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ORISSA REVIEW

Orissa Review

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—IN THIS ISSUE—

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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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Acting Editor Shri Biswajit Das

Information Officer

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Our Cover

The holy City of Puri attracts a great number of pilgrims from all quarters of India on the occasion of the Car Festival, an annual function of Lord Jagannath. The cover page is adorned by the picture of a Car of the Lord.

Elsewhere inside the magazine there is an article about Rathajatra at Puri.

ORISSA REVIEW

Vol. XXIII

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No. 12

Shri R. N. Singh Deo
Chief Minister, Orissa



Presents

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1967-68

Presenting the State's Budget for the year 1967-68 in the Orissa Legislative Assembly on July 3, 1967, the Chief Minister, Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, said that our first and foremost task was to place our finances on a stable footing. This would require austerity economy and efficiency. "But inspite of the difficult situation and not-too-bright immediate prospects, I still feel that our State is on the threshold of rapid all-round development," he added.

The following is the full text of the Chief Minister's Budget Speech:

"I presented to this Hon'ble House an interim Budget for the year 1967-68 in the month of March. In the meantime, the Government has had the opportunity of reviewing the budgetary position, the resources available for execution of the Plan schemes and priorities of development. I, therefore, stand to-day to present the final Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of Orissa for the financial year 1967-68.

STATE-CENTRE RELATIONS

"As a result of the last General Elections, the political complexion of the Governments in the country has changed considerably. For the first time, Governments belonging to parties different to the party constituting the Government at the Centre have been established in a large number of States in the country. This has necessarily posed the question of review of the Central-States relations in administrative and financial matters. At the last Chief Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 10th and 11th April 1967, the various Chief Ministers had expressed views on this matter. It is time for serious rethinking regarding allocation and devolution of resources between the Centre and the States. Firm decisions including change in policies and priorities are called for. There is also need for participation by the States in the formulation of the Central Government's fiscal and economic policies and likewise, the States should have a share in the economic policies pursued by the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of

India, Life Insurance Corporation and other Central financial institutions in regard to investment of their funds. I hope, these matters will be discussed and resolved shortly.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

"The salient and distressing features of the national economy are (i) severe shortfall in food and agricultural production due to two successive droughts, (ii) recession in industrial production, (iii) continued adverse balance of payment and the failure of devaluation to rectify the situation, (iv) continued abnormal rise in prices and failure of the measures to check the same and (v) continued need for large expenditure on Defence. In 1965-66, both the national income and *per capita* income declined with reference to 1964-65 from Rs. 15,050 crores and Rs. 317 to Rs. 14,497 crores and Rs. 298 respectively at 1948-49 prices. Thus the national income declined by 3.7 per cent and *per capita* income declined by 6 per cent.

"The situation affected Orissa also. The State income and *per capita* income in 1965-66 declined to Rs. 453.9 crores and Rs. 236 compared to Rs. 485.4 crores and Rs. 258 of 1964-65 respectively. Thus State income declined by 6.5 per cent and *per capita* income declined by 8.6 per cent. This was largely due to fall in agricultural production. However, there was improvement in industrial sector and production of sugar, paper, cement, iron-ore, manganese and fire-clay increased. There was, however, the disquieting

feature of fall in generation of electricity and fall in production of pig iron and steel ingots.

“About 63 per cent of the income of Orissa is drawn from peasant agriculture of which over half or 35 per cent represents earnings from one-crop-a-year rice farming. The *per capita* income of Orissa is about the lowest in India and the overall rate of saving is nearly nil or negative. With the population rising at an annual rate of 2 per cent, the ratio of capital per worker has been on the decline. The heavy and persisting revenue deficits, which are made good from capital receipts and large growing outlays and mounting revenue expenditures indicate continued capital consumption whose adverse effects on production is an unhealthy and unsatisfactory feature of Orissa's economy. This has to be remedied, if our economy is to be restored to sound health.

PRICE RISE

“Shortfall in agricultural production due to droughts, sluggishness in industrial production, deficit financing and devaluation have all contributed to the abnormal rise in prices. The wholesale price Index number increased from 135.3 at the end of 1963-64 to 165.1 at the end of 1965-66 and to 191.2 at the end of 1966-67. Thus, there has been increase of 46 per cent in 3 years. This has naturally led to widespread discontent. The State Government is very much concerned with this trend and would like to do its best in stabilising the prices. However, the action that

the State Government can take in this matter is extremely limited. The price escalation and its control is dependent very largely on the policies of the Central Government in regard to taxation, deficit financing, etc. The measures that the State Government can take in the shape of fair-price shops and consumer co-operatives can have a very limited and marginal effect only. The main responsibility for stabilisation of prices rests squarely on the Central Government.

“Price control measures cannot succeed in holding the price line, so long as inflationary finance continues. In times of rising prices and windfall profits, price controls give rise to dual pricing, one price at ration or fair-price shops, another price in the open market and yet another price in the black-market.

“Corruption and lowering of moral standards of traders, businessmen, producers and consumers and anti-social income shifts are the inevitable consequences of controls and the only sure remedy to rising prices is to put a stop to inflationary finance by the Government of India. But so long as the situation is not changed, we have to see that the anti-social elements do not profiteer through hoarding and black-marketing, taking advantage of short supplies of essential commodities. The State Government is taking necessary steps to tighten the administrative machinery for this purpose.

DROUGHT

“As the Hon’ble Members are aware, there was a severe drought in the State during 1965-66 which necessitated a large relief programme during 1966-67. The State Government had to incur a very large expenditure for relief as well as for providing loans to the cultivators. On the advice of the State Relief Advisory Committee, the relief operations were continued throughout the financial year. However, the Government of India decided that the Central assistance in respect of drought would be only up to end of October, 1966 for relief works and end of November, 1966 for Gratuitous Relief. On this basis, the Government of India sanctioned an *ad hoc* assistance of Rs. 10.50 crores during that year subject to verification of accounts. The actual expenditure incurred by the State Government was, however, much larger as the relief programme was continued beyond the dates stipulated by the Government of India. This has also thrown additional burden on the State Government’s finances.

“Unfortunately, there was a repetition of drought conditions in 1966-67 due to low rainfall during the months of August—October which affected medium and late variety of paddy crop in the State. Paddy crop in 6.25 lakh acres have been completely damaged and in 38.19 lakh acres, it has been partly damaged ranging from 25 per cent to 75 per cent. The total loss in the State is about 13 lakh tonnes which is about 25 per

cent of the normal yield of the medium and late varieties of paddy crop. About 124 Blocks out of a total of 314 have suffered damage in excess of 25 per cent. Some of the Blocks had drought conditions for two consecutive years. The situation caused considerable anxiety to the State Government and the situation has been discussed with the Collectors as well as with the Leaders of the Political Parties of the State Legislature. In accordance with the Finance Commission’s award, a sum of Rs. 1.23 crores is available for relief in case of natural calamities. However, in order to meet the situation, a provision of Rs. 2.23 crores has been made in the Budget presented to the House. The details of these provisions are as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Test Relief ..	100.00
2. Gratuitous Relief ..	20.00
3. Concessional supply of food ..	7.00
4. Transportation of goods for relief work.	7.50
5. Supply of drinking water ..	50.00
6. Repairs to houses damaged by flood.	1.00
7. Grant to cyclone-affected class of people.	0.25
8. Supply of seed ..	7.00
9. Fire proof houses ..	5.00
10. Relief of fire distress ..	16.00
11. Repair of saline embankments ..	9.00
12. Supply of fodder ..	0.25
Total ..	223.00

In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for provision of Taccavi loans to the cultivators in the drought-affected areas. Government have also decided to extend the period of drought relief measures beyond the 30th June, 1967.

The preponderant dependance of our agriculture on the rains, makes our agriculture uncertain and precarious, and the recurrent droughts cause huge loss of production and drain our resources in relief measures. Moreover, relief measures which are undertaken in hurry, leave much scope for waste and exploitation. It will be remembered that there were many complaints of irregularities and under-payment of wages to labourers in the execution of relief works during last year's unprecedented drought. While temporary relief measures become inevitable, it is high time for us to think in terms of long-term anti-drought measures on a more permanent basis. Government have, therefore, decided to set up 6 investigation divisions for investigation of major and medium irrigation projects and 3 investigation divisions for minor irrigation projects which will cover all the districts of the State. In the investigation, selection and ultimate execution of these projects, high priority will be given to the chronically drought-affected areas. The State Government are also taking steps to see that irregularities and waste do not recur in the execution of relief works in future.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

“Several factors were responsible for non-fulfilment of the Third Plan targets of agricultural production. Among these may be noted the low progress of measures for irrigation, soil conservation, inadequate supply of inputs specially fertilizers, etc., but the most important, as always, was the uncertain factor of unfavourable weather conditions. In 1965-66, there was a severe short fall in agricultural production, e.g., production of paddy decreased to 31.88 lakh metric tonnes as against 42.48 lakh metric tonnes produced in 1964-65. In 1966-67, the production of paddy increased somewhat to 35.37 lakh metric tonnes and it was still far below the production achieved during 1964-65. Naturally, greater emphasis has to be laid on the programme of agricultural production, with much greater emphasis on implementation. We have fixed the annual production target at the end of the Fourth Plan period at 66.50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, 3.00 lakh tonnes of oilseeds, 4.00 lakh tonnes of sugarcane and 7.80 lakh bales of jute. The production targets for the current year is 56.82 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, 1.90 lakh tonnes of oilseeds, 2.77 lakh tonnes of sugarcane and about 4 lakh bales of jute. Greater emphasis is being laid on the use of improved seeds including those of high yielding varieties, the necessary input of fertilizer and the use of improved tools. At the same time, the pesticide programmes is being vastly expanded.

"As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the high yielding varieties of paddy, maize, wheat, etc., which have lately been introduced, have shown tremendous promise and the entire country is anxiously waiting for the spread of cultivation of such high yielding varieties in order that the food shortage in the country, which has been plaguing our economy for the last several decades, will be eliminated completely and there will be introduced an era of plenty in food supply, which is the very basis of material progress and well being. Thus, we have targetted to cover 360,000 acres under high-yielding paddy, 5,000 acres under high-yielding wheat, 12,000 acres under hybrid maize and 15,000 acres under jawar during 1967-68. The huge requirements of fertilizers and other inputs have been provided for. Greater stress is being laid on multiple cropping where irrigation facilities are available. The target is to put 5 lakh acres under multiple cropping in Cuttack, Sambalpur and Ganjam districts. Steps have also been taken to increase the cultivated area under vegetables. The potato programme deserves special mention in this connection.

A provision of Rs. 336 lakhs has been made for Plan Schemes of Agricultural production against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 269 lakhs in the previous year. For the Agricultural and Allied programmes as a whole a provision of Rs. 822 lakhs is being made against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 814 lakhs in the previous year.

FOOD POLICY

"During the Khariff year 1965-66 (December 1965 to November 1966), the State Government had undertaken procurement of paddy and rice on a monopoly basis. The total procurement during that year was 212,000 metric tonnes in terms of rice. During the course of the year 85,500 metric tonnes of rice was delivered to the Government of India while 110,000 metric tonnes of rice were sold in fair price shops. There was some carry-over stock.

"The Government is continuing the scheme of procurement on a monopolistic basis during the Khariff year 1966-67. The target of procurement had been fixed at 250,000 metric tonnes in terms of rice. Up to 7th June 1967, we have agreed to supply 90,000 metric tonnes of rice to Government of India and 6,000 metric tonnes directly to West Bengal Government, as also 20,000 metric tonnes of paddy seeds to Bihar. As against this, our despatches up to 7th June 1967 are 78,000 metric tonnes of rice to Government of India, 5,500 metric tonnes of rice to West Bengal and 6,700 metric tonnes of paddy seeds to Bihar.

"Procurement price of rice fixed in Orissa has been low compared to that in the neighbouring States. The monopoly procurement together with the zonal restrictions has artificially repressed the price of rice and deprived the Orissa farmers from their rightful earning. Although this has benefited the consumers both inside

and outside the State, this is not the best method of tackling the food problem and we are actively considering how best the interests of the farmers can be safe-guarded without at the same time jeopardising the interests of the vulnerable sections of consumers. Hon'ble Members are aware that Zonal restrictions in the movement of foodgrains is not in the interest of farmers nor of the unity and national integration. The sooner these restrictions and unnecessary controls are done away with, the better for the country. But as the country is passing through acute shortages, we have to see how the inequities in the present system can be minimised. In my reply to the debate on the price situation on the 26th June 1967, I had drawn the attention of the House to the double inequity on the farmers by the system of zones and also by the system of monopoly procurement. I had also mentioned about the procurement system at free market competitive prices in vogue in Haryana, Punjab and Mysore. If such a system is adopted in our State, it would certainly give better price to the producers, but it would also raise the market rates of foodgrains. To safeguard the interests of the poorer and vulnerable sections of the consumers, maintenance of buffer stocks and sale of foodgrains at cheaper rates through fair price shops will have to be devised. This would mean subsidising such sales which in effect would amount to indirect tax burden on other sections of the people. Although this may be objectionable on general grounds, it may be justified on the

theory of what the liberal economists call "negative taxation". This matter is under consideration of Government to see how far our present finances can allow changes in the present system.

"With a view to assist and advise the Government in the matter of supply and equitable distribution of essential commodities, the State Government have constituted a State Civil Supplies Advisory Committee consisting of 15 members including the Leader of the Opposition and representatives of all Political Parties. Similar Committees have been set up at district and subdivisional levels consisting of M. L. As. and M. Ps.

"Hon'ble Members may be aware that Rs. 118 crores have been provided in this year's Central Budget for subsidising sale of imported foodgrains. Such subsidies are only an indirect tax burden on other sections of the people. The pressure of such tax burden on the poor people of Orissa including the farmers who are deprived of legitimate prices of their produce through artificial price repression becomes doubly inequitous. Even if part of this subsidy were made available to our State by way of accelerated assistance for completion of our major and medium irrigation projects nearing completion and for undertaking much needed irrigation projects in the chronically drought-affected areas, it will go a long way to increase food production, decrease our country's dependance on food imports, and also mitigate to some extent the rigours of recurring droughts.

PAY COMMISSION

“ The State Government constituted a Pay Commission in December, 1966 to undertake a comprehensive review of the structure of pay scales of various categories of State Government employees and to make recommendations for its rationalisation by suitable revision. The Pay Commission will also consider the impact of its recommendations on the employees of Local Bodies and institutions aided by the State Government and recommend a complementary structure of scales of pay and dearness allowance for them. The Commission will also recommend the nature and quantum of financial assistance, if any, which the State Government should give to local bodies and aided educational institutions to enable them to meet the expenditure on pay and allowance of their employees. The Commission has also been asked to advise on certain other ancillary matters. The Commission was requested to submit its recommendation by the 30th June 1967 but it appears, the Commission is likely to take some more time for formulating its recommendations.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

“ As a direct result of continuing increase in prices and the cost of living, there was a general clamour throughout the country for increase in the rates of dearness allowance. The Government of India increased the rates of dearness allowance on several occasions, the last being on the 1st August 1966. As a result of these increases, there was a great

pressure on the State Government for increase in the dearness allowance admissible to the State Government employees.

Subsequent to the Fourth Finance Commission's award, the State Government was obliged to increase the rates of dearness allowance with effect from the 1st March 1966 on an *ad hoc* basis. In view of the later increases by the Government of India and clamour from the Government employees, the Government requested the Pay Commission to give interim recommendations on the matter of dearness allowance. The interim report of the Orissa Pay Commission was received by the State Government in January 1967 and after consideration of the same, the Government sanctioned enhanced dearness allowance, with effect from the 1st January 1967. Simultaneously, the rates of dearness allowance to employees of the local bodies and aided institutions were increased as also the dearness allowance to the School Teachers. The financial implication of the increases in the rates of the State dearness allowance subsequent to the Fourth Finance Commission's award is estimated at Rs. 8 crores per annum in the non-Plan Sector alone. As regards its effect on the Plan, though the additional burden will be adjusted within the Plan ceiling, it will naturally affect the physical content of the Plan. It is extremely difficult for the State Government to absorb this burden when all possible resources are required for undertaking development schemes and execution of the Plan. The State Government, there-

fore, repeatedly requested the Government of India to bear this burden on the ground that this burden is a direct result of Central Government policies. It is a matter of regret that the Government of India, have not accepted any responsibility in the matter of dearness allowance to State Government employees. We are however continuing to press our claim.

ECONOMY MEASURES

“The Government have accepted the Twenty-one-Point Programme of the Coalition Party. A very important point in the programme is utmost economy in expenditure and strict avoidance of all wasteful expenditure. The requirements of the various Departments in regard to non-Plan expenditure was very carefully scrutinised. The Departments have been asked to effect utmost economy in expenditure. A part of the additional burden arising out of the enhancement of dearness allowance has been absorbed by effecting corresponding economies. The total economies would be about Rs. 3 crores. This is particularly noticeable in Police and Revenue Administration where provisions made are significantly less than the provisions incorporated in the Interim Budget. Government, however, is anxious to effect further economies without detriment to efficiency. A Press Note was, therefore, issued inviting the general public to send suggestions for economy in administrative expenditure. I am glad to say that the response was extremely good and a large number of suggestions from all sections of people have

been received. These suggestions are at present being examined in the Finance Department and will later be scrutinised by a Committee consisting of Chief Secretary, Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary and the Secretary of the Administrative Department concerned. I hope, as a result of this examination, further measures for effecting economies will be undertaken by the Government.

ABOLITION OF LAND REVENUE

“The Government have decided to abolish the land revenue with effect from the current agricultural year. Pending examination of the legal implications and necessary amendments of the concerned Laws, instructions have been issued not to collect current demands of land revenue. This will not affect the collection of arrears and collection of cess under the Orissa Cess Act, 1962. The financial implication of this decision is estimated at Rs. 2.25 crores per annum. For the current year, the effect would be Rs. 1.85 crores as some arrears will be collected. I am sure, the Hon'ble House will agree that with the abandonment of a small amount of revenue, we will be affording relief to a large sector of the population and this measure will result in better utilisation of the land for agricultural production.

1966-67 ACCOUNTS

“According to the Revised Estimates prepared at the time of the Interim Budget, the year 1966-67 was expected to close with a *minus* balance

of Rs. 5.53 crores. According to the March Preliminary Accounts furnished by the Accountant-General, however, the year closed with a *minus* balance of Rs. 6.51 crores. Though the detailed expenditure figures of each scheme are not available, it is considered desirable for the purpose of preparing the Budget Estimates for 1967-68 to adopt the known figure of *minus* Rs. 6.51 crores. The Revised Estimates have, therefore, been slightly modified to indicate the closing balance of *minus* Rs. 6.51 crores.

WAYS AND MEANS

“The Reserve Bank of India has lately taken a decision not to tolerate overdrafts by the State Governments. This decision also has the support of the Government of India. As we had a deficit in our cash balance on the 31st March 1967, the Government of India sanctioned a special ways and means advance of Rs. 9.55 crores. In spite of this, the year closed with a *minus* balance of Rs. 6.51 crores. Thus, the accumulated deficit as on the 1st April 1967 is more than Rs. 16 crores. We are attempting to clear about one-third of this deficit during the year 1967-68. We have, therefore, assumed a further additional special ways and means advance from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 6.65 crores and provided for repayment of Rs. 5.40 crores.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MOBILISATION

“In order to find resources for the Plan, it becomes necessary to take

measures of additional resource mobilisation both at the State level as well as Central level. During 1966-67, certain measures were taken. During the current year, the Government of India have indicated that rates of Excise Duties on certain commodities would be increased and therefore, the State share of Central Excise would correspondingly be increased. We have assumed Rs. 88 lakhs as the yield of additional resource mobilisation measures to be undertaken by the Central Government this year. At the State level some measures have been tentatively decided upon and the additional receipts expected from them in the current year is also indicated below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Enhancement of rent on Urban Land.	10
2. Increase in the Electricity Duty or Tarrif.	40
3. Imposition of tax on Passenger Fare and Freight.	40
4. Reorientation of Excise policy ..	20
5. Toll on Expressway ..	10
6. Increase in the rate of Royalty on Minerals.	8
Total ..	128

These measures are estimated to yield receipts of Rs. 128 lakhs during the current year.

“As a result of devaluation the prices of minerals rose by 57 per cent. The State Government had, therefore, proposed to raise the royalty rates on

minerals which would have given us additional resources of Rs. 117 lakhs during 1967-68. The Government of India have, however, not agreed to this although they have themselves imposed an export duty of Rs. 10 per tonne on iron-ore to mop up a part of the increase in prices resulting from devaluation. The sources of revenue of the State Government being limited and minerals being one of our chief sources of non-tax revenue, it is only fair that we should be able to get our reasonable share of revenue from this source.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1967-68

“ I now present a broad picture of the Budget Estimates. The non-Plan expenditure has increased mainly due to sanction of dearness allowance at enhanced rates. The Plan expenditure is comparatively smaller than that of the previous year. As previously explained, the current year opened with a *minus* balance of Rs. 6.51 crores. The total revenue receipts during the year are now estimated at Rs. 117.06 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 117.62 crores thus, showing a revenue *deficit* of Rs. 0.56 crores. On the capital side including Public Account—R e c e i p t s and Disbursements are estimated at Rs. 221.75 crores and Rs. 214.32 crores respectively resulting in a surplus of Rs. 7.43 crores. Thus, there would be an overall surplus in the transactions of the current year to the extent of Rs. 6.87 crores and it is estimated that the current year will close with a small overall surplus

of Rs. 0.36 crores after accounting for the *minus* opening balance of Rs. 6.51 crores.

“ The Estimates include a provision of Rs. 42 crores for schemes included in the Annual Plan—State Sector and Rs. 7.50 crores for schemes included in the Central Sector Plan. Provision has been made in these Estimates for floatation of market loan of Rs. 4 crores. A statement of the Debt position of the State for the year is given in Appendix ‘A’. The Budget showing the net transactions of the State has been circulated to the Hon’ble Members separately.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

“ The Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State was discussed in November 1966. It was agreed that the State should have a Plan of Rs. 300 crores out of which Rs. 150 crores would be the Central assistance and Rs. 150 crores would be the State’s own resources. The calculation of Rs. 150 crores as State’s own resources was on the assumption that the expenditure incurred by the State Government on Paradeep Port Project would be reimbursed by the Government of India. In spite of repeated attempts by the State Government, the Government of India, however, have not yet agreed to reimburse the expenditure. The House may be aware that the Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 15.69 crores in this connection. The liability by way of interest and repayment during the various years is indicated below:—

	Interest Trs.	Principal Trs.	Total Trs.
1966-67	83,30	..	83,30
1967-68	83,30	..	83,30
1968-69	83,30	73,69	1,56,99
1969-70	79,61	1,94,59	2,74,20
1970-71	69,29	2,04,91	2,74,20
1971-72	58,43	2,15,77	2,74,20
1972-73	46,99	2,27,21	2,74,20
1973-74	34,94	2,39,26	2,74,20
1974-75	22,25	2,51,95	2,74,20
1975-76	8,89	1,61,62	1,70,51
	<hr/> 5,70,30	<hr/> 15,69,00	<hr/> 21,39,30

It may be noted that the liability by way of interest and repayment during the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 8.72 crores. The matter is still being pursued with the Central Government. I feel that in all reasonableness, the Government of India should agree to reimburse the expenditure incurred by the State Government on Paradeep Port Project.

ANNUAL PLAN—1966-67

“Originally, the Plan ceiling of this year was fixed at Rs. 46.51 crores. During the course of the year, however, certain modifications in the Plan were made and accelerated assistance by the Government of India was sanctioned for the Cement Factory, Daitari Ore Project, Scheme of Ore Transport by the Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation Limited, Express Way, Minor Irriga-

tion and Salandi Irrigation Project. The revised ceiling was, therefore, fixed at Rs. 51.72 crores. The actual expenditure against this is not yet known.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1967-68

“Due to paucity of resources, it has not been possible for the State Government to have an annual Plan for 1967-68 on an ambitious basis. After carefully going into the minimum requirements of each head of development, the size of the Plan for the current year has been fixed at Rs. 46.92 crores as per details given in Appendix ‘B’. The details of the Plan were discussed in the first week of June 1967 with the Team from the Government of India led by the Programme Adviser, Planning Commission. The Team emphatically stated that notwithstanding the needs, the net outlay must be restricted to the available resources. It is true that availability of the resources is a relevant factor but it is also true that certain items of work and services undertaken as Plan Projects cannot be discontinued without causing serious repercussions in the socio-economic condition in the State. The Planning Commission has not yet sent us its final advice. Therefore, the Budget has been prepared on the basis of a Plan outlay of Rs. 46.92 crores. Out of this, schemes aggregating Rs. 4.83 crores will be financed by the internal resources and borrowings of State Government Undertakings and will not be reflected in the Budget Estimates.

RESOURCES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN—1967-68

“In discussions with the Programme Adviser, Planning Commission, held in June 1967, the resources which can be made available by the State Government for financing the Plan during the current year have been estimated at Rs. 12 crores. This includes resources including borrowings to the extent of Rs. 4.83 crores to be raised by the State Government Commercial Undertakings. For the purpose of Budget, the Central Plan assistance has been assumed at Rs. 35 crores.

RESOURCES GAP

“The Government of India have indicated that the Central Plan assistance for the current year would be only Rs. 26 crores as against Rs. 35 crores assumed in the Budget. Thus, there is, in effect, a gap of Rs. 9 crores. I am still pressing the Government of India to enhance the quantum of the Central Plan assistance and believe that during the course of the year, the Government of India may find it possible to increase its assistance for financing the State's Annual Plan.

“In this connection I may mention that during 1966-67 a substantial accelerated assistance was released by the Government of India to enable financing of important Irrigation Projects, Minor Irrigation, Daitary Mines, Express Way and Cement Factory. Many of these projects still require

large funds for completion. I am, therefore, hopeful that Government of India will not deny additional Central assistance during the current year which may result in retarding the completion of important projects.

“It is generally agreed that we should avoid deficit finance. It is, however, a matter for consideration whether deficit financing can be altogether avoided or stopped all on a sudden without upsetting our development Plans leading to delays and consequent increase in costs of projects and creating other undesirable repercussions like blocking up of capital, closure of works and retrenchment. In these circumstances, for the early completion of irrigation projects and industrial undertakings which on completion will start giving results by way of production and revenues, it may be justified to indulge in deficit financing if the gap in our requirements and resources is not filled up. While we will continue to explore other avenues of raising additional resources, I feel that we cannot afford to cut down the size of the proposed annual Plan for 1967-68 any further. I would also take this opportunity to keep Hon'ble Members apprised of the fact that some of the proposals tentatively decided upon for raising additional resources may require a second look in view of the Central Budget proposals for increased rates of passenger fares and freights on goods as well as impositions of Excise Duty on certain consumer goods and the possible effect of these on the prices of essential consumer goods.

RESOURCES SURVEYS

"It is well-known that Orissa has rich potentialities in minerals, forests and water resources. The State Government have proposed to undertake intensive pre-investment surveys of the mineral, forest and ground-water resources of the whole State through the Ford Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme. These surveys when completed will be fully documented and will provide complete data on the basis of which feasibility reports of Projects can be drawn up. This will, no doubt, facilitate the rapid industrialisation and development of the State.

IRRIGATION

"The Government continue to give utmost importance to the completion of Irrigation Projects as expeditiously as possible so that the maximum advantage in the matter of providing irrigation facilities accrue in the current year.

The work on Delta Irrigation Project is continuing and a new canal system was opened by Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation & Power recently. It is expected that about 2 lakhs additional acreage would be brought under irrigation this year. The Dhanai and Hiradharbati Medium Irrigation Projects will be completed during the year and work on other Medium Irrigation Projects will be continued. In addition 2 new projects, i.e., Pitamahal and Utei are proposed to be taken up during the current year. It is anticipated that

the following additional areas will be brought under irrigation this year:--

	Acres
Major and Medium Irrigation .	312,000
Minor Irrigation (flow) ..	45,000
Lift Irrigation ..	27,000

Total ..	384,000

DAIRY

"We have at present State Live-Stock Breeding Farms at Cuttack and Chiplima, District Live-Stock Breeding Farms at Bhanjanagar, Keonjhar, Bolangir and Boudh and Rural Dairy Units at Jagannathpur in Puri district, Remuna in Balasore district and Kuarmunda near Rourkela in the Sundargarh district. During the current year, it is proposed to establish two more Rural Dairies one at Talcher and another at Paradeep.

CO-OPERATION

"The main achievement of the Co-operative Movement is in the sphere of agricultural credit. At the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, the Co-operatives advanced Rs. 8.64 crores as short-term and medium-term loans to cultivators. The target for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 has been fixed at Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 16 crores respectively. In addition, the Co-operatives are programming to advance Rs. 3 crores specifically for the High Yielding Varieties Programme. Similarly, the long-term loans advanced during 1966-67 are likely to be Rs. 1.50 crores and target

for 1967-68 is kept at Rs. 2 crores. Measures for strengthening the Marketing Societies, Co-operative Rice Mills and Co-operative Cold Storages continue with substantial assistance from the State Government.

PANCHAYATI RAJ & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

“With a view to ensure fair and free elections to the Samitis and Zilla Parishads which are likely to be held during July-August 1967, the terms of offices of all the elected Members of Samitis and Parishads including the Chairmen have been terminated on the 9th April 1967. The Collectors are now exercising the powers of the Zilla Parishads while the Subdivisional Officers are exercising the powers of the Panchayat Samitis.

“The entire State has been covered by Community Development Blocks. At present, there are 87 Stage I Blocks, 184 Stage II Blocks and 43 Post-Stage II Blocks. These include 75 Tribal Development Blocks.

GRAMA PANCHAYATS

“A Commission was set up to reorganise all the Panchayats in the State basing on reduced population coverage. According to the recommendation of the Commission, 3,831 Grama Panchayats have been constituted as against the previous number of 2,350 Grama Panchayats. With a view to ensure free and fair election, the existing Grama Panchayats have been dissolved with effect from the midnight of the 9th April 1967. Now election for all the Grama Panchayats

are in progress and new Panchayats will enter office on the 15th August 1967. Under the Grama Panchayat (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 passed on the 28th April 1967, the Grama Panchayats henceforth will not levy Panchayat Taxes, Profession Taxes and Vehicle Taxes. Besides, the provision of Section 69 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964 for contribution of labour for Community service has been omitted by means of the said Ordinance.

POWER

“An outlay of Rs. 1,078.20 lakhs has been kept in current year's plan for Power Projects. It is expected that three units of the Talcher Thermal Station will be completed at the end of the current year with an installed capacity of 187.5 M. W. It is also proposed to construct 55 K. M. of E. H. T. lines under Talcher Thermal Scheme, 50 K. M. of 222 K. V. lines under Balimela Transmission and 72 K. M. of high tension line. Under Rural Electrification Scheme, provision of Rs. 88 lakhs has been retained in the Plan with a target to electrify 100 villages and energize 150 L. I. Pumps. At the suggestions at the Planning Commission, it is proposed to transfer one or more of the generating systems to the Orissa State Electricity Board to enable the latter to raise loans from the Life Insurance Corporation by pledging these assets.

INDUSTRIES

“A number of Industrial Projects are at present under construction in the State. Subject to the availability

of resources every attempt is being made to complete these projects and enable them to go into production as quickly as possible. The Cement Factory at Bargarh may go into regular production very soon. If adequate funds are provided, the Rerolling Mill, Hirakud and Cable Project, Hirakud will also go into production during the current year and one new Furnace and one Generator may also be commissioned in the Kalinga Iron Works at Barbil.

“In the Private Sector, two new Industrial Units have been commissioned, viz., Ferrosilicon Plant at Rayagada and the Chemical Industry Plant in Ganjam.

“For rapid industrialisation of the State and to attract Industrialists it has been decided to develop certain specific areas for setting up Large and Medium Industries during the Fourth Plan period. The intention is to provide necessary land, water and electricity at convenient points to ensure that the industries can be established without loss of time. It is proposed to set up such developed areas in Rourkela, Paradeep and Talcher.

“The National Council of Applied Economics and Research which conducted a survey for the industrial programmes for the Fourth Five-Year Plan of Orissa has recommended investment of an order of Rs. 132 crores in the State and Private Sectors excluding that in the Central Sector, for adequate development of industries in the State. Hon'ble Members are aware that the rate of investment in

this State has to be higher if it has to catch up with other regions in the matter of economic development. It will be well to remember that other States are also competing in the matter of attracting capital investments, both indigenous and foreign for rapid industrialisation and economic development of their areas. The Fourth Plan being still in the doldrums and in view of the meagre resources, it is essential that we should create the right climate for attracting capital investments in this State. This has become all the more necessary in view of the acute unemployment problem especially among the educated youths. With this end in view, the State Government is now actively considering the formulation of a revised industrial policy for the State. It is also proposed to set up a Committee consisting of representatives of all parties in the Legislature to explore avenues of employment for our educated youths. For the achievement of these objectives it is essential that there should be good labour-employer relations and industrial peace in our State which will be possible with co-operation of all parties in the greater interest of Orissa. While attracting private Capital investments, we will take steps to ensure that there is no exploitation of our human material and that the objective of opening up greater employment opportunities for the people of the State is ensured.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

“Investigations into mineral deposits is continuing and I am happy to report that investigations reveal existence of limestone deposits in Kiring-

sera area of Sundargarh district, Vanadiferous Magnetites deposit in Mayurbhanj district, Clay deposits in Sorispadar area in Mayurbhanj district, Bauxite deposits in Chandragiri Plateau in Koraput district and Quartzites deposits in Dalpur and Matpada areas in Koraput district.

“The erection of the Ore Handling Plant at Daitari is likely to be completed by the end of October 1967, and after a trial run for a period of two months the mine will produce 2.5 million tonnes of iron-ore per year. During the current year, it is expected to export 5 to 6 lakh tonnes from Daitari. Similarly, the Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. expects to export about two and half lakh tonnes of iron-ore from Gandhamardan and Bansapani group of mines. It is also likely to export 4,000 tonnes of Chromite from existing stocks at Kalarangi. The Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. has also started working of the Limestone mines at Dungri and about 3 lakh tonnes of Limestone will be supplied to the Bargarh Cement Factory during the year.

“Mining Industry being labour intensive, offers great scope for increased employment. The vast mineral wealth of the State will, therefore, be worked more intensively and extensively for providing more employment and revenues as well as for raw materials for establishment of mineral-based industries in the State.

EXPRESSWAY

“The Expressway Project was administratively approved for Rs. 14.15

crores. The Additional Chief Engineer had, however, reported that the expenditure would go up by 10 per cent. The expenditure incurred during the period of Third Five-Year Plan was Rs. 12.26 crores. During 1966-67, Rs. 3.70 crores were spent. Thus, the total expenditure till the end of last year was Rs. 15.96 crores. As in spite of the large expenditure, the road was not brought to a fit condition for use by heavy vehicular traffic and in view of other complaints received by the Government, a Committee of Technical Experts was appointed to probe into the whole matter and give its recommendations. This Committee has given its recommendation in January, 1967.

“The Committee has come to the conclusion that there have been lapses in following the correct methods of execution particularly in the construction of road, embankments, in laying of soling stones and also in the consolidation of macadam. Besides, faulty materials have also been used. The recommendations of the Central Road Research Institute who are the Technical Consultants have unfortunately not been followed. The Committee also came to the conclusion that purchase of machinery and equipments was not done in a planned manner. Suitable action is being taken on the basis of the Report.

“In order to complete the Project after rectifying the defects, the cost is now estimated to be about Rs. 21 crores. This has seriously affected the financial position of the State. As it has not been possible to provide the full requirements for completing the

Expressway, the road cannot be completed during the current year. It has, however, been decided to complete the road from Daitari Mines to National Highway Crossing immediately.

TRANSPORT

“The Orissa State Road Transport Corporation was established with effect from the 1st February 1967 before the present Government took office. The transfer of the management of State Transport Service to the Corporation has been withheld as the Government is re-examining the entire question. A firm decision will be taken shortly.

“The Railway Board has intimated that the question of inclusion of Bansapani-Paradeep link in Fourth Five-Year Plan is under consideration. I am, however, glad to inform Hon-ble Members that the Railway Ministry has appreciated the importance of Cuttack-Paradeep link and has agreed to give top priority to the Project.

EDUCATION

“The responsibility for the management, control and supervision of Primary Schools was transferred to Panchayati Raj Organisations in 1961. On account of a number of complaints received from several quarters, the present arrangements are being reviewed by the Government.

CULTURAL PROGRAMME

“The Department of Cultural Affairs continued to pay attention to development of various cultural activities

like Museum, Archives, Archaeology, Literature, Dance, Drama, Fine arts, Sports, etc. Different galleries have been opened in the State Museum. Laying out of an Archaeological garden around Lakshman eswar, Bharateswar and Satrugneswar temples is under progress. It is proposed to construct a Modern Stadium at New Capital and a Museum at Bali-mela. It is also proposed to organise and equip the State Library at New Capital which has not yet started functioning.

HEALTH

“The health programme continues to lay emphasis on eradication of Malaria and control of Filariasis, Tuberculosis and Leprosy. The programme of Family Planning is receiving top priority. The State exceeded the target in sterilisation in the year 1966-67. 60 sterilisation units and 48 I. U. C. D. insertion centres are functioning. Rural family planning units have been set up in 231 Blocks while 53 urban family welfare planning centres are also working. In addition, 13 Mobile Sterilisation Units and 13 Mobile I. U. C. D. units are also functioning. This State was awarded a National Award for its achievements under the Family Planning Programme during 1965-66.

TRIBAL & RURAL WELFARE

“Though the schemes of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been undertaken for a decade, this section of the population still remains comparatively backward. Therefore, it is necessary

to continue the efforts in the matter of improving their conditions and our Plan continues to provide for schemes of development of education, economic uplift, improvement of health, housing and other welfare measures for them.

WATER RATE

“The Government have been receiving representations in regard to levy of water rates fixed under the Orissa Irrigation Act, 1959. It is complained that the rates are not based on the net gain to the cultivators. It is further complained that the rates are very stiff particularly in areas where such rates were not in force previously. There has also been objection in respect of levy of water rate on land which are situated in the higher contour as well as at the tail end of the distribution system. Government have, therefore, constituted a Committee known as Irrigation Rates Revision Committee under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister to go into the entire matter.

GRAMA RAKHI

“The Orissa Grama Rakhi Ordinance, 1967 was issued on the 7th January 1967 by the previous Government. Though under the scheme 22,000 Grama Rakhis were required, about 12,000 were recruited. The ordinance was repeated on the 4th May 1967. The entire scheme relating to Village Police is presently under re-examination by the Government and on the basis of the final

decision, the question of legislation will be decided. In the meantime, it has been decided that the persons at present working as Beat Constables should not be retrenched but be absorbed in other posts in the Police Department.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY

“The scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive was in force in 9 districts. This has been extended to Bolangir and Kalahandi with effect from the 1st May 1967 and to Koraput on the 1st June 1967. It is hoped that the scheme will be extended to the remaining district of Boudh-Phulbani on the 1st August 1967.

FINANCIAL CRISIS

“Before I conclude, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to the grave financial crisis through which our State is passing. The last year closed with a deficit of Rs. 16 crores which we have to clear in three years, the amount in respect of this year being Rs. 5.40 crores. I have earlier referred to the unjustified burden of Rs. 15.69 crores on account of the Paradeep loan which the State has to repay with interest amounting to Rs. 5.70 crores within 10 years. The additional dearness allowance has imposed a burden of Rs. 8 crores on our meagre resources. The consecutive droughts of the last two years have necessitated an expenditure of over Rs. 15 crores. The irregularities and bad work on the Express Highway would add

another burden of over Rs. 6 crores. Devaluation and delays in the completion of our hydro-electric and thermal power and our irrigation projects, have considerably increased the costs of those projects which would amount to more than thirteen crores of rupees. With these erosions of our meagre resources and the legacies and liabilities of the past, the Hon'ble Members can well imagine how unenviable the position of the Finance Minister is ! Our first and foremost task, therefore, is to place our finances on a stable footing. This will require austerity, economy and efficiency. But in spite of the difficult situation and not-too-bright immediate prospects, I still feel that our State is on the threshold of rapid all-round development. With wise and proper utilisation of our vast natural resources and with understanding and co-operation of Hon'ble Members of all sections of this House and of the people of the State in creating and maintaining the right climate and atmosphere for development, there is no reason why our State will not be able to overcome the difficulties and

make up the lee-way and catch up with or even surpass the other more developed States of India.

CONCLUSION

"In the end, I would like to place on record my great appreciation of the valuable work done by the Secretary, Joint Secretary and other Officers and staff of the Finance Department for their hard and sincere work in preparing the Budget documents within a very short period. I am also thankful to the Officers and staff of the Government Press for taking pains and working additional hours to print all these Budget documents in time and to the Officers and staff of the Public Relations Department for translating the speech into Oriya.

"With these words Sir, I present the Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68 for consideration and acceptance by the House.

JAI HIND"

STATE SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1967-68

Head of Development	Rs. in Lakhs
	Ceiling
<i>Co-operation and Community Development</i>	
1. Co-operation	76.50
2. Community Development	202.50
3. Panchayats	3.50
Total—Co-operation and Community Development.	282.50

The Car Festival at Puri

By

Shri Gopikrusna Das

The people of Orissa cling to festivals and traditions that give life, meaning and pleasure. One of such festivals is the fabulous Car Festival or Rath Yatra celebrated every year during June or July. Masses of mankind roll into Puri on this occasion in quest of God, to lend a hand to the dragging of the chariot and to see the majestic march of "the Lord on earth". Years have glided by but the tradition of the car festival lives in its pristine glory. It is a fervor of faith derived from ancient scriptures. In the following pages the mythological and historical aspect of the origin of the festival is explained. This year the Car Festival takes place on July 9, 1967 at Puri.

Orissan history assumes a more or less continuous character with the advent of the 6th Century A. D. which saw great ferment in the intellectual and social life of the country. The rise of Jainism and Buddhism from the third century B. C. introduced new ideas that took deep roots in the minds of the people. The growth of the Sectarian Cults in Orissa regulated not only the social life but also the religious life in a magnificent manner. Inspired by the ideals of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism the kings and the people went on constructing various types of monuments in which

the Sectarian Gods and Goddesses were enshrined. For the attainment of spiritual goal and self consciousness, regular systems of daily worship were introduced fulfilling all the paraphernalia in almost all the temples and monuments. With the expansion of the horizon of spiritual vision, the intellectual outlook was correspondingly widened.

Among the famous monuments and religious sites, the Purusottam Khetra or the abode of Lord Vishnu (presently Puri on the sea) is the most prominent not only in Orissa but also in India. The hoary antiquity of the place is trailed back to the Eighth Century A. D. Archaeological evidences have not yet proved the existence of Purusottam Khetra prior to Eighth Century A. D. but the literary evidence and other associated factors prove beyond doubt though indirectly that this Purusottam Khetra was in existence even in Vedic and Upanishad period. The mention of a verse relating to Jagannath "Purusottam" in Rig Veda and another in the Purusottam Yoga of Bhagabat Geeta, when studied together, prove that the Purusottam of Puri is none other than the Purusottam mentioned in Rig Veda. The Rig Veda verse X, XII, 155, states that on the other side of the sea, the log of wood, known as the body of

Purusottam floats. In order to attain Vishnu-Loke (Heavens), one should go there and worship God. The Bhagabat Geeta, in Bibhuti Joga "Sloka 15" states that the Purusottam is the soul of the souls, Lord of the Creature, Lord of the divinities and creator of the world. So the name Jagannath was perhaps given to Purusottam for the qualities given in this sloka. Archaeologically it is found that Indravati, the King of Orissa wrote a book named "Gyansidhi" in which the name Jagannath is found for the first time. This book was written in about 712 A. D. Again the "Anargha Raghav Natak" written by Murari Mishra in Ninth Century mentions the Rathajatra of Vishnu. It is thus seen that Rathajatra is continuing since Eighth Century A. D.

This Lord Jagannath according to "Gyanasidhi" appears as a Buddhist God. The Jainas also regard Jagannath as supreme deity for the prevalence of Kaibalya in Jagannath temple.

The Saiva philosophy regard Balabhadra as Shiva, Jagannath as Vishnu, Subhadra as Jogamaya. The Vaisnavism regard Balabhadra as Balaram, Jagannath as Krishna, and Subhadra as their sister. Thus Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra are worshipped as brothers and sister.

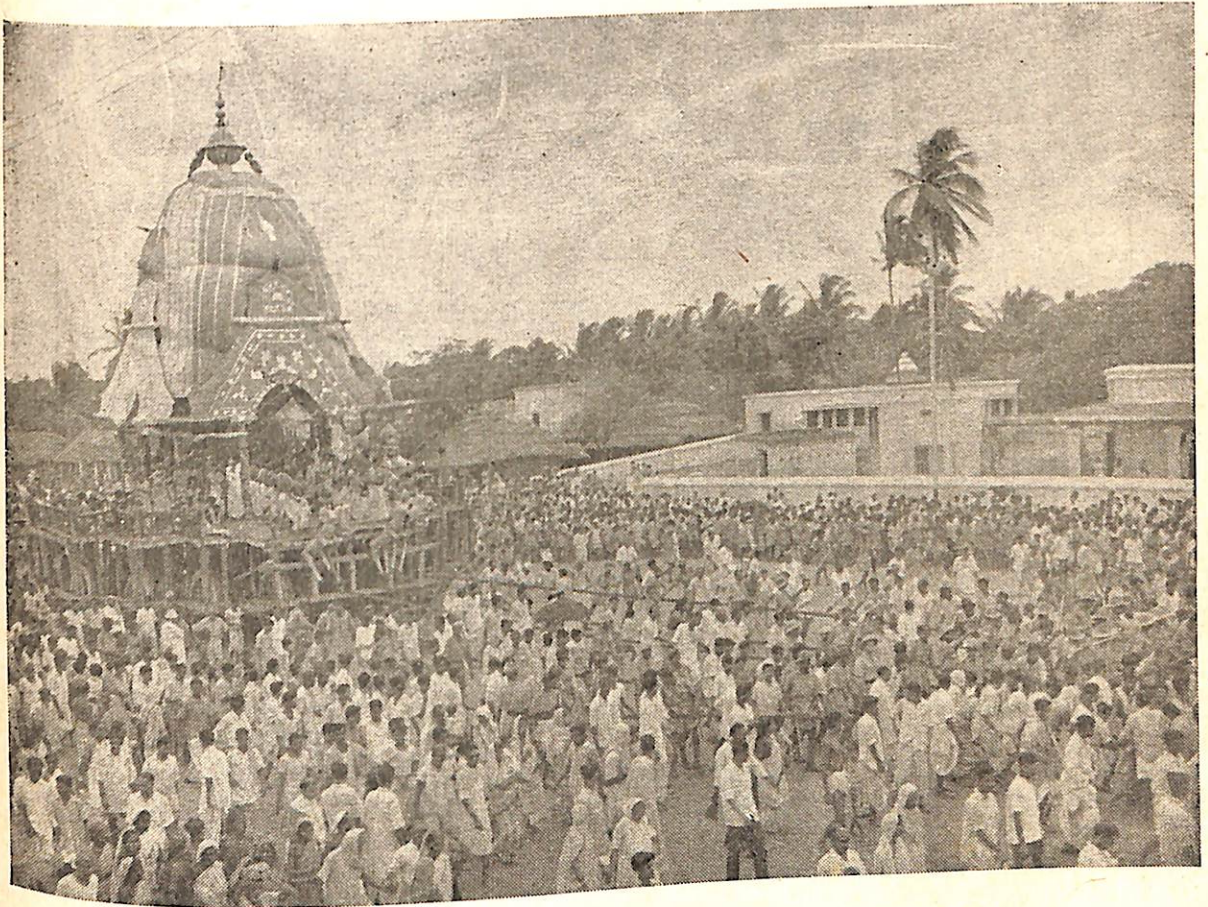
According to Buddhism, Lord Budha renounced the world after travelling the city of Kapilavastu in a chariot. According to Vaishnavism Lord Krishna went to Mathura in a chariot.

So the travelling of Jagannath in a chariot is seen in the Puranas. Sun God also who is believed to be Narayan or Vishnu travel the universe in a chariot. So the custom of the Car Festival at Puri goes back to Eighth Century on literary evidence.

The Car Festival of Lord Jagannath takes place every year in the month of June or July. Lakhs of people drag the chariot and see Gods on the chariot as it is prescribed in the Puranas that a man does not get rebirth if he sees Vishnu on a chariot. This religious belief combined with the ancient customs has pilgrims from every part of India to Puri since ancient period. The Jagannath chariot is known as "Nandighosh" which is red and yellow in colour. The name of the chariot of Balavadra is "Taladhwja" which is red and blue in colour. The name of the chariot of Subhadra is known as "Darpadalan" which is red and black in colour. The three deities go to the Gundicha Mandir and remain there for eight days. On the ninth day they come back to the temple.

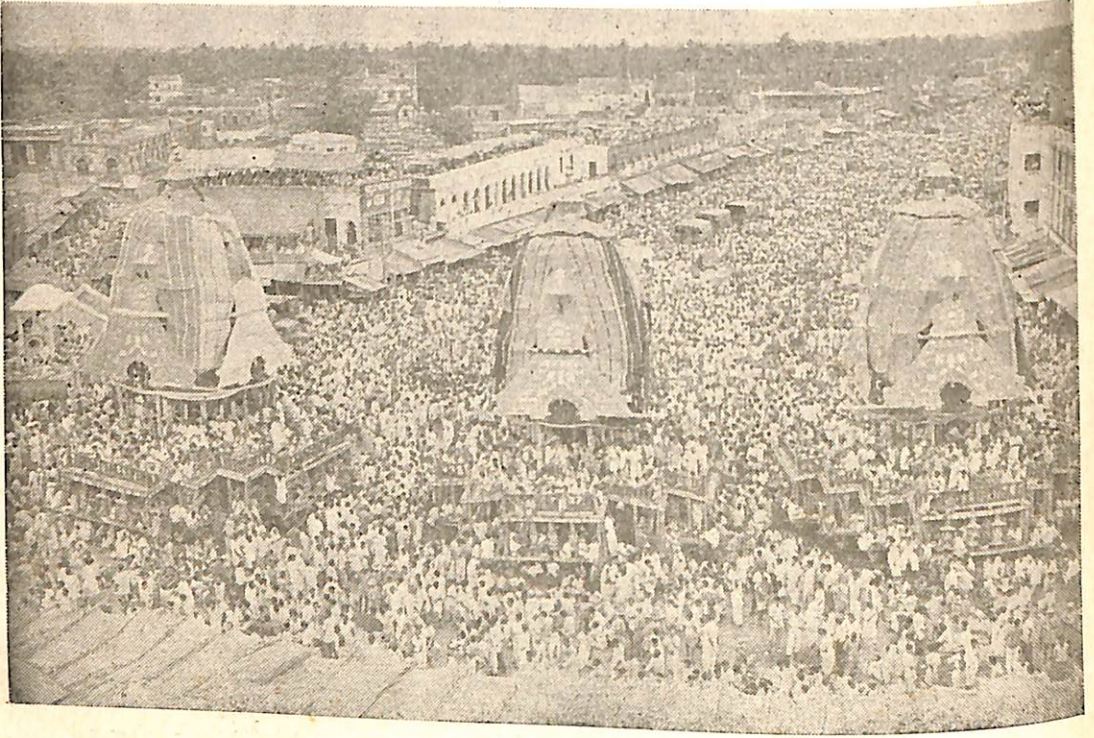
The real reason of going to the mother sister's house is still shrouded in mystery. Some say that Lord Jagannath goes to the house of "Gundicha" who is supposed to be the creator of the three images out of the wood which was floating on the sea. The Puranic account is not clear on this point of going to the house of mother's sister. Tradition says that Indradyumna, probably the Indrabhuti of Gyana-sidhi created these three images out

CAR FESTIVAL AT PURI



The view of a chariot while being drawn towards Gundicha Mandap

CAR FESTIVAL AT PURI



The three Chariots of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra are seen in a line

of the log of wood. The God image is known as "Madhab" and believed to be the dweller in a blue mountain. This fact is corroborated by the sloka written by "Shankaracharya". He has described Jagannath as the essence of all Vedantas and as Darubrahma—The God-head in the wood.

Among the festivals of Lord Jagannath, the Rathajatra, Jhulan Jatra (Swinging ceremony), Rahas Jatra, Dola Jatra, Chandan Jatra (Floating ceremony) and Snan Purnima are famous. Large number of pilgrims from every part of India come to Puri to witness these festivals.

STATE SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1967-68

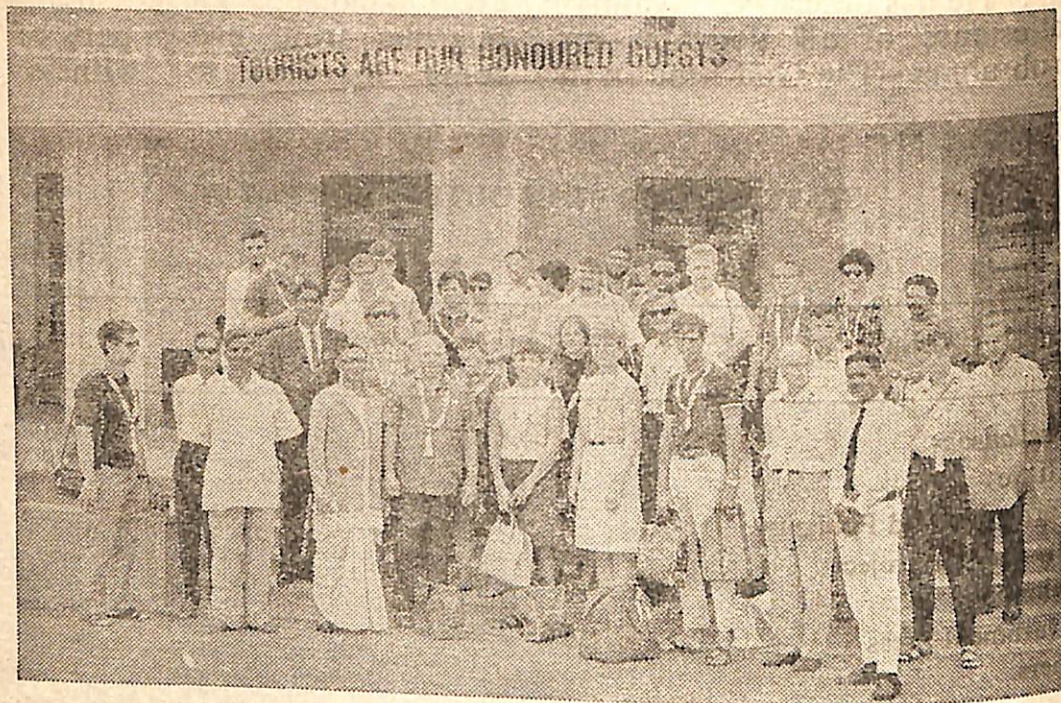
(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development		Ceiling
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
1. Statistics	..	7.20
2. Information and Publicity	..	6.30
3. State Capital Project	..	90.00
4. Evaluation	..	0.45
5. Government Press	..	9.00
6. Others
Total — Miscellaneous	..	1,12.95
Grand Total	..	46,92.63

NOTE —

(A) Includes Rs. 343.00 lakhs being internal resources and borrowings of Orissa State Electricity Board.	3,43.00
(B) Includes Rs. 28.00 lakhs being the internal resources of the Industrial Development Corporation.	28.00
(C) Includes Rs. 74.00 lakhs being internal resources and borrowings of Orissa Mining Corporation.	74.00
(D) Includes Rs. 38.00 lakhs being the internal resources of the Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation.	38.00
Total	.. 4,83.00

FOREIGN TOURISTS AT BHUBANESWAR



A group of thirty students and professors of Western Michigan University, U. S. A. arrived at Bhubaneswar on July 3, 1967 for a three-day tour of Orissa. During their stay here they visited the ancient temples and monuments at Bhubaneswar, Konarak and Puri.

The year 1967 being the International Tourist Year, special reception was given to these tourists at the air port. Shri G. K. Das, Director of Public Relations, was among those present at the air port to receive them.

The visitors were entertained to a cultural programme of Oddissi Music and Dance on July 4, 1967 at the Tourist Bungalow at Puri.

This is one of the several groups, the State Tourist Department organises and conducts to encourage the growth of tourist traffic to Orissa.



DELTA IRRIGATION PROJECT

NEW CANAL SYSTEM

The inauguration of the Delta Irrigation Project on June 17, 1967, marks another important chapter in Orissa's march towards prosperity. The Mahanadi delta which had been so far subject to the vagaries of either flood or drought will hereafter enjoy a perennially controlled water flow which would eventually bring under irrigation an additional area of more than 5 lakh acres in the district of Puri. With the completion of a diversion weir across the river Mahanadi at Mundali, it has been feasible to harness the perennial 10 thousand cusecs water release from Hirakud.

With the availability of assured flow in the River Mahanadi, the existing canal system in Cuttack district has been remodelled to cater to both Kharif and Rabi Irrigation and also to bring under additional 2 lakhs acres under irrigation in the old system. For this purpose the existing weirs at Jobra and Jagatpur have been remodelled.

The Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Project thus comprises (a) Remodelling of the weirs at Jobra and Jagatpur and Remodelling of existing canals in Cuttack district and (b) Construction of the new canal system in Puri district, fed by the Mundali weir.

Estimated to cost Rs. 34.34 crores, this project upon completion will bring under command a gross area of 5.77 lakhs acres.

The Puri Canal is the only main canal in this system and this canal takes off from the upstream of Mundali Weir and runs for 26 miles. On its Courses it crosses the deltaic branches such as Kuakhai, Kushabhadrā and Bhargavi through canal syphons. The major construction works in this system are (i) the Kuakhai Syphon, (ii) the Kushabhadrā Syphon and (iii) in the Bhargavi Syphon.

Mundali Weir—The Weir, 4,400 feet in length, is founded on sand for 3,700 feet on overflow portion. Provision has been kept in this weir for a road bridge across Mahanadi, by having piers on the body of the weir. A lock channel alongwith two lock chambers, one on the upstream and the other on the downstream of the weir have been constructed for maintaining navigation in the river. The construction of the weir which started in 1960 was completed in 1965 April, except for the installation of the gates in the sluices which has been completed since.

The foundation of this weir was constructed by dewatering in sand to 15 ft. depth for the weir portion. This was accomplished by a set of 20 ft. diameter wells, spaced 200, apart on the river bed. Sixteen nos. of 40' electric pumps were pumping

out from each well, and working day and night to keep the water level low during construction. Steel sheet piles for the foundation were imported from Germany.

The sluices which were constructed in the deep water portion of the river have been founded on rock. This work done under 40' of flowing water by machines kept on floating plants and with the help of divers. Mundali weir is one of the most difficult under water works executed in India so far.

Kuakhai Syphon—Puri Main Canal at its 10th mile crosses Kuakhai river by means of canal syphon underneath the river. This syphon of 1,177 ft. length is a reinforced concrete structure of nine barrels of size 8'-9" × 8'-9" founded 25 ft. below river-bed level on raft foundation. This is also another major underwater undertaking involving 25 ft. of dewatering which was achieved by cofferdamming with sheet piles and dewatering. Built at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores this work was completed in 1964.

Kushabhadra Syphon—At the 18th Mile the Puri canal crosses the river Kushabhadra through a canal syphon under the river. This syphon is 899 ft. long with six barrels of size 8'-6" × 8'-6" founded on wells. Its construction is similar to that of the Kuakhai syphon being founded 20 ft. below sub-soil water level. This syphon costing about Rs. 60 lakhs was completed in the year 1963.

Bhargavi Syphon—This is the third canal syphon on Puri Main Canal at its 26th mile across river Bhargavi.

This syphon is 1,402 ft. long with 3 barrels of size 10'-5" × 8'-5" founded on wells. The dewatering for laying the foundation was done by well points. The syphon work was executed departmentally and has been completed in the year 1966 at a cost of about Rs. 68 lakhs.

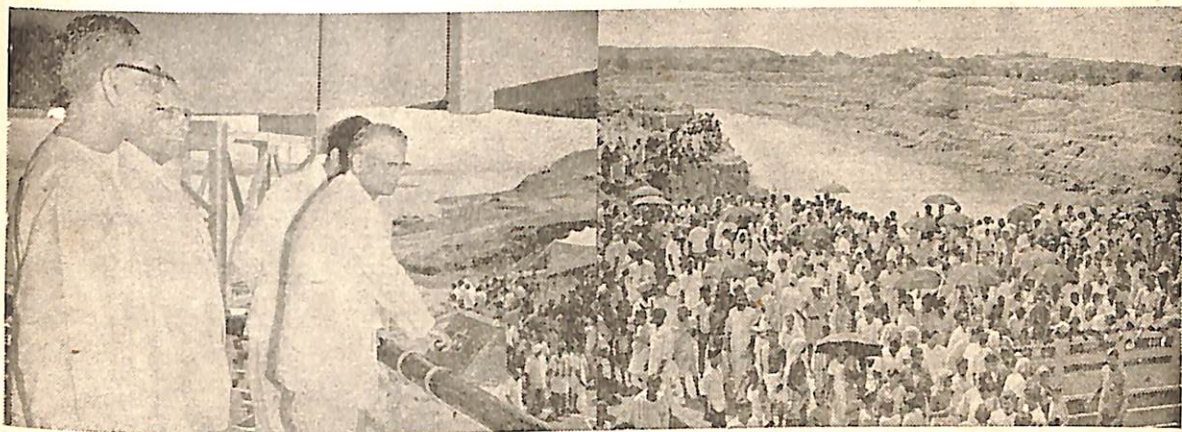
PURI MAIN CANAL AND BRANCHES

The Puri canal with a bed width of 175 ft. and depth 10.6 ft. is designed to carry 6,000 cusecs at head. This has got seven branch canals, namely (i) Daya West Branch Canal; (ii) Kakatpur Branch Canal; (iii) Nimapara Branch Canal; (iv) Chandanpur Branch Canal; (v) Gop Branch Canal; (vi) Sakhigopal Branch Canal and (vii) Kanas Branch Canal.

The main canal and its branches are extended over 234 miles. The distributaries and the minor distributaries, when completed will extend over 2,226 miles.

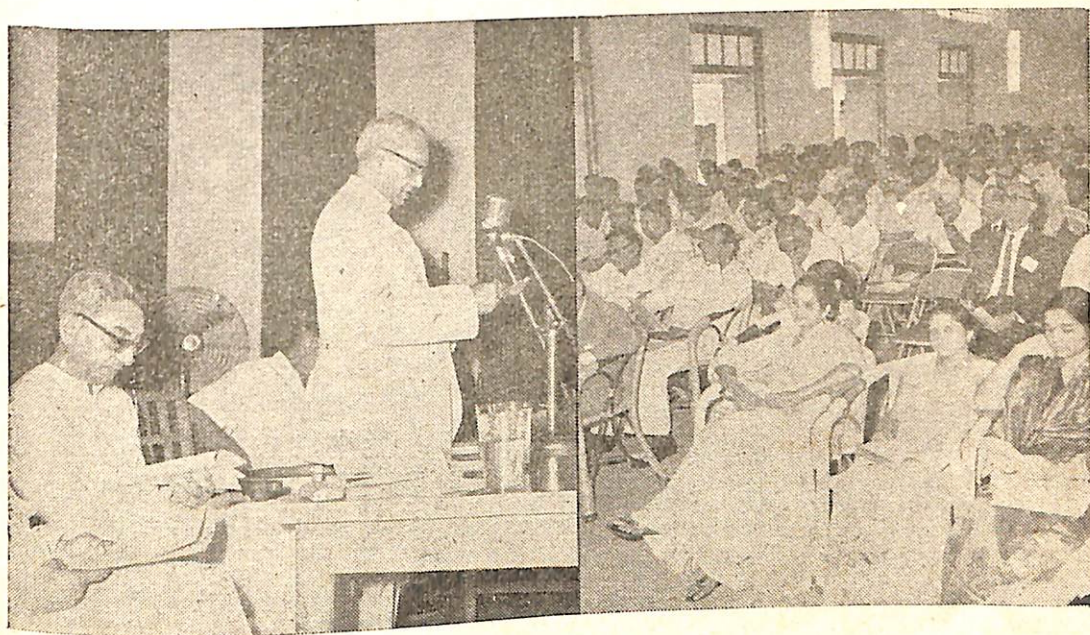
EXISTING CANAL SYSTEM

The existing canal system in Cuttack district is fed by weirs across river Mahanadi at Jobra and across Birupa at Jagatpur. The Jobra weir feeds the Taladanda and Machgaon canals and the Birupa weir feeds the High Level Canal Range I, Pattamunda and Kendrapara Canal. The remodelling work, taken up under Delta Project comprises remodelling of both Mahanadi and Birupa weirs and the canal system. In addition to the remodelling of the existing canals some extensions and additions of new



Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister of State for Irrigation & Power inaugurated the newly completed Delta Irrigation Project at Mundali on June 17, 1967.

Photo (on the left) shows : Dr. Rao pressing the switch button while Chief Minister Shri R. N Singh Deo and Dr. H. K. Mahtab look on. Photo (right) shows : large gathering at Mundali which assembled to witness the ceremony. At the background is the Puri Canal.

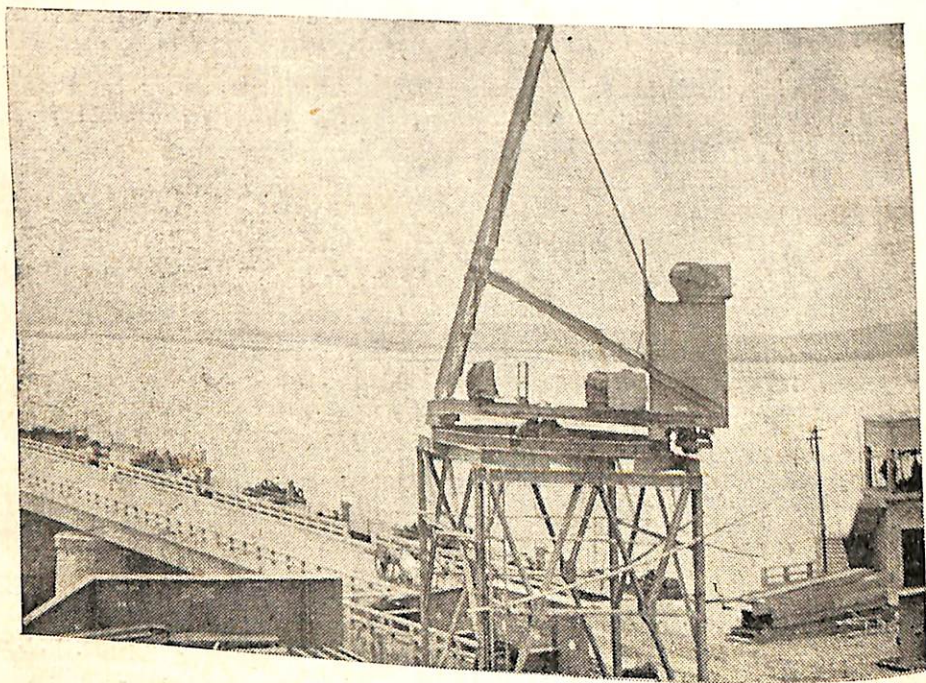


Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa inaugurated the conference of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power at Bhubaneswar on June 12, 1967.

Photo shows: Dr Khosla addressing the audience while Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo (extreme left) is going through the report brought out on the occasion.



A view of Mundali weir



A view of Mundali weir

CANAL SYSTEM

distributaries and minors are kept in programme for bringing additional areas under irrigation. The construction of a canal syphon across river Nuna for carrying a distributary from Kendrapara Canal to irrigate Nuna-Chitropala island features prominently in the new works.

Jobra weir—The present weir at Jobra was constructed about a century back and this weir suffered from heavy-down-stream scourge due to insufficient protection. The remodelling work on Jobra weir comprised adding of vertical cut off of concrete on the upstream and strengthening the concrete apron of the weir and adding heavy rubble protection beyond the apron.

The 3' high old crest shutters which suffered from heavy corrosion, were replaced by 5' high shutters. Raising of pond level by 2' was meant to command greater area under existing system and also incidentally to facilitate navigation upstream of the anicut. The design for the under-sluice portion is yet under consideration by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Birupa weir—The weir at Jagatpur which was similarly unsafe prior to remodelling, has now been strengthened both in the body of the weir and in shape of protection beyond the pucca apron. The old crest shutters of 3' height have been replaced by 6' high shutters. The anicut-remodelling has also been completed except for the sluices and head regulators of Kendrapara canal and High Level Canal, Range I.

The remodelling in the form of widening and deepening of the Taladanda, Kendrapara, Pattamundai and High Level Canal Range I have been completed and remodelling of the distributaries and minors have substantially completed. Along with the remodelling of the canals, seven locks on Taladanda canal and two locks on Machgaon canal have been remodelled for better navigation.

DRAINAGE AND PROTECTIVE WORKS

Along with construction of new canals and remodelling of existing canals, the flood embankments on the rivers in Puri district had to be made continuous by closing gaps, as the branch canals off-taking from Puri Main Canal run parallel and close to rivers Kuakhai, Kushabhadra, Bhargavi and Daya. These embankments had escapes at Manacheswar, Ramachandrapur, Jogisahi, Achutpur, Kantia and Madhipur across which the new branch canals have been taken through level crossing and syphons. In order to drain effectively the irrigated tract, improvement of the drainage channels both in the existing system and new system are being done as a part of the Delta Irrigation Project. Reclamation of low areas, which were getting water-logged during the monsoon, is being done by suitable drainage cut to render them fit for cultivation. Thus, the Delta Irrigation Project will be instrumental in wiping out the fears of floods almost totally from the delta area of Cuttack and Puri Districts.

A major drainage and protective work undertaken under Delta Irrigation Project is Gobkund cut on river Bhargavi to eliminate flood havoc below Chandanpur in Puri District and also to bring the hitherto flooded area under irrigation. This cut will detour Bhargavi flood water to sea through the Surlake. The work on this cut is almost completed.

DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION

The remodelling of the existing system has already resulted in bringing additional irrigation area of one Lakh acres for Kharif crop in cuttack district over the old area of two lakh acres. Upon completion of the entire remodelling work, a total net area of 4.21 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation in the existing system.

In the new system a total net area of 5.36 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation. By now an area of 2 lakh acres have been brought under irrigation in the new canal system.

Man Power—The project has been executed under the control of the Additional Chief Engineer, Delta Project. The works on the new canal system which constitutes the bulk of the project is exclusively looked to by a Superintending Engineer at Bhubaneswar. Another Superintending Engineer at Cuttack is in charge of the remodelling works of the existing canal system. Eight Executive Engineers stationed at Bhubaneswar, Mundali, Cuttack and Jagatpur were engaged on the project in addition to about 35 Assistant Engineers and 150 overseers and thousands of workers, both skilled and unskilled.

The project with its intricacies and numerous difficulties has been the most instructive and challenging work for the Engineers of the State. The completion of the entire project work will step up agricultural production and eventually will prove to be a major contributor to the growth of the State's economic structure.

Water in Villages of Orissa

A Sample Survey

The villages in Orissa having the facilities of tanks or rivers or other natural drinking water sources form about 10 per cent. Among the four regions it varies from 7 to 14 per cent. If wells are also included, the State figure goes up to 46 per cent. Only Sundargarh region with only 31 per cent of the villages having such facilities (including), is much below the State proportion. It is observed that people living in the villages having no drinking water source are to go up to three miles or more to bring water.

With regard to the facility of hand pumps or tubewells, Cuttack region excels any other region with 16 per cent of its villages enjoying it, followed by seven per cent in Sambalpur region. In the other two regions, villages having hand pumps or tubewells form less than five per cent. For the entire State, it is nine per cent.

Tasar Culture in Orissa

By

B. B. Rath, B. Sc.

Research Assistant (Sericulture)
Orissa

TASAR Culture is practised by the hill tribes and backward classes of people mainly Kol, Kanda, Santhal, Ho, Munda, Bhuyan, Maghi, Mohanta and others like them in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar Districts. Tasar culture is also possible in the areas where abundant quantities of food plants for Tasar worm are available.

Food plants of Tasar worm—The main food plants for Tasar worm available in Orissa are Asan (*Terminalia-tomentosa*), Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), and alternate food plants are Sidha (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Ber (*Zizyphus Jujuba*), Jammu (*Eugenia Jambolina*).

Collection of Seed Cocoon—The Rearer collects the nature grown seed cocoon through the plucker from the deep forest particularly grown on the sal plants. The plucker can know the seed cocoon grown on the plants by seeing the faecal matter fallen under the trees. The seed cocoon collection starts towards the last part of July and ends at the third week of August. The seed cocoon collected from the sal plants is the best in quality because of stiffness, big size and high silk content.

Generally two types of seed cocoon are collected which are known as Modal and Nalia. Modal cocoon is chara-

cterised by short peduncle with one loop. It measures 5 cms in length, (big size measures 5.2 cms in length), and 3.4 cms in girth and is very stiff while the Nalia cocoon is smaller in size, measures 4.8 cms in length and 2.9 cms in girth with 15.3 cms in peduncle length having two to three loops in average. The emergence of moth from Nalia cocoon takes place earlier than the modal.

Emergence of Moth—After collection of seed cocoon they are tied by means of rope and kept in the thatched house for emergence of moth. The moth emergence starts from the last part of August and continues to the middle of September. The male moth emerges earlier from the cocoon than the female moth. Moth emergence takes place at the night from 7 P.M. to 12 P.M. The peak period of emergence is 8 P.M. to 10 P.M. The moth emerge out from the cocoon by piercing the hard shell at the anterior end by secreting a alkaline fluid which soaks the shell for easy emergence.

Just after emergence the wing is wrinkled and it takes 15 minutes for stretching and 60 minute for normal wing expansion in case of male moth and 20 minutes for stretching and 65 minutes for normal wing expansion in case of female moth.

Copulation and laying preparation—

After emergence the female moths are taken in a branched stick and hung up outside in a safety place for copulation. The male moth comes from outside and copulate the female. Copulation takes place from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. at night and lasts up to 2 to 4 P. M. in the next day. After 12 hours of copulation the female moths are separated and kept in a bamboo basket for laying eggs. The female moths are allowed to lay eggs for 3 days for complete oviposition. The female moth lays 250 to 300 eggs on an average and the number of eggs laid by a female moth is called one laying. Layings are examined scientifically by the Tasar seed supply station and distributed to the rearers in the form of DFL or Disease Free Layings.

The eggs are round, flattened and have two brown rings on the periphery and contain a gummy substance for adhering purposes. The eggs are rubbed by hands and are kept on the leaf cups for hatching of eggs.

*Hatching of eggs—*The egg hatches within seven to nine days after laying and hatching takes place in the morning from 6 to 8 A. M. The average weight of an egg is 10 mg. and the hatched worms weigh 8 to 9 mg. each.

*Brushing and Rearing of worms—*The leaf cup with the tiny worms are kept tied in the tender branch of Asan trees as this plant is mainly used for crop rearing.

The worm crawls on the branch and continues feeding for about fortyfive to fifty days till they spin cocoon.

When the leaves are exhausted in a tree, the worms are taken away along with the branches to a neighbouring tree. Each Rearer has two rearing fields and conduct rearing in each field at alternate year.

The Rearer follows the traditional method of rearing and remains through out the rearing season in the rearing field.

In Mayurbhanj district the main Tasar rearing is taken up in the months of September and November and only one crop is raised while in Keonjhar district two crops are raised, one in September and November and second crop between December and January.

*Moult and stage of worms—*During its larval period the Tasar worm undergoes 4 moults (cast out its outer skin) and 5 stages. During moulting period the worm becomes inactive, the head is bent downwards and stops feeding. The duration under moult takes place nearly 24 hours to 36 hours and then casts out its outer skin and passes to the next stage.

The first stage takes five to eight days. The second stage takes four to six days. The third stage four to eight days. The fourth stage six to ten days and the fifth stage ten to fifteen days in average and these days varies in different rearing seasons. The worm can be identified in different stages as follows.

*1st stage (hatching to first moult)—*The head is shining black with long white hairs and black patch on the first thoracic segment.

Second stage (first moult to second moult)—The head is dark brown in colour with two to four black spots or dots on the first thoracic segment.

Third stage (second moult to third moult)—The metallic spot appears just above the spiracles. The black patch completely disappears with long white cut hair or setae on the body.

Fourth stage (third moult to fourth moult)—The head is reddish brown with long white hair or setae on the body. It is bigger in size than the third stage worm.

Fifth stage (fourth moult to spinning)—The head is brown with deep green, olive green and yellowish green colour of body. Big size of worm, Dorsal scoli are orange and red in colour and Lateral scoli are violet. The lateral line is prominent. A full grown matured larvae measures 12 cms. in length and 2 cms. in girth and weighs 35 grams in average.

Spinning of cocoon—When the larvae fully matures it starts spinning cocoon on the branches and completes within 3 days.

Harvesting of cocoon—Cocoons are harvested within 10 to 15 days of spinning and after harvest the trees are cut from the top level for growth of better leaves for the next rearing.

Disposal of cocoon—The Rearer after harvest of cocoon brings them to the Tasar Rearer's Co-operative Society and sells at the rate fixed by the Apex Society. The Apex Society or State Tasar Co-operative Society

Collects the cocoon from the Primary Tasar Rearers Co-operative Society for disposal to the Manufacturer and exporter for production of fabrics and export.

Parasites and Predator of Tasar worm—Tasar rearing is a very risky job as the rearing is practised in open field. During the rearing time the worms are eaten away by birds, lizards, snakes, wasps and other predators like reduviidae, pentatomidae and endoparasite like Ichneumonidae. The worm also suffer in grasserie and flacherie disease. Besides it is also attacked by Tachnidae fly pest. The success of rearing depends upon the care and vigilance of the Rearer at the rearing field.

Economic importance of Tasar culture—Due to the heavy demand of Tasar fabrics in America and other overseas market it earns a lot of foreign exchange.

Tasar rearing is a very profitable job to the rearers. It provides employment and ready cash to the rearers. There are about 1,500 rearers in the State with annual production of 25,000 kahans of cocoon value of which is Rs.15,00,000.

One rearer gets approximately Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 in one crop rearing.

To encourage the rearer to achieve maximum production of cocoon the State Government has started the Tasar seed supply station at Bangri-

posi, Kaptipada, Thakurmunda in Mayurbhanj district and Hari-chandanapur in Keonjhar district to supply the disease free layings on scientific method to the rearers.

The State Research Laboratory also conducts research on modern lines to explore the possibilities of better rearing of Tasar worm in the State.

DEBT POSITION OF THE STATE

Particulars of Loan	Outstanding on the 1st April 1966	Estimated outstanding on the 1st April 1967	Estimated outstanding on the 1st April 1968
	TRs.	TRs.	TRs.
1. Loans from the Open Market.	36,92,33	45,30,50	51,52,05
2. Floating Debt ..	3,60,00	4,20,00	4,20,00
3. Loans from the Central Government.	2,65,37,56	2,92,70,70	3,14,38,42
4. Loans from the Reserve Bank of India.	1,00,82	1,19,53	1,34,17
5. Loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.	4,76,52	5,80,87	6,78,89
6. Loans from National Co-operative Development Corporation.	1,06,19	1,47,12	1,71,60
7. Loans from the M.M.T. Corporation.	15,00
Total ..	3,12,73,42	3,50,68,72	3,80,10,13

INSIDE THE STATE

COMMITTEE SET UP TO FIX UP THE PRICE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

In the context of the fluctuating prices of milk, milk products, poultry and poultry products in the market, Government have considered that the rates for purchase and sale of such products in the various establishments under the Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Department should be examined and fixed periodically with a view to stabilising the prices as far as possible in the interest of the consumers. It has, therefore, been decided to constitute a Committee as follows, which shall be an Advisory Body :—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (1) Development Commissioner, Orissa .. | Chairman |
| (2) Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department. | Member |
| (3) Secretary to Government, Finance Department | Member |
| (4) Director of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Orissa. | Member |
| (5) Joint Director of Marketing, Orissa .. | Member |
| (6) Financial Adviser to Government, Agriculture Department in charge of Veterinary Branch. | Member |
| (7) Deputy Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department in charge of Veterinary Branch. | Member-Secretary |

The functions of the Committee will be—

- (i) To examine and determine from time to time the selling prices of dairy products, poultry and poultry products in the establishments under the Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Department and make its recommendation to Government. In order to enable the Committee to determine the prices, detailed information for pricing shall be furnished by the Director of Veterinary Services & Animal Husbandry.

(ii) To examine from time to time the proposal of Director of Veterinary Services & Animal Husbandry regarding the purchase prices of milk, poultry and eggs collected by the Veterinary Department from individuals or loanees, under the various schemes of development in operation and make its recommendation to Government.

(iii) To advise Government on the system of distribution of milk, eggs, poultry, etc., from the various establishments under the Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Department.

The Committee shall meet atleast twice a year.

STATE SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1967-68

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Head of Development		Ceiling
<i>Agriculture and Allied Programmes</i>		
1. Agricultural Production including Land Development and Ayacut Development.	..	3,36.30
2. Minor Irrigation	..	267.00
3. Soil Conservation	..	25.00
4. Animal Husbandry	..	76.29
5. Dairying and Milk Supply	..	6.25
6. Forest	..	63.00
7. Fisheries	..	43.20
8. Ware-housing and Marketing	..	5.40
Total— I—Agriculture and Allied Programmes		8,22.44

Import Licensing Policy for Iron and Steel Items for

APRIL 1967—MARCH 1968

In supersession of the earlier Press Note already published in local dailies regarding import licensing policy for Ferro-alloys and Iron and Steel items for the period April 1967—March 1968, the existing Small Scale Industrial units engaged in priority or non-priority industries desirous of importing iron and steel other than skelp, Black sheets (hot rolled and cold rolled galvanised sheets) are requested to send their applications direct to the Iron and Steel Controller, 33, Netaji Subas Road, Calcutta-1 under intimation to the Director of Industries, Orissa. The applications are required to be supported with the necessary documentary evidence showing the utilisation of previous lot of import licences to the extent of 60 per cent by actual imports or 90 per cent by way of opening letter of credit. The Small Scale Industries units engaged in priority industry should make their application covering their six months requirements and non-priority industry should apply for annual requirements of the units.

The new Small Scale Industrial units desirous of importing the above said iron and steel items are requested to send their applications in triplicate in the prescribed *pro forma* together with Treasury chalan valid I. V. C. and Small Scale Industries registration No. to the office of the Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack through

the respective District Industries Officers.

The actual users desirous of importing channelised items like Black sheets (hot rolled and cold rolled) galvanised sheets, skelp, etc., are requested to submit their applications separately. One copy of the application may be sent to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta-1 and one copy to the Mineral Metal Training Corporation, New Delhi and three copies to the office of the Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack, through the respective District Industries Officers. No treasury chalan need be attached initially. The existing Small Scale Industrial units while forwarding their import application to the office of the Director of Industries, Orissa should submit the original or photostat copy of the exchange control or customs copy of the license as evidence of the utilisation of previous license (s) where direct license (s) were issued in their favour. In case where imports were arranged through M/s Mineral Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi, the original allotment letter from the sponsoring Authority or photostat copy thereof should be submitted as evidence.

No last date has been fixed for submission of import applications during the licensing period April 1967 to March 1968.

State's Educational

Programme for 1967-68

ON the subject of Educational Programme for the current year, Government made detailed informal consultations with the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, Leaders of Political parties in the Bidhan Sabha and a number of M. L. As from different areas of the State, representing all political parties. The discussions were particularly for deciding on priorities in view of the limited finances available during the year 1967-68.

There are as many as about 16,500 vacant seats available in existing recognised colleges in the State, against which it is expected that nearly 12,800 students (representing 60 per cent of the total number of successful students in the Matriculation Examinations of 1967) may seek admission into the colleges. This would leave a surplus of nearly 4,000 seats. There may, however, be some shortage in districts of Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Kalahandi but this requirements can be met by expanding capacities of existing colleges of which the possibilities clearly remain.

Further most of the 37 existing non-Government Colleges are facing a serious financial crisis and none of them have the facilities to maintain the minimum standard of education unless special financial support is given to them this year. The Govern-

ment Colleges also seriously suffer from lack of many essential facilities. It was considered expedient to utilise the available resources in helping these institutions to improve, instead of spending it in new colleges.

Government have therefore decided not to encourage any new college during the year. Steps will however be taken to expand the capacities of colleges wherever necessary till the prescribed optimum of 128 seats per course of study in Science and 128 seats per course of study in Arts is reached.

The concensus of opinion was that the standard of Post-Graduate education in the State should be maintained high and nothing should be done to lower it. The views of the Vice-Chancellors that Post-Graduate courses should not be started unless the conditions prescribed by the Universities are fulfilled and that the policy should be that Post-Graduate courses are provided centrally by the Universities directly under them, instead of being dispersed in a number of colleges were generally endorsed.

In view of the complaint that there was districtwise imbalance in matters of educational facilities it was also decided that a districtwise survey should be made to assess the nature of such imbalance if any, the extent and

type of inadequacy and the scope of rationalising existing facilities and such others. The results of such survey should form the basis of the educational programme for the next year and thereafter.

Though efforts to provide facilities in the existing colleges should not be relaxed, yet it was appreciated that in view of the financial stringency in the current year, it will not be possible to do much.

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— ଫାଲ୍‌ଗୁଣୀ ୧୯୬୬ —

ମଉଣ୍ଡ ଗ୍ରେଡ୍‌ରସ

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SPECIALISTS' OPINION REGARDING TAICHUNG NATIVE-I

It is not injurious to Human health

Dr. K. Ramiah, Vice-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology and Dr. S. Y. Padmanabhon, Director, Central Rice Research Institute have issued the following statement to contradict the unfortunate and misleading opinions given against the growing of the high yielding Taichung Native-I variety in Orissa.

"Some reports have appeared in the Press that Taichung Native-I variety of paddy contains some injurious element or poison of an infectious disease which is hazardous to human health and that this variety is being propagated in the face of conflicting opinion expressed by scientists and internationally reputed rice specialists.

"There is no scientific evidence to prove that this variety contains any injurious element or poison. This variety has been grown and consumed over several years in Taiwan and other countries and for last three years also in India. No report has been received from any where that it has affected the health of the consumers. On the other hand Taichung Native-I rice is white, non-glutinous and is of good cooking quality.

There has been no conflicting opinion on this issue from scientists of this country or abroad.

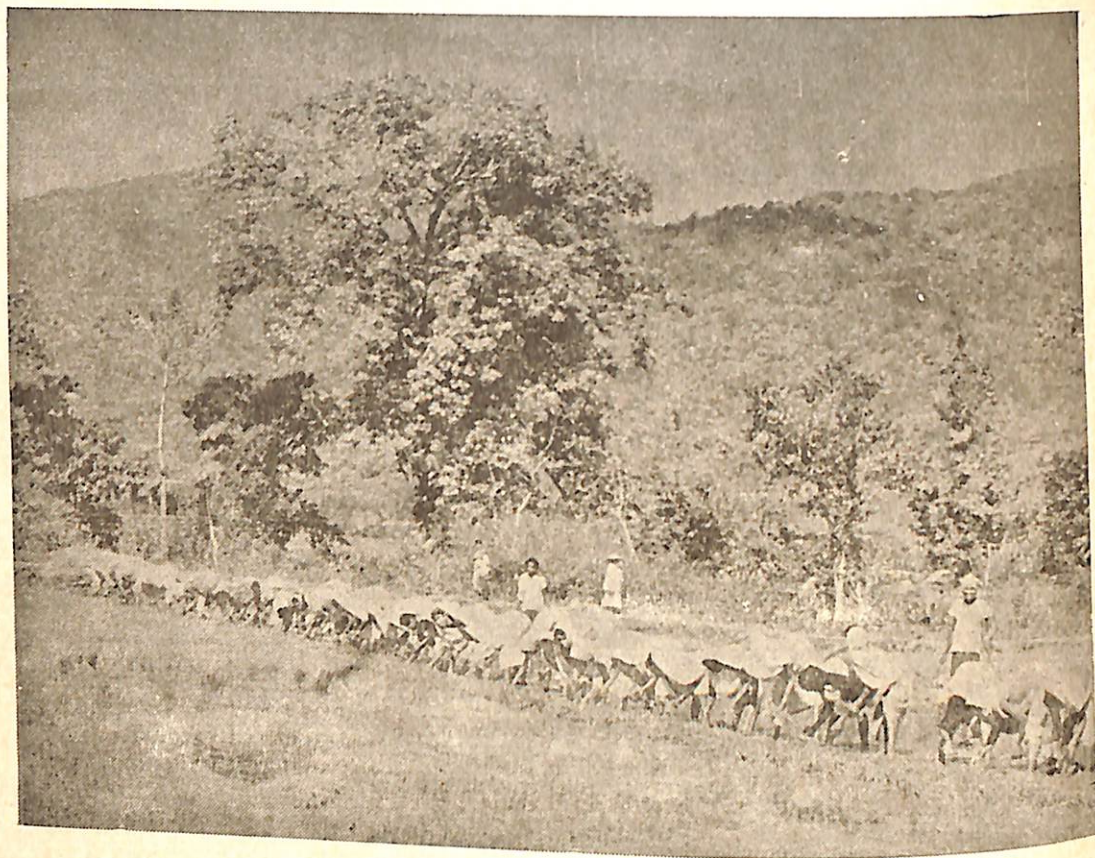
"Dr. R. F. Chandler, Jr. Director, International Rice Research Institute, an internationally known authority on rice who has studied the problem of growing this variety of rice, has given very favourable opinion for its cultivation. This is also supported by most rice scientists in India. It is true that soil and climatic conditions restrict its cultivation in some areas but no scientist has ever objected to its cultivation because of health hazard.

"It is unfortunate that such misleading opinions not substantiated by scientific evidence should be expressed to jeopardize the great national effort for boosting up food production through growing such high yielding varieties. In this context, the great effort being made by the hard working cultivators in Orissa to solve our food problem by growing the high yielding varieties is highly commendable. We can assure them that they should go ahead with their programme of growing T. N. I. without any fear."



A bundle of Taichung paddy





A view of planting operation of Taichung paddy



Government provides employment to the people of Kasinagar block severely affected by drought

Admission to the 40th Course of National Defence Academy

THE Union Public Service Commission will hold examination to recruit candidates for admission to the Army, Navy, and Air Force wings of the National Defence Academy for the 40th course which will commence from July 1968. According to the scheduled programme, the examination will be held at Cuttack on December 15 and 16 this year. Change in the date and place of examination, if any, will be communicated to those candidates who would be accepted as Examinees.

A candidate should be unmarried and should have been born not earlier than January 2, 1951 and not later than 1st July, 1953. He should be a Matriculate or its equivalent.

Application forms and connected papers are obtainable from the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House New Delhi-11 on payment of Re. 1.00 through M.O. Completed application forms should reach the Commission on or before July 24, 1967.

STATE SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1967-68

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Ceiling
<i>Industries and Mining</i>	
1. Large and Medium Industries ..	3,07.90(B)
2. Mineral Development ..	1,42.50(C)
3. Village and Small-scale Industries ..	71.40
Total—Industries and Mining ..	5,21.80
<i>Transport and Communication</i>	
1. Roads ..	3,24.80
2. Road Transport ..	27.00
3. Ore Transport ..	1,12.50 (D)
4. Tourism ..	7.00
Total—Transport and Communication ..	4,71.30

M.P. and M.L.As. to Nominate Nominees to attend Advisory Committees

GOVERNMENT have considered the question whether an M.L.A. or an M. P. who is a member of the District Civil Supplies Advisory Committee or the Sub-Divisional Civil Supplies Advisory Committee or the City Civil Supplies Advisory Committee can nominate a nominee in his absence to attend the meetings of the Committee of which

he is a member. It has been decided that if an M. L. A. or an M. P. desires to nominate a nominee he may do so and in such a case the nomination once made will be deemed to be a final selection and the nominee will attend the meetings only in the absence of the member. When the member himself will be present in the meeting the nominee will not attend.

STATE SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1967-68

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Ceiling
<i>Social Services</i>	
1. General Education	2,16.00
2. Technical Education	32.30
3. Cultural Programmes	20.00
4. Health and Family Planning	2,31.30
5. Water-Supply	63.00
6. Housing and Urban Development	31.60
7. Welfare of Backward Classes	56.70
8. Social Welfare	2.70
9. Craftsman Training and Labour Welfare	15.89
10. Public Co-operation	0.45
Total—Social Welfare	6,69.94

Government of India Scholarships for Scheduled Castes,
Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-
Nomadic Tribes and Lower Income Group
Students in 1967-68

Scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi Nomadic Tribes and Lower Income Group at the Post-matric stages in recognised institutions will be awarded by Government of India through the State Government to students of Orissa reading in and outside the State during 1967-68. Scholarships already awarded in the past to other Backward Class students will be renewed if they have secured promotion to the next higher class of the same course of education.

The award of scholarships is Governed by the Regulations prescribed and instructions issued by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, from time to time. Copies of Regulations and application forms may be had from the Principals of the Colleges on request. Separate application forms have been prescribed for different categories of students.

Backward Class students who have completed one stage of education after passing either Matriculation, Pre-University, B. A., B. Sc., B. Com., or corresponding courses and will be joining the next higher stage of education will be treated as fresh candidates for such scholarships irrespective of the fact that they were receiving such scholarship at the lower stage which

might have since completed. Such candidates are required to submit their applications to the Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Tribal & Rural Welfare Department, Bhubaneswar-1 before the 5th September 1967 and in a separate prescribed application form meant for fresh applicants. This form is divided into two parts.

The candidates are required to submit their applications in the fresh form in both the parts with the required certificates or declarations (in case of Scheduled Caste candidates) through the head of their institutions before the 5th September 1967. All the applicants are to ensure that their applications in the prescribed form reach the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department on or before the 5th September, 1967 without fail, along with necessary certificates and attested copies of marks obtained in the last University examination. Applications received after the prescribed date or not fully and correctly filed are liable to be rejected.

Intending candidates are particularly cautioned not to furnish incorrect or incomplete information. Any deliberate mis-representation will be liable to entail legal action in addition to refund of scholarship already paid. The students concerned will also be

black listed and debarred from scholarship under any scheme in future. The candidates should, therefore, fill up the application forms correctly and carefully.

The scholarships for Lower Income Group students will be awarded on the basis of the total annual income from all sources of the parents/guardians of the applicant and not on the basis of Caste. For this purpose, the applicants will be divided into two slabs, one with income up to Rs. 1,500 per annum and other with incomes over Rs. 1,500 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum, except in the case of technical degree courses, e.g. Medical, Engineering, Agriculture and Veterinary courses, where the limit may be raised to Rs. 2,400 per annum. Applications from students belonging to higher income group will not be considered at all. Students belonging to lower income Group with small annual income will be considered first for grant of scholarship. The scholarships to eligible students will be awarded on the basis that a student whose parents/guardians income is less will receive preference over the students whose parents/guardians income is more.

Fresh Lower Income Group students are required to furnish the exact income certificate in the prescribed *pro forma* from the Gazetted Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Tahsildar of the area to which they actually belong, stating therein the known income of the family from all sources for the preceding year ending the 31st March 1967. Income Certificates

from others will not be accepted. The term "Income" is defined for this purpose as the total income of the family from all sources to which the candidate belongs and not merely of the Guardian of the family. In other-words, family income has been defined to mean the total earnings of all the living members of the family from all sources. Attested copy of income certificate will not be accepted. The students should furnish the income certificate in the prescribed form attached to the fresh application.

Fresh Scheduled Caste candidates are required to furnish their parents/guardians' income declaration in the prescribed *pro forma*. Income Certificates from Gazetted Revenue Officers will not be necessary. No income certificates or Declarations are also required in case of Scheduled Tribe students.

Candidates belonging to one State but studying in another State will be awarded scholarships by the State to which they belong and may submit their applications to the competent authorities in that State through the Heads of Institutions concerned. In the matter of exemption from fees or other concessions also they will be treated as if they were studying in their own State.

Applications from the Scheduled Castes/Tribes students who appear in a supplementary examination and join the institution in Nagpur University for November session will be accepted if they submit their applications within one month of the date of joining the institution.

Procedure for applying : (i) An application for scholarship should comprise—

Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe candidates).

- (a) One copy of the application for scholarship in the prescribed form (separate application forms have been prescribed for "Fresh" students.
- (b) One copy of the passport size photograph with signature of the student thereon (for Fresh scholarship only).
- (c) One attested copy each of Certificates, Diplomas, Degrees etc. in respect of all examinations passed ;
- (d) A certificate (in original) of Caste and Citizenship duly signed by a Member of Parliament/Member of State Legislature/Municipal Commissioner/Chairman, Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti/Gazetted Officer/Specially authorised Officer for this purpose (This certificate is to be submitted by Scheduled Castes,
- (e) An income declaration by the parents/guardians and by the candidate if he is employed, stating definitely income from all sources (for Scheduled Caste, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe candidates only).
- (f) An income and Citizenship certificate in the form prescribed by the State Government from the authorities prescribed for this purpose (for candidates belonging to Lower Income Group); and
- (g) A receipt in acknowledgement of the scholarship sanctioned in the previous year in the form attached to the application duly countersigned by the Head of the Institution concerned, if the applicant was in receipt of a scholarship under this scheme in the preceding year.

STATE SECTOR PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1967-68

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Ceiling
<i>Irrigation & Power</i>	
1. Irrigation ..	6,88.50
2. Flood Control ..	45.00
3. Power ..	10,78.20(A)
Total— <i>Irrigation & Power</i> ..	18,11.70

NEW FIVE PAISE COINS

To be issued from July 1

A new coin in the denomination of 5 paise in aluminium magnesium alloy will be issued from all Issue Offices of the Reserve Bank of India from July 1, 1967. Their issue from the agency banks of the Reserve Bank of India and Government Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries will be made after that.

The metal composition of this new coin is aluminium with 3.5 per cent to 4 per cent magnesium. The coin will be lighter in weight but will have the same shape and size as the existing 5 paise coin which is in cupro nickel. The weight of the new coin is 1.5 grams. In other words, except for the difference in weight, the proposed coin will be identical in all respects to the current one.

The cupro nickel 5 paise coins now in circulation will continue to be legal tender.

Science Talent Search Examination

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has invited applications for the next Science Talent Search Examination to be held on January 7, 1968. The last date for the receipt of applications by the Director of the Council's Department of Science Education, Mehrauli Road, New Delhi, is October 15, 1967.

Boys and girls studying at present in the final year of a higher secondary school or an equivalent class of a college or institution, who secured at least 55 per cent marks in aggregate in science subjects, including mathematics in the annual examination of the preceding class, are eligible to contest.

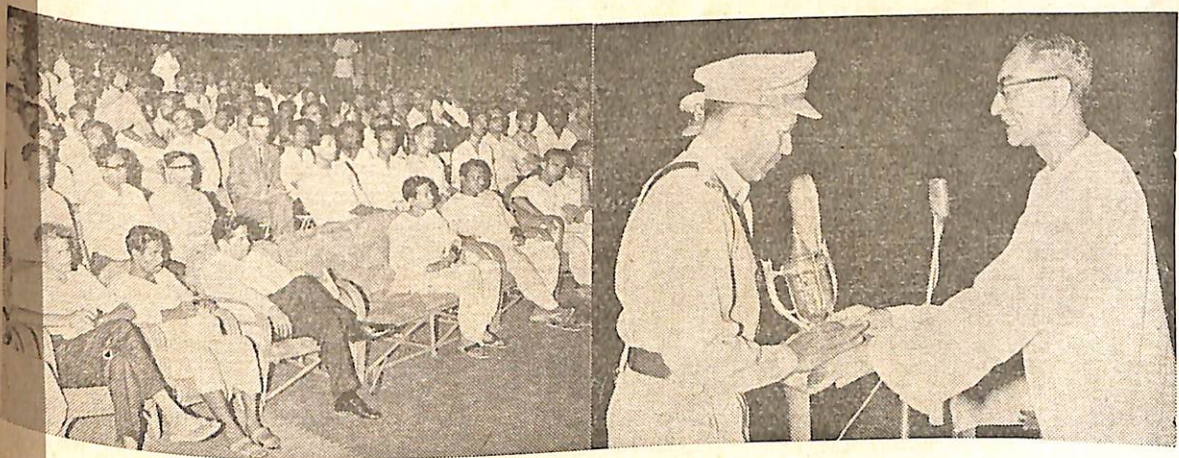
Application forms can be had from the Principal of the concerned institution, District Inspector of Schools, District Education Officer, Director of Education, Director of Public Instruction or the University Registrar.

The Council proposes to hold the examination, as far as possible, at all district headquarters in the country.

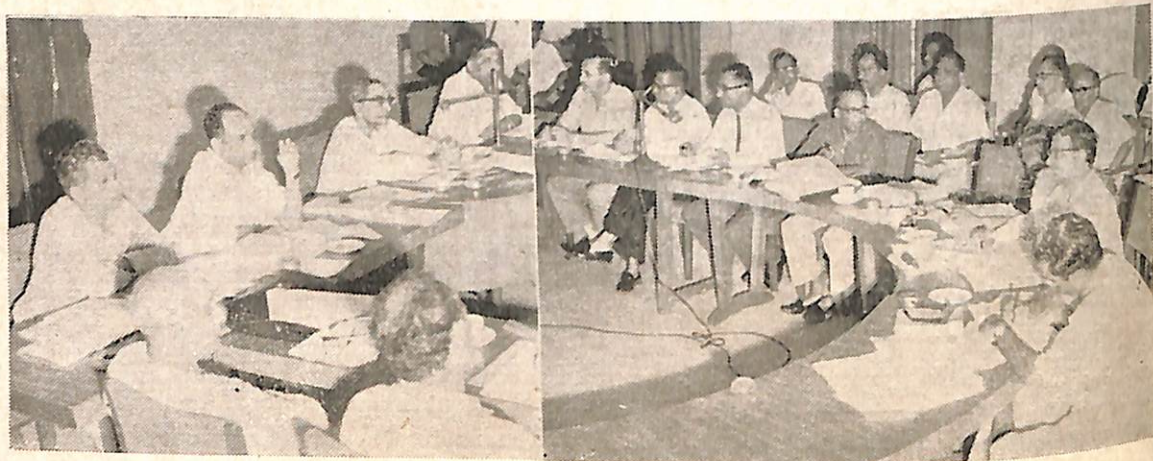


The All-Orissa Drama Festival, organised by the Orissa Cultural Association was inaugurated by Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo at Rabindra Mahap, Bhubaneswar on the 21st June 1967.

Photo Shows : Shri Singh Deo addressing the audience while Dr. H K. Mahatab, President of the Cultural Association (sitting extreme left) Looks on.



Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo giving away prizes to the winners at the Closing Ceremony of 1st Inter State Battalion Competition, held by the Orissa Military Police, at Nandan Kanan on the 20th June 1967.



Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo, who presided over the meeting of the State Relief Committee held on the 30th June 1967 is addressing the meeting.



Shri Kartik Chandra Majhi, Deputy Minister, Public Relations addressed the largely attended meeting of Jairampur Radio Rural Forum in Satyabadi Block of Puri District in the evening of the 16th June 1967.