

1967

General Election Special

ORISSA REVIEW

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GENERAL ELECTION SPECIAL, 1967

FEBRUARY, 1967—MAGHA, 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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ORISSA REVIEW

Vol. XXIII

FEBRUARY 1967—MAGHA 1888

No. 7

OUR FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic. The inherent democratic urge was a powerful impetus to the nation's freedom struggle. The pledge of a free democratic India was the corner stone of the mass movement. The declaration of Free India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic was a vindication of the pledge.

Elections are held on the basis of adult franchise. Every adult citizen of India has a vote irrespective of caste, creed or sex. The prince and the pauper have equal voting rights. The right to vote is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. But there is no compulsion to vote. Every voter is free to choose his or her representative and cast his or her vote in absolute freedom.

The political parties have the right to propagate their policies and canvass the people's support for them.

The process of general elections is carefully watched by the Election Commission which is an independent statutory body. Any mal-practice is quickly and effectively dealt with.

The Government in India derives its power directly from the people through their elected representatives. The preamble to the Constitution of India states: "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic republic...give to ourselves this Constitution", securing to all its citizens "justice, liberty, equality and fraternity".

India also has an independent judiciary. The rule of law is the basis of administration.

DEMOCRACY AT THE GRASS ROOTS

In India, democracy has been taken to the lowest administrative level by the formation of Panchayats in villages.

Panchayats are elected by Grama Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare.

management of common grazing-grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc. There are now 2,19,694 village Panchayats functioning in the country. They cover about 99 per cent of the entire rural population.

While the administrative, civil and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayats, the judicial functions are exercised by

separate bodies known as Nyaya Panchayats. These bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ a simple and summary procedure for disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

What is called the Revolution of Rising Expectations, if not carried out successfully, gives rise to frustration, cynicism and despair, which are not healthy for any society—

Man, when truly human, is not merely the product of history, but is the moulder of history. What is called the contingency or unforeseeability of history is due to the free will of the human being. He is not a victim of necessity-naturalistic, historical or dialectical. He uses this necessity as a means for achieving freedom. Our hope for the future lies in the wise choice which the leaders of the world will make in the present context.

Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN

THE POLL AND THE PEOPLE

"The fact that it did so in a peaceful and orderly fashion and that the elections were brought to a successful conclusion without any serious hitch anywhere, is sufficient testimony, not only to the political stability of India and the efficiency of its administration, but even more significantly, to the faith it has in parliamentary democracy and free elections."

*Election Commission Report
on Third General Election.*

The world's biggest democracy, India, will go to the polls again in February 1967. It will be her Fourth General Election. The people of India will choose their representatives to the Lok Sabha in the Centre and the elected houses of legislature in seventeen States and four Union Territories. (Metropolitan Council in the case of Delhi). Thus will be formed the Governments of the people, by the people and for the people to take the country forward in her march to progress and prosperity.

UNIQUE FEATURES OF POLLING

A General Election in India has some unique features. In magnitude it has no parallel in the democratic world. The electorate in the third election totalled 210 million. Today it is nearly 251 million.

The majority of voters are not literate and live in the far-flung rural areas. But they are politically conscious.

The number of constituencies, already large, has increased still fur-

ther. Following the delimitation of constituencies in November last year, there will be 521 seats in the new Lok Sabha, the elected House of Parliament, which is 13 more than now. The total number of seats in the seventeen State Legislative Assemblies will be 3,383 instead of the present 3,229. The new-elected houses of the Union Territories will have a total of 180 members instead of the present 176.

The conduct of a General Election of this magnitude imposes an enormous strain on the administrative machinery. In the third General Election 420 million ballot papers were printed, 240,000 polling stations set up, and one million people engaged for election work. In the Fourth General Election, the corresponding figures will obviously be higher.

In the hilly and jungle areas, where communications are poor, the task of conducting elections is still more arduous.

NEW PROBLEMS

Some new complex problems have also arisen this time. The last two

years have been a period of unprecedented drought. There has been failure of crops. Shortage in some pockets have led to migration of people in search of food and fodder. Maintenance of accurate electoral rolls in these areas has posed a very difficult problem.

LESSONS FROM THE PAST

Experience gained in previous elections has helped in effecting improvements in the conduct of subsequent ones. The voting period has been considerably shortened, from nearly four months in the first General Election to about seven days in the fourth.

Results are to be announced only after polling has ended in all constituencies. The object is to safeguard against the possibility of the results in some constituencies influencing the poll in others.

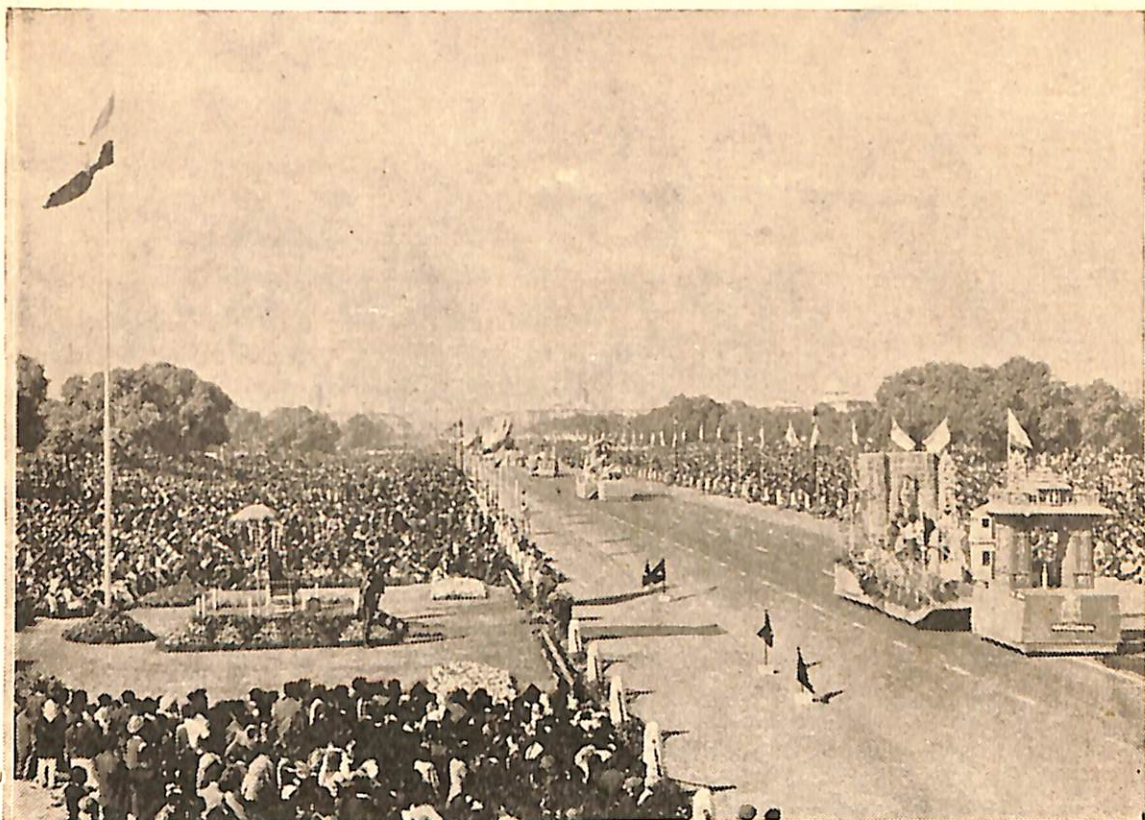
Every Indian citizen who is not less than 21, and not disqualified on grounds of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corruption etc., has a vote and the right to exercise it freely and without fear or favour. The right is constitutional. It is inalienable. It is zealously guarded by the independent, statutory Election Commission.

**As you have come into this world
Leave some mark behind.**

**Otherwise where is the difference
Between you and trees and stones.**

They too come into existence, decay and die.

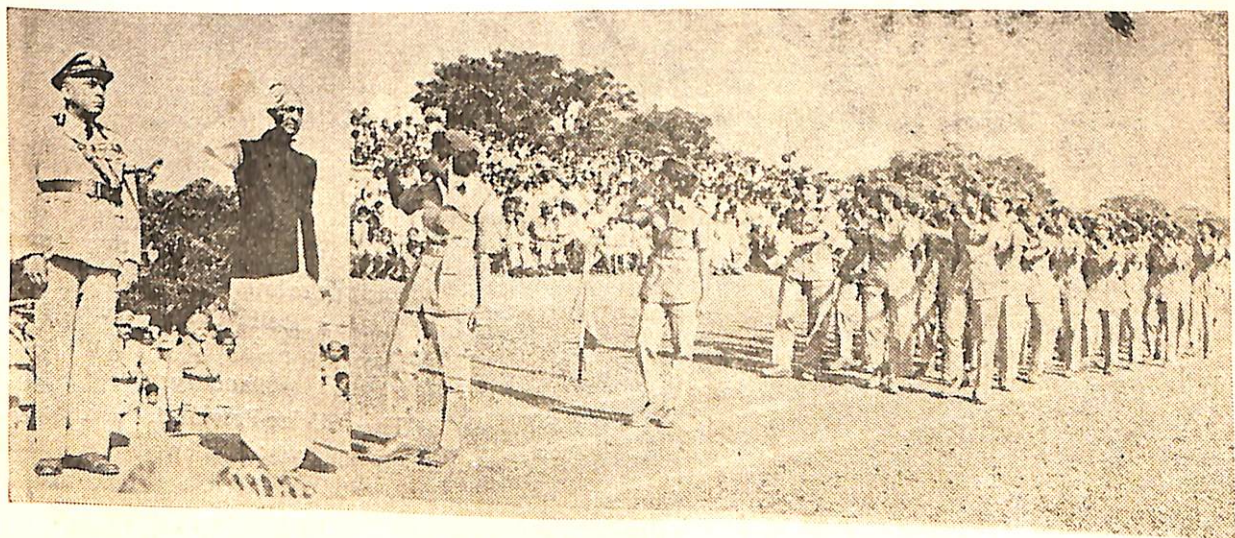
—ANONYMOUS—



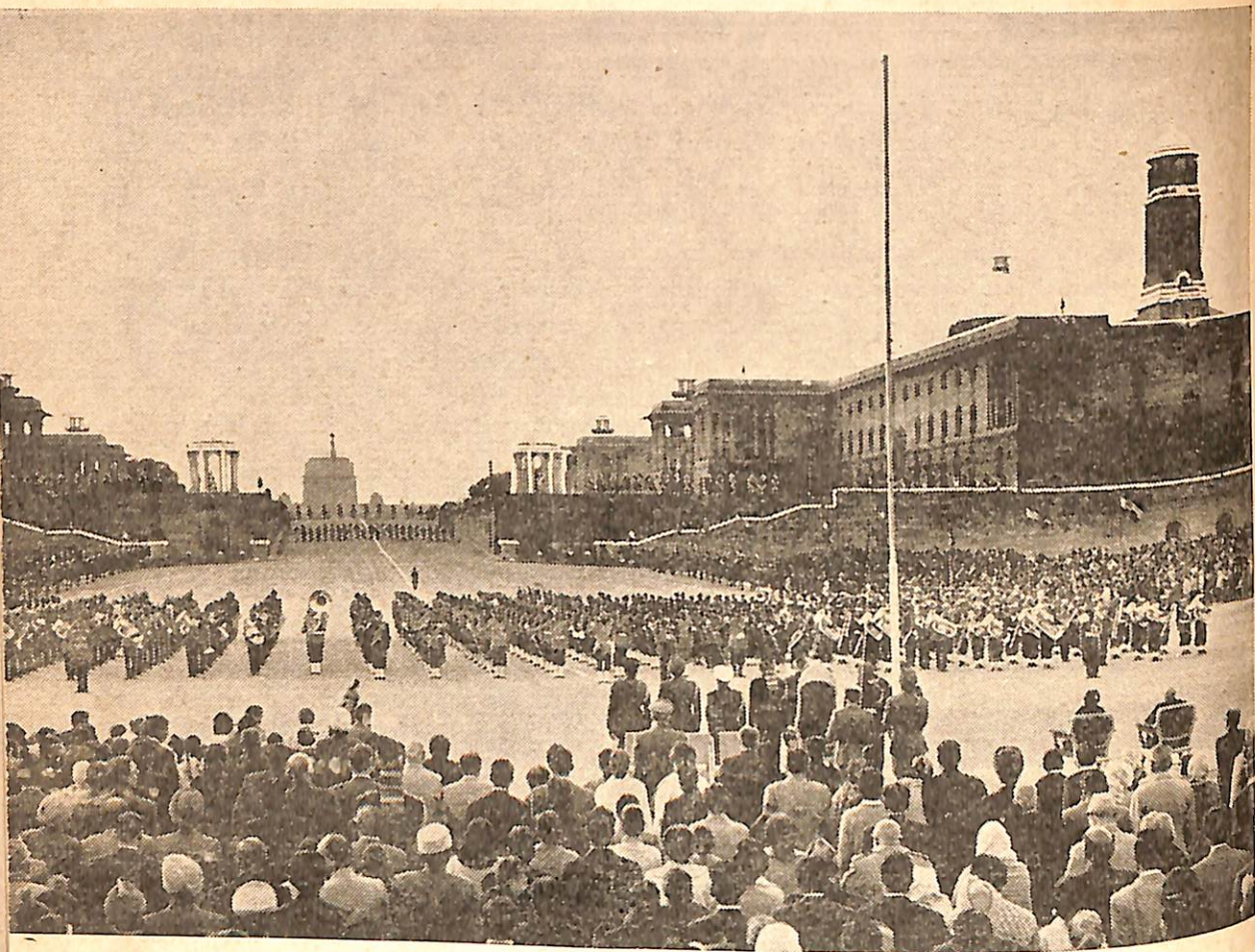
Over a million citizens of Delhi and the surrounding areas, came to see the impressive and colourful Republic Day parade in the Capital on Thursday, January, 26, 1967.

Nearly 10,000 persons drawn from the Armed Forces, N. C. C., Civil and other institutions including the colourful folk dance troupes from many States participated in the parade and the pageant.

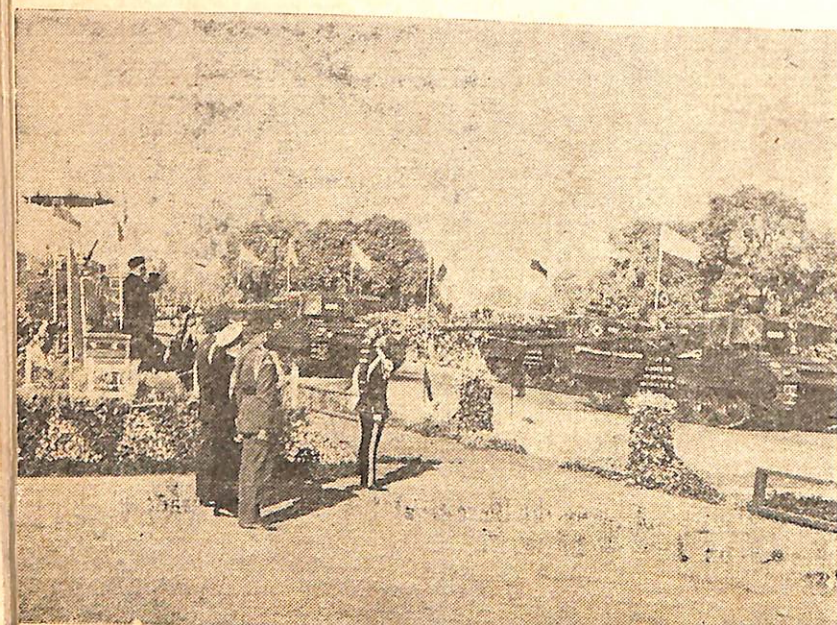
Photo shows: The procession of tableaux rolling down the saluting base on the Rajpath,



The Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, Taking salute at the State-level Republic Day parade at Bhubaneswar on January 26, 1967.

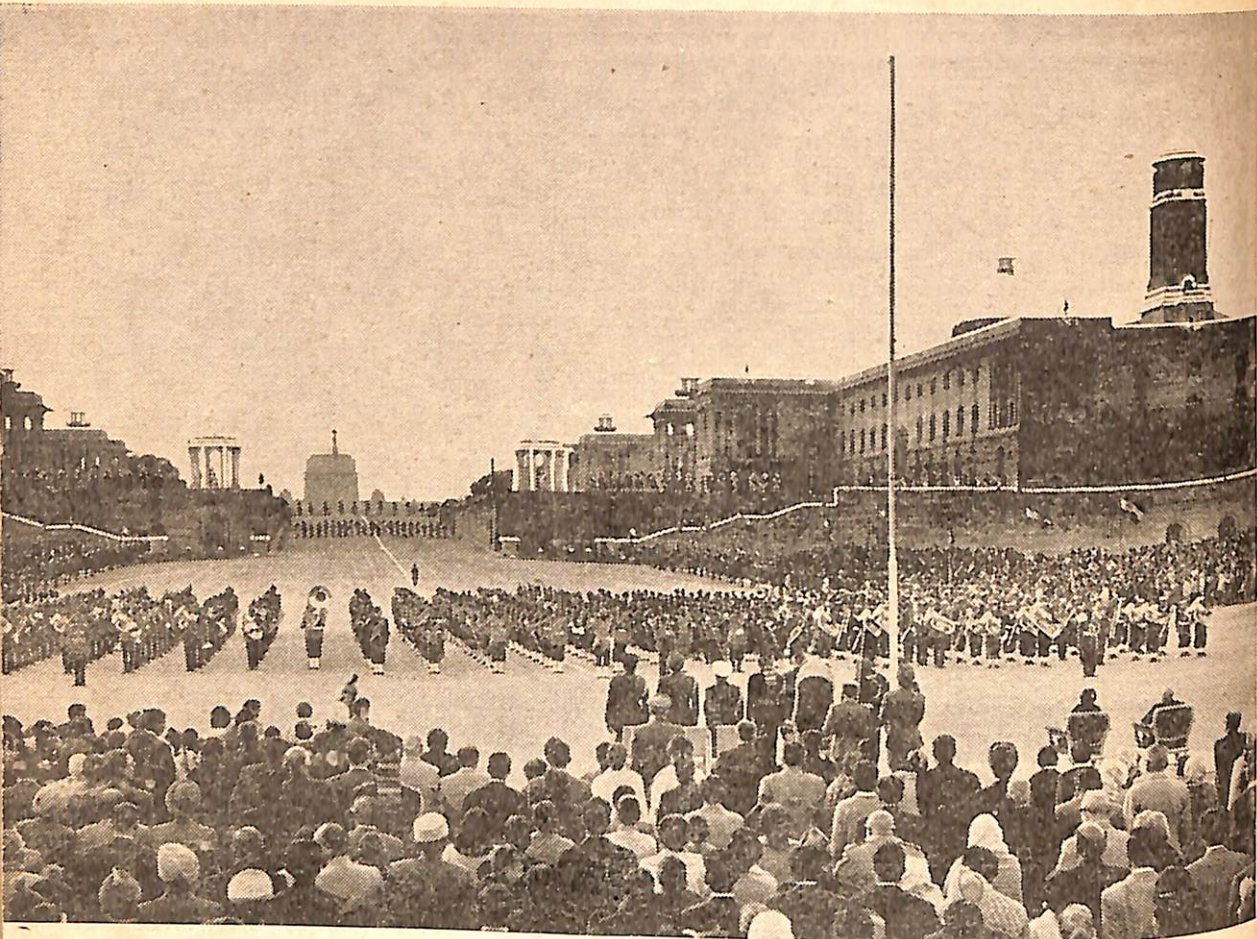


As the buglers sound the Retreat, the National Flag is lowered and the illuminations are switched on at the culmination of Beating the Retreat ceremony at Vijay Chowk in New Delhi on Sunday, January 29, 1967. Over 600 bandsmen comprising 23 massed bands of Army, Navy and Air Force took part in the ceremony which dates back from the days when troops disengaged from battle at sunset or soon after. Beating Retreat marks the finale of the week-long Republic Day Celebrations in the Capital.



India made medium tanks, Vijayantas, dip their guns as they rumble past the saluting base on the Rajpath in New Delhi during the Republic Day parade on Thursday (January 26).

The Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussain who reviewed the parade, is at left. To his right are the three Service Chiefs.



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PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE ESSENTIAL FOR SURVIVAL OF DEMOCRACY

Orissa Chief Minister's Appeal To Political Parties And Citizens

In a statement to the press the Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, has appealed to all political parties and persons to observe the code of conduct formulated by them for the election period.

The Chief Minister also appealed to the people not to be associated with any attempt at causing violence or disturbances in the election period and thereby protect their democratic right to choose a Government of their choice.

The following is the full text of Shri Tripathy's statements:—

“Democracy has been the life blood of the Indian people and, therefore, we the people of India have adopted and given to ourselves a democratic Constitution. A parliamentary form of Government is the very foundation of a democratic system. Elections are held to provide opportunities to the people to exercise their right in order to choose a Government up to their liking after every five years. People can assert this right effectively and elect a Government of their choice. They have to be allowed to listen to all view points in a peaceful atmosphere, assess the relative positions calmly

and then exercise their franchise through secret ballot. Therefore, a non-violent and peaceful atmosphere is essential to the survival of a democratic system of Government. An atmosphere of violence or apprehensions which scare away the peace-loving citizens and causes indifference among them towards exercising their franchise, should not be created.

It is, therefore, the duty of all political parties and persons who sincerely believe in the democratic system of Government, to categorically and repeatedly tell the people that on no account election meetings of any political² party or individual should be disturbed. An exemplary atmosphere of perfect peace and non-violence should be maintained every where. Some of our neighbouring countries have bade farewell to democracy and the people thereof are losing all hopes of reviving the individual freedom and democratic system. A few totalitarian countries, inimical towards us may also like to create similar chaotic conditions in India and weaken and frustrate our democratic system.

It is also necessary that the elections are free, fair and impartial.

The Government of Orissa have already issued instructions as to how the officers should conduct themselves during the period of election and I am sure that the high traditions set by the administration during the past elections will be maintained this time also.

Keeping all these requirements in view, an eight-point code of conduct for political parties to be followed during the election period has been accepted at a meeting of representatives of different political parties held in New Delhi, on the January 7, 1967 and presided by the Union Home Minister.

The Code of Conduct agreed to is as follows :—

(1) No political party should indulge in any activity which would aggravate the existing differences or create mutual hatred, or cause tension between different castes and communities, religious or linguistic groups.

(2) Criticism of other political parties should be confined to their policies and programmes, past record and work. It is necessary to avoid criticism of all aspects of private life of leaders or workers of other parties. Further, no criticism should be made of parties or their workers based on unverified allegations.

(3) Political parties should ensure that their workers or supporters do obstruct or disturb meetings and processions organised by other parties.

(4) The Government, while taking measures to maintain law and order will take care not to impose undue restrictions on civil liberties and will not employ such measures as would interfere with a satisfactory election campaign by the parties.

(5) Political power, at any level should not be used for furthering the electoral interests of members of one's own party or to harm the interests of members of other parties. The ruling party will ensure that it will not give cause for complaint that it had used its official position to further its election campaign.

(6) There should be no appeal to caste or communal feelings for securing votes.

(7) All parties should co-operate with the officers on election duty to ensure peaceful and orderly polling and complete freedom for the voters to exercise their franchise.

(8) All parties should set their face against activities which are offences under the electoral law.

I take this opportunity and humbly draw the attention of all the political parties and leaders in the Orissa to these decisions, I also take this opportunity to assure the electorate that Government have taken all steps to maintain law and order during the election and polling to help the electorate to exercise their franchise freely, and the Government

(Continued in page 10)

ADULT SUFFRAGE

India has adopted the system of universal adult suffrage. Article 326 of the Constitution ensures equal voting rights for every citizen who is not less than 21 years of age and not disqualified on grounds of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corruption. There are no disqualifications on grounds of sex, caste or religion. There are also no qualifications based on literacy, tax paid, property owned and the like.

In the words of the Election Commission, "This is an act of faith-faith in the common man of India and in his practical common sense".

Voters in the three elections held in the years 1952, 1957 and 1962 were registered on the basis of adult suffrage. The same principle has been followed for the 1967 elections.

The number of people entitled to vote was 173 million in the first General Election, 193 million in the second, and 216 million in the third. In the coming General Election in February, 250,681,530 people will be entitled to vote.

CASE FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE

Popular control through the medium of elections is essential for democracy. Hence, all citizens should be entitled to vote.

Thinkers of the 18th century regarded the right to vote as inherent

Naturally, this right should devolve on all citizens, men and women alike.

Further, democracy being based on the principle of equality, all adult citizens should be entitled to vote.

Opponents of the concept of adult suffrage point to the bewildering numbers of voters in support of their case. The administrative task would be too stupendous for any Government machinery, they argue. Illiteracy, they say, would make elections a farce, unless an electoral system could be devised under which even an illiterate voter could cast his vote intelligently and in secret.

Experience in India has proved them wrong. The Election Commission's report on the first General Election says: "Adult suffrage was a remarkable success and proved a potent factor in itself for advancing the political education of an illiterate mass".

HISTORICAL PAST

Adult suffrage is not new to India. It has been there since ancient times, but the thread of continuity was snapped during foreign rule.

Buddhist literature refers to republican forms of Government in ancient India. In the 4th century B. C. there was a republican federation known as Kshudrak-Malla Sangha. Though full details are not available, it is known that in some of

these republics every adult male member had the right to vote and to be present in the general assembly which decided on all public affairs. With the increase in population, some form of representative Governments emerged. References to elections, referendum, voting, ballot papers, etc., are also available in the history of the Hindu polity.

In later days, village communities were run on democratic lines and village panchayats, as these representative bodies were called, played a vital role in moulding the social life of the countryside.

In the era of empires, the imperial conqueror often left the conquered States and communities to carry on their administrative and social systems undisturbed. During the Muslim period, the affairs of trade corporations and villages continued to be managed by popular assemblies.

The advent of British rule brought in its wake a fundamental change. Revenue, judicial and legal administration was centralised and conducted away from villages. In the final stages of British rule, some form of elections were held to the Central (later Dominion) and Provincial Legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935, but the system of universal adult suffrage was not accepted.

In the former Part A States, franchise was related to taxation, property, literacy, community and other factors. The qualifications of an elector for the Central and Provincial elections differed from each other and from province to province. The result was that only a small percentage of the adult population was entitled to vote.

The franchise was much more restricted in the Indian States, though, interestingly enough, the former State of Travancore had adopted adult suffrage in 1948.

ADVANCED COUNTRIES

In the countries of the West, people secured adult franchise only after some struggle. In England the struggle began in 1832 and ended in 1928 when British women were enfranchised. In the United States, franchise rights for women came in 1920. In France, adult suffrage for men came in 1875 and for women in 1944. In Switzerland, even today, women have no vote.

It is only in some of the Asian and African countries which become independent after the second world war that universal adult franchise was introduced without much of a struggle.

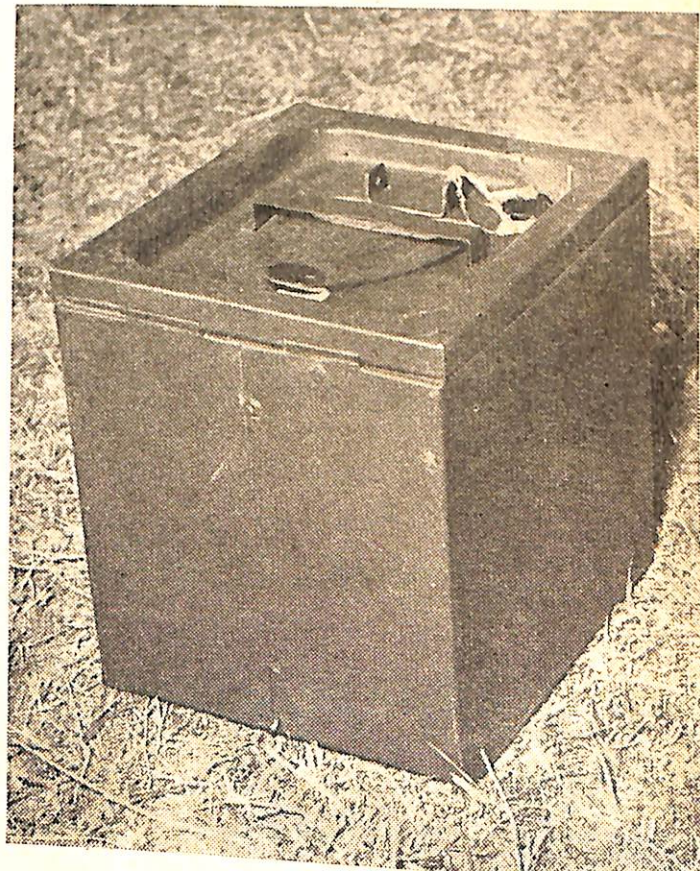
Here in India, the right to vote was conferred on all adult citizens immediately after we became independent.

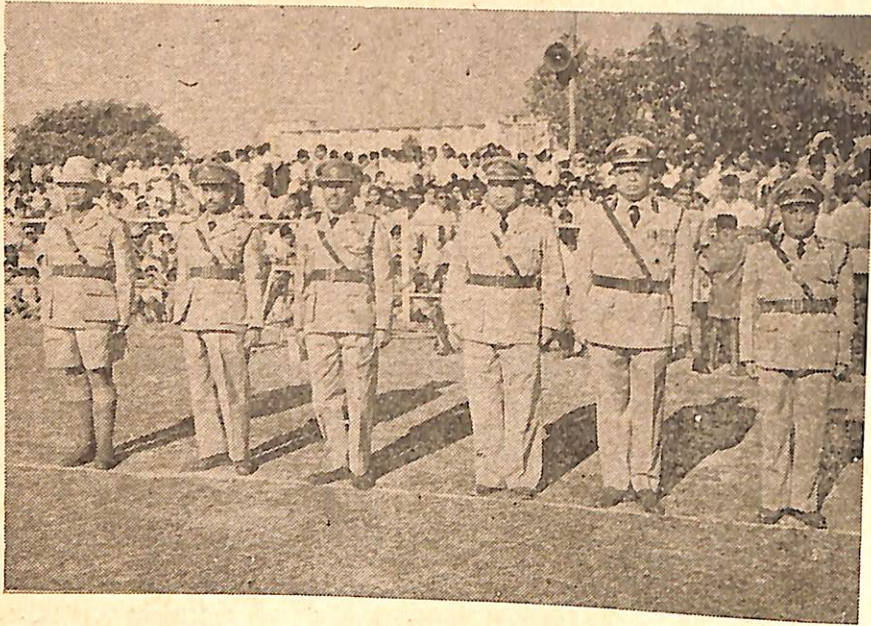


In designing the ballot box every precaution was taken to ensure that it is proof against tampering.

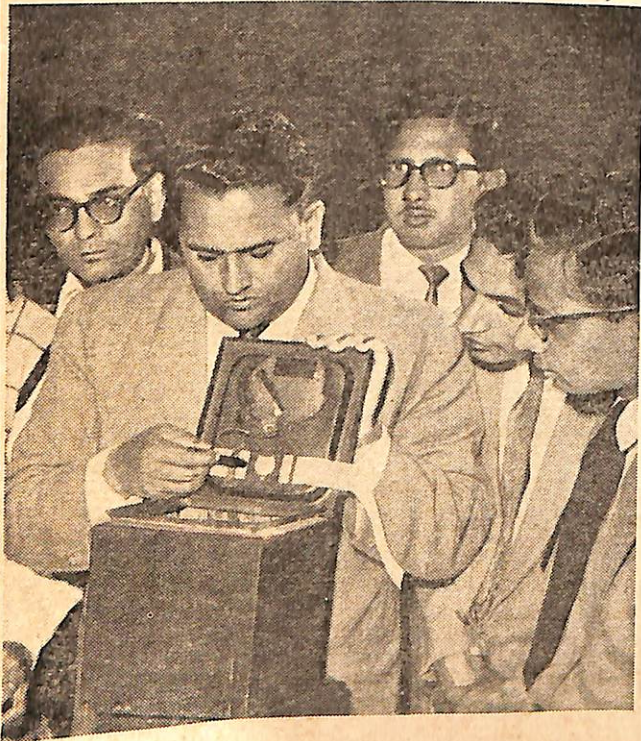
Photo shows : Godrej Type Ballot Box. The specifications are 8" high \times 9" \times 7½" wide. The lids are fixed by hinges. The box, which is made of steel, is designed as to render unnecessary the use of separate locking locks for securing it. An unpickable locking system is provided to secure the lid to the box.

The design of the ballot box to be used for polling during the current General Elections would be the same as during the last General Elections. In designing the ballot box every precaution was taken to ensure that it is proof against tampering.





Police Officers present at the State-level Republic Day Parade at Bhubaneswar on January 26, 1967, to receive Police Medals and decorations from the Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy.



In designing the ballot box to be used during the current General Election, precaution was taken to ensure that it is proof against tampering.

Photo shows how the ballot box is sealed with a paper seal before commencement of the poll. The paper seal is specially made and bears a water mark and the design of the seal is approved by the Secretary Press, Nasik.

HOW TO VOTE

The last date for withdrawal of candidature for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies is over and the stage is set for the Fourth General Election. Polling is due to begin in just over two weeks.

Polling day will be a holiday. It would, however, be better for the voter to go early to the polling station. He may use his own conveyance, if he has one, or walk. Using a conveyance offered by a candidate or his agent is not allowed.

The first thing that a voter has to do on reaching the polling station is to go to the Polling Officer and locate his or her name in the electoral roll. The essential information required for identifying a voter is (i) the serial number of his or her name in the electoral roll and (ii) the part of the electoral roll in which it is printed. Often, a printed slip containing this information is supplied to the voter by the contesting candidates or their agents. This slip may help in locating the voter's name in the electoral roll.

After the name has been located in the electoral roll, the Polling Officer will mark the voter's left fore-finger with indelible ink. This is done to prevent the voter from voting twice in the same election. He will then be given to ballot papers, a pink one for the Assembly Election and white one for the Parliamentary Election.

Each of these ballot papers will bear the names of the candidates contesting from that constituency, with the election symbol of each candidate printed against his name.

The symbols allotted to the various candidates have already been notified by the Election Commission.

With both ballot papers in hand, the voter has to go to the next table. A polling officer will take both ballot papers from him and, after explaining how to record the vote, give back the assembly ballot paper (pink) to the voter together with an inked rubber stamp. The rubber stamp will make the impression of a plus sign surrounded by a circle.

With the ballot paper and the rubber stamp in hand, the voter has to go in to the first voting compartment. Only one member has to be elected from a constituency. The voter is therefore required to vote for only one candidate. He should do this by making a mark with the rubber stamp on the symbol against the name of the candidate of his choice for the Assembly.

He should then fold the ballot paper in the same way as it had been folded previously, come out of the voting compartment, drop the folded ballot paper into the ballot box kept on the table, and return the rubber stamp to the polling officer seated there.

Next, he will be given the Parliamentary ballot paper (white) and an inked rubber stamp. With these he has to go to the second voting compartment, mark the ballot paper on the symbol of the candidate of his choice for the Lok Sabha, fold it, come out of the voting compartment, drop the ballot paper into the same ballot box and return the rubber stamp to the polling officer.

DONT'S

There are also some Dont's for the voter. The voter should make only one marking on the ballot paper. That marking should be made only on the symbol against the name of the candidate of his choice. Further,

it should be made only with the inked rubber stamp received from the polling officer. To make any other mark on the symbol or to leave a thumb impression or signature or other marks on any part of the ballot paper would make the vote invalid.

If a ballot paper gets spoilt, the elector can get another from the Presiding Officer. The spoilt ballot paper and its counterfoil will be marked "cancelled" by the Presiding Officer.

In the coming General Election about 2,85,000 polling stations will be set up all over the country. They will be so distributed that no voter will have to walk more than three miles to cast his vote.

Continued Form page 6

will not impose any undue restrictions on civil liberties nor will adopt any measure that would interfere with an adequate election campaign.

It is for all responsible political parties and leaders of the Orissa participating in the elections to categorically endorse the above code

of conduct. At the end, I also appeal to the people not to be associated with any attempt at causing violence or disturbance in election meetings and thereby to protect the democratic right of the people to choose a Government of their choice".



POLLING PROGRAMME FOR ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES

The following is an analysis of the polling programme datewise in terms of Assembly Constituencies from February 15 to 21, 1967.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories	February 15	February 16	February 17	February 18	February 19	February 20	February 21	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	111	..	..	61	..	..	85	
2	Assam ..	..	..	73	..	..	..	53	
3	Bihar ..	84	..	79	..	85	..	70	
4	Gujarat ..	56	..	..	56	..	..	56	
5	Haryana ..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..
6	Jammu & Kashmir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	
7	Kerala ..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	
8	Madhya Pradesh ..	..	55	37	..	..	204	..	
9	Madras ..	78	..	..	78	..	..	78	
10	Maharashtra ..	102	..	..	84	..	..	84	
11	Mysore ..	120	..	..	..	96	..	..
12	Orissa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	
13	Punjab ..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..
14	Rajasthan ..	70	..	..	67	..	47	..	
15	Uttar Pradesh ..	114 (Whole) + 8 (Part)	..	105	3 (Part)	112 (Whole) + 5 (Part)	..	86 (Whole) + 3 (Part)	
16	West Bengal ..	..	..	..	..	280	..	..

POLLING PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories	February 15	February 16	February 17	February 18	February 19	February 20	February 21	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	37 (Whole) +5 (Part)	..	..	18 (Whole) +5 (Part)	
18	Manipur	..	20 (Whole) +9 (Part)	..	..	..	10 (Part)	..	Also on 24th and 28th February 10 (Part)
19	Tripura	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
20	Ardaman & Nicobar Islands.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18th February
22	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19th February
23	Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Goa, Daman & Diu.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Pondicherry	..	20th February	..	..	..	..	..
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	..	21st February	..	..	..	..	..
27	Nagaland	..	16th, 17th, 18th, 20th and 21st February	..	..	..	..	..

DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD COMMUNICATION IN ORISSA

Road communication in the State as a whole, was far from satisfactory in the pre-independence days. After independence, necessary plan programmes are being drawn up for improvement of the existing roads and construction of new roads and bridges. Substantial work has been done during the last three plan periods.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan for road development has been prepared with a ceiling of Rs. 2,500.00 lakhs. The Fourth Plan programme has been prepared keeping the following considerations in view :—

1. Completion of all the work left incomplete in the Third Plan.
2. Making the existing highways of economic importance continuous, all weather and strong for modern traffic.

This criterion includes bridging of rivers, replacement of weak and narrow bridges, construction of missing links in highways and major district roads, provision of under bridges and over bridges at busy Railway crossings and ferries over large intervening rivers where bridging is not now possible. The roads from industrial and mining areas leading to Ports and those feeding and providing outlets for richly agricultural tracts have been given preference.

3. To connect places of great touristic importance.

4. To promote research activities

5. To provide communication, as far as possible to the interiors of the State by improving rural roads.

The year 1966-67 is the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The anticipated outlay under the road development programme (State Sector including the Central Road Fund Allocation) is Rs. 115.78 lakhs during 1966-67.

For quick movement of mineral ores from Daitari and Tomka mines to Paradeep Port an Expressway covering a shorter route of 88 miles via Haridaspur, Marsaghai and Bhutmundi is under construction. A sum of Rs. 12.26 crores was spent during the Third Plan period for this Project. There are 5 major bridges, 58 minor bridges and 178 culverts on this road. The requirement of funds for this road during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 8.34 crores. A provision of Rs. 2.77 crores has been made during the current financial year 1966-67. Steps are being taken to complete the road in the year 1967-68

NATIONAL HIGHWAY

The National Highways are improved and maintained by the State P. W. D. with funds made available by the Government of India. During the current financial year, the Government of India have given an allotment of Rs. 43,00,000 for the year 1966-67 for original works.

The work on the improvement of National Highway No. 5 from Cuttack to Bihar border, a length of about 270 K. M. has recently been completed with the help of the credit provided by the International

Development Association, an affiliate of World Bank.

The Project included construction of 8 major bridges, 100 Minor Bridges and 276 culverts and improvement of the formation and riding conditions of the road.

The Mahanadi (7392ft.) and Birupa (1733ft.) bridges were completed and opened to traffic in June, 1964. The Brahmani (2184') Kharsuan (1501'-6"), Baitarani (3139'-6"), Salandi (480'), Nuniajore (300') and Budhabalanga (819') bridges as well as the entire road from Cuttack to Bihar border were declared open to traffic by the Chief Minister on December 7th 1966.

Continued from page 18

Socks (Khaki woolen)-1 pair, Anklets (Web)-1 pair, Khaki woolen-2 piece, Biret-1, Shoulder Titles (White metal)-1 pair, Cap Badge (White metal)-1. Whistle (Metro) with braided Khaki-1, Lanyard (for officers), Whistle with lanyard Khaki round (for N. C. Os. and Home Guards)-1, Badges of rank for officers & N. C. Os. complete set as already prescribed by Government.

Rural Home Guards

(b) Half Sleeve Shirt (Mazni)-1, Trouser-1 pair, Belt (Web)-1, Ammunition Boot-1 pair, Shocks-1 pair, Anklets (Web)-1 pair, Khaki woolen (two piece Biret)-1, Shoulder title (White metal)-1 pair, Cap badge-1, Whistle (Metro) with lanyard Khaki-1, Badge of rank (for officers & N. C. Os.). Already prescribed for Urban Home Guards.

Budget Grant

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget for Home Guard Scheme.

Usefulness of Home Guards

The services of Home Guards were utilised during the last communal upsurge in this State and they were found to be very useful. Some of the Home Guards did excellent work during the communal disturbances. During the last conflict with Pakistan altogether 433 Home Guards were called out for duty in connection with collection of coastal intelligence, guarding important road bridges, internal security etc. They are also helpful in assisting the Police Officers and men in preventing and detecting crime in crime affected areas.

ELECTION PROGRAMME FOR VARIOUS STATES

The Election Commission has finalised the programme for election to parliamentary and assembly constituencies in all the States and Union Territories.

The dates of poll in the various States and Union Territories will be as below—

Andhra Pradesh	..	February 15, 18 and 21, 1967.
Assam	..	February 17 and 21, 1967.
Bihar	..	February 15, 17, 19 and 21, 1967.
Gujarat	..	February 15, 18 and 21, 1967.
Haryana	..	February 19, 1967
Jammu and Kashmir	..	February 21, 1967
Kerala	..	February 20, 1967
Madhya Pradesh	..	February 16, 17 and 20, 1967.
Maharashtra	..	February 15, 18 and 21, 1967.
Madras	..	February 15, 18 and 21, 1967.
Mysore	..	February 15 and 19, 1967.
Orissa	..	February 21, 1967
Punjab	..	February 19, 1967
Rajasthan	..	February 15, 18 and 20, 1967.
Uttar Pradesh	..	February 15, 17, 19 and 21, 1967.

West Bengal	..	February 19, 1967
Delhi	..	February 19, 1967
Himachal Pradesh	..	February 18 and 21, 1967.
Manipur	..	February 15, 20, 24 and 28, 1967.
Tripura	..	February 18, 1967

In the following State and Union Territories elections will be held only for the parliamentary constituencies on the dates indicated against each:—

Nagaland	..	February 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21, 1967.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	..	February 18, 1967
Chandigarh	..	February 19, 1967
Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	..	February 21, 1967
Goa, Daman and Diu..	..	February 19, 1967
Pondichery	..	February 20, 1967
Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	..	February 18, 1967

Election for the assembly constituencies will be completed before February 25, 1967 and for the parliamentary constituencies before April 1, 1967. In the case of Manipur assembly constituencies the election will be completed before March 7, 1967.

ORISSA'S CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL DEFENCE CIVIL DEFENCE AND HOME GUARDS

The Civil Defence Organisation was constituted in this State in the year 1962 and has been divided into the following nine branches:— (i) Warden Service, (ii) Communication Service, (iii) Rescue Service, (iv) Casualty Training Service (v) Supply Service, (vi) Salvage Service (vii) Depot Service, (viii) Training Service and (ix) Welfare Service.

The Chief Secretary and the Home Secretary are functioning as the Director and Additional Director of Civil Defence of this State respectively. All the Collectors and the Subdivisional Officers have been appointed as Controllers and Deputy Controllers of Civil Defence in respect of their jurisdictions. One Deputy Director on whole-time basis has been appointed at State level to look after matters relating to Civil Defence. One Deputy Collector and another Sub-Deputy Collector are looking after Civil Defence affairs at Rourkela and at Hirakud respectively since March, 1966.

The Central Assistance for the Civil Defence measures are at present confined only to two places of this State i.e. Rourkela and Hirakud-Burla and to an area within a radius of two miles of these two places. Government of

India have also been requested to include Cuttack-Choudwar including Charbatia and Bhubaneswar in the list of vulnerable places so as to enable the State Government to claim 50 per cent of the expenditure from the centre.

The following 13 important places of the State viz., Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur, Berhampur, Rajagangpur, Kansabahal, Barang, Brajarajnagar, Baripada, Badbil, Jolaput, Machkund and Talcher have been brought under category II for the purpose of C. D. measures. The expenditure to be incurred for these places is poolable and shareable with the Centre.

The C. D. measures at these places are restricted to warning system, Fire Fighting and First-aid facilities.

Training Centre

Two training centres at Hirakud-Burla and Rourkela have been opened since last August under the overall supervision of the Civil Defence Officers for imparting training to the C. D. volunteers. The training is imparted batch-wise for a period of 4 hours and each batch consists of 40 volunteers. During the training period the volunteers are given an allowance of Rs. 2.50 paise which is

paid once a week. Three part-time Instructors at remuneration of Rs. 50 have been appointed in each training centre for giving training in three specialised subjects like that of Rescue, Fire fighting and Casualty Services. One Havildar at each of the centres has been appointed to impart training in parade to the volunteers at a remuneration of Rs 15 per month. The syllabi supplied by the Government of India for local training centres has been modified to suit the local needs. The final decision for implementing the C. D. Scheme this year at the places classified under category II is expected to be taken shortly.

Uniforms

Each volunteer has been supplied with a set of uniforms which contains the following:—1. Khaki full pants—two pairs. 2. Mazri half shirts—two pairs. 3. Black shoes—one pair. 4. Khaki half sacks—two pairs. 5. Forage Cap—one.

Steps are being taken to supply two metal shoulder badges to each of the volunteers.

Equipments

Major equipments like that of Helmets, stirrup pumps, Sirens etc., have been purchased last year. As the Government of India have instructed to purchase all the equipments required for the Organisation, steps are being taken to purchase the remaining equipments this year.

Activities

A contingent of 60 C. D. volunteers took part in the ceremonial parade

at Bhubaneswar in connection with the Independence Day, 1966, Regular combined exercises of the volunteers including the volunteers of Bondo-munda Railway Colony and H. S. L, are being held once each month. There is also a proposal to hold a C. D. rally towards the end of February 1967.

Budget Provision

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget. The proposal for inclusion of Rs. 2 lakhs in the budget estimate for 1967-78 has been given in first edition budget.

All actions required to be taken at this stage, i. e. "Hostilities are possible" are being followed.

HOME GUARDS

Target

The overall target of urban and rural Home Guards for this State has been fixed at 2,491 and 15,000 respectively.

Recruitment

So far 2,437 urban Home Guards and 12,637 Rural Home Guards have been recruited.

Training

Urban Home Guards are at present undergoing training in Basic Refresher and Advanced Course of training at their respective Urban Home Guard Centres. The duration of basic course is 84 days and that of Refresher and Advanced Courses

is 28 and 30 working days respectively.

15 Subdivisional Training Camps have been set up for the training of Rural Home Guards in Basic Course. The duration of basic course is 30 days. Arrangements have been made for the training of 40 Rural Home Guards in each training Center in one batch.

Instructional Staff

No extra instructional staff have been sanctioned for the training of urban Home Guards. They have been taken from the existing strength of each district for imparting training to Home Guards at different urban areas with suitable remuneration at the following rates:—

1. Drill S.-I... Rs. 30 per month
2. Sergeant .. Rs. 30 per month
3. Havildar .. Rs. 15 per month
4. Naik .. Rs. 10 per month

An instructional staff of one Havildar and one Naik have been sanctioned for the training of rural Home Guards numbering 40 in one batch. A follower staff of one cook, one water carrier and one sweeper have also been sanctioned for the common mess at each training centre. Arrangements have also been made for imparting training to Home Guards in Civil Defence subjects by Police/Home Guards Officers trained at Nagpur. Similarly Medical Officers have to impart training on first-aid to Home Guards.

Allowances

Duty allowance at the following rates have been sanctioned for the duty call-up of Home Guards:—

- (i) Rs. 2.50 paise per day
- (ii) Rs. 1.25 paise per day if period of duty is 3 hours or less.
- (iii) Re. 1 per day if mobilised and kept in reserve for deployment.

Parade allowance @ Re. 0.60 paise for each member of urban Home Guards has been sanctioned per day of training.

The rural Home Guards while undergoing training at each Subdivisional training camp are provided with free boarding and lodging at Government cost. A sum of Rs. 40 per month has been sanctioned for each rural Home Guard trainee for boarding expenses. In addition, each trainee is paid at the rate of Re. 0.50 paise as pocket allowance per day of training. Washing charge at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per month has been sanctioned for each of them for cleaning uniforms. They are also given actual cost of journey expenses both to and fro for undergoing training at training camps.

Uniform:—

(Showing scale of uniforms for Home Guards).

Urban Home Guards

- (a) Half sleeve shirt (Mazni)
- Trousers (Khaki Drill)—2 pairs,
- (Beb)—1, Ammunition Boot—1 pair

(Continued in page 14)

ELECTIONS-FREE AND FAIR

Free and fair elections. What does it exactly mean ?

It means—

(1) that every aspiring candidate must have unfettered freedom to offer himself as a candidate for election and to conduct his election campaign in his own way so long as he keeps within the law,

(2) that every voter must be perfectly free to vote as he likes without any fear of consequences and without being unduly influenced by any one by improper inducement or pressure of any kind, and

(3) that the election machinery must function honestly and impartially at every stage.

The essentials of free and fair elections are therefore:

(a) Freedom to form or to belong to a political party (except for Government servants),

(b) Freedom to stand as a candidate,

(c) Freedom to hold election meetings,

(d) Freedom to canvass support amongst the voters, and

(e) Freedom for the voter to vote according to his or her choice and inclination.

Our constitution and our Law Safeguard all these freedoms.

ELECTION SYMBOLS

Election symbols are a device for easy identification of candidates. They are printed against the names of the candidates in the ballot paper and help a voter who is not literate and therefore unable to read, to register his vote. The voter should however know the election symbol of his candidate. All that he has to do then is to make a mark on the symbol with the inked rubber stamp given to him by the Polling Officer.

Ballot papers with election symbols were not in use during the first two General Elections. Instead, ballot boxes bore symbols. In each booth there were as many ballot boxes as there were candidates and the voter was required to drop the ballot paper in the ballot box bearing the symbol of the candidates of his choice.

This method, however, had some drawbacks. The procedure was cumbersome. The number of ballot boxes required was very large. They had to be made and transported to polling stations spread all over the country. And, between elections, they had to be stored and maintained in good condition.

In its report on the second General Elections, the Election Commission says that some candidates and political parties entertained a fear that these ballot boxes could be tampered with and the ballot papers containing the

votes removed or transferred from one box to another. Further a voter could, if he so desired, take the ballot paper out of the polling booth unnoticed.

In November 1956 a suggestion was made for a change-over from the balloting system to the marking system of voting, but only one of the four national parties supported it. Hence, it was not put into practice.

The marking system was, however, tried out in the by-elections after the second General Elections and was adopted throughout the country in the third General Elections.

The marking system removed some of the drawbacks of the balloting system. The voter has no chance to take the ballot paper out of the polling booth for the ballot box is kept near the Presiding Officer. Secondly, the voter expresses his choice by making a mark on the symbol of his candidate and the vote cannot therefore be transferred to any other candidate. Thirdly, there is only one ballot box in a polling station and it is common to all candidates. As the symbol helps a voter who is unable to read to cast his vote, it is retained in the new voting system. By enabling even an illiterate voter to cast his vote without anybody's help, the symbol also helps ensure secrecy of ballot.

For the coming elections, the Election Commission has so far prescribed twenty-three symbols : 16 of them are "Reserved Symbols" and the remaining 7 "Free Symbols".

The Commission has also classified political parties as "recognised" and others. A political party which contests in more than one State and secures more than 4 per cent of the

votes cast in the country as a whole in a General Election is classified as a recognised multi-State party for the next General Election. Each recognised party is allotted a Reserved symbol and the candidates sponsored by it for contesting from different States are allotted the same symbol. There are now eight recognised multi-State parties. Their names and the symbols allotted to them are:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. The Indian National Congress | To bullocks with the yoke on ; |
| 2. The Communist Party of India | Ears of corn and sickle ; |
| 3. The Swatantra Party | .. Star ; |
| 4. The Communist Party of India
(Marxist) | Hammer, sickle and star ; |
| 5. Bharatiya Jana Sangh : | .. Lamp ; |
| 6. Praja Socialist Party : | .. Hut ; |
| 7. Samyukta Socialist Party : | .. Tree ; and |
| 8. Republican Party of India : | .. Elephant |

The remaining nine Reserved symbols are allotted to political parties which are classified as recognised State parties. These are parties which secured more than 14 per cent of votes cast in the State concerned in the previous election. The Reserved symbols allotted to recognised State parties are reserved only within that State; outside the State, they are treated as "Free Symbols" and may be allotted to any other party or to an independent candidate.

The names of recognised State parties, their States and symbols are :

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ladder | Muslim League | Kerala |
| 2. Horse | Kerala Congress | Kerala |
| 3. Rising Sun | (i) Dravida Munnetra
Kazhagam | Madras |
| | (ii) United Goans
(Furtado Group) | Goa, Daman and Diu |

ELECTION SYMBOLS

4. Cart	Peasants' and Workers' Party	Maharashtra
5. Hand	(i) Shiromani Akali Dal (Master Tara Singh Group)	Punjab
	(ii) United Goans (Sequeira Group)	Goa, Daman and Diu
6. Lion	(i) Forward Block	West Bengal
	(ii) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	Goa, Daman and Diu
7. Flower	All Party Hill Leaders' Conference	Assam
8. Scales	Shiromani Akali Dal (Sant Fateh Sing Group)	Punjab
9. Plough	Jamu and Kashmir National Conference	Jammu and Kashmir

The following symbols, though reserved for multi-State parties (Tree for the Praja Socialist Party and Elephant for the Republican Party), have also been made available to—

2. Tree	Democratic National Conference	Jammu and Kashmir
2. Elephant	(i) Frente Populare	Goa, Daman and Diu
	(ii) People's Front	Pondichery

The Free Symbols as already stated, are available for allotment to candidates of political parties which are not recognised and to independent candidates. Such candidates can indicate the free symbol which they wish to be allotted. The Election Commission has laid down the procedure to be followed if two or more candidates indicate their preference for the same symbol. If one of the candidates is a sitting member of the Lok Sabha or the State Assembly and had been allotted that symbol at the previous election, the returning officer will allot the symbol to that candidate. In all other cases, the allotment will be decided by draw of lots.

(Specimen symbols are given on the last cover page)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ IN ORISSA

Due to inadequate rainfall from the second fortnight of September 1966, the standing Khariff crops have been adversely affected in several parts of the State. To make up the shortfall in production, efforts are being made for stepping up the Rabi programme in areas having irrigation facilities or residual moisture. In this context emphasis has been laid on cultivation of high yielding varieties wherever possible.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rules governing the conditions of services of Primary School Teachers under the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been framed and draft published inviting opinion of all concerned before finalisation. Views so far received from organisations and individuals are in the process of being finalised.

It has been decided to hold the election to the Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads in May-June 1967. The Panchayati Bhavans are being constructed in the following nine district headquarters viz., Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Bolangir, Balasore and Kalahandi. The Panchayat Bhavans are meant to locate the office of the Zilla Parishads, except in the district of Keonjhar;

the Panchayat Bhavans have been completed in all the eight districts, though not in all respects, and the office of the Zilla Parishads have already been shifted to the said buildings.

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Applied Nutrition Programme was functioning in 74 selected Blocks of the State by the end of Third Plan period in accordance with an agreed plan of operation between Government of India and U. N. O. agencies like U N I C E F, F A O and W H Q O. The target was to cover 660 Mahila Samitis, equal number of poultry sub-units, school gardens and pisciculture units. 13,200 women, 33,000 pre-school children and 49,400 school children are taken as beneficiaries.

During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to open 46 Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks. 15 Blocks having 150 village units are being opened in 1966-67. Besides this, with the assistance available from "Radda Barmen" organisation of Switzerland through U N I C E F 2 more Blocks of drought affected areas in Kalahandi district are being taken up during 1966-67 under the programme in a special pattern cover

ing 20 village units in each of the two blocks, i. e., Sinapalli and Boden.

The main aspects of the programme are (a) Poultry, (b) Pisciculture, (c) School garden (d) Nutrition Education and Training. Each Applied Nutrition Programme Block consists of one Block poultry unit, 10 poultry village units, 10 pisciculture units and 10 school gardens.

In Mahila Samitis, eggs and fish are served among the women and pre-school children twice a week. Fruits and vegetables are served to schoolgoing children in schools. So far 67 block poultry units, 623 village poultry units, 654 school gardens and pisciculture tanks of 1,955 acres of area have been taken up under the programme.

Under this programme a large number of officials and non-officials such as Block Development Officers, District Social Education Organisers, Primary Health Centre Doctors, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Agriculture Extension Officers and Lady Social Education Organisers, Grama Sevikas, Panchayat Samiti members, Sarpanches, Mahila Samiti members, Yubak Sangh members etc., have been trained in Nutrition.

MILK FEEDING PROGRAMME

In order to help village children and expectant and nursing mothers to supplement their food a long range Milk Feeding Programme through schools and Mahila Samitis has been introduced since 1957-58. Under school

feeding programme 18,693,419 lbs. of milk powder has been consumed by the end of 1964-65. 1,83,000 students were benefited during the year 1958-59 and the number has considerably increased to 4,22,584 during the year 1964-65. The School Feeding Programme has since been withdrawn by UNICEF in June 1965. Similarly under Mahila Samiti Feeding Programme 6,314,901 lbs. of milk powder has been consumed by the end of 1965-66. In the year 1958-59, 10,920 mothers and 22,300 pre-school children were benefited by this programme. These beneficiaries have been increased to 88,087 mothers and 211,196 children during the year 1965-66.

As UNICEF has withdrawn the School Feeding Programme from June 1965, a negotiation has been made with the CARE authorities in order to continue the School Feeding Programme. In October-November 1965, the CARE Feeding Programme was taken up with the coverage of about 6 lakhs. The food-stuff supplied by CARE are:—

- (1) Milk powder, (2) Rolled Wheat, (3) Corn meal, (4) Bulgar wheat, (5) Salad oil.

The scheme contemplates the following quantities of food-stuffs per child-ern per day:—

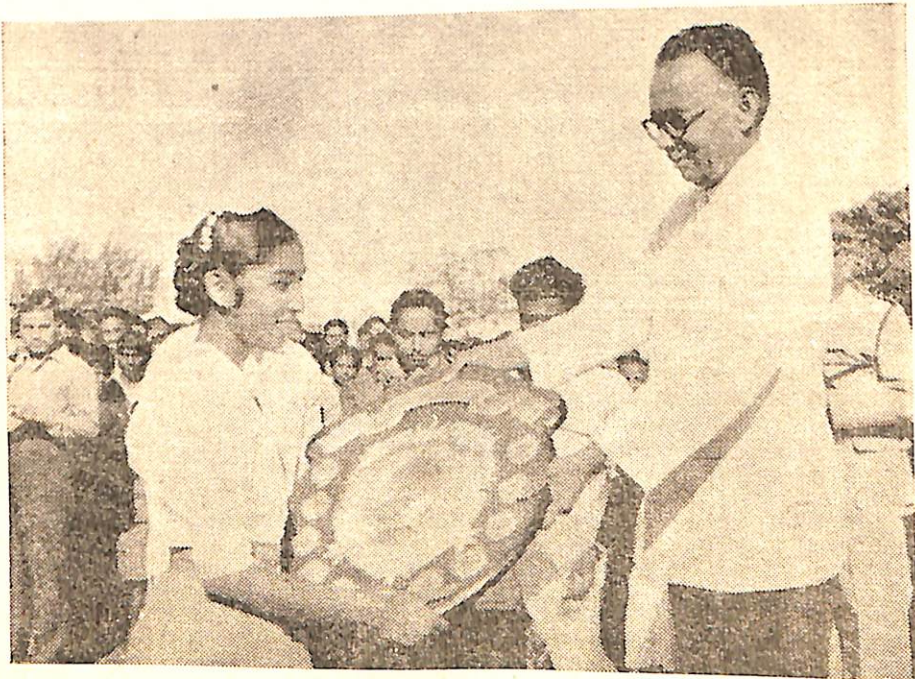
- (1) Milk powder 1 oz., (2) Rolled wheat or corn meal or Bulgar wheat 2 oz., (3) Salad oil $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

The programme is undertaken for normally all working days in the year.



A reception was given by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi at Teen Murti House in New Delhi on Friday, January 27, 1967 to the folk-dancers from different States who have come to Delhi to participate in the Republic Day celebrations.

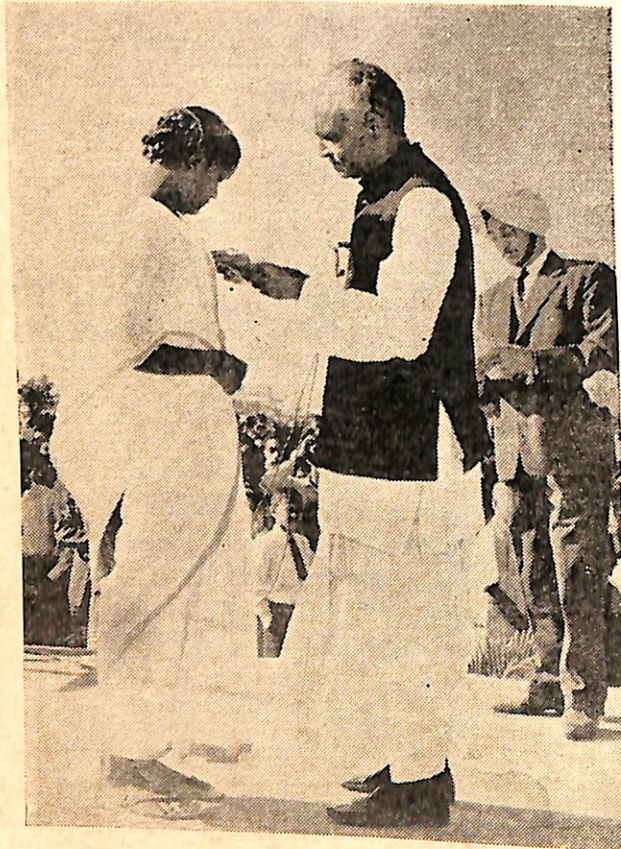
Photo shows: Shrimati Gandhi enjoying the traditional dance and music in the company of Rajasthani folk-dancers.



The Chief Minister's Republic Day Shield is being awarded to the Mission Girls' High English School for best parade, by the Collector, Balasore.

Shrimati Muktamani Bagh, assistant teacher of the Girls' Primary School, Boudh-Raj, is one who got the State award for teachers for her sincere service for the last 27 years. Shrimati Bagh's contributions for the Local N a r i m a n g a l Samiti has made her praiseworthy.

Photo shows: Shri Satyapriya Mohanty, Education Minister, presenting the State award to Shrimati Bagh on January 26, 1967.



Kumari Felisita Soreng being presented Jeevan Raksha Padak by the Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, at the State-level Republic Day parade at Bhubaneswar on January 26, 1967.

Due to serious drought conditions prevailing in various parts of the State, CARE Programme has been extended to all schools in drought affected areas. Originally 20 primary schools were taken up under the programme. The present coverage is about 10 lakhs student beneficiaries. By the end of September 1966, the following quantities of food articles have been received from CARE:—

- (1) Milk powder 9,258,102 lbs.,
- (2) Rolled wheat 9,294,156 lbs.,
- (3) Corn meal 8,394,300 lbs., (4) Bulgar wheat 6,153,200 lbs., (5) Salad oil 2,906,995 lbs.

In addition to the above School Feeding Programme, the CARE organisation has extended the programme among pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers in the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Dhenkanal owing to drought. The feeding was done in the premises of the primary schools. 288,700 number of beneficiaries were benefited in these 3 districts under the programme. Besides this, 3,500 tonnes of milk powder have been received from the Government of India for distribution in the scarcity areas. These have been distributed to the pre-school children and expectant mothers of this State through Mahila Samitis. The total number of Mahila Samitis covered by this programme is 4,945 in all districts having 195,537 mothers and 506,916 children beneficiaries.

The German Protestant Mission also launched a feeding programme in the drought affected districts of

Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh and Kalahandi. About 1,20,000 non-schoolgoing children were benefited under the programme.

The Biscuit Feeding Programme was also introduced in 6 districts, i. e., Kalahandi, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Koraput due to drought. These were given to 304,000 pre-school children of age-group 1 to 6 years at the rate of 2 to 4 biscuits per day according to age on all days in the week. The programme has since been discontinued.

Besides this, another programme, i. e., distribution of Chuda, Guda and wheat and milk was introduced in the above drought-affected areas. The target of beneficiaries was 140,300 mothers, 369,200 pre-school children and 284,000 non-schoolgoing children under the scheme.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROGRAMME

With a view to bringing about awakening for development activities and change in household activities among the rural women, Mahila Samitis have been formed in all Blocks at the rate of 27 per Block. So far, 7,403 Mahila Samitis have been organised in the State as against the target of 6,000 fixed for the Third Five-Year Plan period. It has been decided that 4,006 new Mahila Samitis will be organised in the State during the Fourth Plan period. The aim and objective of the Mahila Samitis are (1) to remove the social disabilities prevalent in the village,

(2) to enable women of all sections to fully participate in the development programme concerning them (3) to teach them programme of child care, better health, family planning, home economics including preparation and use of balanced diet in village families, teaching of crafts management of local institution such as primary schools, running condensed course classes for girls organisation of balwadies, S suraijas, etc.

INTEGRATED CHILD WELFARE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT AT CHATRAPUR

At the instance of Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi a Pilot Project known as Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project has been established at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,10,500. The aim and objective of the Pilot Project are to provide maternity and child welfare services, school health services, mid-day meals, organisation of balwadies, Mahila Samitis, Immunisation, etc. So far 10 Maternity Centres, 20 Mahila Samitis, 34 balwadies have been organised. 24,000 children have been inoculated under Small-pox Eradication Programme and 1,949 children have been brought under immunisation programme. Mid-day meal has been started in 35 schools.

During the year 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 00 (one lakh) has been provided for expenditure in the project.

PEACE CORPS PROGRAMME IN ORISSA

At the instance of the Planning Commission, New Delhi the requirement of Peace Corps Volunteers for implementation of different development programmes was called for from various Departments and heads of Departments and a consolidated requirement was intimated to the Director, Peace Corps Volunteers Programme, New Delhi. The commitment of the State Government is to provide housing accommodation, furniture and a bicycle to the volunteers.

HEALTH PROGRAMME

In order to cover the entire State the present policy is to establish one Primary Health Centre in each Block having 7 sub-centres. The main Primary Health Centre will function as the head of the all sub-centres in the Block.

It was programmed to complete Primary Health Centre buildings in 248 Blocks at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. But on account of paucity of funds the target could not be achieved. By the end of 1965-66 buildings in 138 Blocks have been completed, 86 Primary Health Centre buildings are in completed stage and buildings 24 Primary Health Centres are yet to be taken up. The Health Department have allotted Rs. 11,00,000 in 1966-67 for construction of buildings of Primary Health Centres.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

The schematic provision under Education is to be spent for (i) improvement of Primary School buildings and Sevashram, (ii) construction of hostels for U. P. and M. E. Schools (iii) Award of merit-cum-poverty scholarships to the student of backward areas for reading up to High School: provided that they do not get such scholarships from any other source. The students who are reading in Class XII and in College will not, however, be given such scholarships.

So far 957 school buildings and 282 hostel buildings have been constructed and 1,506 school buildings have been improved. Under Social Education, adult literary centres have been opened and about 5,000 adults made literate during the year. With a view to train up the youngsters in leadership training, in dignity of labour and self reliance, 123 youth clubs have been started during the year and they are taking up agricultural programme, school orchard, poultry development, pisciculture, construction of village roads, wells, tanks, recreation centre, etc.

OPENING OF BLOCKS

A statement showing the position of blocks as on the 2nd October 1966 is as below:—

Position of Blocks on the 2nd October 1966

Name of district	Stage-I	Stage-II	Post Stage-II	Total
1. Cuttack	16	20	5	41
2. Puri	13	14	2	29
3. Balasore	4	11	4	19
4. Sambalpur	9	15	5	29
5. Ganjam	8	15	6	29
6. Koraput	17	24	1	42
7. Mayurbhanj	11	14	1	26
8. Keonjhar	5	8	..	13
9. Dhenkanal	4	10	2	16
10. Sundergarh	6	9	2	17
11. Bolangir	9	9	2	20
12. Phulbani	4	10	1	15
13. Kalahandi	7	7	4	18
Total	113	166	35	314

A new Block, namely Boriguma-II will be carved out from the present Boriguma Block during the year 1966-67. The total number of Blocks in the State will be raised to 315 after formation of the above new Block.

ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCIES IN ORISSA

KORAPUT DISTRICT

Population	..	1,498,271
Men	..	753,388
Women	..	744,873

Density of population per sq. mile—151

Scheduled Caste population—186,438 (12.4 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—912,343 (60.9 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—124,440 (9.5 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—(1) Nowrangpur, (2) Koraput
Assembly Constituencies and total voters—

- (1) Gunupur (77,183), (2) Bissam-Cuttack (70,851), (3) Ravagada (71,022), (4) Nayana Patna (65,028), (5) Nandapur (60,001), (6) Malkangiri (75,441), (7) Jeypo e (56,266), (8) Kotpad (67,328), (9) Nawrangpur (66,475), (10) Kodnga (68,328), (11) Dabugan (65,197), (12) Umerkote (64,165).

GANJAM DISTRICT

Population	..	1,872,530
Men	..	899,329
Women	..	973,201

Density of population per sq. mile—399

Scheduled Caste population—308,298 (16.5 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—188,001 (10.0 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—399,213 (25.1 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—(1) Chatrapur and (2) Bhanjanagar
Assembly Constituencies and total voters—

- (1) Jagannath Prasad (70,276), (2) Bhanjanagar (75,599), (3) Suruda (67,562), (4) Aska (71,386), (5) Kavisuryanagar (81,560), (6) Kodila (69,476), (7) Khalikote (73,511), (8) Chatrapur (73,183), (9) Hinjili (70,563), (10) Dura (65,076), (11) Berhampur (69,792), (12) Chikati (79,529), (13) Mohana (79,529), (14) Ramgiri (62,548), (15) Parlakhemundi (72,506).

PHULBANI DISTRICT

Population	..	514,427
Men	..	255,685
Women	..	258,742

Density of population per sq. mile—120

Scheduled Caste population—99,399 (19.3 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—214,067 (41.6 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—91,015 (20.5 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—(1) Phulbani

Assembly Constituencies and total voters—

- (1) Balliguda (67,957), (2) G. Udayagiri (76,726), (3) Phulbani (69,544),
(4) Baudh (73,840).

KALAHANDI DISTRICT

Population	..	1,009,654
Men	..	499,646
Women	..	510,008

Density of population per sq. mile—200

Scheduled Caste population—190,520 (18.9 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—385,134 (33.2 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—111,622 (13.1 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—(1) Kalahandi

Assembly Constituencies and total voters—

- (1) Nawapara (60,832), (2) Khariar (60,766), (3) Dharmagarh (58,791),
(4) Coksa a (60,836), (5) Junagarh (63,999), (6) Bhawanipatna
(56,168), (7) Narla (54,220), (8) Kesinga (58,603).

BOLANGIR DISTRICT

Population	..	1,068,686
Men	..	534,219
Women	..	534,467

Density of population per sq. mile—313
 Scheduled Caste population—187,422 (17·5 per cent)
 Scheduled Tribe population—220,916 (20·7 per cent)
 Literate and educated persons—155,902 (16·9 per cent)
 Lok Sabha Constituency—Bolangir

Assembly Constituencies and total voters—

- (1) Sonepur (69,398), (2) Binka (77,530), (3) Tusra (68,166), (4) Bolangir (62,438), (5) Loisingha (61,601), (6) Patnagarh (63,534), (7) Saintala (63,756), (8) Titilagarh (65,565), (9) Kantabanji (56,186).

SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

Population	..	1,508,686
Men	..	756,163
Women	..	7,52,523

Density of population per sq. mile - 223

Scheduled Caste population—244,985 (16·2 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—439,405 (29·1 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—345,972 (26·3 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—Sambalpur

Assembly Constituencies and total voters—

- (1) Padampur (76,611), (2) Melchhamunda (69,066), (3) Bijepur (78,418), (4) Bhatli (79,831), (5) Bargah (79,429), (6) Sambalpur (84,267), (7) Brajarajnagar (64,419), (8) Jharsuguda (70,863), (9) Laikera (68,224), (10) Kuchinda (65,520), (11) Rairakhol (69,385), (12) Deogarh (68,698).

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

Population	..	758,617
Men	..	396,214
Women	..	362,403

Density of population per sq. mile—200

Scheduled Caste population—73,134 (9·6 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—440910 (58·1 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—149,546 (23·0 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—Sundargarh

Assembly Constituencies and Total voters:—

- (1) Sundargarh (70,541) (2) Talsara (70,165), (3) Rajgangpur (62,138),
(4) Bisra (57,886), (5) Rourkela (84,857), (6) Bonai (63,613).

KEONJHAR DISTRICT

Population	..	743,315
Men	..	375,090
Women	..	368,225

Density of population per sq. mile—231

Scheduled Caste population—102,942 (13·8 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—350,389 (47·1 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—131,258—(20·9 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—Keonjhar

Assembly Constituencies and total voters—

- (1) Champua (56,347), (2) Patna (63,174), (3) Keonjhar (59,333), (4)
Telkoi (57,255), (5) Ramchandrapur (61,360), (6) Anandpur (62,361)

DHENKANAL DISTRICT

Population	..	1,028,935
Men	..	516,843
Women	..	512,092

Density of population per sq. mile—243

Scheduled Caste population—187,155 (18·2 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—143,484 (13·9 per cent)

Literate and educated person—241,332 (27·7 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—(1) Dhenkanal, (2) Angul

Assembly Constituencies and total voters—(1) Palahara (70,531), (2) Kamakhy nagar 76,862, (3) Gond a (69,766), (4) Dhenkanal (75,313), (5) Talcher (66,512), (6) Chhendipada (69,414), (7) Angul (67,435), (8) Athmalick (69,911).

PURI DISTRICT

Population	..	1,865,439
Men	..	930,663
Women	..	934,776

Density of population per sq. mile—461

Scheduled Caste population—264,615 (14·2 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—67,474 (3·6 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—550,184 (34·0 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—(1) Puri, (2) Bhubaneswar

Assembly Constituencies and total Voters—(1) Bhubaneswar (83,192), (2) Balipatna (75,927), (3) Pipli (75,020), (4) Nimapara (75,491), (5) Kakatpur (75,043), (6) Satyabadi (76,129), (7) Puri (73,584), (8) Brahmagiri (69,072), (9) Banpur (77,519), (10) Khurda (77,243), (11) Begunia (77,737), (12) Khadpara (66,312), (13) Daspalla (66,493), (14) Nagarbh (70,520), (15) Ranpur 65,476.

CUTTACK DISTRICT

Population	..	3,060,320
Men	..	1,531,240
Women	..	1,529,080

Density of population per sq. mile—727

Scheduled Caste population—547,922 (17·9 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—85,863 (2·8 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—912,551 (34·6 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituencies—(1) Cuttack, (2) Jajpur, (3) Kendrapara

Assembly Constituencies and total Voters—

(1) Sukinda (66,226), (2) Dharamsala (76,266), (3) Barchana (76,865), (4) Binjharpur (77,077), (5) Jajpur West (75,914), (6) Jajpur East (76,865)

(77,212), (7) Aul (74,076), Pattamundai (80,084), (9) Rajnagar (77,131) (10), Kendrapara (82,103), (11) Patkura (86,473), (12) Tirtol (73,181), (77,131), (13) Ersama 79,815), (14) Balikuda (85,161), (15) Jagatsinghpur (84,582), (16) Gobindpur (72,338), (17) Salepur (82,420) (18) Mahanga (80,419), (19) Choudwar (83,370) (20) Cuttack City (72,033), (21) Cuttack Sadar (79,118), (22) Banki (70,789), (23) Athgarh (63,207), (24) Baramba (78,139).

BALASORE DISTRICT

Population	..	1,415,923
Men	..	717,340
Women	..	698,583

Density of population per sq. mile—565

Scheduled Caste population—266,754 (18·8 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—96,007 (6·8 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—417,527 (34·8 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—(1) Bhadrak, (2) Balasore

Assembly Constituencies and total voters—

- (1) Bhograi (72,845), (2) Jaleswar (68,988), (3) Basta (64,829), (4) Balasore (62,550), (5) Nilgiri (72,924), (6) Soro (75,145), (7) Simulia (81,092), (8) Bhadrak (73,087), (9) Dhamnagar (88,425), (10) Chandabali (74,695), (11) Basudebpur (82,191).

MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

Population	..	1,204,043
Men	..	604,756
Women	..	599,287

Density of population per sq. mile—299

Scheduled Caste population—104,273 (8·7 per cent)

Scheduled Tribe population—729,764 (60·6 per cent)

Literate and educated persons—170,679 (16·7 per cent)

Lok Sabha Constituency—Mayurbhanj

Assembly Constituencies and total voters—

- (1) Karanjia (56,188), (2) Jashipur (61,967), (3) Rairangpur (70,063), (4) Bahalda (64,201), (5) Bangripasi (64,621), (6) Baripada (73,378), (7) Muruda (65,365), (8) Baisinga (60,469), (9) Khunta (65,993), (10) Udala (56,616).

INSIDE THE STATE

Capital Construction Project

The New Capital project was included in the Second Five-Year Plan even though it started from the Pre-plan period. Construction is financed from Capital Construction Funds and also funds from the Rental Housing Scheme of the Labour Department. A sum of Rs. 10,14.54 lakhs from the Capital Construction Project and Rs. 2,01.47 lakhs from the Rental Housing Scheme till the end of Third Plan have been spent.

During the Current Financial year an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for the Capital Construction project. The following important works have been proposed to be taken up from this fund:—

1. Construction of a bronze statue of the late Pandit Gopabandhu Das.
2. Construction of cycle sheds within the premises of the Secretariat.
3. Construction of Dispensary in Unit VII.
4. Construction of Market near Siripur.
5. Construction of 32 Nos. of 3-R quarters and 24 Nos. of 2-RA quarters.

6. Provision of barbed wire fencing around the quarters with proper locking arrangements in different units at New Capital.

7. Construction of Primary School at Sahidnagar.

8. Construction of road to Laxmigar village.

144 quarters of various types are under construction under Rental Housing Scheme during the current year.

The Primary need in the Capital for residential quarters for employees. An approximate census kept the overall requirement of staff quarters at 8,941. Out of these, 5,496 quarters of various categories have been put up leaving a short-fall of 3,445 quarters. It was contemplated to meet this requirement during the Fourth Plan period. But with the slashing of the plan ceiling, the target for construction of quarters has been placed at 944 during the entire Fourth Plan period.

The Capital can claim to have achieved construction of its premier buildings like Raj Bhavwn, Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Museum, State Guest House, College, University Hospital, Rabindra Mandap, etc. till Third Plan period. A multi-storeyed

ing to house all the Heads of
rtments is currently under
ruction and is expected to be
leted during the Fourth Plan
d. The Capital has attracted a
ber of Institutions of all India
cter like the Regional College of
ation, Regional Poultry Farm
Regional Research Laboratory.
it of Territorial Army has been

stationed for which land has been
given free by the State Government.
To give a fillip to the youth of the
country a Sainik School has also been
started. A University of Agriculture
and Technology comprising Agricul-
ture and Veterinary Colleges has been
started. This is expected to give a
new lead in the field of Agriculture.

Total Cultivated Lands and Lands Under Forests in Orissa during 1964-65

	<i>Areas in acres</i>	
Total area of Orissa (according to G. S. I.)	.. 38,504,960	
Total cultivated land (according to D. A. & F. A.)	.. 14,800,000	
Total Forest area in Orissa	.. 25,730,82	Sq. miles
(a) State Forest Under Forest Department	.. 25,649.65	„
(1) Reserved Forests under Forest Department	.. 9,034.79	„
(2) Reserved lands and Forests demarcated for reservation	.. 2,231.52	„
(3) Demarcated protected forests	.. 207.66	„
(4) Undemarcated protected forests	.. 7,337.97	„
(5) Ex-zamindari Forests	.. 6,833.18	„
(6) Unclassed Forests	.. 4.53	„
(b) (1) Lakhraj and Debottar Forests	.. 74.07	„
(2) Dalijora Reserved forest	.. 7.10	„

Orissa Implements Rabi Programme

The rainfall from June to October 1966 has been less than the normal. The normal rainfall of the State during June to October is 1268 mm. against which the actual rainfall during June to October 1966 was 917 mm. only. The drought thus created was favourable for spread of paddy pests specially Jassids in paddy growing areas of the State. The occurrence of paddy pests in epidemic form affected paddy crop considerably this year. The drought has affected all Kharif crops including Jute.

Out of the Kharif area of 115 lakh acres in the State, 6.225 lakh acres have been fully damaged and 30.91 lakh acres partially. This has, therefore, made our Jute position more worse.

In this context the Rabi Programme of this year has assumed a special significance and utmost importance.

Under Rabi Programme this year it is proposed to bring 45 lakh acres under different Rabi crops against 34 lakh acres in the previous year.

The Irrigation potentialities available for Rabi crop is limited to 494,000 acres. But due to inadequate rainfall this year acreage under irrigation for Rabi crop will be much reduced.

In the irrigated area of Cuttack district under the Mahanadi Deltaic Zone the cultivators were mainly

growing Mung, Biri, Kulthi crops in the Rabi season. But since the last two years special emphasis has been laid on growing Dalua paddy in these acres. In the irrigated areas of Sambalpur district the scope of Dalua cultivation has been reduced as a consequence of non-availability of adequate water in the reservoir. This year it is proposed to bring 1,75,000 acres under Dalua cultivation. It is also proposed to bring 70,000 acres under high yielding paddy programme in the Rabi season, this year. Originally it was proposed to put one lakh acres under high yielding paddy. The reduction in area is due to closure of the Kendrapara canal below 16th mile in the Cuttack district and due to restricted water-supply in Sambalpur district. In the non-irrigated areas production of vegetable and pulses has been intensified. In the partially irrigated areas, cultivation of high bread maize, wheat, ragi has been taken up. For high yielding wheat and hybrid maize programme an area of 3,360 acres and 5,000 acres respectively are being brought under cultivation. Demand for fertilizer has increased tremendously and a quantity of 44,000 tons of Nitrogenous fertilizers has been supplied to the farmers. An intensive drive has been launched for utilisation of town wastes, water weeds and other indigenous materials available in the village site for composting. Due to introduction of the potato seed pro-

duction scheme, it has been possible to produce large quantities of seeds in the State to cater to the local needs. The State is no longer dependent for potato seeds on outside supplies and during the current year, after meeting our own requirement it is proposed to make available about 30,000 mds. of seed potatoes for export.

For implementation of high yielding programme credit facilities are available and the farmers are given loans, subsidies in shape of improved seeds, fertilizers, plant protection materials, etc., similar facilities are also being given to seed potato growers. Loans are also given to cultivators for purchase of power tillers, pumping sets, rice haulers, etc., for labour economy

in the field of Agriculture. To impart technical knowledge for use of fertilizers, pesticides, etc., regular training is being given to farmers in the fields. There is regular supply of agricultural information literatures to the farmers to acquaint them to undertake new techniques for better crop production. Thousands of field demonstrations in 120 national demonstration centres are being conducted in the cultivators fields to show the effects of combined improved agriculture practices for better crop yield.

Technical advice is being imparted to the cultivators in the field from time to time by the specialists of the Agriculture Department.

There is a temptation for each nation to look upon itself as the very center of the solar system and to believe that "there is no nation like ours—nahi Bharat Samam desam". Such ideas have to be discarded in the present World Context—

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

PRESS NOTE

IRRIGATION TO NUNA-CHITROTOLA ISLAND UNDER MAHANADI DELTA SYSTEM

It is proposed to take a branch canal from the Kendrapara canal at its 17th mile in order to provide irrigation facilities to the doab in between the rivers Nuna and Chitrotola which is without any irrigation facilities now. A syphon is under construction to take the canal below the Nuna river, and it is necessary to stop the branch canal for a temporary period to complete the fixing of the syphon. In view of the drought conditions prevailing in this area certain amount of local resentment and misunderstanding has been reported. It is, therefore, necessary to give a correct picture of the situation to allay any such misgivings.

The scheme for irrigating this island is included in the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Project at a cost of Rs. 12.33 lakhs. Just below the off-take of the branch canal a new lock with weir has to be constructed for heading up the water in the main Kendrapara canal for supply to the branch canal. The weir work is completed and the materials for the lock have been collected and work will be taken up in February 1967 after closure of canals and completed by June 1967. There are two branch canals within the island to irrigate the area. The Pundalo branch canal is

along the left flood embankment of river Chitrotola and will irrigate lands on its left. The Karandia branch canal is along the right flood embankment of river Nuna and will irrigate lands on its right. The excavation of these branch canals is almost complete. More than half the length of minors and sub-minors has been excavated. Progress on the rest has been slowed down due to land acquisition difficulties. Further land is being acquired and it is expected that before June 1967 a major portion of the canal system will irrigate 27,000 acres of land in Khariff season and 18,000 acres during Rabi season. By June 1967, it is programmed to irrigate a Khariff area of at least 15,000 acres. Due to temporary closure of the canals the area down stream the 17th mile of Kendrapara canal may be temporarily deprived of irrigation water for jute crops though for the other crops the people will get the full irrigation facilities. This little inconvenience is inevitable in view of the need to provide irrigation facilities to a large area which was hitherto without any such facilities. Since the closure will be for a very short period it is expected that local people should adjust their requirements and try to make full use of the irrigation water available for other Rabi crops from the canal water.

Press Note

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 as amended by the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965, was brought into force from the 1st October 1965, excluding the provision of Chapters III and IV. Subsequently with effect from the 9th December 1965, the provisions of Chapter III were enforced. Chapter IV has not yet come into force. The main provisions are explained below :—

1. Chapter I of the Act deals with general matters like commencement, definition and over-riding effect of this Act over other laws, Customs, usages, etc.

2. Chapter II of the Act lays down the rights and liabilities of the raiyats and tenants.

3. Chapter III provides for resumption of land by landlord for personal cultivation and determination of non-resumable land held by the tenants. For the lands declared non-resumable under this chapter, the tenant is liable to pay compensation to the landlord. After completion of the proceedings for determination of non-resumable land, the tenant becomes a raiyat.

4. Chapter IV of the Act, which deals with imposition of ceiling and disposal of lands in excess of the ceiling provides that no land holder or raiyat shall hold land in excess of the ceiling area under his personal cultivation. Such person may keep land equivalent to the ceiling area according to his choice and the surplus land shall vest in Government on completion of the proceedings under this chapter and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. For such surplus lands, Government are required to pay compensation according to the rate prescribed.

5. By the recent decision of the High Court, it is only Chapter IV of the Act which has been declared *ultravires*. Chapter III which deals with declaration of resumable and non-resumable land has been held to be valid. Hence, the doubt expressed in certain quarters that by the recent decision of the High Court the right of tenants in respect of determination of non-resumable land is affected is incorrect.



National Awards to Master Craftsmen

For the third time National Awards have been given to distinguished craftsmen in the country in recognition of their invaluable contribution to our cultural and aesthetic attainments. The All-India Handicrafts Board has instituted these awards to honour and give recognition to exceptional merit in craftsmanship and designing.

This year Shri Harihar Moharana and Shri Benudhar Mohapatra of Puri, Shri Babaji Meher of Sambalpur and Shrimati Nishamani Behera of Nawarangpur have received the National Awards for stone carving, Patta painting, Traditional Saree weaving and for Lacquerware respectively.

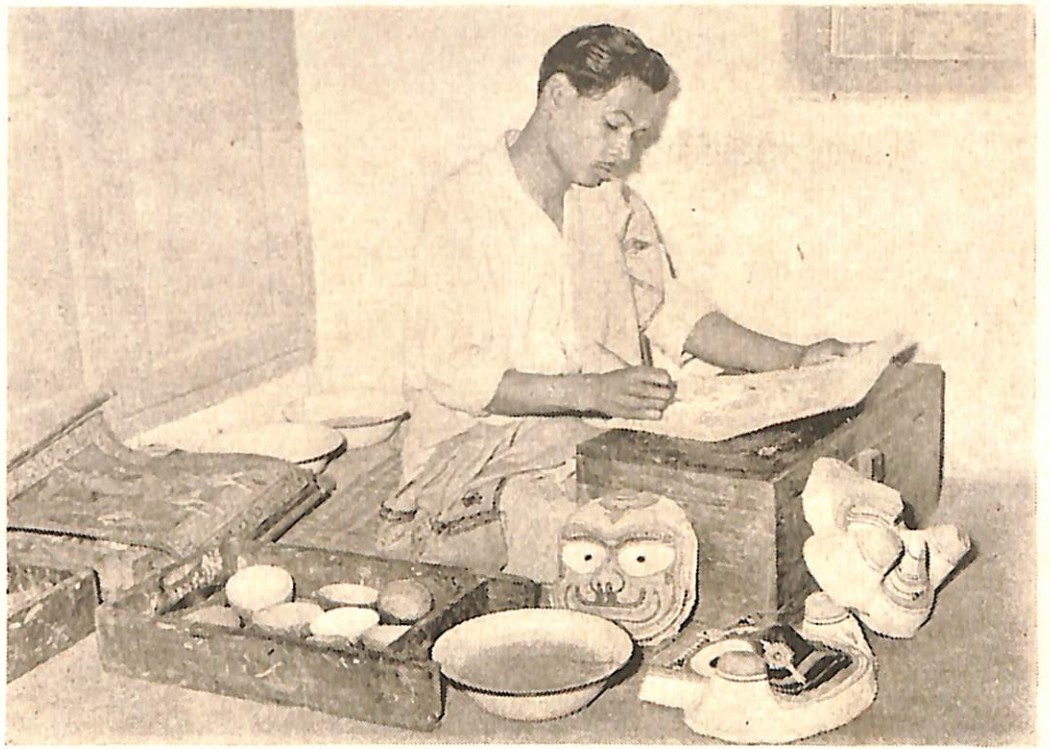
1. Babaji Meher—Shri Babaji Meher comes from a traditional family of the Ikat (Patola) weavers of Jhilamundi village in Sambalpur district. He learnt the art of the fine Ikat weaving from his father. He is an active member of Bargarh Handloom Co-operative Society. He has developed a number of new items and has greatly contributed towards the development of artistic weaving of the area.

2. Shri Harihar Moharana—Shri Harihar Moharana who is a traditional stone carver from Puri, learnt the art of stone carving under his father. Despite various difficulties faced by him, he continued to

practise his craft with devotion. His talent was recognised by Regional Design Centre in Calcutta of the All-India Handicrafts Board and under their guidance, he was able to prepare stone sculpture of beauty comparable to the traditional sculpture of Orissa.

3. Benudhar Mohapatra—Shri Mohapatra is a traditional 'Pata' painter of Raghurajpur village in Puri district. He was brought up in the traditions of his craft by his maternal grandfather. Despite difficulties and lack of recognition for many years, he continued to work in his craft and established himself as a Master Pata painter. The Calcutta Design Centre recognised the youngman's skill and ability and encouraged him in his work. The Orissa Government employed him as an Instructor in the Bhubaneswar Design & Training Centre for training other craftsmen in the traditional art of pata paintings.

4. Smt. Nishamani Behera is a traditional lacquer artist of Nawarangpur in Koraput district. She prepares beautiful lacquer boxes with the folk patterns drawn from her own experience. Her spontaneous designs have given her recognition in her own community and her work has found a place in a number of museums, emporia and exhibition at home and abroad. She is at present teaching some of the younger members of the Nawarangpur Lac Workers' Co-operative Society.



This Year Shri Benudhar Mohapatra, a traditional 'Patta' painter of Raghurajpur Village, in Puri District has received the National Award for 'Patta' Painting.

Photo shows : Shri Mohapatra at work.



Shri Harihar Maharana, a traditional Stone Carver from Pathuria sahi in Puri Town received the National Award this year for his Craftmanship in stone carving

Photo shows: Shri Maharana at work.

RESERVED SYMBOLS



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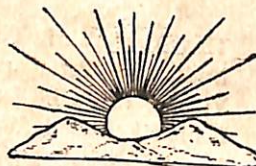
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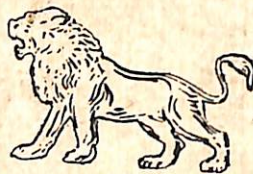
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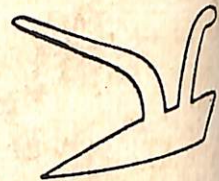
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FREE SYMBOLS



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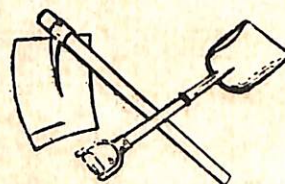
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