on Cuttack-Nirgundi section 22'
(b) Structure	.. 6" soling over moorum subbase laid on well compacted earthen embankment, Metalling First Coat 4½" of hardmetal, Second Coat of 3" granite metal and ¾" premix carpet except in Cuttack-Nirgundi section where 1½" thick Bitumenous dense carpet is used.
(c) Design speed	.. 50 M. P. H.





## Special Concessions to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the State of Orissa

The tribal population of the State is 4,223,757 which works out to 24.06 per cent of the total population of 17,548,846 according to 1961 Census. This percentage is the highest among all the States of India excepting Nagalands. Not only Orissa has the second highest percentage of tribal population but also barring Assam, she has the largest varieties of tribes of different ethnic stock. There are 62 varieties living in different parts of the State and belonging to many different socio-economic groups. Tribals are to be found in every district of the State. In some of the districts like Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh there is heavy concentration of tribal population to the extent of about 60 per cent of the total population. The Scheduled Areas in the State extend over 22,014 sq. miles which is just over 1/3rd of the State. These areas form 36.6 per cent of the total area of the State and form the abode of 3,950,752 people of whom tribals alone are 2,392,056. The tribal communities and the Scheduled Castes who reside in the Scheduled Areas of the State are in the lowest rung of economic and social advancement. Their grinding poverty, educational deficiencies and social and economic backwardness are proverbial.

The tribes of Orissa can be classified broadly into the 3 following

categories. There are the most primitive tribes like the Lanjia, Sauras, the Bonda Parajas, the Koyas, the Kutia and Dongria Kondhs, the Junangs and the hill Bhuyans who have kept themselves isolated from the main current of national life and have developed cultural pattern which are unique to them. They are almost at the lowest level of economic condition with an unstable economy and they largely depend on the forests and practise the primitive method of shifting cultivation. The second category of tribes are the tribes in transition. These tribes preserve some of their tribal traits but have a swing towards the identification with their neighbours in social plane and at the same time there is a relapse to tribal past in cultural and emotional plane. The tribes under this group have neither the vitality of an isolated tribe nor security both social and economic of a functional caste. The problem with those tribes is the problem of maladjustment with the society. The third category of tribes are the assimilated ones. They have adopted the normal agricultural practices and have lost most of their primitive culture and have almost identified themselves with their caste neighbours. The problems of this group do not differ from those of the ordinary rural folk.

In spite of the fact that all the tribes of Orissa are not at the same



level of economic and social advancement, it is a fact that all of them are educationally and economically very backward. The percentage of literacy among the tribes in general is 7.3 per cent against 21.66 per cent of literacy in the State as a whole. The geographical and environmental conditions stand on the way of spread of education among the tribes. In order to bring the tribals to the level of development, to put them on equal footing with the non-tribals some special measures have been taken up by the State Government with the aid of the Central Government. This is in addition to the normal development schemes.

In addition to the problems of the Scheduled Tribes, the problems of the Scheduled Castes in the State are equally enormous. The Scheduled Castes population is 2,763,858 against the total population of 17,548,846 which comes to 15.74 per cent of the total population. Unlike the tribal communities the Scheduled Castes of the State are scattered all over the State and they reside in almost every village along with their caste Hindu neighbours. But on account of various social disabilities from which they have suffered for the last several centuries the Scheduled Castes are treated with contempt and are considered untouchables. Prior to independence they were deprived of educational facilities and were engaged in some menial occupations which were looked down upon by others. In order to have balanced economic growth, it is necessary

that all the communities of the society should grow simultaneously. It is, therefore, necessary to lay adequate emphasis on the social, educational and economic advancement of the Scheduled Castes who constitute a considerable part of the population of the State.

Thus, the problem of promoting the welfare of the weaker section of the people in Orissa is colossal. Article 45 of the Constitution lays down that the State "shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker section of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all form of exploitation". The State Government in order to fulfil the above constitutional obligation have taken some measures to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of the special measures adopted and concessions and privilege given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State for protection of their interests in educational, social and economic spheres are given in the following paragraphs:—

## 1. EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS

(a) *Primary stage*—All Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students are supplied text-books and writing materials at the primary stages free of cost at Classes I to III. The writing materials comprise of slate, slate pencil, paper, eraser, penholder, drawing khata, exercise khata, etc.



All Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and Economically Backward Class students studying in Classes IV and V are entitled to get scholarships, subject to their passing the class examination and availability of scholarships fixed for the purpose at each level. For granting scholarships at this level, the area of a Sub-Inspector of Schools or Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools is taken as a unit and the students coming from Lower Primary Schools from a particular circle are arranged in order of merit and sanctioned scholarships according to the availability of scholarships for the particular circle at this level. A day-scholar gets Rs. 15 per month and a boarder gets Rs. 15 per month in case of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students and an Economically Backward Class student gets Rs. 8 per month. The scholarship is tenable for 10 months in a year.

(b) *M. E. satge*—All Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Economically Backward Class students who pass the U. P. Common Examination conducted by the Education Department are entitled to scholarships, subject to availability of scholarships fixed for the purpose for each district. The district itself is taken as a unit for this purpose and the students are arranged in order of merit and sanctioned scholarship. The rates of scholarships at this level are Rs. 8 for day-scholars and Rs. 17 for boarders in case of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students and Rs. 10 in case of Economically Backward Class students.

(c) *High School stage*—All Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Economically Backward Class students are entitled to scholarships at Rs. 10 per month for day-scholars and Rs. 23 per month for boarders in case of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students and Rs. 15 in case of Economically Backward students, subject to their passing the Middle School Certificate Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education. Efforts are made to sanction as many scholarships as possible at this level for the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students.

(d) *Post-matric stage*—Scholarships at the college level and to the students studying Post-Matric courses in the institutions such as, agriculture, veterinary, medicine, engineering and all other general education are sanctioned to Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Economically Backward Class students. Government of India in the Ministry of Education provides funds under Central Sector for this purpose and except in case of Economically Backward Class students, the Home Ministry supplements the additional funds required for payment of Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students. In case of Economically Backward Class students, the State Government supplements a part of the expenditure. The regulations and the rates of the Scholarships as fixed by Government of India from time to time are followed in sanctioning Post-Matric



Scholarship at different levels to Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Economically Backward Class students.

(e) *Examination fees*—Examination fees to the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students at Rs.23·50P. per student appearing at the High School Certificate Final Examination and Rs. 32·50P. per student appearing at the High School Supplementary Certificates Examination are sanctioned.

## 2. L. P. SCHOOLS

The State Government have provided 1,185 L. P. Schools specially for the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students in the State and these L. P. Schools are located in the areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes or in the villages which do not conform to the Master Plan for opening of L. P. Schools by the Education Department. Out of 1,185 L. P. Schools, 95 are meant for Scheduled Castes and the rest for Scheduled Tribes. During the Third Plan there was no provision for opening of L. P. Schools by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department as it was thought that the Education Department would provide these facilities. Some tribal pockets which did not conform to the principles of opening of L. P. Schools were left out since the population of the village was low. The Tribal & Rural Welfare Department decided to open Chatsalis consisting of Classes I and II for these tribal pockets for spread of primary education among the Sche-

duled Tribes. Thirty such chatsalis have been opened during 1963-64 and 80 more are proposed to be opened during the current year.

## 3. ASHRAM SCHOOLS

Besides providing scholarships to the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students at different levels, the State T. & R. W. Department also provides educational facilities by opening of residential schools of M. E. and primary standards where the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students, reside and are given free boarding and lodging. Besides, they are also given free medical facilities, books, garments, stationery and other amenities of life. The State Government have opened 6 such residential primary schools and 67 M.E. standard residential schools for boys and 19 M.E. standard residential schools for girls in the State. Out of these 1 residential M. E. School is meant for Scheduled Caste boys.

## 4. HIGH SCHOOLS

Besides the educational facilities provided by the State Education Department, the T. & R. W. Department have opened High Schools in areas which is predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and have upgraded six of the Ashram Schools (Madhyamik Vidyalayas) to High Schools during the current year and proposed to upgrade some more during the last year of Third Plan period and also during the Fourth Plan period. Special scholarships to the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled



Caste students reading in these institutions are given besides the number of scholarships provided at each level in the districts as per the scholarships scheme.

### 5. HOSTELS

Besides the hostel accommodations provided by the State Education Department and private schools, the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department are providing special hostel facilities for the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students reading in High and M. E. Schools. For each Scheduled Tribe hostel, a sum of Rs. 14,000 is sanctioned and for each Scheduled Caste hostel a sum of Rs. 12,000 is sanctioned. Students residing in these hostels get scholarships out of the district quota. Over and above the hostel facilities as enumerated above, the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department maintains two hostels for boys and one hostel for girls at the New Capital where there is provision for accommodation of 250 boys and 20 girls. A separate girls' hostel to provide accommodation for 50 girls is under construction. The boys and girls residing in these hostels get scholarships at special rates of Rs. 25 for boys and Rs. 30 for girls for 12 months and in addition to this, they get writing materials. A lending library has been provided in the hostel from which the students take books on loan. Sufficient text-books are provided in the lending library in order to help the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled

Caste students to prosecute their studies.

### 6. SUBSIDY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN BACKWARD AREAS

The private enterprisers in the backward areas not able to start M. E., High Schools for providing educational facilities to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students as they are not entitled to grant-in-aid by the Education Department until completion of 3 years after the school becomes full-fledged. The Tribal & Rural Welfare Department provides funds for construction of buildings equal to the funds as sanctioned by the Education Department as matching grant in favour of the schools in the backward areas.

### 7. EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF TUITION FEES

The State Education Department have issued instructions that no Scheduled Tribe or Scheduled Caste students up to High School level should pay any tuition fees in the School. Therefore, all Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students are exempted from payment of tuition fees in the State. The loss of income of the school due to exemption of tuition fees is borne by the T. & R. W. Department and funds are sanctioned in favour of the school towards loss of fee income.

### 8. MIDDAY MEALS

For the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students reading in



selected Primary Schools, provision has been made for midday meals. Mid-day meals worth Re. 0.08 P. twice a week are provided in some of the most backward L. P. Schools which are located in non-block areas.

(a) *Economic concessions*—(i) *Housing*—On account of object poverty social disabilities and the age-old habit of isolation, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of the State have very miserable and insanitary condition of dwellings. They do not have sufficient resources to build good houses for themselves in good and healthy sites. In order to help the Adibasis and the Scheduled Castes to have good houses and order to enable the Scheduled Castes especially those residing in urban areas and engaged in unclean occupation under the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils to purchase good house sites, Government have sponsored a scheme under which grants are given to the extent of Rs. 1,250 for construction of one unit of house for the Scheduled Caste and Rs. 750 for each unit of house for the Scheduled Tribes for construction of houses. Each unit of house will consist of 2 living rooms with verandah on both sides, a kitchen and fire-proof roof. Recently the rate of grant for construction of houses for the Scheduled Tribes is enhanced to Rs. 1,200 per unit. For purchase of house site a sum of Rs. 500 is given per family.

(ii) *Distribution of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements*—Large

number of tribal population of the State is practising podu or shifting cultivation which is considered both uneconomic and harmful. In order to wean the tribals away from podu cultivation and to encourage them for settled cultivation, bullocks, agricultural implements and seeds are given free of cost to the Adibasi cultivators to practise improved methods of agriculture.

(iii) *Supply of muzzle-loading guns*—To enable the Adibasis to protect their crops from the ravages of wild animals muzzle-loading guns are applied to them.

(b) *Concessions in respect of training*—(i) *Industrial Training to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Youth*—Training-cum-Production Centres and Technical Institutes have been established for the training of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates in different crafts and trades. After their training they are given subsidy for establishing themselves in the crafts in which they are trained and arrangements are made for their suitable employment in the trades in which they are trained.

(ii) *Preliminary training to tribal youths for selection as Village Level Workers*—Matriculation is the minimum qualification in general education prescribed for the Village Level Workers but due to non-availability of sufficient number of candidates 9th Class passed candidates are also taken. In respect of the Scheduled Tribe candidates the minimum educational qualification is reduced to



M. E. pass but in order to enable the tribal candidates to compete with the other students they are given one year's training in different subjects for being appointed as Village Level Workers.

(iii) *Relaxation of educational qualification for technical training*—The minimum educational qualification prescribed for admission into different training institutes has also been relaxed in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(c) *Special concessions*—(i) *Legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*—In the State Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are some times involved in land ejection cases. But due to their object poverty and their ignorance of laws they are unable to defend their cases properly in the law court by engaging lawyers for establishing their rightful possession on land to which they are entitled under the existing laws, in order to defend their cases in the law courts properly by engaging lawyers, legal aid is given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who are involved in such land ejection case.

(ii) *Settlement of waste lands in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*—It has become the accepted policy of Government to give preference to the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people in order of priority in the matter of leasing out waste lands. With regard to the settlement of waste lands and encroached lands in favour of the Scheduled

Tribe people, Government have also decided that payment of premium or 'Salami' will either be reduced or completely waived in respect of the primitive tribes on the recommendation of the Collectors.

(iii) *Employment facilities, Reservātion of vacancies for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services*—The State Government have reserved 18 per cent and 20 per cent of vacancies in all services for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively and also certain other concessions in this regard are given like addition of the unfulfilled vacancies by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against the reserved quota in a particular year in the next year's quota of reservation and the order of priority in appointment against the vacancies. Government have also decided that in respect of new posts of vacancies in Class III and Class IV services reservation shall be to the extent of 50 per cent for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(iv) *Restriction on transfer of hand from hands of the Scheduled Tribes to non-Scheduled Tribes*—Under the Orissa Scheduled areas Transfer of Immovable Properties (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956, transfer of immovable property in the State of Orissa by Scheduled Tribes to the hands of the non-Scheduled Tribes without permission of the competent authority has been made illegal in the Scheduled Areas. Exploitation of the



Adibasis by the unscrupulous money-lenders and the Sahukars in taking away their lands by illegal and fraudulent means has been controlled to a large extent under this regulation.

(v) *Relaxation of Physical standards*—For recruitment of larger number of Adibasis and Harijan candidates as constables the following relaxation has been made in respect of candidates belonging to these communities in the prescribed physical standards—

	General	Sch. Tribe and Sch. Caste candidates
Height	5'-6"	5'-2"
Chest	32"	31"

The question of further reducing the required height to 5ft. in respect of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates is under consideration of Government.

(vi) *Abolition of Gothi (forced labour)*—In order to abolish the Gothi system (forced labour) which had been in vogue in some of the tribal areas of the State a regulation called Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1948 has been brought into force. This regulation, is being further amended for complete abolition of the system.

Districts	Tribal Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage of Literacy among Gene- ral Population	Percentage of Literacy among Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage of Literacy among Scheduled Caste Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cuttack	85,863	547,922	29.18	8.7	12.3
Puri	67,474	264,615	29.49	10.2	13.5
Balasore	96,007	266,754	29.48	5.6	13.9
Mayurbhanj	729,764	104,273	14.17	7.1	12.3
Dhenkanal	143,484	187,156	23.45	10.1	12.1
Sambalpur	439,405	244,985	29.93	12.5	14.5
Sundergarh	440,910	73,134	19.72	10.2	11.6
Bolangir	220,916	187,422	14.58	8.3	7.4
Keonjhar	350,389	10,942	17.65	5.9	15.5
Ganjam	188,001	308,298	21.31	6.0	10.2
Phulbani	214,067	99,399	17.69	11.8	12.4
Koraput	912,343	186,438	8.30	3.1	6.5
Kalahandi	335,134	190,520	11.05	5.7	7.2
	4,223,757	2,763,858	21.66	7.37	11.6



# *Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund Procedure for Contribution Outlined*

Enquiries are being received about the manner of making contributions, whether in cash or kind, to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund. For the information of the public, the procedure to be followed is outlined below:—

## CASH CONTRIBUTION

Contributions in cash may be addressed to the Secretary, Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund, Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi. Cheques may please be made out in favour of Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

It has been decided to exempt remittances and contributions to Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund from payment of money-order commission and postal and registration charges.

Payments can also be made to organisations recognised by the Committee of the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund against printed receipts issued to such organisations by the office of the Fund. Names of such organisations will be notified from time to time.

It is proposed to give contributions in cash to this Fund, certain exemptions under the Income-tax Act, on production of receipts issued by the Prime Minister's Drought Relief

Fund. The details will be intimated shortly.

## PUBLICITY DONATIONS

A list of all cash contributions above Rs. 100 will be made available to the Press.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

The contributions most welcome are foodgrains, tinned vegetables, milk powder, biscuits, multi-vitamin tablets, medicines, clothes and blankets. The loan of vehicles such as trucks and jeeps would also be of help.

Contributions in kind may be sent to the following:—

### IN DELHI

Prime Minister's House, 1, Safdar-jang Road.

Citizens' Central Council, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

Central Relief Committee, 11-A, Rouse Avenue Lane, New Delhi.

Indian Red Cross Society, 1, Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

### IN BIHAR

Bihar Relief Committee, Cottage Industries Emporium Building, Patna-4.

State Citizens' Council, Patna



State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Patna.

Contributions to the districts can be made to the District Offices of the Red Cross Society C/o. District Magistrates.

### IN UTTAR PRADESH

Central Drought Relief Committee, U. P., Lucknow.

State Citizens' Council, Lucknow

State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Lucknow.

In the districts, contributions can be made direct to the District Offices of the Red Cross Society C/o. District Medical Officers of Health.

### IN OTHER STATE HEAD-QUARTERS

State Citizens' Council

State Branch of the Indian Red Cross.

Any organisation recognised by the Committee of Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

Any other place indicated by the State Government.

### CONTRIBUTION OF WHEAT AND RICE

Contributions in the form of wheat and rice can be made at all the above places in the godowns of the Government of India, which are located in most major cities. When foodgrains are deposited in Central Government godowns a corresponding quantity of foodgrains will be

released from the godowns in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, according to the wish of the donors. In case of Bihar, the release will be in favour of the Bihar Relief Committee and in the case of Uttar Pradesh in favour of the Central Drought Relief Committee, Uttar Pradesh.

### EXEMPTIONS FROM RAILWAY FREIGHT

The Railway Board have issued instructions that gift consignment of medicines, vitamin tablets, biscuits, 'cheora', 'satto', milk powder, clothing and blankets should be carried free of charge, by goods train or by passenger train. The consigner will have to certify that the goods form a gift consignment and are intended for free distribution among the drought-affected population of Bihar or Uttar Pradesh. The concession will be available, provided the consignee is the Central Relief Committee (India) or the Citizens' Central Council or in the case of Bihar, the Bihar Relief Committee and in the case of Uttar Pradesh, the Uttar Pradesh Relief Committee.

In addition, the Indian Red Cross Society are exempted from payment of railway freight on transportation of all types of relief materials by their headquarters to their branches and *vice versa*

### EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTY

All gifts from abroad for relief of scarcity have been exempted from Customs Duty.



Such donations as are received from abroad and are intended for drought-affected areas will be handled and stored for despatch to those places by the Regional Directors of Food posted at various ports by the Government.

### OFFERS OF SERVICE

These may be made direct to the Relief Committee entrusted with co-ordination of voluntary relief activities or to the officers in the State Government in charge of relief operations.

In the case of Bihar—Bihar Relief Committee, Patna.

OR

Shri S. N. Singh, Relief Commissioner, Bihar, Patna.

In the case of Uttar Pradesh—Central Drought Relief Committee, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

OR

Shri G. C. Chaturvedi, Revenue Secretary, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

### BENEFIT SHOWS

Those intending to stage benefit shows in aid of the P.M.'s Drought Relief Fund may approach the State Governments concerned for permission and exemption from entertainment tax. The organisations concerned will be expected to make their own arrangements for the performance. The expenditure should not exceed 20 per cent of the gross

receipts. Detailed accounts may be furnished to the Entertainment Tax Authorities, and the proceeds may be remitted to the Drought Relief Fund as soon as possible.

### ORGANIZATIONS WISHING TO TAKE UP RELIEF WORK

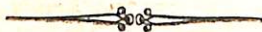
Those organizations which are registered societies or charitable trusts may go ahead with the operations and keep the Committee of P.M.'s Drought Relief Fund informed of their activities.

Since all voluntary relief works in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is to be co-ordinated by the Bihar Relief Committee/Central Drought Relief Committee, Uttar Pradesh relief work in those States may please be taken up in consultation with those bodies.

Organizations which are not registered societies or trusts may kindly apply to the Committee of the Drought Relief Fund for being recognised for purposes of collections of contributions. It will expedite recognition if such requests are sent up with the recommendations of the State Governments. Printed receipt books will be issued by the office of the Fund to the recognised organisations.

### ENQUIRIES

Any further enquiries may be sent to the Secretary, Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund, Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.



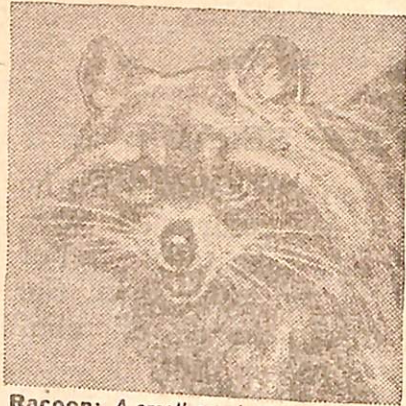


# now... to Umiam Project

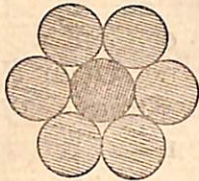
## "Ferret" ACSR and "Raccoon" ACSR



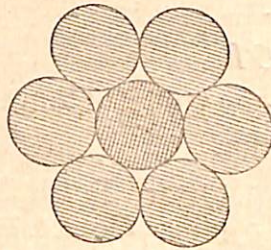
**Ferret:** A small yellowish-white animal of the pole-cat variety.



**Raccoon:** A small carnivorous mammal with bushy tail and greyish brown fur.



"Ferret" ACSR comprises six strands of aluminium of 3 mm. dia. stranded over a steel core of 3 mm. diameter.



"Raccoon" ACSR comprises six strands of aluminium of 4.09 mm. dia. stranded over a steel core of 4.09 mm. diameter.

An old Alind customer — Assam State Electricity Board. To its first ever hydel project, Umtru, Alind has made sizeable supplies of ACSR. And now to its second major project — Umiam — Alind has supplied 640 KM of "Ferret" ACSR and 640 KM of "Raccoon" ACSR.



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# Food Technology and Problem of Malnutrition

BY

IPA SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

Malnutrition is as important a problem for developing countries as that of achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains.

While much of India's financial and intellectual resources are being employed to end food imports, very little is heard about the efforts to check the incident of malnutrition which can permanently impair health, retard growth and increase susceptibility to infection.

Diet of the majority in the country are grossly deficient in proteins, vitamins and minerals. Protein deficiency is most common where diets are dominated by cereals. The staple foods, rice and wheat, can provide a balanced diet if supplemented with legumes and pulses. These, however, do not provide sufficient levels of protein to infants, children and expectant and nursing mothers who need protein-rich food like milk.

Infant mortality in India, due to want of adequate protein, is 142 per thousand as against 25 per thousand in USA. Also the expectation of life in the country is forty years as against in USA. The incidence of a high mortality rate and low expectation of life is prominent in the low-income group. In view of this, research and development work in the

country to ensure adequate nutrition is concentrated on producing low-cost protein foods. A major share in this field has been contributed by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

Sponsored by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, CFTRI has developed a spray-died baby food. It contains 22 per cent protein and ten per cent fat, and is based on groundnut flour, malt extract and skimmed milk powder. Clinical studies have shown that it can be used as a substitute for conventional baby foods based entirely on milk. CFTRI has also formulated a low-cost, pre-cooked, weaning food, containing 26 per cent protein. It is made from groundnut flour, pulses and cereals with added vitamins and minerals.

Another protein-rich food of low-cost useful for infants and pre-schools children, is "Bal Ahar". Standardized methods have also been evolved for direct processing of groundnut to yield high grade oil of refined quality, together with substantial yield of protein of 95 per cent purity. A food based on groundnut protein isolate (85 parts) and Bengal gram flour (15 parts), fortified with vitamins and minerals, contains 78 per cent protein. It has proved highly effective in the treatment of children.



A product called Lac-Tone, which is similar to conventional toned milk, is now being produced on a pilot plant scale at CFTRI. The process involves use of groundnut protein isolate instead of skimmed milk powder which is daily becoming a scarce commodity.

It has also been found possible to increase the protein content of wheat "atta" by incorporating 5—10 per cent of edible groundnut flour without affecting its keeping quality and consumer appeal. Multipurpose food developed at CFTRI is now being produced at Coimbatore at a plant with an installed capacity of four tonnes per day. Sitapur and Calcutta have now a similar plant each.

Investigations are also being carried out to process protein from green vegetation like lucerne, water hyacinth, etc.

The significance of these developments can be gauged in view of what FAO Deputy Regional Representative for Asia and Far East, Mr. Cedric Day, said in New Delhi in a seminar on applied nutrition "Not only do we have to have more food, but we must provide the right food".

However, despite efforts to intensify the applied nutrition programme to cover the entire commodity, so far only 7,000 villages are covered by the

programme, according to official estimates. This accounts for only one per cent of Indian villages. If the present pace continues, it will take not less than a century to cover the entire country.

An analysis of the programme jointly sponsored by FAO, WHO and the Government of India, has revealed that it is not as difficult to change the dietary habits as is commonly supposed. Though some habits are often the result of compulsion of circumstances. Interesting instances have been noticed in Kerala and West Bengal. Despite initial resistance to acceptance of wheat in Kerala, its monthly consumption has gone up from 2,000 tons some three years ago to 35,000 tons at present.

In the north-east of West Bengal, another rice-eating area with a prevalent belief that "the body gets heated if you eat wheat", the monthly consumption of wheat had increased from 1,00,000 tons to 1,50,000 tons at one time. Now there is resistance to withdrawing wheat from the area.

As the Union Food Minister, Mr. C. S. Subramaniam, said at the ten-day seminar on applied nutrition programme, failure to persuade people to change their dietary habits will only be a confession of our own inadequacies and inertia to educate the masses".



# AN APPROACH TO LABOUR

By

SHRI M. M. JENA, M. A., S. W. (CAL.)

Labour Welfare Officer  
Orissa Government Press, Cuttack

One of the greatest events of the twentieth century has been the importance attached to the labourers in every country of the world. The workers, farmers, tillers of the soil, architects and all other classes of labourers are now regarded as the backbone of a nation. These toiling masses who work in farms and factories feed the teeming millions and are responsible for the progress of their countries. Even to the phenomenal achievements of science that have covered our century with glory and the recent manifestations of which are space flights, workers have made their humble, contributions. The toilers have played vital roles in national freedom movements in many parts of the world and in newly independent countries they have been happily to a great extent, playing constructive roles.

To-day, there is universal realisation of the importance and sanctity of labour. Labour has tremendous significance both for good and evil. For lasting peace and progress in the world, it is desirable that labour should be organised peacefully and constructively, so that labourers do not go astray and allow their energy to be frittered away in puerile polit-

cal squabbles. The workers must realise that they have tremendous responsibilities and duties, besides having rights. Even the struggle for their rights and demands must be peaceful.

In free India wedded to democracy, our workers have been playing their part remarkably well in our various river valley projects and steel plants, and also in our countless farms and factories. They have been building dams which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru described as temples of the modern age. They have indeed fashioned a new India and we are proud of them. While the Government of India are leaving no stone unturned in promoting the welfare of workers a sympathetic public understanding of the power and prestige, joys and sorrows and the hopes and aspirations of labour has not yet widely prevailed.

Ever since the dawn of creation man has worked to feed, cloth and cheer himself and his fellow-beings. With the passage of ages and centuries however, a microscopic minority became the privileged rich and exploited the majority of the people who toiled in Sun and shower for them. Movements of workers



marked by tragedy and tribulation, mourning and martyrdom fill many bitter and blood-stained pages of the history of labour. The tide turned in the current century and workers have asserted their legitimate rights and supremacy in all lands. But how many of use have known the many little and big tragedies of these unsophisticated builders of their nation. History has turned a blind eye to the tearful and mournful episodes of their lives. A sturdy farmer suffers from a dreadful disease and dies an untimely death. A robusht coal-miner faces an explosion inside the mine and the breath of his life is extinguished for ever. The victim of a land-slide at a dam, a poor worker leaves behind many kinsmen and kinswomen to mourn his tragic death. Countless workers fail in providing their family members with two square meals a day. Many face the vindictive wrath of their employers for any agitation against the latter. Often some workers have sadly faced the disgraceful spectacle of being morally exploited by their masters. Death, disaster and dishonour have darkened the horizons of their active and work-weary lives. A worker goes to ar-off place and

gets entangled with women and wine worshipers and thus ensures his own doom and the misery of his family. The workers of companies and big institutions however have been free from all these evils and sorrows. But even now innumerable workers toil for individual masters who may oppress them. History has ignored these sufferings of the workers. Similarly many of us do not know the little and big joys of labourers. A worker gets an elevation in his job and smile spreads in his family. Someone is rewarded publicly and the hearts of his relations throb with joy. A rise in pay, a grant of bonus, a happy chat in course of work, a change to a better job spread sunshine all around. At the end of a hard day's toil a labourer returns to the wormth of his poor cottage and forgets all his worries in the company of the members of his family. History does not record these joys of the workers.

Workers to-day are far better than before and they are now not exploited in any way except to some extent, economically. Their poverty is no longer appalling. But still they have problems and worries. They hanker after public sympathy.



## INSIDE THE STATE

### FIFTH COMPETITION OF BOOKS FOR NEW READING PUBLIC

The fifth competition for books for new reading public will be held by UNESCO in co-operation with the Government of India according to an announcement made by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Sixteen prizes of Rs. 946 each will be awarded to the authors of such books which will be adjudged best. There will be three prizes for books in Hindi and one prize each for books in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kanada, Kashmiri, Malalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu languages. For the purpose of this competition 'New Reading Public' means those people who have advanced beyond the stages of neo-literates, but are not unable to comprehend materials containing subtle literary flourishes, involved sentences, relatively technical language and abstract ideas, etc. The contents of the books may relate to any of the subjects such as international understanding, community development, simple science, economic and social development and

general culture. Translations of adaptations of classics in simple style will also be accepted provided in case of translations the name of the foreign authors are retained and not altered. Seven copies of each printed books have to be submitted for the purpose of this competition.

Only printed books published in India during January 1, 1965 and December 31, 1966 will be eligible for entries into the competition. Each entry should be accompanied by a Treasury Challan of Rs. 10 which can be deposited in the Treasury under Head "XXII—Education—E—General—Miscellaneous—Central". In the absence of any Treasury or Sub-Treasury, Postal Order should be sent along with the entries. Books meant for this competition should reach Assistant Educational Adviser (SEU. 2), Ministry of Education, New Delhi on or before 30th April 1967. Detail rules and other particulars can be obtained from the above-mentioned address.



# Indiscriminate Population Growth Cause of Stagnant Living Standard

## Dr. KHOSLA'S MESSAGE

Governor, Dr. A. N. Khosla, in a message issued on the occasion of observance of Family Planning Fort-night has expressed hope that the people will co-operate in implementing the Family Planning Programme to build a healthy, prosperous and strong nation.

The following is the text of Dr. Khosla's message:

"Indiscriminate growth of population would lead to complex problems in material and moral spheres and would offset the benefits of developments and the standard of living will remain stagnant and will go down if the increasing population is not controlled. The evils of indiscriminate growth of population have

been realised by many advanced countries and they are adopting all possible measures to control the growth of population. Effective control of population has been aimed at through Family Planning. A small family is decidedly a contented and happy family. Towards this end, our Government have launched a continuous year round programme for Family Planning since 1956. The achievements are satisfactory. I hope that people in large numbers will co-operate in implementing the Family Planning Programme, and make our nation healthy, strong and prosperous.

"I wish the observance of the Family Planning Fortnight in our State all success.



## Observance of Family Planning Fortnight

### HEALTH MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Health Minister, Dr. P. V. Jagannath Rao has issued the following message to the people of Orissa on the occasion of Family Planning Fortnight which is being observed from December 5, 1966 :

We are faced with what is called population explosion. The population in India in 1961 was 440 million and is increasing by 6½ lakhs every month. In our State the population is 77½ million and is increasing by 35,000 every month. This rapid growth has been noticed since last decade. It has grown faster than previous decade by 60 per cent. This is due more to the steady decline in death rate than to the increase in birth rate on account of our launching of Malaria and Smallpox Eradication Programmes and T. B. Control Programme and Planned Public Health Programme of improved sanitation and drinking water facilities. Unless this growth is checked, it will nullify all benefits that are to accrue from our five-year economic development plans, which are meant for improvement of general standard of living by increasing production of wealth. Our food production has been stepped up considerably, but not to the extent of meeting of requirements and with the increase in population there is greater demand. But as the supplies are limited, the demand

has to be curtailed and that can be done only by restricting population growth. The only method of keeping population figures within reasonable limits and not allow it to overshoot the mark is to limit the families. By limiting the family you give a further life to the family more particularly to the mother and children. With a *per capita* income of less than Rs. 300 and the spiralling prices of food stuffs now a days, the standard of living and education in a large family is likely to be lower than that in a somewhat smaller family. So to achieve the object of raising level of living of people, to make them healthier and happier by checking the growth of population, family planning programme was launched as a National Programme in India by Central Government and worked by State Government as early as later part of the First Five-Year Plan, but the progress has been slow due to its not being given sufficient importance. It should be given its due place and considered as a crash programme with highest priority. There are of course some bottlenecks in the speedy implementation. There are illiteracy and poverty. Both have a bearing on birth rate. It has been, more literate the mother is, lesser the children she has; so also the upper income groups have lesser children than the lower income groups. The others are



religious, communal, socio-economic and psychological. Those have to be tackled by social and welfare workers and educators. There has been some awakening in the field, but the measures adopted are not enough and has fallen short of requirements and so it has to be pursued with zeal and vigour. It must be remembered that the programme of family planning can succeed only with the whole-hearted co-operation of all sections of our people. In the interest of each family and in the larger interest of the

nation every one should study the various methods for family planning and if he is convinced, adopt himself any one of the methods, and ask others also to adopt the same and have a planned family.

I hope the observance of the Family Planning Fortnight in this month commencing from 5th December will bring home to everyone the need for a regulated growth of family.

I wish all success to the observance of the Family Planning Fortnight.

Community Development Blocks opened till October 1966

Name of district (1)	Total No. of G. Ps. (2)	No. of Stage I Blocks (3)	No. of Stage II Blocks (4)	No. of Post- Stage II Blocks (5)	Total No. of Blocks in districts (6)
1. Balasore	.. 156	4	11	4	19
2. Belangir	.. 152	9	9	2	20
3. Cuttack	.. 401	16	20	5	41
4. Dhenkanal	.. 167	4	10	2	16
5. Ganjam	.. 278	8	15	6	29
6. Kalahandi	.. 105	7	7	4	18
7. Kenojhar	.. 98	5	8	..	13
8. Koraput	.. 232	18	23	1	42
9. Mayurbhanj	.. 160	11	14	1	26
10. Phulbani	.. 77	4	10	1	15
11. Puri	.. 276	13	14	2	29
12. Sambalpur	.. 168	9	15	5	29
13. Sundargarh	.. 80	6	9	2	17
Orissa	.. 2,350	114	165	35	314



## DISSEMINATION OF ELECTION NEWS

### Special arrangement by Home (Public Relations) Department

The Home (Public Relations) Department of the Government of Orissa has made special arrangements for quick dissemination of authentic information regarding the ensuing general elections for the benefit of the Press. Arrangements are being made for collection of informations with the help of police wireless and a specially install teleprinter circuit between the police wireless station at Cuttack and the State Information Centre, Bhubaneswar.

As Bhubaneswar will be the main feeding centre for the newspapers of Orissa as well as for the outside papers, the Home (Public Relations) Department has requested the Press and Telegraphs authorities to provide adequate press facilities at Bhubaneswar for efficient transmission of news by telegram, telephone and teleprinter services.

### DO YOU KNOW ?

1. About 2,000 acres of private land have been permanently acquired for the improvement of the section of the National Highway No. 5 from Cuttack to Bihar border. Apart from this, about 700 acres of Government land have been obtained on transfer, free of charge. The cost of acquisition of land is about Rs. 80 lakhs.
2. The total length of the Highway from Bihar border to Cuttack is 168 miles. There are 8 major bridges, 100 minor bridges and 276 numbers of culverts.
3. The total waterway for major bridges is 17,574 rft. for the minor bridges 9,700 rft. and for the culverts 2,300 rft. the total waterway being 29,600 rft.
4. About 66 lakhs cft. of stone chips, 6,000 tonnes of cements, 500 tonnes of High tensile steel and 1,500 tonnes of mild steel have been used in the bridges.
5. The total cost of construction of major bridges is Rs. 4,95 lakhs for minor bridges Rs. 3,00 lakhs and for culverts Rs. 72 lakhs.
6. About 27,00 lakhs cft. earthwork, 1,50 lakhs cft. of moorum and 70 lakhs cft. of metal has been used in the road work.
7. The cost of earthwork is about Rs. 1,84 lakhs, the cost of pavement is Rs. 2,04 lakhs and cost of moorum shoulder and miscellaneous works is Rs. 32 lakhs.
8. The total cost of the Project under I. D. A. assistance is in the order of Rs. 13,80 lakhs out of which nearly two-thirds are for construction of bridges and culverts and the remainder are for roads.



# BARABATI RAFFLE

(Authorised by the Government of Orissa)

In aid of THE ORISSA OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION, CUTTACK  
THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, ORISSA BRANCH

2½% of the net profit to go to THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

Some of our contributions so far :—

	Rs.
1. To National Defence Fund ( Through the State Branches of Andhra, Assam, Delhi, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Uttar-Pradesh and West Bengal ).	1,62,785
2. To the Prime Minister's Fund ..	50,000
3. To the Nehru Memorial Fund ..	22,500
4. In aid of Orissa Drought affected people through Orissa Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Bharat Sevak Samaj and Orissa Relief Committee.	40,000
5. Donation in aid of victims of Pakistani Air Raids through the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.	15,000
6. To the several State Governors' Relief Funds Government of Art College for Women for Madurai, Gauhati Cancer Institute, Betamalu ( Jammu & Kashmir ) from Victim's Relief Fund, and several other humanitarian causes in the different States of Assam, West Bengal, Madras, Mysore, etc.	40,000

**HELP US TO HELP SIMILAR OTHER NOBLE AND HUMANITARIAN CAUSES**

By purchasing a ticket for Re. 1 and at the same time taking your chance to win the coveted.

**GUARANTEED FIRST PRIZE OF Rs. 1,00,000**

Our next Draw

19-3-1967

For details write to—

*Honorary Secretary*  
*Barabati Raffle Committee*  
*Cuttack-5*



## CALENDAR 1967

JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL						
Sun.	1	8	15	22	29	*	5	12	19	26	*	5	12	19	26	30	2	9	16	23	Sun.
Mon.	2	9	16	23	30	*	6	13	20	27	*	6	13	20	27	*	3	10	17	24	Mon.
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31	*	7	14	21	28	*	7	14	21	28	*	4	11	18	25	Tues.
Wed.	4	11	18	25	*	1	8	15	22	*	1	8	15	22	29	*	5	12	19	26	Wed.
Thurs.	5	12	19	26	*	2	9	16	23	*	2	9	16	23	30	*	6	13	20	27	Thurs.
Fri.	6	13	20	27	*	3	10	17	24	*	3	10	17	24	31	*	7	14	21	28	Fri.
Satur.	7	14	21	28	*	4	11	18	25	*	4	11	18	25	*	1	8	15	22	29	Satur.
MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST						
Sun.	*	7	14	21	28	*	4	11	18	25	30	2	9	16	23	*	6	13	20	27	Sun.
Mon.	1	8	15	22	29	*	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	*	7	14	21	28	Mon.
Tues.	2	9	16	23	30	*	6	13	20	27	*	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	Tues.
Wed.	3	10	17	24	31	*	7	14	21	28	*	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	Wed.
Thurs.	4	11	18	25	*	1	8	15	22	29	*	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	Thurs.
Fri.	5	12	19	26	*	2	9	16	23	30	*	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	*	Fri.
Satur.	6	13	20	27	*	3	10	17	24	*	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	*	Satur.
SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER						
Sun.	*	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	*	5	12	19	26	31	3	10	17	24	Sun.
Mon.	*	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	*	6	13	20	27	*	4	11	18	25	Mon.
Tues.	*	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	*	7	14	21	28	*	5	12	19	26	Tues.
Wed.	*	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	*	1	8	15	22	29	*	6	13	20	27	Wed.
Thurs.	*	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	*	2	9	16	23	30	*	7	14	21	28	Thurs.
Fri.	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	*	3	10	17	24	*	1	8	15	22	29	Fri.
Satur.	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	*	4	11	18	25	*	2	9	16	23	30	Satur.

### HOLIDAYS 1967

FOR OFFICES UNDER GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA AND REVENUE & MAGISTERIAL COURTS IN ORISSA

ALL SUNDAYS  
AND

Id-ul-fitre—13th January	Muharram—21st April	Mahalaya—3rd October
Republic Day—26th January	Lunar Eclipse—24th April	Durga Puja, Dasahara and Kumar Purnima—9th to 14th and 16th to 17th October.
Basanta Panchami—14th February.	Independence Day—15th August.	Lunar Eclipse—18th October
Shivaratri—9th March	Janmastami—28th August	Dipavali—1st November
Holi—27th March	Ganesh Puja—7th September	Prathamastami—25th November
Mahabisuva Sankranti (Oriya New Year's Day)—14th April.	Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Day—2nd October.	Christmas Day—25th December

The 22nd March for Id-uz-Zuha and the 24th March for Good Friday are declared as sectional holidays for Muslim and Christian employees respectively of the State Government.

Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 all Sundays, and all the above days except Mahabisuva Sankranti (14th April), Lunar Eclipse (24th April), Mahalaya (3rd October), Dasahara (13th, 14th and 16th October), Lunar Eclipse (8th October), and Prathamastami (25th November) but including Half-Yearly closing of Bank Accounts (30th June) and Yearly closing of Bank Accounts (30th December), have been declared as public holidays for Banks.