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INDEPENDENCE DAY SPECIAL 1967

# ORISSA REVIEW



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*On this auspicious day of our Country*



Message from  
Dr. A. N. Khosla,  
Governor of Orissa

Today we are celebrating the 20th anniversary of our Independence. On this auspicious occasion, I extend my warm greetings and good wishes to the people of Orissa and other States of India.

For the first time during the last twenty years, Governments have been established in a number of States by political parties other than that constituting the Government at the Centre. This has brought into focus the question of Centre-State relationship in respect of administrative and financial matters, as also of fiscal and financial policies.

The succession of droughts over the last two years due to failure of rains over many parts of the country, notably Orissa, southern Bihar, eastern U. P. and Madhya Pradesh have brought about severe scarcity conditions. National economy has been adversely affected.

National income has witnessed a sharp decline and so also the *per capita* income. In Orissa, State income has declined by 6.5 per cent and *per capita* income by 8.6 per cent. Both at the national and State levels, this sharp decline is largely due to fall in agricultural production.

During the last three years, there has been an increase of 46 per cent in prices, because of decline in agricultural production, inflationary finance and the activities of anti-social elements like hoarders of essential commodities, profiteers and black marketeers.

The key to the problems of scarcity conditions, rising prices and growing menace of anti-social elements lies in greater and still greater agricultural production and, to the extent possible, control on increase in population.

Indian agriculture is still, by and large, preponderantly a gamble on rains, making it uncertain and precarious with disastrous consequences when rains fail. Crops have failed on an unprecedented scale in several States during the last two years in succession. Increasingly larger quantities of food had to be imported, resulting in enormous drain on foreign exchange.

From the day of Independence to the end of 1967, we will have imported roughly 83 millions of foodgrains at a cost of about Rs. 3,900 crores in foreign exchange. During the same period, the farmers must have suffered loss on account of failure of crops due to drought and floods, which, together with the relief measures provided by the Central and State Governments, would add up to a figure as big if not bigger than the total cost of food imports.

Thus, since Independence, apart from the widespread human misery which cannot be evaluated in terms of money, floods and drought have cost the country several thousand crores in damage to crops and relief measures and an additional 3,900 crores in foreign exchange for import of foodgrains.

As against these, the total expenditure on all irrigation and flood control projects, including, major, medium and minor, will be no more than Rs. 3,100 crores for the whole of India during the period from 15th August 1947, the Independence Day, to 31st March 1971, the end of the Fourth Plan. If only the expenditure on irrigation and flood control could have been deliberately stepped up in adequate measure, the loss and misery caused by droughts and floods and the drain on foreign exchange for imports of foodgrains could have been largely arrested.

While *ad hoc* relief measures are inescapable for meeting the immediate loss in agricultural production and alleviation of human suffering caused by drought and floods, it is time that we think in terms of flood control and anti-drought measures on a more permanent and long-term basis. Our planning in this respect has been *ad hoc* or hand to mouth, with the result that after 16 years of Planning our agriculture continues to be a gamble on the monsoons and, by and large, a one crop-a-year farming.

For successful and assured agriculture, the first essential input is water—assured water available throughout the year at times and in quantities as needed by crops. Other inputs like high yielding seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc., can yield results only if water-supply is assured and likely to be affected areas are protected from floods.

This emphasizes the need for top priority being given to irrigation and flood control at par with that given to agriculture. It also emphasizes the need for making rapid assessment of our surface and ground

water resources and preparing plans for the conservation of surface water resources for purposes of flood control and their development, integrated with ground waters, for purposes of irrigation, drinking and industrial water-supply and for generation of power. Fortunately, the State Government has already undertaken State-wide investigations in this respect, giving special priority to investigations in the chronically drought-affected areas. In order to expedite these investigations, the investigations of minerals and forests and their documentation, the State Government is negotiating for necessary assistance from the U. N. Development Programme and the Ford Foundation.

In this connection, it may be noted that roughly 90 per cent or more of the State surface water resources are being wasted to the sea and the vast ground water resources are mostly lying untapped. The integrated development of the surface as well as the ground water resources of a basin or a component unit thereof will provide their most feasible, economic and assured utilisation for agricultural and other uses.

With such development there will be immense scope for bringing vast areas under irrigation, raising three crops a year on each irrigated acre and increasing the yield of each irrigated acre three to ten times with the help of fertilizers and highyield variety of seeds, thus making the country self-sufficient and even capable of producing surplus foodgrains and fibre for export.

With the agricultural base firmly stabilised, the prices will gradually come down, the need for food imports and the consequent drain of foreign exchange will cease, industrial production and defence potential will show a steep rise and the present economic malaise will give place to sound economic health.

Simultaneously with the drive for more food production, there must be an equally determined drive for population control; otherwise, with the best of efforts, rise in food production may well lose the race against rise in population. The utmost public co-operation is, therefore, necessary in carrying out the programmes of family planning.

Alongside with the present economic stress and the prospects of possible economic recession, the country is faced with the twin menace of aggression from across our borders. While building our economic base, we have to strengthen our defences and be eternally vigilant. We have to work hard and produce more. We have to think more in terms of our obligations than our rights. Both Government and the people have to cut down on spending and accelerate savings. We have to set

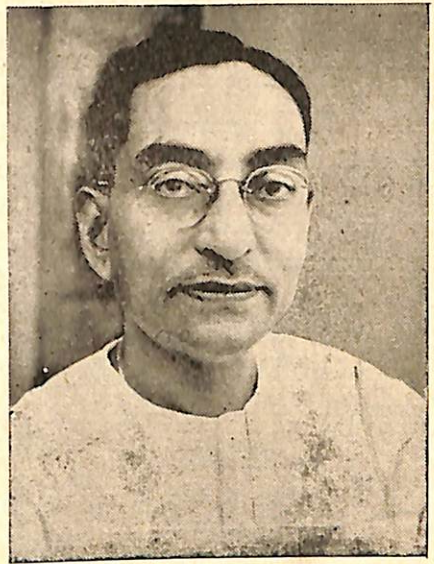
our face against fissiparous tendencies and work wholeheartedly for national unity. Any complacency or relaxation of effort will be fraught with serious threat to our hard-won Independence.

We are at present faced with many and serious problems, both internal and external. These are a challenge to our faith, courage and resolve. I am sure we will meet it with calm, purposeful determination. Let us on this sacred occasion renew our pledge to sacrifice our all at the alter of our country's freedom and rededicate ourselves to the service of the Motherland and the Common Man.

JAI HIND

A. N. Khosla

Message from  
Shri R. N. Singh Deo,  
Chief Minister, Orissa



On the 21st Independence Day, I offer my cordial greetings to the people of Orissa. At the completion of one score years of independence, it is appropriate that we should take stock of our achievements and failures, and our successes and deficiencies. Twenty years ago Independence was ushered amidst tensions, trials and tribulations and yet with great hopes and aspirations of the people for a happier and better life. Many of those hopes and aspirations remain unfulfilled and the country is passing through crises of various kinds.

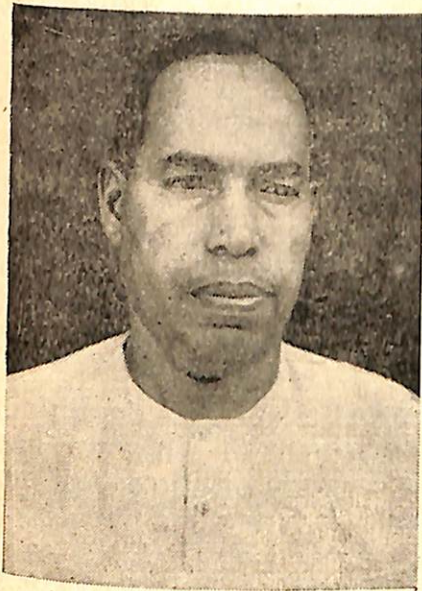
In Orissa the new Government which assumed office a little over five months ago at a critical period has been faced with multifarious problems. We have set before us the task of improving and toning up the administration to make it more efficient, clean and better so that it can be an effective instrument for fulfilment of our aspirations and objectives. While we have been struggling with problems with earnestness and sincerity, the task is difficult, complex and formidable. This, however, should not depress or deter us. The difficulties confronting us is only a passing phase. If we jointly and unitedly tackle the problems with courage and determination, I have no doubt that we will not only overcome them but will also succeed in placing the State on the right road to rapid progress. We have to subordinate our sense of frustration and discontent for the sake of a bright future.



My appeal to the people of Orissa, irrespective of caste, creed, sex, race, language or religion, is to subordinate petty personal, sectional and regional feelings and to maintain unity, national integrity, peace and good neighbourly relations with all, for the preservation of freedom of the individual and the country. If each one of us rises to the occasion and acts with a sense of discipline, restraint and dedication, I have no doubt that we will be able to overcome all difficulties and usher in an era of prosperity. On this auspicious day when we are embarking upon another year of freedom, let us then do so with faith in our destiny, courage in our hearts and a spirit of adventure in our actions.

JAI HIND

R. N. Singh Deo



Message from  
Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan  
Deputy Chief Minister

In order to bring about an all-round improvement in the conditions of our masses so as to remove their age old poverty, our foremost task today is to increase the production of all essential commodities including food and clothing and to ensure easy availability of these commodities. We need an ideal society and an ideal administration to achieve this end.

The time has now come to establish a clean, impartial, just and corruption-free administration as well as society in this country in order to translate these ideals into reality. It is, therefore, essential on our part to shake off all wishful thinking and to go ahead with courage and determination to accomplish this great task.

While rededicating myself to this great task on the eve of this sacred Independence Day, I extend my warm congratulations to my country-men for their unique dedication in the cause of their motherland.

JAI HIND

*Pabitra Mohan Pradhan*



Message from  
Shri Raj Ballav Mishra,  
Minister for Community Development & Panchayati Raj, Labour, Employment & Housing, Tourist Traffic, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Annual occurrence of the 15th August, the most auspicious day in our national life, makes us think to have an assessment of what we had initially planned for all-round development of our country on the eve of our independence, what we have achieved so far and what remains yet for achievement.

Apart from anything else, in agricultural output, we are still behind the target aimed at. This is the Day on which we, as individuals, as members of the society and as citizens of India should take a solemn vow to leave no stone unturned for achieving self-sufficiency in food production.

Along with agricultural development, prosperity in the field of industry is also equally necessary for upliftment of the country. This is not the moment when there should be difference of opinion between the employer and the employees. In the greater interest of the country as a whole, let us do forget the existing differences between the management and its workers and work whole-heartedly for achieving self-sufficiency in industrial production too.

To add to our progress, we have organised Yubak Sanghas and Mahila Samitis even in the remotest corner of the State, to contribute their best for the development of the Society. I hope all the members of these organisations must understand their role to be played, in due course, for achieving success in the task entrusted to them individually and collectively.

Lastly, let God shower his blessings on all of us to tide over the transitory obstacles lying on the path of our progress.

Raj Ballav Mishra

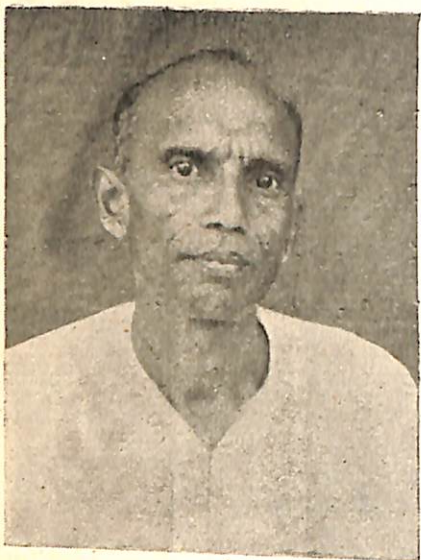


Message from  
Shri Harihar Patel  
Minister, Industries, Commerce, Co-operation & Forestry and Fisheries

We are celebrating Independence Day once again in the routine of our annual observance. We celebrate because Independence put us on the path of progress and this occasion every year is supposed to be marked with rejoicings over our achievements giving a look to the past. We are supposed to look back today, draw inspiration from the past and then look forward to take stride with determination. We look back today. We see many of our achievements. But it is perhaps not a very pleasing spectacle on the whole. The achievements do not take away the drag, the weariness and the exhaustion we feel. But let it not maim or kill our spirit. Above flutters our National Flag—saffron, white and green—with wheel of religion rolling on—preaching the message: “TAKE ALL THE HUES OF LIFE AND ROLL ON—ROLL ON”. There is no room for despair or dejection. The bugle sounds and drum beats rent the sky. Gather ye courage—Oh soldiers, Oh citizens, gather ye courage and march on, march on. Before you lies the stretched path of prosperity and regeneration—material and moral.

JAI HIND

*Harihar Patel*



Message from  
Shri Dayanidhi Naik  
Minister, Works and Transport

I view with immense pleasure the fact that the Utkal Prasanga and Orissa Review have attained 25 years of their useful existence and have been able to disseminate correct information about the activities of the Government to the public. They contain a lot of informative and statistical matters about the plans and their implementation of different Departments of Government and their impact on the rural people. I trust that the two reviews will continue to serve the public as hitherto.

I wish continued success for the two valuable monthlies.

Dayanidhi Naik



Message from  
Shri Murari Prasad Misra  
Deputy Minister, Co-operation  
Forestry and Fisheries

**W**ITH the nation's pride, the emblem of our glorious Independence, fluttering high above in the azure sky, we, the sons of the soil step on to the twenty first year of freedom today with profcun cptomism for peace, progress and prosperity.

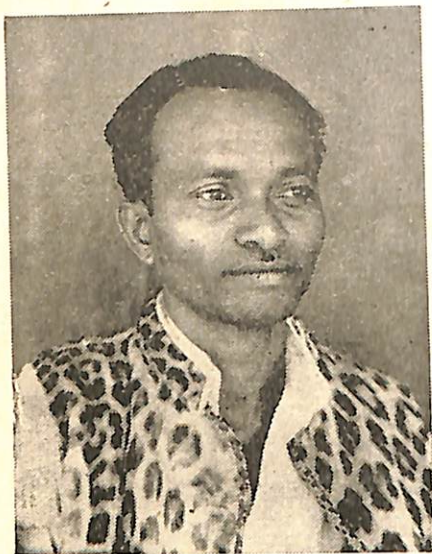
The last general election for the first time has belied the apprehension of those who had entertained dubiety on the success of democracy in India due to its high percentage of illiteracy and gulf of difference between the rich and the poor, and the critics around the world are looking askance at us with a pleasant surprise. Democratic consciousness of the people of a nation ensures economic, social and political stability. Being now assured of the first, we all have to work heart and soul for the rest, for, the petty done pales into insignificance before the undone vast.

Here in our dear Orissa with its vast natural resources,—with its fertile lands, rich forests, valuable mineral treasure underneath the soil, and above all, a long stretched sea coast—what is needed is simply a bit of honest initiative and sincere drive to exploit the resources in order to save the masses from poverty and exploitation.

We have shared always the pity of poverty in the past; let us share together the sweating toil today with firm determination, and when we achieve our goal we will likewise share the prosperity in the future.

JAI HIND

Murari Prasad Misra



Message from  
Shri Man Mohan Tudu  
Deputy Minister, Tribal & Rural  
Welfare

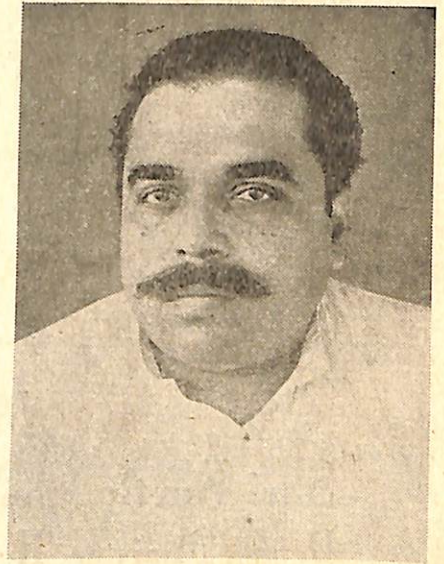
**FIFTEENTH AUGUST** is memorable day for every citizen of India as it reminds us of the significance of our hard-earned freedom. On this historic and auspicious day I extend my heartiest greetings to the people whom it is my privilege to serve. The object of celebration of **INDEPENDENCE DAY** is to bring ourselves together and to create a unique sense and spirit of oneness. We must, therefore, take a solemn pledge on this occasion for harder work and greater sacrifice to uplift the weaker sections who have neither the capacity to purchase nor the capacity to produce but who are held fast by poverty, and bring them to the same level as other sections of the population. Unless this is done there is no chance of our advancement. Attention to the disabled and long neglected sections of the community thus grows to be a matter of supreme priority. Let us, therefore, do our best in this direction which is necessary for unity, integrity and prosperity of the mother-land.

JAI HIND

Man Mohan Tudu

Message from  
Shri Anant Narayan Singh  
Deo,

Deputy Minister, Community  
Development and Panchayati Raj



This day, 20 years ago, we threw off the yoke of a powerful foreign rule and made ourselves independent. Today our independence is attaining its 20th anniversary. Now on this auspicious day let us muster our strength and resources to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, corruption and ignorance so as to attain our long cherished economic and social freedom.

JAI HIND

*Anant Narayan Singh Deo*



Message from  
Shri Kartic Chandra Majhi,  
Deputy Minister, Home and Finance



The fifteenth day of August carries with it the memory of the nations historic struggle for freedom as well as many a hope and aspiration.

Let this sacred memory be a source of encouragement to my countrymen to march forward with determination for building up a brighter, happier and prosperous future for themselves.

Kartic Chandra Majhi

The Orissa Review deeply mourns the sad demise of Shri Lokanath Misra, former Deputy Speaker of the Orissa Legislative Assembly on 17th July, 1967. While sharing the grief for this irreparable loss alongwith the late Lokanath Babu's family and innumerable friends, the Orissa Review prays: **LET HIS SOUL REST IN PEACE !**

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*

The Orissa Review extends its warmest greetings to all its readers on the auspicious Independence Day and wishes them as well as the people of Orissa all the best on the occasion.

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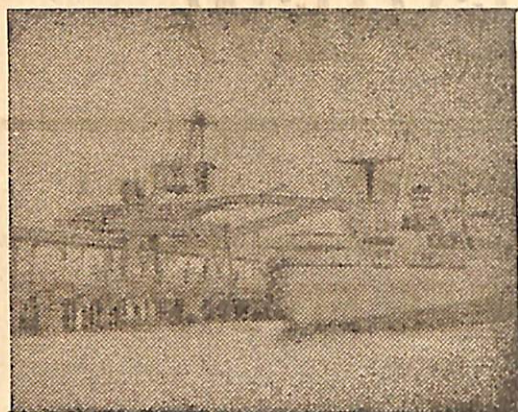
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## ORISSA AND THE THREE FIVE-YEAR PLANS

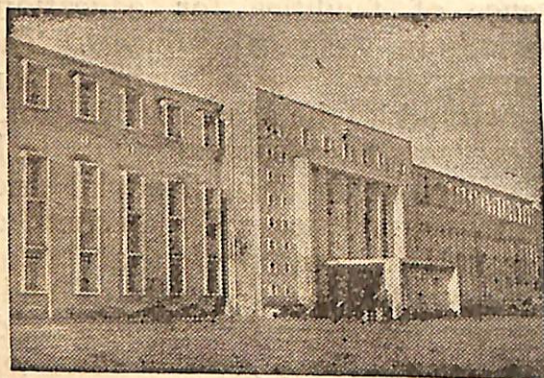
The State of Orissa came into existence only in the year 1936 and before it realised its separate identity, it was faced with the impact of the Second World War and its aftermath. After the advent of independence, Orissa assumed its present shape in 1949 with merger of 23 feudatory states on the 1st January 1948 and another such state on the 1st January 1949. As a result of the merger the area of the province increased by 84 per cent and the population by 60 per cent. Merger was thus a great landmark in the history of Orissa. When the nation embarked on the economic planning 16 years ago, the economic conditions of the State were very backward as it had all along been deprived of any benefit of industries and modern technology. This presented the problem of cumulative economic backlog of a serious proportion, the removal of which was essential for building up an equitable economic order. This State had practically no power, hardly any irrigation, no industries worth the name, an extremely inadequate system of railways and roads, unsatisfactory

public health conditions and total absence of facilities for education, especially in technical subjects. The extremely low level of urbanisation was marked by the absence of banks and business houses, resulting in lack of facilities for modern financial and commercial practices. This accounted for capital and entrepreneurial talent being shy. The feudal system of land-laws over a large part of the State and the existence of the actual tillers of the soil at subsistence level, with extremely poor returns from the land, left the agriculturists with no incentives for adoption of improved agricultural practices. The administrative machinery that existed at the time was also not geared up to the needs of a developing economy. Besides, floods and droughts were also recurrent problems in the State. Here indeed was a situation which was a challenge to any planner.

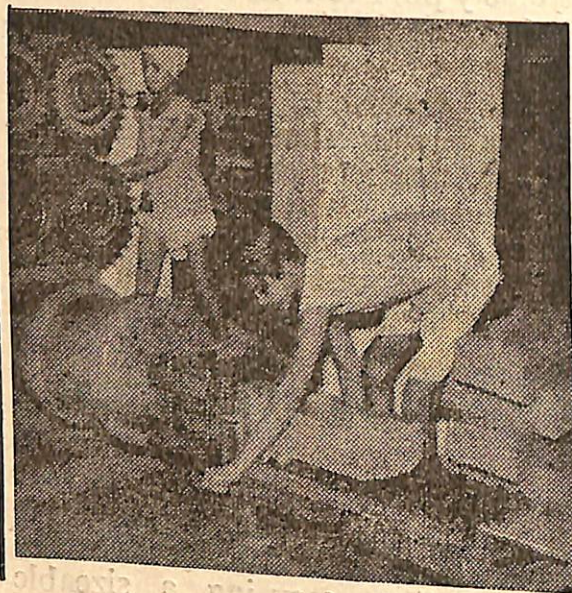
The backwardness of Orissa was incongruous because the State had been abundantly bestowed by Nature with mineral, forest and water resources. The broad objectives of planning like securing a sizeable



Iron ore loading at Paradip



Gynacology Ward, Cuttack



Panchayat Tile Factory

increase in National income so as to raise the standard of living of the people, reducing the disparity in the levels of development in the different regions of the country as well as the inequalities of income and wealth in different income groups of the community and maximising employment opportunities for the people really had a meaning and purpose in such a situation.

### THE PLAN FOR PROGRESS

An attempt has been made during the post-war reconstruction period to provide the basic administrative set-up and organise the services. In 1951 Orissa had a population of 14.65 millions, 20 per cent of which comprised of tribal population. The percentage of literacy to the total population of Orissa was the lowest in India till 1951. The death rate was, 29.9 per 1,000 population in 1951 in the State. The State income in 1951-52 was Rs. 319 crores at 1958-59 prices and though Orissa's population constituted 6 per cent of the total population of India its State income was about 3 per cent of National income. The First Plan was ushered on 1st April 1951 against this background.

This plan had a moderate investment of Rs. 18.42 crores besides investment in certain nation building programmes the most notable of which was the Hirakud Project. The investment in those programmes was Rs. 52.08 crores of which the Hirakud Project had an outlay of Rs. 49.74 crores. The main objectives of the First Five-Year Plan were to initiate

the process of planned economic development and to co-ordinate all the development schemes which had begun during the Post-war Reconstruction period besides providing for certain programmes essential for increasing agricultural production in the immediate future. These objectives were more than fulfilled and the first Plan prepared the ground for larger efforts in the subsequent plans.

The principal task taken up by the country's Second Five-Year Plan was to secure an increase in the national income, to enlarge employment opportunities at a rate sufficient to absorb the increase in labour force consequent on the increase in population and to take a major stride forward in the direction of industrialisation so as to prepare the ground for more rapid advance in the plan periods to come. Keeping this in view, Orissa's Second Five-Year Plan was drawn up on a somewhat bigger scale. Besides continuing the important programmes of the First Plan, it provided for a fuller utilisation of the potential created in the sphere of power and aimed at creating conditions favourable to the setting up of industries in the Public Sector as well as in the Private Sector. The total investment made under different sectors during this period was Rs. 86.59 crores.

By the end of the Second Plan the State income increased to Rs. 422.59 crores at 1958-59 constant prices from Rs. 318.69 crores in 1951-52 and the *per capita* income increased to Rs. 244.89 from Rs. 217.59. The

death-rate decreased to 22.9 per 1,000 persons from 29.9 in 1951. The percentage of literate persons in Orissa increased to 21.7 by the end of this Plan.

Considerable emphasis was also laid on irrigation and agricultural production, particularly the production of foodgrains. In the sphere of social services, and transport and communication, a much larger programme than in the First Plan was undertaken. For building up a adequate executive machinery and for meeting the increased demands of skilled personnel, various programmes of training and educations were also started. Towards the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, the State Government undertook a techno-economic survey of the State through an independent expert organisation, namely, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, in order to make an assessment of the overall effect of the two plans on the economy of the State to identify the defects, if any, in the planning of past years, and to pinpoint the aspects to which greater attention should be given during the Third and Fourth Plans so as to catch up with the *per capita* income of India and to improve the economic conditions in the most backward areas of the State. The survey made an appraisal of the various currently available as well as potential material resources in the State and assessed the prospects of economic and industrial development in Orissa based on the above resources and other complementary factors such as, transport,

power, manpower, etc., necessary for effective utilisation of the resources. The total investment recommended by the survey for the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans of the State was Rs. 1,427 crores at the 1956-57 prices in Central, State and private sectors with the objective of increasing the State's income to Rs. 896 crores at 1956-57 prices by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, when the population of the State would be of the order of 21 millions. This investment was considered essential by the Council, if Orissa was to catch up with the rest of India. As roughly estimated by the Council, the investment in the State sector should be of the order of Rs. 575 crores during the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans. A Taxation Enquiry Committee was also appointed by the State to review the entire structure of tax and non-tax revenues and the policy of borrowing in the light of developmental needs and recommended measures. The report of this Committee had been taken into account as a complement to the Techno-Economic Survey Report.

### THE THIRD PLAN

In the Third Five-Year Plan of the country, apart from other aspects, an approach to long-term development was intensified. For this purpose, it was stressed that over the next three Plan periods, all possibilities of economic growth should be fully and effectively mobilised so as to proceed on the basis of a broad strategy of economic development which will

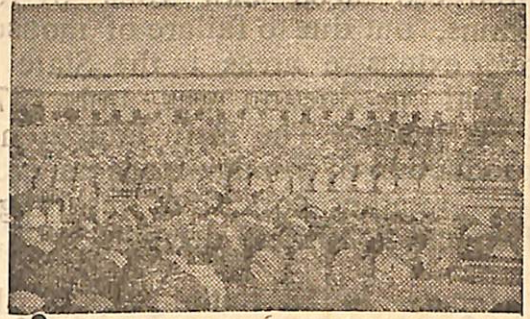
ensure rapid expansion of economy and make it self-reliant and self-generating. The State's Third Five-Year Plan was drawn up within the above frame-work of objectives and also by taking into account the recommendations of the Techno-Economic Survey Report. In the State's Third Plan, emphasis was laid on (a) a large investment in agriculture ; (b) a more capital intensive industrial development ; and (c) strengthening the infrastructure, i. e., power, transport, health, technical education, etc., for the later plans.

It can be said without any hesitation that the Third Plan period would constitute a landmark in the economic history of Orissa. In some fields like Industry, Transport and Communication, new ground has been broken, in some other sectors like Agriculture and power striking progress has been achieved and in many other respects, such as technical and professional education, an attempt has been made to make up age-old deficiencies. Above all, the programmes and their execution, by the very scale on which they have been implemented, have broadened the vision of the people and given an indication of greater and more challenging tasks in the years to come. The performance of the State in this Plan period should be viewed against the background of the financial and other difficulties caused by heavy floods in 1961, serious drought in 1962, Chinese attack in October 1962, disturbances in parts of the State in 1964, Pakistani aggression in 1965 and failure of monsoon in 1965. In spite

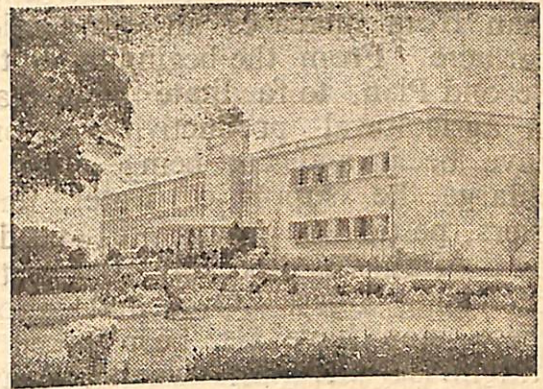
of such severe strains, the State has marched ahead with conspicuous speed and assurance. The wisdom of having taken up projects of national importance like Paradeep which are of immense help to the country not only for earning Foreign Exchange but also for other needs like import of foodgrains, is now being widely realised. A brief account of the salient features relating to the present economic situation of the State and the performance made during the three Plan periods to fight poverty and economic backwardness in the State is attempted below.

### PROGRESS IN SELECTED SECTORS

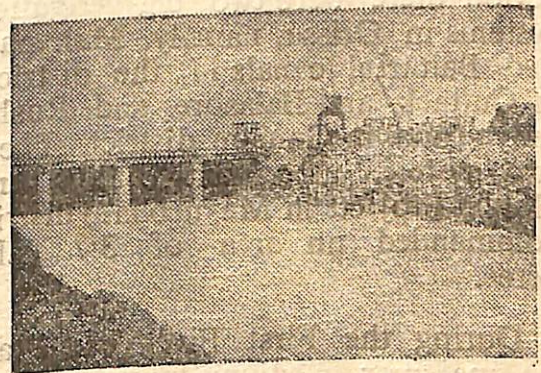
*Agricultural Production*—It has now been recognised that agriculture is the main bulwark of all economic progress in the country. About 74 per cent of the population of the State depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The production of foodgrains in the year 1951-52 which was the first year of the Plan era was 23.57 lakh tons. At the end of the First Plan period the production of foodgrains went up to 23.89 lakh tons. There was no significant increase in the production due to high flood in 1955-56. As against a production of 40 lakh tons of foodgrains in 1960-61 the production during 1964-65 was 48.6 lakh tons. This implied an annual growth rate of over 5 per cent which was much more than what had been achieved by the country as a whole. During the last year of Third Five-Year Plan, under normal conditions we should have



Aluminium Industry, Hiraknd



Regional College, Bhubneswar



The newly built Canal-head at Mundal



produced 50.88 lakh tons of food grains, but due to failure of monsoon over extensive areas in the State the actual production was only 37.72 lakh tons. The main limitation in production of foodgrains is unfavourable weather condition, resulting in frequent floods and droughts.

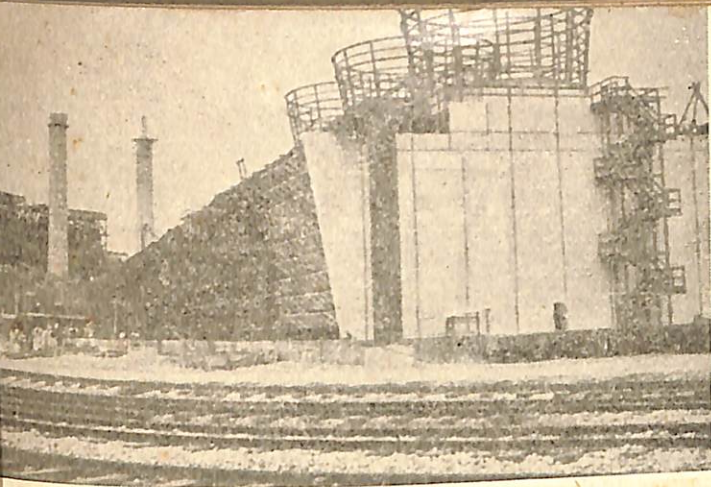
*Inputs*—In the initial years of planning, additions to agricultural output were secured more from extension of the area under cultivation than from increases in production per acre. From the beginning of the Second Plan, to facilitate the increase in agricultural productivity, efforts have been and are being made to enlarge the supply of water, fertilisers, pesticides, power, etc., needed by the farmers especially in selected promising areas. Over and above these, steps have also been taken to rationalise the landownership and tenancy systems as well as to streamline credit facilities to the farmers for enhancing the rate of agricultural progress in the future.

*Irrigation*—During the Pre-Plan period there were two big irrigation systems in Orissa, namely, Mahanadi and Baitarini canals in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore and Rushikulya canal in Ganjam district. These two systems along with Baldia and Haldia Projects in Mayurbhanj district commanded an area of 3.7 lakh acres.

During the First Five-Year Plan, no major or medium irrigation project was taken up for execution except the Hirakud Dam Project

which was completed in 1960. In the Second Plan period two major projects, namely, Mahanadi Delta and Salandi Irrigation Projects along with 7 medium irrigation projects, namely, Salia, Salki, Bndha-Budhiani, Godahado, Dhanei, Derjang and Hiradharbati were taken up for execution. None of these medium Irrigation Projects could be completed during this Plan period. Mahanadi Delta Project and the Hirakud Dam Project created additional potential of 7.06 lakh acres. In the Third Plan period besides the above major and medium Irrigation Projects, one more medium Project, namely, Bahuda Stage I was taken up for execution. The total potential created at the end of the Third Plan period including the Pre-Plan achievement was 13.90 lakh acres, out of which the utilisation was said to be 11.90 lakhs acres. Under minor irrigation an area of 5.85 lakh acres has been benefited.

*Co-operation*—3,500 agricultural credit societies with a total membership of 13 lakhs have been established during the last three Plan periods. An amount of Rs. 1.78 crores was advanced as short and medium term credit to the agriculturists at the end of the First Plan period. By the end of the Second Plan there was an investment of Rs. 4.65 crores in short and medium term credit and Rs. 4.0 lakhs in long term credit. At the end the Third Plan, investment in short and medium term credit was of the order of 9 crores and long term loan Rs. 2.82 crores.

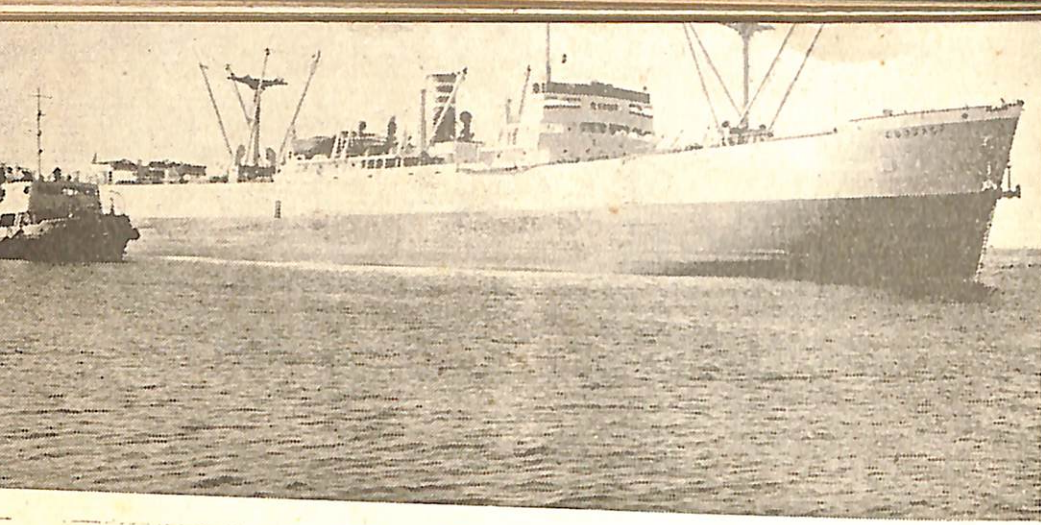


Talcher Thermal Station

# NEW ORISSA IN MAKING.....

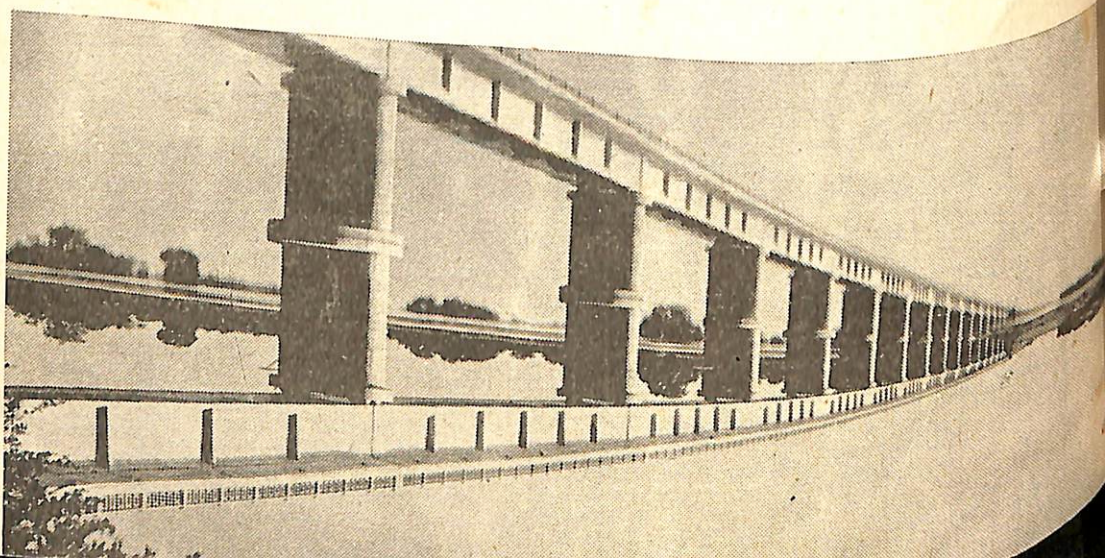


Daitari Iron ore mine



Ship in anchor at  
Paradeep Port.

# NEW ORISSA IN MAKING.....

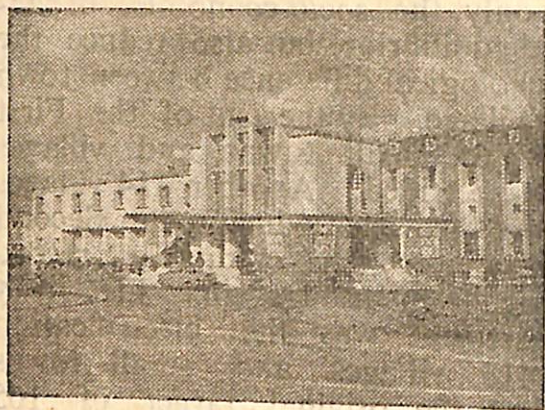


ntly built road  
on the river  
Baitarani.

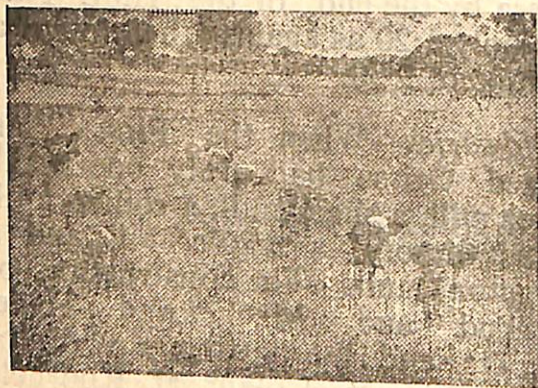
**Power**—Since the beginning of the First Plan considerable progress has been made in power generation in Orissa. At the end of 1950 the installed capacity was 4.6 M. W. in public utility power stations and about 5 M. W. in industry owned power stations. By the end of Second Plan the installed capacity increased to about 260 M. W. of which about 172 M. W. was in public utilities. At the end of 1960-61 Orissa's share in the country's installed capacity and generation went up to 3.6 per cent from 0.27 per cent in 1950. At the end of the Third Plan the installed capacity was 310 M. W. against the target of 498 M. W. The shortfall is on account of the fact that commissioning of 4 units of 62.5 M. W. each under Talcher Thermal Scheme did not materialise as certain crucial equipments were off-loaded in Karachi during transit to India at the time of Pakistani aggression. In spite of this shortfall during the Third Plan the achievement has not been disheartening. This is evident from the fact that the consumption per capita per annum which was only 7.77 K. W. H. in 1957-58 had gone up to 42.60 K. W. H. in 1960-61 and 65.52 K. W. H. in 1963-64. The percentage growth in per capita consumption in 1963-64 over 1957-58 was 40 as against all-India average of 87. The demand for power has kept pace with the increase in the installed capacity. The demand has gone up from 27,000 K. W. in 1955-56 to 170,000 K. W. in 1960-61 and 250,000 K. W. in 1965-66. This is due to industrialisation that is taking place in the State.

Irrigation & power will help restore not only the socio-economic, urban-rural equilibrium but also reduce the psychological difference between town and village. By the end of the First Plan 64 small towns and villages were electrified. Another 114 villages received electricity during the Second Plan period. A creditable record of achievement by the Electricity Department was the electrification of 418 villages and small towns against the original target of 165 during the Third Plan period. In spite of this achievement the percentage of the villages electrified in Orissa by the end of the Third Plan was only 1.20 as against the all-India average of 9.30.

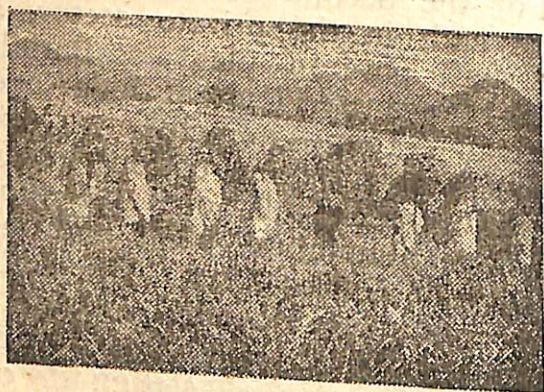
**Industries**—When the First Plan started Orissa had only one small paper mill, a sugar mill, a rolling mill, a glass factory, a textile mill and a refractory unit. The construction of Hirakud and Machhkund Hydel Projects and the setting up of the public sector steel plant at Rourkela encouraged establishment of a large number of other industries. By the end of the Second Plan period the State had, in the private sector, a low shaft pig-iron plant at Barbil, Ferro-Manganese Plants at Joda and Rayagada, four refractories, one cement factory, three cotton textile mills, two paper mills, one steel tube mill, one aluminium plant and one Aluminium Cables Unit. The State Government also extended assistance to encourage small-scale industries in the State by way of setting up of Industrial Estates and investment in share capital. During this time



Agricultural College, Bhubaneswar



Paddy transplantation in Japanese method



Harvesting of high yielding Tichung Paddy in Kashinagar Block

the State Financial Corporation was set up with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores to finance private enterprises. During the Third Plan period a host of new industries with a complete range of new products have come into existence. The most conspicuous achievement in this field was the setting up of Industrial Development Corporation for encouraging growth of heavy industries in the State. Two of the projects undertaken by the Corporation, namely, Hirakud Industrial Works and Kalinga Iron Works have been in production and they have been given satisfactory results. The construction of cement factory, the expansion of Kalinga Iron Works and Tile Factory had made considerable progress by the end of the Third Plan. A number of other detailed project reports, the most notable of which is that of Talcher Industrial complex were prepared. Besides these, the Corporation has been assisting private units like caustic soda and chlorine plant in Ganjam district and a Ferro-silican Plant at Rayagada. Under small industries the programme that deserves mention was the setting up of Panchayat Industries. 143 units were sanctioned to be set up as Panchayat Samiti Industries out of which 105 were in production by the end of 1965-66. Due to the progress in this field, the employment opportunities have been widened and a phenomenal increase in the number of skilled and technical personnel has taken place.

*Mineral Development*—Although Orissa has abundant mineral resources, the actual exploitation of minerals had

been poor till the end of the Second Plan. A small beginning was made in the Second Plan period for exploitation of the vast mineral deposits. The Orissa Mining Corporation which was set up in 1956 as a joint venture by the State Government and the Government of India was reorganised during the Third Plan and the shares of the Central Government were taken over by the State Government. This Corporation has been working a number of mines in the State. It took up the exploitation of iron-ore deposit of Daitary area to supply iron-ore for export through Paradeep. Even though this project could not be completed during the Third Plan, exports from manually collected ore commenced.

*Transport and Communication*—Development in the field of transport and communications has been encouraging. By the end of the First Plan, Orissa had only 858 miles of railway line. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the ratio of track mileage to land area of this State was 13.9 miles per thousand square miles. This ratio was about a half of the all-India average which stood at 27.3 miles per thousand square miles. There were 44 miles of surfaced roads per 1,000 square miles in the State in 1958. Such gross inadequacy of transport facilities was a prime contributory factor to the backwardness of industry and commerce and stagnation of agriculture in Orissa. With the advent of the Plan, in the first five years, 781 miles of roads were improved, 30 miles

of new roads were constructed and 16 new bridges were opened. In the Second Plan 1,101 miles of roads were improved and 20 miles of new roads and 41 bridges were constructed. During the Third Plan apart from the stupendous work of laying a new expressway connecting Daitary mines to Paradeep Port, much improvement was brought about in the surface of existing roads and 50 miles of new roads were constructed. 113 new bridges were also constructed during this period.

*General Education*—Till 1951, percentage of literacy in Orissa was the lowest in India. During the first two plan periods, considerable efforts have improved the position, but even then the deficiency is still conspicuous as can be seen from the fact that according to 1961 Census, percentage of literate persons in Orissa was 21.7 as against 24 for India as a whole. There is still considerable leeway to make up in female education, though the literacy percentage among male population in Orissa was equal to the all-India level. In 1961, 34.7 per cent of the male population of Orissa was literate compared to 34.4 per cent in India as a whole. Substantial ground has been covered in the last 15 years in providing schools for general education and technical training. During the First Plan period the total enrolment of students in Primary stage was 4.85 lakhs of which boys were 2.95 lakhs and girls were 1.90 lakhs and the number of primary schools was 9,665. The enrolment of students of Middle English Schools stage was 0.43 lakh

out of which boys were 0.40 lakh and girls were 0.03 lakh and the total number of M.E. Schools was 506 and the number of girls' schools was 33. The total enrolment in the High Schools was 0.22 lakh out of which boys were 0.21 lakh and girls were 0.01 lakh. The number of High Schools was 172, out of which girls schools were only 7. The enrolment in colleges during the period was 0.05 lakh and the number of colleges was 14.

During the Second Plan period the enrolment at the primary stage rose to 6.81 lakhs, out of which the number of boys was 5.28 lakhs and that of girls 1.53 lakhs. The number of primary schools was 15,422. The total enrolment in M. E. Schools during the period was 0.54 lakh, out of which the number of boys was 0.50 lakh and that of girls 0.04 lakh. The number of M. E. Schools at the end of this plan was 688, out of which 44 were girls' schools and the rest were boys' schools. The enrolment in High Schools was 0.32 lakh. The number of boys was 0.30 lakh and that of girls 0.02 lakh. The number of High Schools was 259, out of which 18 were girls' schools and the rest were boys' schools. The enrolment in colleges was 0.05 lakh and the number of colleges stood at 14.

During the Third Plan period the enrolment in primary stage shot up to 19.25 lakhs. Out of this the number of boys was 12.35 lakhs and the girls was 6.90 lakhs. The number of schools rose to 25,000. The enrolment in M. E. School stage increased

to 3.10 lakhs. Out of this, the number of boys was 2.50 lakhs and that of girls 0.60 lakh. The number of M. E. Schools rose to 2,700, out of which the number of Girls' M. E. Schools was 300. The enrolment of boys in the M. E. Schools was 1.15 lakhs and that of girls 0.20 lakh and the number of High Schools increased to 850, out of which 92 were girls' schools and the rest were boys' schools. The enrolment in colleges reached the level of 0.25 lakh. The number of colleges also increased to 57.

The enrolment of students in the age-group of 6—11, 11—14 and 14—17 rose to 75 per cent, 23.3 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively by 1965-66 from 63.8 per cent, 9.6 per cent and 3.7 per cent at the end of 1960-61. A target was set to cover 82 per cent of the population in the age-group 6—11 under primary education during the Third Plan period. The shortfall in the primary stage is due to external threat to country in 1962-63 as a result of which a lower priority was accorded to the programme. The position in respect of Secondary and Higher education was quite appreciable. The only University which was established in 1944 has, in the mean while, grown enormously with a total of 26,880 students on the rolls of the colleges affiliated to it.

*Technical Education*—A great impetus has been given to technical education during these fifteen years. In the First Plan period there was no Engineering College in the State. The University College of Engineering, Burla was established in 1956-57

in the Second Plan period. The Second Engineering College at Rourkela has been started from the year, 1961-62.

Prior to the First Plan, there was only one Engineering School in the State, known as the Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack. During the First Plan period two new Engineering Schools came into existence; one at Jharsuguda and another at Berhampur. Two more Engineering Schools one at Bhadrak and the other at Kendrapara, and one Mining School at Keonjhar were started during the Second Plan period.

On the recommendations of the Eastern Regional Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education, a Polytechnic was started at Rourkela during the Third Plan period. Two Technical Schools were also established in order to prepare boys for entering various professions and trades.

During the First Plan period, there were only two Craftman Training Centres. By the end of the Second Plan period, the number of such institutions rose to 7, including one at Takatpur, meant for Adivasi Trainees. By the end of the Third Plan there were 9 such institutions in the State having an in-take capacity of 2,824.

**Health**—Orissa had the highest recorded death-rate from all major diseases taken together in the country during the Pre-Plan period. During the decade 1941—50 although the estimated birth-rate in the State was



Adivasi couple at work



Baragarh Rice Mill



41·8 per 1,000 persons against the all-India rate of 41·5, the death-rate was 33·3 per 1,000 persons which was much higher than the all-India rate of 28·5. The infant mortality rate was 133 per 1,000 live-births as against 113 for all-India. The main difficulty had been the inadequacy of medical and para-medical personnel. Special efforts have been made all through the Plan to improve the poor health conditions of the people in the State. As stated earlier the death-rate in Orissa was 29·9 per 1,000 persons in 1951. The measures taken in the First Plan period were not adequate. In 1956 for every one lakh persons Orissa had 8 doctors, 2 nurses and 2 midwives as against 19 doctors, 6 nurses, 7 midwives at all-India level. The infant mortality rate, a major factor contributing to high death-rate in Orissa, at 138 per 1,000 live-births, was still the highest in India in 1956. The death-rate in the State fell by about 14 per cent between 1951-57 whereas for all-India, the decline during the same period was of the order of 23 per cent. In 1955-56, there were 27 hospitals and dispensaries per million people as against 29 for all-India, but the number of hospital beds per million persons was 200 compared with 320 for all-India. The *per capita* allocations in the First Five-Year Plan and Second Five-Year Plan of Orissa for medical and public health programmes were Re. 1·45 and Rs. 2·45, respectively which were about one-third of the all-India average. In 1961, the death-rate and the infant mortality rate came down to 13·39 per

1,000 population and 124·12 per 1,000 live-births, respectively. However, as a result of special efforts made these years there were three Medical Colleges in the State by the end of the Third Plan period. The outturn of large number of doctors every year resulting in expansion of medical aid to the common man and setting up of primary health centres in rural areas have gone a long way in improving the health conditions in the State. The death-rate and the infant mortality rate in Orissa have gradually decreased. In 1962, the death-rate was 11·69 per 1,000 population and the infant mortality rate was 113·96 per 1,000 live-births. By the end of 1965, Orissa had 10 doctors, 4 nurses, 2 dais and 44 beds for every one lakh population. Steps have also been taken in the Third Plan for providing piped drinking water facilities in rural areas and 40 schemes have been completed during this period serving a population of 178,861.

*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Orissa constitutes a major problem. During the Third Five-Year Plan periods, a large-scale programme was launched to better their social and economic conditions. By the end of the Third Plan 66 Three Development Blocks were opened for all-round development of the tribal people. In addition to these 101 colonies were established for settlement of 3,490 tribal families who had no land. 985 graingolas, 55 Forest Co-operative Societies, one Technical Training

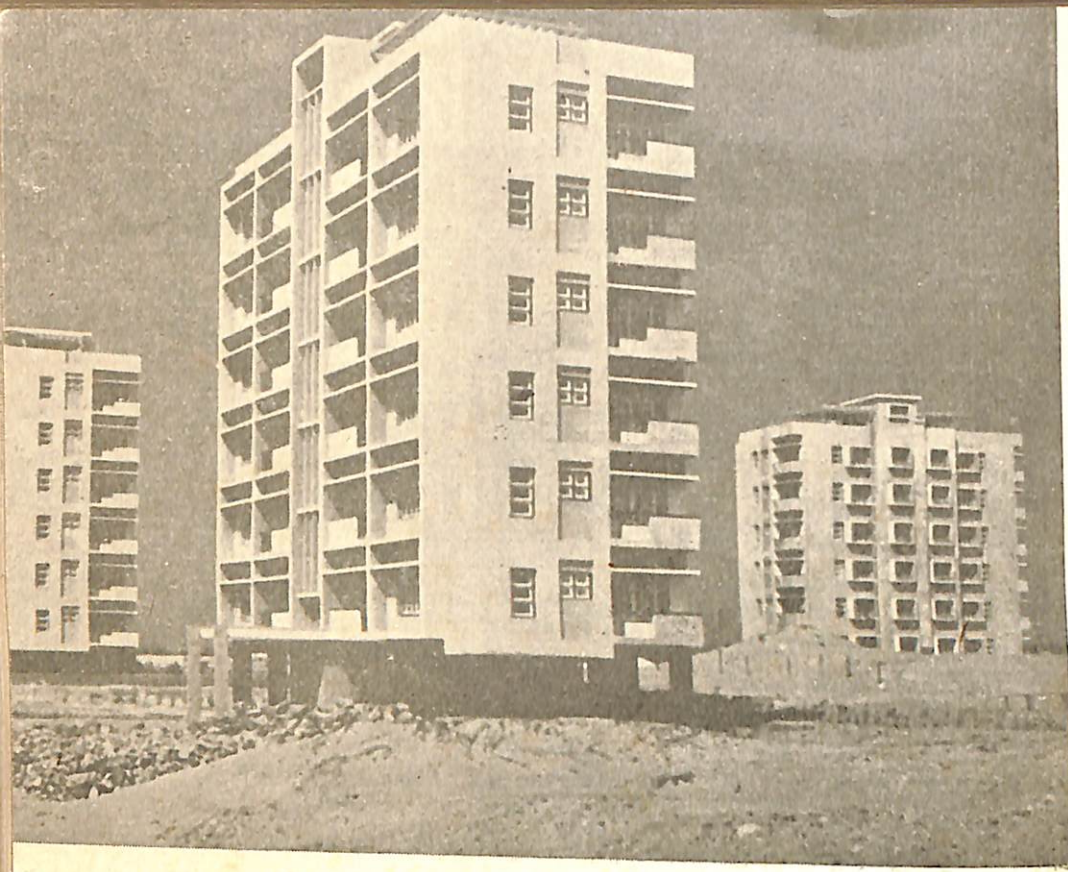


The Utkal Un  
buildings at Va

## NEW ORISSA IN MAKING.....

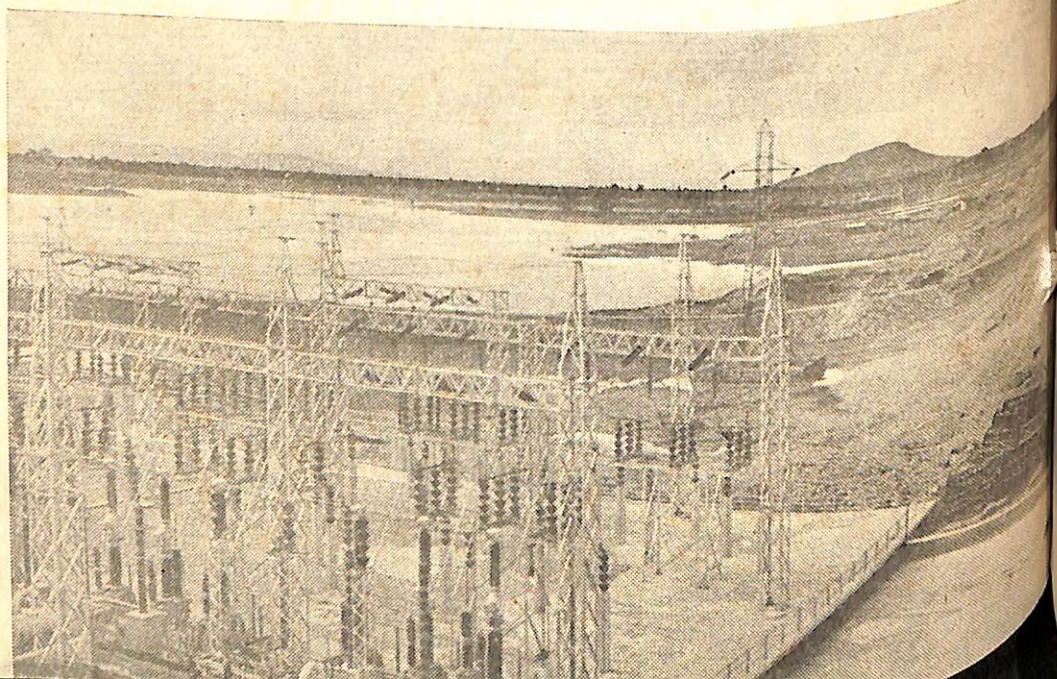


Mass Drill, Puri Girl's  
High School



Multi-storied buildings  
at Paradeep Port.

## NEW ORISSA IN MAKING.....



na Power Project

Institute and four modernised Industrial Schools were organised for their economic uplift. 7,289 wells were also constructed in the villages predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

Besides these, 87 Ashram Schools, 1,185 Sevashrams, 130 Chatsalis and one comprehensive School were opened for the spread of education among the tribal people.

## ORISSA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

Phone No. 585  
Gram : SEWACOR  
Bhubaneswar

### FUNCTIONING AT THE FOLLOWING CENTRES

|                 |    |                        |
|-----------------|----|------------------------|
| 1. Jatni        | .. | ( District Puri )      |
| 2. Gunupur      | .. | ( District Koraput )   |
| 3. Rayagada     | .. | ( Ditto )              |
| 4. Kesinga      | .. | ( District Kalahandi ) |
| 5. Junagarh     | .. | ( Ditto )              |
| 6. Khariar Road | .. | ( Ditto )              |
| 7. Kantabanji   | .. | ( District Bolangir )  |
| 8. Titlagarh    | .. | ( Ditto )              |
| 9. Bolangir     | .. | ( Ditto )              |
| 10. Padampur    | .. | ( District Sambalpur ) |
| 11. Iharsuguda  | .. | ( Ditto )              |
| 12. Belpahar    | .. | ( Ditto )              |

### MAIN OBJECTS

1. Scientific storage of Food grains
2. Arranging cheap credit to agriculturists and traders.

*For details please contact:—*

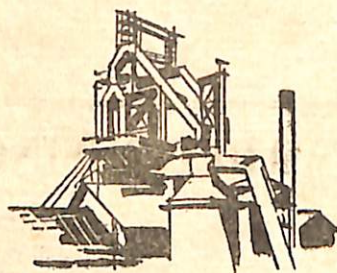
Superintendents of the Centres

or

Managing Director

ORISSA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

Bhubaneswar



## *The New Shrine in Orissa*

Exquisite folk art, the grandeur of the temples of Puri and Bhuvanesar, the breath-taking splendour of Konarak—these are symbols of Orissa's glorious past. But no less awe-inspiring is the symbol of Orissa's future: Rourkela—where the vision of a prosperous, industrialised Orissa is taking concrete shape.

Rourkela has already triggered off industrial development in Orissa, providing employment for many and adding to the general prosperity of the State. Close to Rourkela a heavy machinery complex has come up. So have one important engineering unit, two refractory plants, an industrial estate; and many more industrial units are in the offing. Side by side large mineral deposits are being opened up.

Rourkela is one of the sign-posts of India's progress in steel technology. Pioneers in India with the L.D. process of steelmaking, it specialises in the manufacture of sophisticated products which call for a high degree of technical skill and rigid quality control. Coils from Rourkela have been exported to the U.S.A. Pipes from Rourkela which meet high international standards, have been accepted in quality-conscious markets abroad.

History is repeating itself. The people of Orissa were known in the past for their trade across the seas. Today it is a matter of pride for them that the products of Rourkela are earning valuable foreign exchange for the country.



**HINDUSTAN STEEL**

Regd. Office : RANCHI

Plants : ROURKELA . BHILAI . DURGAPUR

"Ah restless is my soul; I long for the far and the distant". This line sums up an important aspect of Rabindranath Tagore's philosophy of life. In the spiritual sense, he was a wayfarer on the soul's march towards perfection. In the sheer physical sense, he was an untiring tourist who would allow nothing, not even his old age, to stand in the way of his arduous interation. His long life was corwded with many occupations, apartfrom prolific creative activity.

Nevertheless, he found time to undertake as many as 15 foreign tours, including his three visits to Ceylonan amazing record indeed for any roving ambassador. Dr. Thompson, one of Tagore's well-known biographers, says that no man (until Mr. Churchill during the Second World War ), in any country, ever travelled so far, so often and with such range and veriety of interesting experience, or such welcomes. But here we are concerned with his inland tours and they were literally countless.

## RABINDRANATH TAGORE

### The Poet - Tourist

By S. K. Bose

*Liberation*—Rabindranath's liberation from his restrictive home surroundings came in 1871 when he was only ten. The sudden outbreak of an epidemic had driven the Tagore family out of their ancestral house in Calcutta to their country-house in Panihati on the outskirts of the city. There, in a comparatively relaxed atmosphere, the poet tasted the first thrills of an unfettered communion with Nature. That was the poet-tourist in rudiments.

His second trip was to the hills and in the company of his father. On his way he halted at Bolpur, a scarcely-known village then, where his father had acquired a small estate (Santiniketan) a place which the illustrious son was destined to put

later on the world's cultural map. There, in 1871-72, the unbounded expanse of Nature stole the budding poet's heart.

Then he went to the Himalayas and the liberation was complete. The father and the son, two travellers in quest of Nature's serene beauty, stayed on the way at Amritsar for about a month, seeing, among other things, the famous Golden Temple. Then, they left for Dalhousie, situated on the outer slopes of the Dhaula Dhar range. In his 'Reminiscences,' the poet tells us how his mind reacted to the majesty of the hills.

Thus began his career as a seeker after the endless charms of Life and Nature. Tagore travelled throughout the length and breadth of the country.

In the present territorial terms, he visited important places in all the 15 States, the two Union Territories of Delhi and Tripura, and also Pondicherry. A part of his itinerary now lies in Pakistan. Many of the Indian princely states he visited have since then been either merged or re-organized. Among the more important cities and hill-resorts that he visited were Agra, Benaras, Lucknow, Gaya, Puri, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Baroda, Almora, Mussoorie, Darjeeling, Ooty and so on all places of tourist interest one way or the other. And some of these he visited more than once.

*The great urge*—Sometimes he had to travel for personal and domestic reasons and sometimes he was on lecture tours. But the great urge for travelling was irresistibly in him. His biographers tell us that he could not rest content at Santiniketan for a long time at a stretch. He had to go out either to breathe fresh air or to enjoy the varied charms of Nature. Needless to say that his tours brought him creative inspiration. For instance, the Shahibagh Place in Ahmedabad, where he lived early in life with his civilian elder brother, Satyendranath Tagore, supplied him with the model for the haunted palace in the Hungry Stones.

Tagore's career as a tourist began when communications were poor. But he would not mind any possible mode of locomotion. For instance, on his way from Cuttack to Puri in 1893, he had to travel in a palanquin. In 1914, he had to walk down a long

distance from Ramgarh to Kathgodam. All these toils and hazards he would, however, face willingly so that he might have the pleasure of visiting newer and newer places. Things are vastly different now. Means of communication have greatly improved and travel now is much faster and much more comfortable.

*Call of the hills*—It is difficult to say definitely whether the poet was more inclined towards the hills or the sea. Perhaps the vast expanse of the sea inspired him more, at least his ties with the sea were deeper because of his frequent foreign tours. Nevertheless, he was retiring frequently to the bosom of the hills. He paid several visits to Darjeeling which, as is well-known, is one of the finest hill-resorts in the country. From here, one can have a beautiful view of Mt. Kanchenjunga and, provided one takes the trouble of walking to Tiger Hill, also of Mt. Everest. Almora, situated in the heart of the Kumaon hills, attracted him twice and evoked some fine sonnets on the Himalayas. He also visited Kalka, Simla as well as Ramgarh (near Naini Tal) where he said he was supremely happy. In 1915, Kashmir claimed his presence. Shillong (in Assam), known for its romantic waterfalls, attracted him more than once. In his innumerable letters the poet has given descriptions sometimes humorous, of his travels and travails.

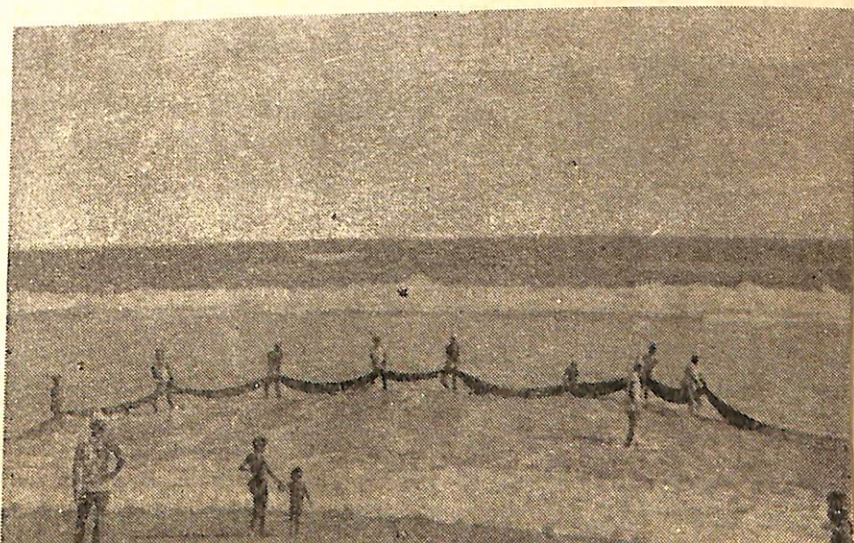
Late in his life, the poet developed a particular fondness for the hill-resorts of Kalimpong and Mongpu



The Chilika Lake

*Orissa welcomes...*

Fishermen at work in  
the Gopalpur Shore







Boating in the N  
Kanan Lake

# Orissa welcomes...



gn Visitors at Dhauli

in the eastern Himalayas, which he visited again and again between 1938 and 1940. The West Bengal Government have decided to convert the Mongpu house where Tagore stayed, into a welfare centre for ea-garden labour.

*Nature and art*—In 1893, he went to Cuttack and from there to the sea-coast town of Puri, one of India's finest health resorts and pilgrim centre. There he wrote :“..... I am watching the sea day and night; the sea alone has stolen all my heart”. Once again, in 1939, he was there as a guest of the Government. He toured the temple-town of Bhubaneswar and is believed to have gone up to Konarak. Orissa's coastal area presents a beautiful contrast between the majestic sea on the one hand and the magnificent temples on the other a contrast between unbounded nature and man's aesthetic effort. Dating back to between the 11th and 12th centuries, the temples, are rare specimens of art and architecture. The stones, the poet wrote, had a language.

Since his boyhood, North India, with its beauty sports and historical associations, had exercised a romantic fascination upon him, and he never missed an opportunity to tour its important cities, particularly those of Uttar Pradesh. In 1914, he spent a highly creative period at Allahabad, producing some of the best of his 'Balaka' group of poems. He visited Agra more than once, and at Bharatpur, presided over the session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

Rabindranath travelled extensively in Maharastra and Gujrat. His ties with the province of Bombay were close. That Bombay city had good deal of fascination for him is evedent from his travel diaries, wherein he speaks of the beautiful sight of the colourful procession of men and women on the sea-coast. It is the sea, he says, which has given Bombay its shape, hugging it to its bosom with its crescent coast line. He visited Poona, Sholapur, Ahmedabad and other places and went as far as Sind. At Sabarmati, he paid a visit to the Gandhi Ashram, at Ahmedabad he presided over the Gujurati Sahitya Sammelan; and at Poona, he was deeply impressed by the noble fervour of Pandita Ramabai.

Equally extensive were his tours in the South. He visited many places Madras Province and travelled as far as Travancore-Cochin (Kerala). At Adyar near Madras, he was Mrs. Annie Besant's guest. Pondicherry witnessed the meeting of two mighty minds Tagore and Shri Aurobindo Ghosh. Mysore, Bangalore and Hydrabad were scenes of visits, while at Waltair, Dr. Radhakrishnan, then Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, accorded him a great welcome.

*Last tour*—This untiring poet traveller undertook his last tour in September 1940, that is, only ten months before his death. At this time, the poet was about 80 and keeping indifferent health, but his spirit was irrepressible. On an impulse, he decided to dash to Kalimpong in the Himalayas. Medical advice faild to dissuade the

insistent poet, and he was in Kalimpong. But within a week, he fell ill and doctors had to escort him back to Calcutta. The restless spirit had since then to remain confined until death delivered him from mortal bondage in August 1941.

*Unity in diversity*—Tagore's conception of India's essential unity underlying her diversity was largely derived

from history. It was, however, strengthened by his personal acquaintance with the almost bewildering variety of Indian life through which ran the mighty current of unity. Tagore was a pilgrim in quest of the vital truths of India's life and history. The quest has proved immensely rewarding.

(Courtsey: Traveller, in India, New Delhi)

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ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣିକାଠି  
 ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ  
 ଏବଂ  
 ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣର  
 ଶୁଦ୍ଧକାଠି

**କୁସର ପାଣି ପତ୍ତ**

— ଫାଲ୍‌ଗୁଣୀ ୧୯୫୫ —  
 ମଡ଼ର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଟ୍ରେଡ଼ିଂ  
 ଦିନିକୋଣିଆ ବଗିଚା, କଟକ-୧

# Some interesting ancient remains of the Brahmani valley.

BY

SHRI K. N. MAHAPATRA

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
ORISSA

The importance of the study of the river valley civilisation has immensely increased after the discovery of very old and interesting antiquities as a result of excavation at Harappa and Mohenjodaro in the Indus valley, which have thrown a flood of new light on the development of Indian civilisation three millenniums before Christ. This has inspired the archaeologists to explore the antiquities lying unnoticed on the surface or buried underground in the valleys of other important rivers of India. In the eastern region of India known as Kalinga in the past (present-day Orissa) the march of civilisation followed the courses of the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Vaitarani, the Subarnarekha, the Rushikulya, the Vansadhara and the Nagavali, some of the noted rivers running into the Bay of Bengal. Major portion of the valley of the Mahanadi, its branches and tributaries like the Tel has been explored by Archaeologists i. e., Kittoe, Cunningham, Beglar and others. But very little is known regarding the antiquities in the valley of the Brahmani, which is the second biggest river of Orissa. An attempt has been made here to draw the atten-

tion of the scholars to some important antiquities in this valley.

*The Bhringesvara temple at Bajrakota*—One is simply astonished to see an ancient Siva temple called Bhringesvara in the village of Bajrakota, standing at a distance of thirty miles to the north of Talcher on the south bank of the Brahmani river, which is a prototype of the famous Lakshmanesvara temple of Bhubaneswar. This temple facing east and without any Jagamohana or ante-chamber is Trirtha in architecture and square in size, each side measuring 16' at the base. In the lintel over the entrance are carved the figures of eight planets instead of nine, like that of the Parasuramesvara temple of Bhubaneswar, which is assigned to the seventh century A. D. On the facade of the temple, Siva is depicted in his dancing pose. It has got a corbelled roof in which there is no loadstone as is found in the Lakshmanesvara group of temples, but only a covering at the top made of three long slabs. Out of the three Parsvadevtas, Ganesa in the right is in a good state of preservation, but the original Kartikeya on the western wall has been replaced by an ugly modern figure. On the left

wall is found an eight-handed Mahishamardini, in stead of Parvati, which is generally found in the Siva temples of Orissa. A similar Mahishamardini is found in the north wall of the Mallikesvara temple on the Jagamunda hill in the Gunpur subdivision on the Vansadhara valley, which is also one of the earliest temples of Orissa resembling the Parasuramesvara group. The geometrical designs on the upper portion of the walls are hidden from view due to plastering of the surface. The existence of some monolithic pillars on the temple site indicates the construction of a mandapa in front of it, in a subsequent period. This is one of the ancient monuments of the State, which may be assigned to the 7th or 8th century A. D. It is in a fair state of preservation and has been declared as a protected monument by the Archaeological Survey of India.

*Kanakesvara temple of Kualo*—In the village of Kualo, situated in the Parjang Block of the Dhenkanal district are still found six ancient temples of Orissa dateable in the 7th-8th century A. D. The existence of these ancient monuments prove beyond doubt that Kualo can definitely be identified with the town of Kodalaka, which was the seat of administration of the once powerful Sulki rulers of the Kodalaka mandala, which comprised the major portion of the present Dhenkanal district. Originally there were five Siva temples the biggest temple called Kanakesvara standing in the centre, and four small temples standing in four corners of the enclosure which has gone out of

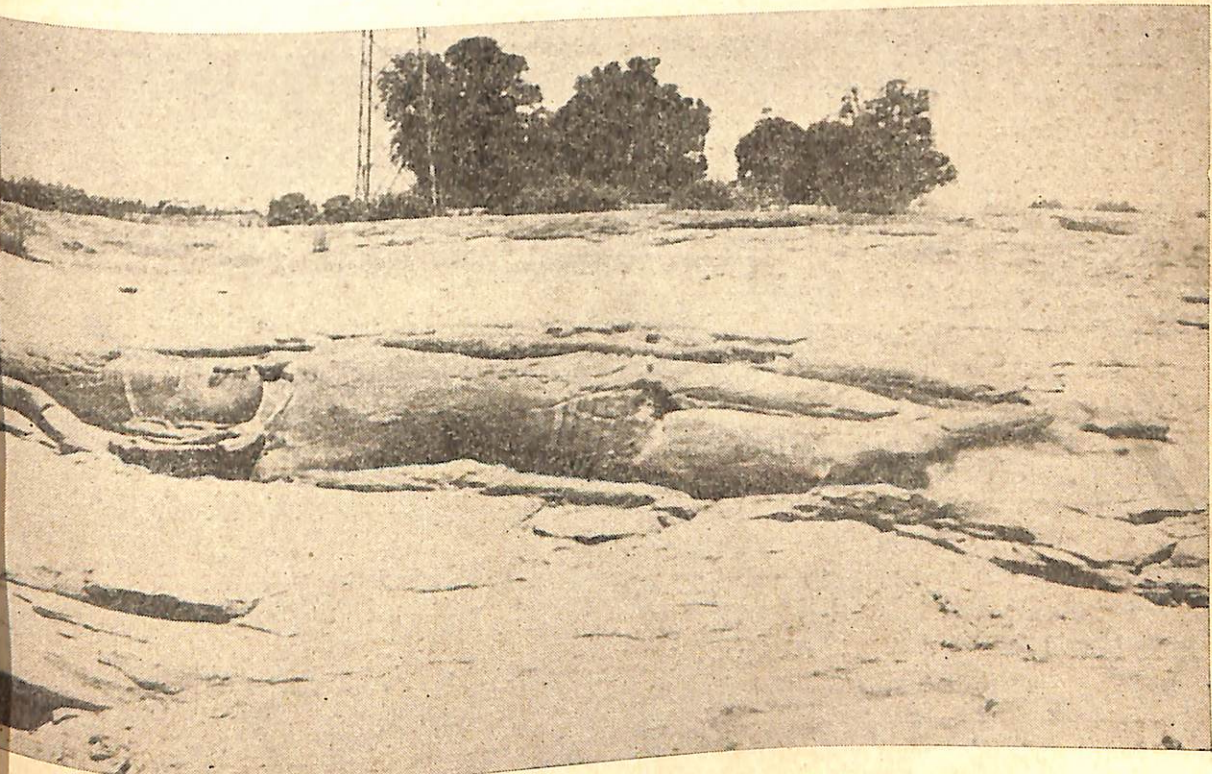
existence. Thus it was a 'Panchayatana Kshetra' or a sacred site of five temples like that of the Brahmesvara temple of Bhubaneswar. Of the main temple of Kanakesvara, facing west, which was originally 70' to 80' in height, only the core and the lower portion of the three side-walls still remain, with heaps of sand stone all round it. Its facade resembles that of the Lakshmaneswar temple of Bhubaneswar, which is one of the earliest existing temples of the State.

In the lintel over the entrance is carved the scene of Linga worship instead of eight or nine planets or Gaja Lakshmi. Above it there is a war scene, above it marching of elephants and the Tandava dance of Siva on the top. On the lintel of a small temple are found the figures of eight planets, which is a sure sign of its antiquity. The temple of Durga facing towards Kanakesvara which is later than the five temples has very badly been reconstructed. These ruined ancient remains of the city of Kodalaka in the Brahamani valley deserve conservation by all means.

*The temple of Paschimesvara*—The temple of Paschimesvara standing on the right bank of the Brahmuni river not far from the town of Talcher has been reconstructed with the materials of the old temple. But the big image of the Budha found half-buried near the gate, of the compound, a small image of the Budha in the 'Bhumisparsa mudra' with an oval halo over its head and worshipped in a small temple and the figure of



The image of Harihara in Bhimanagari  
on the Brahmani river.





A female figure on the wall of the Kanakeswara Temple at Kuolo village.



Head of the Vishnu image of Bhimkanda village

Manjusri in 'Lalitasana' kept in the mandapa clearly indicates the existence of some Buddhist monument at this site, built during the rule Bhaumakara family over Orissa (c 650—850 A. D.) whose copper plate grants have been found in this area.

Of the images of the Hindu Pantheon the figure of 'Isana' one of the eight Dikapalas and the beautiful 'Kalyansundara' image of Siva, now worshipped in the main temple, and the small image of a Bhairavi found inside a small temple outside the compound wall may safely be taken as the remains of Siva temple built by some Samavansi ruler of Orissa.

*The Anantasayi Vishnu of Sarang—*  
The urge for creating sculptures out of the parent rock with the stamp of dynamic vitality and forceful vigour, which finds expression in the rockcut sculptures at Ellora, Elephanta and Mahabalipuram, in the south is also noticeable in the colossal image of Anantasayi Vishnu of Sarang village on the south bank of the Brahmani river, five miles from the town of Talcher. This gigantic figure measuring 49'-10" from the hood of the serpent to its heel is the biggest sleeping Brahmanical image of India. The figure holds a Chakra in its upper right hand (4') a Gada in its lower right hand (8'-10") a mace in its upperleft hand (5'-3") whereas the Padma is symbolically represented in its lower left hand. From his naval comes out a lotus flower, on which sits Brahma (3'-11") in a meditative pose. The measurements of different limbs of the figure are 6'-0" from the hood of the serpent

to its waist, 10'-10" from the chin to the top of the crown and the ear with karnabhushana having a length of 5'-0" are simply inconceivable. The pointed chin, prominent nose, and depiction of Kirita and Makuta form the criteria on which this wonderful figure may be assigned to the 9th or 10th century A. D. when the Somavansi rulers were exercising their supremacy over the whole of Orissa. The cause, which inspired its builder to carve out such a colossal image out of a rock on the bank of the Brahmani river in a place, without any antiquarian remains worth the name, is still shrouded in mystery. It may only be presumed that some devout worshipper of Vishnu created this gigantic figure, out of the rock in order to excel the big image of the Buddha then worshipped on the other side of the river in some Buddhist monument, which has now gone out of existence. This unique antiquity of the Brahmani valley, which is steadily deteriorating due to dash and flow of the flood water annually over it cannot be properly preserved. But the modern science of Engineering which is producing a high level bridge over the Brahmani river at a short distance from this statue can profitably be applied in creating its replica at a high level near the bank in order to give a clear picture of the wonderful conception of the Orissan sculptors of the past.

*The Vishnu image of Bhimkanda—*  
About 18 miles from the town of Talcher and near the confluence of the Tikira and the Brahmani is found carved in a rock in the village of



Bhimkund another Vishnu image measuring 42'-3" from its head up to the heels. The hoods of the serpent Ananta and the figure of Brahma are not carved here. The figure being depicted in a sleeping pose, only his two left hands are visible. In the upper left hand is held a chakra (4'-2") whereas Padma is symbolically represented on the lower left hand. There are ornaments on the wrists, arms and ankles of the deity and its jewelled necklace, the girdle, the ear ornaments and the champaka garland are artistically and prominently carved. Due to absence of the hooded Ananta over the head and Brahma on the "Navikamala" (lotus coming out of the naval) this figure may be taken as the sleeping image of Vishnu. It may be dated after the Anantasayi Vishnu image of Saranga due to profuse use of ornaments. The carving of this colossal image out of a rock in a locality where there are no other associate antiquities on the surface in its neighbourhood still remains a mystery, to be unravelled in future. This image which is in a better state of preservation has been declared as a protected monument by the Archological Survey of India. For the proper preservation of this unque antiquity of the Brahmani valley a small dam made of earth and boulders is to be raised on a high surface nearby to check the flow of rain water and silt over the image during the rainy season, which are proving detrimental to its longevity. it also deserves proper publicity by the central department of tourism.

*The Harihara and Durga images of Bhimanagari*—Bhimanagari on the south bank of the Brahmani river,

standing at a distance of about 20 miles from the town of Dhenkanal which was once the seat of administration of a Dandapata (administrative division) of the same name during the Ganga and Suryavansi periods has now lost almost all its antiquities due to heavy annual flood in the river, which have eroded the bank, except some images of the old temples. Of these the image of Harihara worshipped under a mango tree and the deity of Mahishamardini worshipped as Ramachandi in a small temple constructed recently are unique specimens of Orissan Art for their liveliness vivacity and excellent carving. They may be assigned to the end of the twelfth century, when the Ganga rule spread over the whole of Orissa.

Not far from this place stands the village of Ekaghararia with a tiny modern temple over the old deity of Kanakesvara Linga which is famous for its association with the celebrated Oriya poet Dinakrushna Dasha, who wrote most of his works in this lovely place on the bank of the Brahmani river, under the patronage of Balaram Samantasinvara, the then ruler of the Dhenkanal Kingdom in the middle of the seventeenth century.

The famous Buddhist sites of Ratnagiri, Udayagiri and Lalitagiri in the district of Cuttack, about which a lot has been written by eminent scholars, are all situated in the Brahmani valley. Thorough exploration in the upper course of this river is expected to bring to light many more notable antiquities in Hindol, Angul, Pallahada, Bonai, Bamanda and Gungpur areas of the State.

# IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM

By

S. M. GANI

Travel is the most fascinating subject in the world. Everyone is interested in it. With jet travel in hand and commercial supersonic travel already in sight, distances are no longer major factors. Mass media have kept pace with the times and offer every country an outlet to sell its own image. Today tourism is a hard and competitive business. Europe is exploding with tourism, the Middle East is very much in vogue for heavy spending tourists, and South American is beginning to awake to the meaning of tourist income. The countries of the Pacific have awoken to their competitive advantages, being aware of the ever-increasing competition and are fighting hard for every tourist dollar.

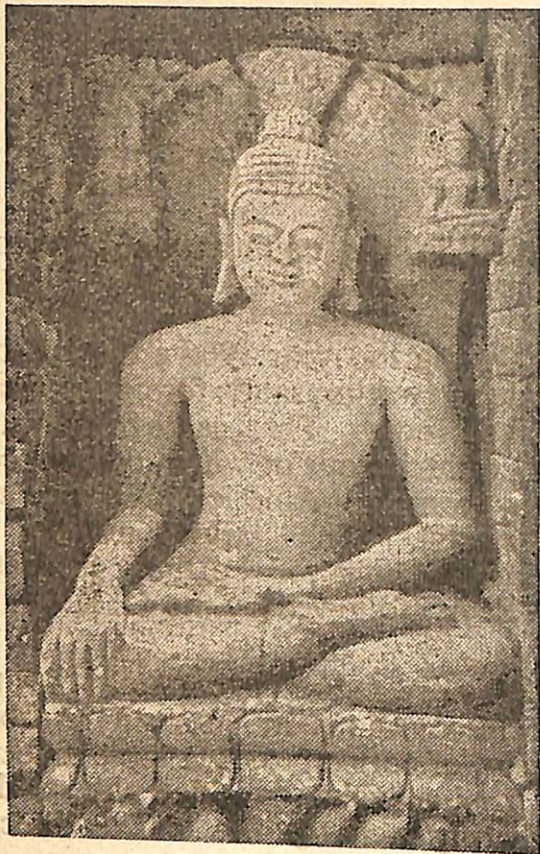
Who is a tourist that brings so much benefit to the host country? According to Government of India a tourist is a person visiting India on a foreign passport for a period not less than 24 hours and not exceeding six months for non-immigrant, non-employment purposes such as business, pleasure, etc. Persons not regarded as tourists irrespective of their length of stay are those who arrive here with or without a contract to take up an occupation or engage in any gainful business activity in the country and persons coming to establish a resi-

dence in the country and persons coming on diplomatic duties.

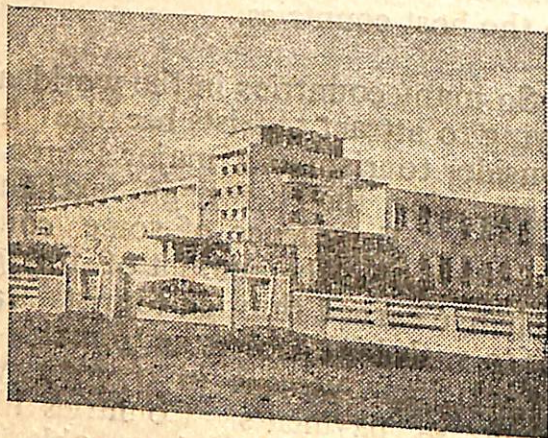
During the year 1966 a total of one lakh sixty thousand foreign tourists visited India. They came from nearly 34 countries out of which 66 per cent was from the America, Europe and Australia. The largest number of tourists however came from the U. S. A. followed by the U. K.

Why are so many countries in the world conscious of tourism? Obviously, of course, to earn large amount of foreign exchange which aids in distributing exchange funds. This directly contributes to the economy and directly or indirectly benefits business, industry, agriculture and labour. Economically, therefore, international tourism can be tremendously helpful to the host countries.

So many countries in the world are trying to attract tourists because they consider tourism as a major source of augmenting their foreign exchange position. Experience of some countries show that the amount of foreign exchange earned through tourists can rise to such high figures as to make a radical improvement in a country's balance of payments. Countries like Italy and Austria have been able to wipe out their trade deficits and build



Budha image of Lalitgiri



State Museum Building at Bhubaneswar

up large reserve of foreign exchange mainly through measures to attract tourists. International travel expenditure, according to International Monetary Fund, exceeds Rs. 3,000 crores annually. This figure is well compared to India foreign exchange deficit of Rs. 2,600 crores for the Third Five-Year Plan. American tourists spent about Rs. 1,205 crores in 1962. German tourists spent well about Rs. 430 crores in 1961. In 1966 about 128 million people throughout the world travelled abroad and according to the statistics supplied by the International Union of Official Travel Agents the world wide tourist industry earned in 1966 a sum of 13 billion dollars. The major portion of about 8.1 billion dollars or 62.5 per cent went to European countries. The share of North America was about one fourth of the Europe's earning. All the countries of Asia together earned only 4.5 per cent. The Americans travelling overseas spent nearly 3.4 billion dollars.

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

In India, with the continued crisis of foreign exchange position we have been trying to develop our exports, and tourism as an item of invisible export with a huge growth potential needs special consideration. In 1961 the earnings from tourism was about Rs. 18,449 crores, nearly 3 per cent of the total exports. Tourism now ranks the sixth in the export trade of the country. During 1964 earning from tourism has increased to about Rs. 23 crores, according to a calculation based on a pilot survey of tourist expenditure conducted in 1962 by the Indian Institute of public opinion. According to multiplier Principle, a formula evolved by Cheechi survey of tourism in some of the developing countries, it is estimated that a tourist expenditure of Rs. 23 crores would contribute Rs. 80.5 crores ( $23 \times 3.5$ ) in the succeeding year to the National income. This amount increasing at an expected rate of 15 per cent per annum would amount to Rs. 205 crores. This would ultimately add Rs. 717 crores to the National income in the five-year period.

In Orissa, about 11,040 foreign tourists visited the various places of tourist interest of the State during the year 1966. It has been estimated that on an average a tourist spends Rs. 350 for his food, accommodation and transport during his stay in Orissa. As such it is permissible to say that the 11,040 tourists spent Rs. 38,69,000 and created economic activity of the same amount for our people.

Orissa has another equally important aspect to be looked after. More inflow of affluent visitors from other States is a great asset to the State's economy. These visitors help to create sustained and greater economic activities in order to provide support to our people who for generations have been used to live on their earnings from the pilgrims. It has been estimated that some 1,600,000 people from other States come to Puri alone annually.

To recommend ways and means to develop tourism in India, the Jha Committee on tourism appointed by the Government of India revealed many hidden benefits from tourism so far unknown to the people. The Jha Committee on tourism noted that in the light of high taxation in India, the tourist expenditure would yield in 1965 a revenue of more than Rs. 12 crores to the Central Government, State Government and local authorities collectively. At this rate, the tax revenue earning in the five-year period would amount to Rs. 107 crores. In the words of Jha Committee, one of the reasons why we have felt necessary to emphasise the value of tourism to the domestic economy of the country is that all too often local authorities are inclined to think that since tourists only contribute foreign exchange to the economy, the promotion of tourism is a matter primarily, if not exclusively of concern to the Central Government. Take the case of Kashmir, which has always been conscious of the amount of employment and economic activity generated



The former U. S. Ambassador in India, Prof. Galbraith, is seen going round the Konarka Temple



State Guest House at Bhubaneswar

in the valley by the influx of tourists both foreign and inland. Similarly, there are cities in India whose prosperity exclusively depends on large number of visitors coming there from outside, like Benaras, Puri, Agra, etc. To quote the Jha Committee again, 'In assessing the economic significance of tourism one should not merely look at it as an invisible export and a source of foreign exchange, but also give some consideration to its impact on the domestic economy. The tourist industry is particularly labour intensive with a very much higher employment potentia, direct or indirect, than most other industries'.

Besides yielding foreign exchange, tourist traffic considerably helps in promotion and development of handicrafts. Whatever may be the purpose of a tourist's visit, it is normal for him to spend a little time on shopping. He buys something that fascinates him and certainly picks up a souvenir for his family or friends. An economic survey conducted by the India Institute of Public Opinion revealed that on an average an American tourist spends about Rs. 327 and that a European tourist about Rs. 242 on shopping in India. It has been estimated that of the total amount of money spent in India by tourists, about 20 per cent is spent on shopping. Jha Committee further notes, 'There is evidence to show that tourists have given a shot in the arm to some of the handicraft industries and many of the artisans and artists, who might have gone out of business, have continued to thrive in

their traditional crafts, thanks to the patronage of the tourists'.

The tourist expenditure in foreign exchange is not money earned by the national exchequer. Its beneficial effect lies not only in strengthening substantially the foreign exchange earnings but in the contribution of tourism to the national product and to taxation revenue earned by the exchequer.

The tangible, but less real effect of international tourism may have far greater impact upon the world community of nations than can be expressed by mere addition of international balance sheets. As the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru once said, "We must welcome these friendly visitors from abroad not only for economic reasons, for tourism brings foreign exchange, but even more because this lends to greater understanding and mutual appreciation. There is nothing that world needs today more than this mutual understanding".

The popular conception regarding travel has undergone a radical change during the last ten years. The United Nations conference on Tourism held in 1963 concerned itself predominately with the impact of the tourist industry on the nation's economy. Now, every one has learnt to see in tourism a major source of national income and its importance as a foreign exchange earner, as job creator and as a direct source of revenue to the Government. United Nations rightly obser-



Tourist Bungalow on the Chandipur Sea Shore

ved: "While tourism was essentially concerned with the movement of travellers, it also represented a market for goods and services of many kinds. The diffusion of the benefits of tourism is a strong factor in its favour". Again on November 4, 1966, the Twenty-first United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution designating 1967 as International Tourist Year which would help promote good will among men, a heightened awareness of the rich cultural heritage of the different nations, and a deeper appreciation of their worth and thus contribute to the strengthening of peace in the World.

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# Identity of Toshali

Prasanta Kumar Ray, M. A.

The identity of Toshali is still wrept in mystery. The name Toshali occurs for the first time in the first and second Rock Edicts of Asoka at Dhauli. The Hatigumpha Inscription of Kharavela (of the first Century B. C.) does not mention the name of Toshali, although Kalinga is mentioned. After the Rock-Edicts of Ashoka, we get the name of Toshali in the Nagarjuna-kunda inscription of Virapurishadatta of the Ikshvaku family of the Third Century A. D. According to this inscription, Toshali was mentioned among many independent kingdoms. In the Bharata's Natyasashtra, we come across the name of Toshali. The Atharva Veda Parisistha places Koshala and Toshali along with the people of South Coast. The Matsya and the Markandeya Puranas mention Toshala and Khosala. Hemachandra in his Parishistha parvan, mentioned the name of Toshaliputta to the Jaina teacher of Arya Rakshita. The Harivansa and the Vishnu Purana describe a wrestler defeated by Shrikrishna from Tosala or Toshalaka.

In the Raghuvamsha by Mahakavi Kalidasa, we find that Raghu Marched towards Kalinga from the banks of Kapisa on modern Kasai of Midnapore district. There, the Utkala had shown the way to Raghu to proceed

to Kalinga. If the period of Kalidasa is to be attributed to the Fifth Century A. D., during his period Toshali must have been treated as a part of Kalinga; otherwise Kalidas would have mentioned Toshali instead of Kalinga as a neighbouring territory of the Utkala.

After the Fifth Century A. D., Toshali was separated from Kalinga. Perhaps Toshali came to be recognised as an independent kingdom during the middle of Sixth Century A. D. Then it was divided into two divisions— (1) Dakshina Toshali and (2) Uttara Toshali. In the Kanas plates of Sri Lokavighraha, he is styled himself as the Lord of Eighteen Toshalis [*vide* S. N. Rajguru, Inscription of Orissa Vol. I]. During the time of the Somavamsi kings that number was doubled.

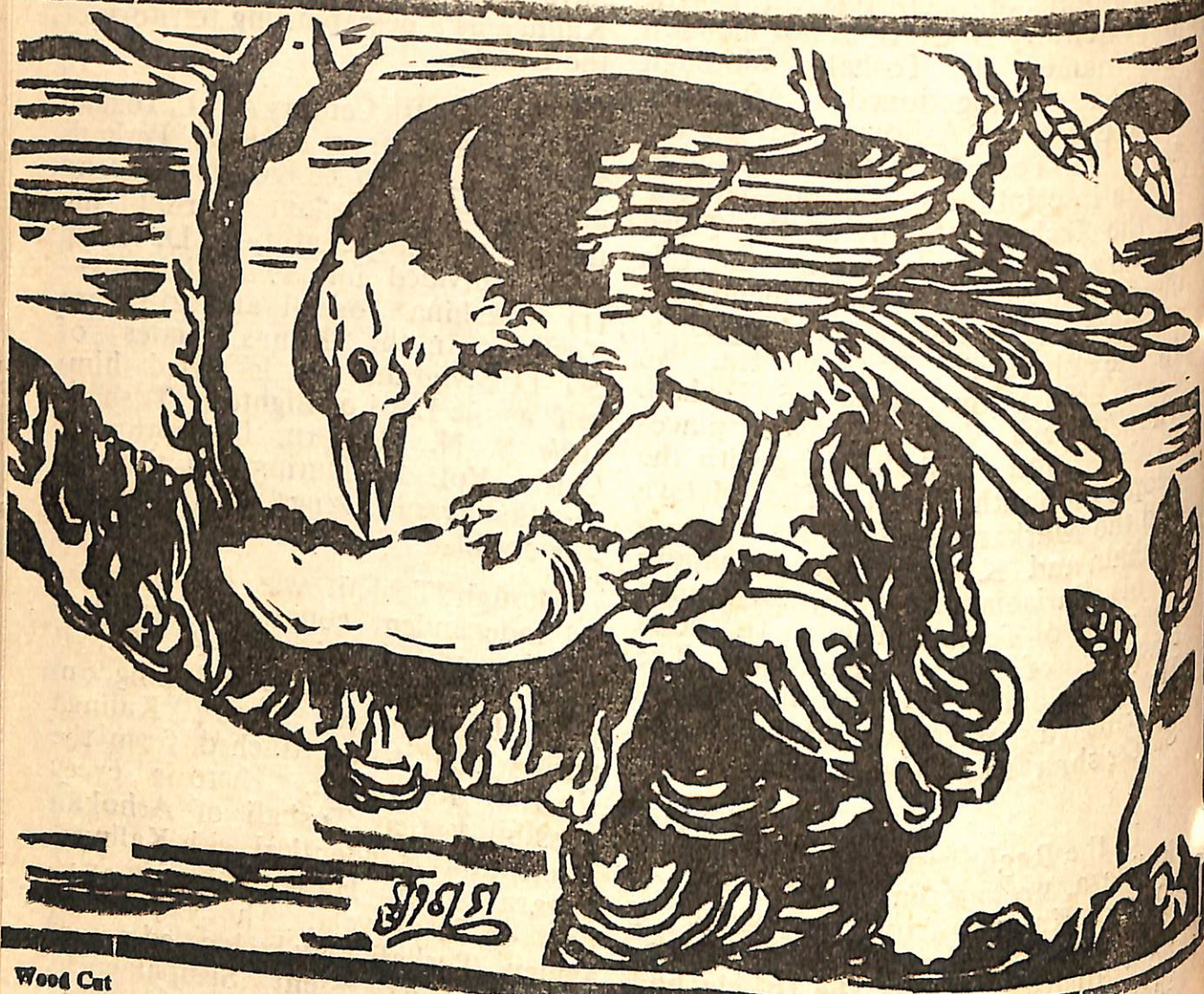
Though Toshali was described as an independent country in an inscription of Third Century A. D., it was neither a fullfledged kingdom nor disintegrated from Kalinga with which it was attached from the time of Kharavela. There is every possibility that Toshali of Ashokan inscription is indential with Kalinga-nagara of the Hatigumpha inscription of Kharavela. The Capital of ancient Toshali may be located somewhere in the present Sisupalagarh.



IDENTITY OF....

The archaeological excavations conducted by Government of India in 1948 and by Government of Orissa in 1966, have yielded the existence of a fortified city. The present stream Gangua (The ancient Ganga-vati) was excavated for guarding the City. The Dhauli hill, a landmark in the life of Ashoka is also very close to Sisupalagarh. But towards the close of Sixth Century A. D.,

the capital of Toshali was probably the Viraja Kshetra, situated on the sacred river Vaitarani which bifurcated Dakshina Toshali and Uttara Toshali. There is every possibility that Uttara Toshali extended from the Kasia in the North, upto the Vaitarani in the South and Dakshina Toshali from the Vaitarani as far as Rushikulya in the South.



Wood Cut

Diffusion

Artist—Shrirama Ch. Rout

# G O P A L P U R-ON-SEA

By

Shri G. N. Das

Gopalpur is perhaps one of the few seaside resorts on the east coast of India which combines the amenities of the modern age with the charm and peace of Nature—"the open sea, the blue, the fresh, the ever free". It is situated at a distance of about 16 Km. (10 miles) from Berhampur in the Ganjam district of Orissa and has a population of more than 5,000. Formerly, it was a port of call for ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company, but like other small ports of its kind, it was nothing more than an "open roadstead". Its Port Officer not only collected sea customs but also exercised magisterial powers and functioned as a justice of the peace. It was then called Mansurkota after the village of that name from which it is separated by the backwaters in the north-east.

Its charming beach and the glorious sight of the waves dashing and foaming before they break and fall back again and the flying spray drenching you leave an unforgettable impression on the mind of the visitor from inland. The countryside has an atmosphere of pervading tranquility, and the breeze and sunshine are cheerful and invigorating. The expansive backwaters with facilities for swimming and boating, the hills in the neighbourhood, the picturesque palm-fringed landscape and, above all, the existence of some good hotels and boarding houses make Gopalpur an ideal resort for a restful and enjoyable holiday.

## SEA AND SAND

It is extremely pleasant to have a brisk walk, both morning and evening, over the endless and undulating

sands. The beach is distinguished by its natural grandeur and simplicity but it has none of the appendages of some of the marinas of the East and the West. Here are no concert parties or cinemas, no piers or penny-in-the-slot machines, no tympanic terror of loudspeakers or the cacophony of car horns. It is the sea and the sand on all sides and, as such, the scene possesses an unique fascination all its own.

A dip in the sea is always refreshing and delightful. For those who are wary of the water, there are fisher-folk with their characteristic conical hats of straw who help you to take a bath for a fee. These men go out fishing in their catamarans—crazy little craft caulked with rope and string. Many a time I have seen them put out to sea, tumbling through the waves and braving the rollers, and have marvelled at their fearlessness and tenacity in the face of overwhelming odds.

### HOT SPRINGS

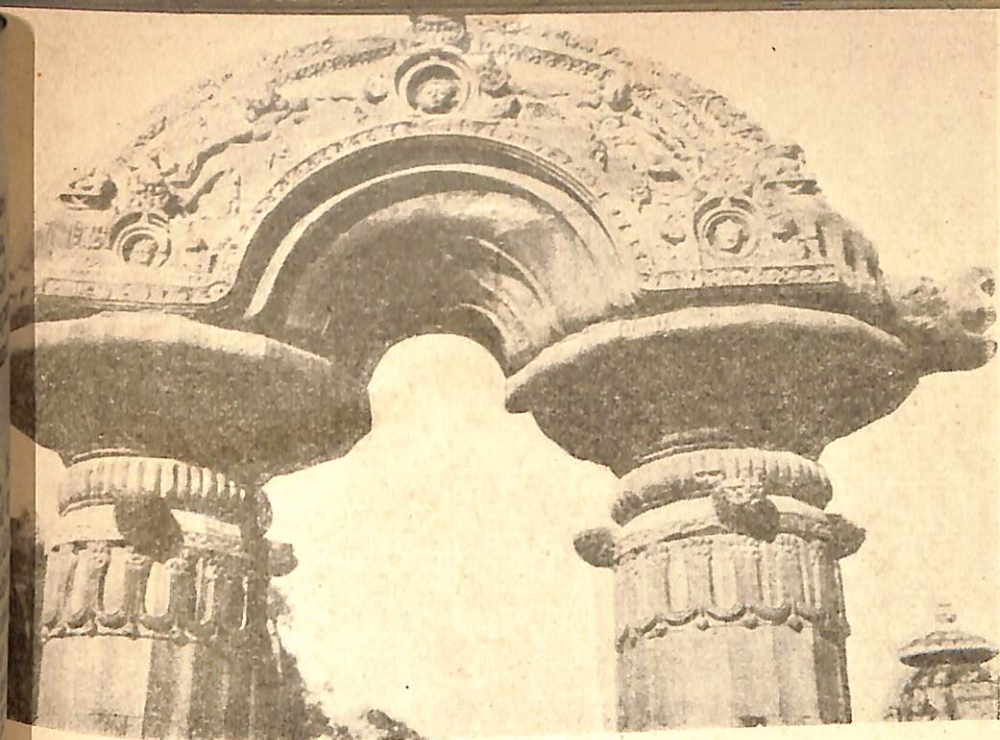
Interesting trips may be made from Gopalpur to the hot springs at

Taptapani, 65 Km. (42 miles) away, and to the vast Chilika Lake, which, with its beautiful scenery and sparkling waters, affords unparalleled opportunities for fishing and duck shooting to the enthusiast.

To the denizens of cities, harassed by sweltering heat and fed up with the nerve-racking bustle, Gopalpur affords much-needed relaxation and relief. Except during the monsoon, it may be visited all the year round. The summer months, when the temperature ranges from 22° C to 35° C. (72° F. to 96° F.), are particularly pleasant and a visit is sure to enliven jaded spirits. A holiday, however brief, at this enchanting resort should be looked forward to with eagerness and will not be easily forgotten.

Here, in the words of Pope, is a place where the "seas roll to waft me, suns to life me rise; my footstool Earth, my canopy the skies."

*(Courtsey Traveller in India)*



The main gate of the  
Mukteswar Temple  
Bhubaneswar

*he glory that is Orissa.....*

Rajarani Temple,  
Bhubaneswar





A piece of wood carving  
of Khandapara

*the glory that is Orissa.....*

The image recently  
discovered near Konarka



# India to enter Space Age in 1968

\*

## Global Satellite Communication System

By

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL

*Minister of State for Communications  
and Parliamentary Affairs*

Two years from now, India will enter the Space Age in the field of communications.

The Indian Ocean Satellite will be launched by the later half of 1968. This satellite will usher in commercial communication facilities between India and a number of other countries, and will be the third in the chain of communication satellites which are being established by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT).

India is a member of the INTELSAT. The capital cost of the Global Satellite Communication system is estimated to be 200 to 300 million dollars, of which India's share, at 0.5 per cent, would stand at about Rs. 75 lakhs.

India will build a ground station at Arvi, near Poona, for communicating via the satellite. The ground station is estimated to cost about Rs. 4 crores,

of which the foreign exchange component will be about Rs. 3 crores. An area of some 230 acres of land has been acquired and preliminary estimates for civil works have been sanctioned. According to the present programme, the ground station is expected to be ready for use by late 1968.

The satellite system will help improve India's communication facilities with the rest of the world. At present India has 32 direct radio telephone services, 29 radio telegraph services, seven direct international telex services, seven direct radio photo services and 27 leased telegraph channels.

In addition, India has two submarine cable telegraph links.

These facilities, which are mainly dependent on high frequency radio, suffer from inherent limitations due to congestion in radio spectrum and other atmospheric disturbances. The

capacity of these facilities is considerably limited.

Communications *via* the satellites will provide greater traffic handling capacity. The quality of service will also improve.

Twenty countries, including the U. K., Germany, Nigeria, East Africa, Lebanon, Hong Kong, Thailand, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Australia will have communication facilities through the Indian Ocean satellite. Some of these countries would be working with other satellites as well. The U. K. uses the Atlantic Ocean satellite for communicating with the United States of America. By using the U. K. for connecting facilities, India will be able to communicate with the U. S. A. and other countries through the Global Satellite Communication system.

Satellites not only carry sound impulses but relay television programmes from one end to the other. The ground station at Arvi will have the capability of handling television programmes. It will be possible in future to view on T. V. screens in India important events like the Olympic Games taking place in a country, across the seas, half a world away.

In the case of communications through the satellites, signals are carried at very high frequencies. This

requires high altitude towers for bouncing these signals from one part of the world to the other. Far out in the sky (about 22,000 miles up), satellites function as transmission towers which pick up the communication signals from one point and beam them to the other.

Countries with a big landmass may soon be using communication satellites for internal links. The Soviet Union is already beaming television programmes from Moscow to Vladivostok through a satellite. The United States is expected to use satellite communication for domestic purposes in the 1970's.

Two years ago, people in the West saw the Tokyo Olympics on their T. V. screens. President Kennedy's funeral was shown on T. V. in Japan and Europe via the Relay Satellite of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The Overseas Communications Service, which handles India's global traffic, has drawn up schemes under the Fourth Five-Year Plan, which will pave the way for handling live television broadcasts between India and the foreign countries.

The beaming of television programmes from one end of the world to the other *via* the satellites has opened new vistas of co-operation between various parts of the world.

Y  
A  
W  
S  
IN ORISSA

By  
Dr. P. C. Mohanty  
Joint Director of Health  
Services, Orissa

In Orissa the prevalence of Yaws was recognised in the agency tracts pretty long ago and it is particularly prevalent amongst the adibasis. The Orissa Yaws is known as Coyaroga, Bataphuta or Sabayi. Out of total population of 1.75 crores of the State according to the 1961 census 4,223,757 are adibasis, who are classified as Scheduled Tribes. These adibasis inhabit in the hilly tracts in almost all the thirteen districts of the State. It is estimated that about 4,223,757 people are exposed to the possible risk of contracting the disease and 13,138 people are suffering from Yaws in Orissa. Though the disease is prevalent in all the thirteen districts of the State the high incidence has been recorded in Koraput and Ganjam districts.

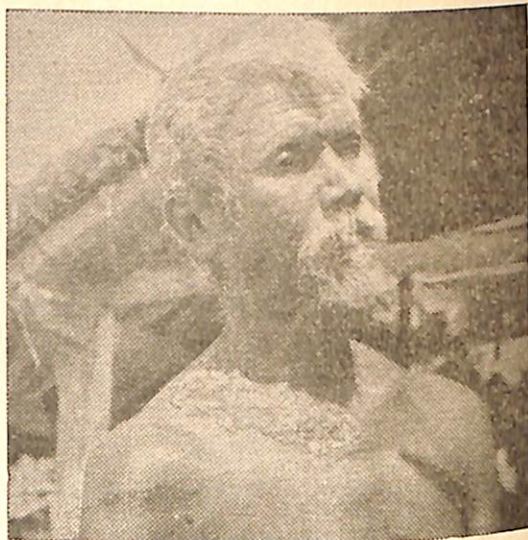
Areas where Yaws is prevalent in each district are given below :—

| District | Area where Yaws is prevalent  |
|----------|---|
| (1)      | (2)   |
| Koraput  | .. Motu, Kalimela, Borigumma, Kotpad, Raigada, Malkangir, Bisam-Cuttack, Gunpur, Papadahandi, Patangi, Kimuli, Maligovindpalli, Baipariguda, Nowrangpur, Laxonipur. |
| Ganjam   | .. Khallikota, Bhanrnasi, Upadala, Parlakhemendi, R. Udayagiri, Ghumsar.  |

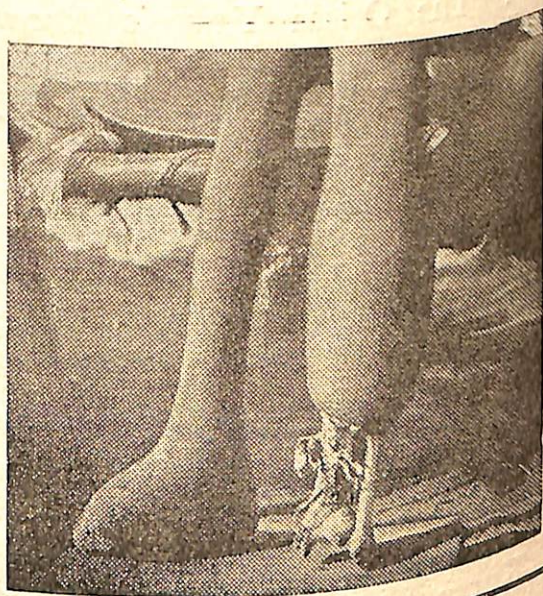


| District      | Are where Yaws<br>is prevalent  |
|---------------|---|
| (1)           | (2)   |
| Phulbani ..   | Harabhanga, Boudha,<br>Barikhama, Khuri-<br>pada, G. Udayagiri.   |
| Puri ..       | Daspalla, Nayagarh  |
| Dhenkanal ..  | Pallahara and Atha-<br>mallick.   |
| Balasore ..   | Nilgiri   |
| Mayurbhanj    | Joshipur, Baripada,<br>Rairangpur, Bisoi,<br>Tiringia, Bahalda,<br>Karanjia, Thakur-<br>munda, K h u n t a,<br>Udala, Kaptipada,<br>Kuliona, Chandua. |
| Kalahandi ..  | Lanjigarh   |
| Bolangir ..   | Titilagarh, T u s h r a,<br>Patnagarh, Khapara-<br>khol.  |
| Cuttack ..    | Narsingpur, Barchana  |
| Sambalpur ..  | Deogarh, Redhakhola,<br>Jharmanga, Paikmal.   |
| Sundargarh .. | Bonal, Kundukela  |
| Keonjhar ..   | Ghatgaon, T e l k o i,<br>Saharpara, Bhaga-<br>m u n d a, Champua<br>Sadar.   |

The factors like temperature, rain-fall, humidity, exuberant growth of vegetation, poor drainage, poor housing, over crowding, poor sanitation, improper personal hygiene, and crude methods of cultivation are responsible for thriving of the infectious agent (*Treponema pertenue*) and spread of Yaws. Because of



The horrors of Yaws



high humidity various skin infections occur amongst people. Through the wounds created by these infections the Treponema gets into the body and starts infection. Malnutrition and extreme cold during winter—season make the individual susceptible for infection. Males are more prone to the infection than females. But generally infective cases are found amongst children and non-infective cases are detected amongst adults. Though the disease is mainly transmitted by direct contact, indirect transmission of this is possible by contaminated articles and flies.

The disease appears in angle of mouth, axila, anus and genital region in case of children. The lower limbs, buttocks, elbows and inner side of the thigh are the parts, that are commonly affected in case of adults.

The rate of incidence of Yaws varies amongst different tribes. The prevalence of the disease is more in those tribes, who are comparatively unclean. Amongst the Koyas and Ranas, two tribes of the Koraput district who live in the same locality, but separately and hardly mix with one another, the Koyas are the worst sufferers. The average incidence amongst Koyas is 4 per cent where as it is less than 0.5 per cent in the Rana community. The incidence amongst Sauras and Kondhas of Ganjam district similarly vary. The rate is about 1.7 per cent amongst the Sauras but Kondhas who lead a better life are free from the disease.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the incidence is peculiarly low amongst Bondas a primitive aboriginal tribe, who are very unclean in habits and are exposed more to the external influences than other tribes on account of their scanty garments.

Dr. Verier Elwin, D. Sc. (Oxon.), F. N. I., F. R. A. I., conducted a brief survey of the aboriginal tribes of the districts of Ganjam and Koraput and his report high-lighted the various aspects of living condition of the tribal population. In his recommendations for upliftment and welfare of tribal people, he has emphasized on the treatment of Yaws in the following words :

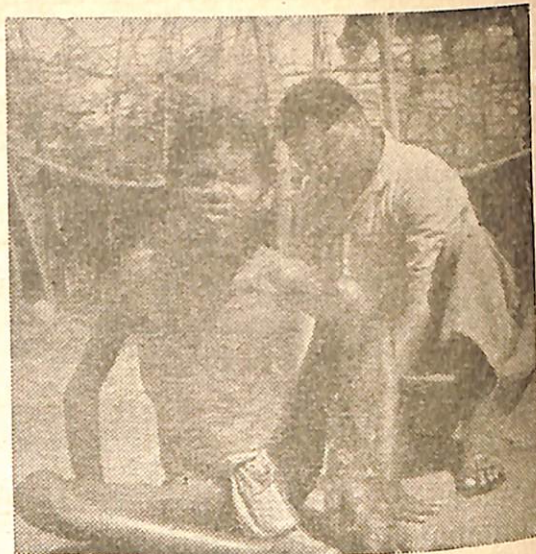
“Their special need is treatment of Yaws. There is no gift of civilisation to which aborigines respond more eagerly or with greater gratitude than modern treatment of this distressing disease”.

Other specialists, those who have come in contact with the tribal people, also have stressed on providing effective measures for prevention and treatment of Yaws.

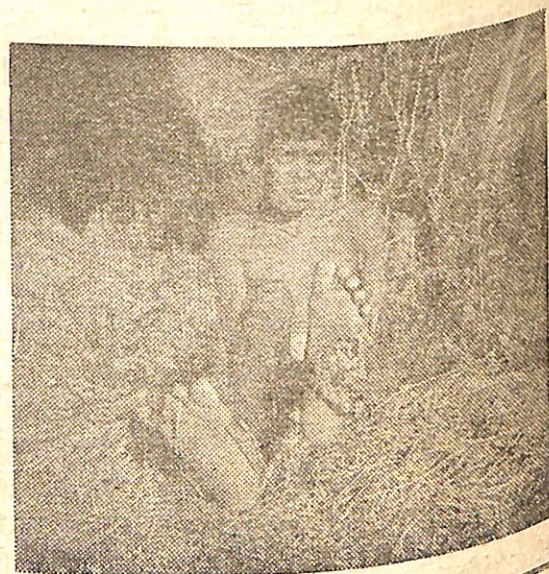
As a result of these recommendations, Yaws as a Public Health Problem attracted the attention of the State Government. Accordingly the Health authorities undertook the treatment of Yaws in the dispensaries and hospitals existing in the affected areas. In most highly infected areas (i. e. Motu and Kalimela in Koraput district) two touring dispensaries were started for rendering intensive domiciliary treatment.

Two mechanised teams also worked on zonal basis in the district of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. Besides, special grants were also sanctioned by the State Government both in the Health Department and Rural Welfare Department for the treatment of the disease. Yaws clinics were also started at selected places where the disease was prevalent. And even monetary help was offered to the tribal people in order to attract them to attend the clinic. But inspite of these efforts, it was found that the response was very unsatisfactory. The reason is attributed to the shyness of these people to approach the medical institutions, the difficulty of communication and lack of consciousness about the disease. Although reduction in the incidence of Yaws in the area covered by these clinics had been noted, yet complete eradication could not be possible as the measures taken mainly aimed at the treatment of clinical cases. This led the State Government to realise that unless extensive approach is made to reach all the affected tribal areas for the purpose of affording treatment at the door of the people, complete eradication of the disease would not be possible.

This induced the Government to tackle the problem systematically and thoroughly in the year 1955. With this idea in view, the State Government chalked out a comprehensive scheme in consultation with Dr. Rosa Nichole of WHO to eradicate the Yaws in Orissa.



The victims of Yaws



Antiyaws Campaign, as one of the Inter State Co-ordination Scheme in Orissa commenced from the year 1955 with the collaboration and assistance of the UNICEF and WHO.

Two full fledged teams were established and started conducting initial survey and treatment of Yaws cases. The Re-survey Team was also sanctioned by the Government to look after the cases already surveyed. Side by side, seven additional teams were mentioned during the year 1960-61 with the view to cover the whole State.

But due to the dearth of medical and para medical personnel, all the teams were regrouped in three units and continued only Initial

Survey work and treatment of Yaws cases. The re-survey work was discontinued.

With available staff the Yaws Campaign in Orissa covered so far twelve districts and the remaining one district is now under operation. After completion of the initial survey and Treatment work, all the three teams be engaged in re-survey work. As almost all the cases of Yaws have been contacted and treated during the initial survey work, it is expected that this disease can successfully be eradicated from this State within a few years when the re-survey work would be completed and the new cases, which might have developed during this time, are treated.

## RAILWAYS—FACTS AT A GLANCE

The Railways are our biggest State undertaking, the world's second largest network under a single management, next only to the Soviet railways.

The Indian Railways carry nearly 58 lakh passengers and 5.6 lakh tonnes of freight every day.

The first sod for a railway line in India was turned on October 31, 1850, and the first train steamed out of Bombay in April, 1853. When India became free in 1947, she inherited a railway system shattered by economic depression, worn out by use in war and dismembered by partition.

Railway development began in 1950-51, when the country embarked on its Five-Year Plans.

# BARABATI RAFFLE

## A SINGLE BENEFIT LEADS TO A THOUSAND BENEFIT

All the good and noble deeds that have been done in the world have always led to numerous other beneficial results.

## BARABATI RAFFLE IS ITSELF AN EXAMPLE

Once upon a time we thought of collecting funds at the rate of one Rupee only from all over the country for a permanent assest of the New Orissa.

### But Today

Not only BARABATI STADIUM is in progress, but also it as donated funds for :—

|   | Rs.         |
|---|-------------|
| National Defence Fund ..                    | 1,82,785·00 |
| Prime Minister's Fund ..                    | 50,000·00   |
| Nehru Memorial Fund ..                      | 22,500·00   |
| In aid of Orissa Drought-affected people .. | 40,000·00   |
| In aid of Madhya Pradesh Famine ..          | 5,000·00    |
| In aid of Bihar Famine ..                   | 20,000·00   |
| For other miscellaneous causes ..           | 1,00,000·00 |

## HELP US TO HELP SIMILAR

## OTHER NOBLE AND HUMANITARIAN CAUSES

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

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

Our next Draw

10-12-1967

*For details write to—*

HONORARY SECRETARY  
BARABATI RAFFLE COMMITTEE  
CUTTACK-5

'DONT' SAY TAICHUNG,

S  
A  
Y

## ANNAPURNA'

By

K. M. PATNAIK

*Assistant Information Officer, I.A.D.P. Sambalpur  
Orissa*

TOWARDS the end of last September, many daily newspapers in Orissa devoted quite a few columns to Taichung paddy. To progressive farmers and agricultural workers, it was a matter of great interest and pride to see the Press taking notice of the performance of Taichung paddy, cultivated over large areas for the first time.

But most of the comments were rather adverse as it is said that a critic has a keen eye in pointing out mistakes and failures.

Therefore, 'impossible' was the comment of most of the Press while dealing with the reported high-yielding capacity of this new paddy. This was till Judhithir Tripathy, a farmer of Bhrusipali in Sambalpur District, threw a challenge against the truth of such remarks.

His paddy field had attracted some of the important press reporters and the top officials of Agricultural

Department. 'Excellent,' 'superb,' 'wonderful' were some of the words used by press reporters. The crop brought him a yield of 98 maunds of paddy an acre with a net income of Rs. 1,960.

He says, "while I was searching for a high-yielding variety of paddy, the Package Programme introduced Taichung Native—1. Many farmers found it risky to change over but I took it as a great venture and brought all my four acres of land under Taichung paddy."

Although he accepted the proposal of the local gram sevak, yet he was a bit suspicious, and a little hesitant to grow the new crop. This very doubt made him follow the method of cultivation in toto as suggested by the Package Programme specialists to avoid any failure by mistakes.

Tripathi's four acres are well drained and have medium soil. He prepared raised seed-beds (6 inches high),

four feet in length, applying farm yard manure in the last week of June.

He sowed seeds after soaking them in a solution of streptocycline and Ceresan.

Fifteen days after germination he sprayed the seedlings with a mixture of parathion (4.C.C. of parathion in one gallon of water) and a copper fungicide (10 grams in one gallon of water) as a preventive measure against pests and diseases.

He applied ten cart-loads of farm-yard manure, 200 kilos of CAN (calcium ammonium nitrate) and 200 kilos of superphosphate per acre as basal dose. And later on, he applied 50 kilos of ammonium sulphate before flowering.

Twenty-five days after sowing, Tripathi transplanted the seedlings

in the field, giving a spacing of nine inches by six inches, with two seedlings per hill.

Two weeks later, he sprayed a mixture (144 C. C. of parathion, 5 grams of streptocyclin and 160 grams of a copper fungicide in 40 gallons of water) with a power-sprayer. Thus the sprayed he crop four times at different stages. He also weeded the crop twice with Japanese paddy weeder.

Tripathi harvested 98 maunds per acre. No wonder he is now popular as 'Taichung man' among the farmers in the vicinity of his village. He himself is proud of his rich harvest of Taichung, which to him is 'Annapurna,' the goddess of riches?

(Courtesy : Intensive Agriculture)



## RAILWAYS—FACTS AT A GLANCE

Since then the length of the rail route has increased from 53,600 km. to 58,400 km. the number of engines from 8,200 to 11,700, coaching vehicles from 19,540 to 32,800 and freight wagons from 2,05,600 to over 70,000.

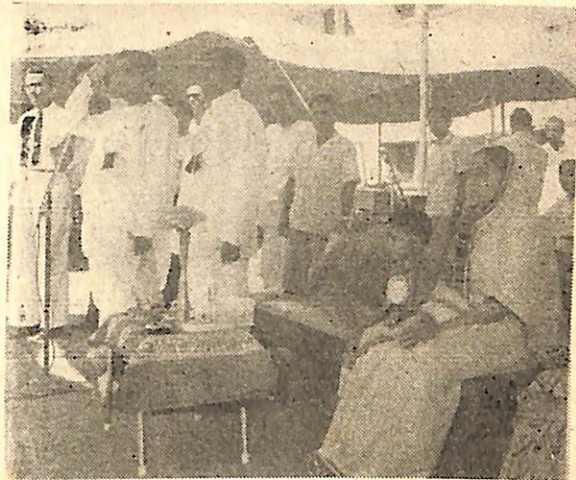
Passengers carried have risen from 128 crores a year to nearly 210 crores and freight moved from 9 crore tonnes to over 20 crore tonnes.

Diesel traction, then unknown now covers 9,500 kilometres of track. Electric traction has expanded from 388 km to about 2,500 km.

Already self-sufficient in steam locomotives and rolling stock India will turn out her total requirements of electric locomotives and 50 diesel locomotives annually by 1971.



On the occasion of the Annual Sports, 1967 of Orissa Government Press, the Superintendent, Orissa Government Press, is introducing the Officers of the Press to Shri Harihar Patel, Minister, Commerce, Industries, Co-operation & Forestry and Fisheries and to Shrimati Patel



Shri Patel, Minister, Commerce, Industries, Co-operation & Forestry and Fisheries, is taking salute at the time of March Past of the Athlets and Home-Guards of the Press. Shri U. N. Misra, Superintendent, Orissa Government Press, is seen right to the Minister and Shrimati Patel at the extreme right.



On the occasion of the Annual Sports of Orissa Government Press, Shri Patel, Minister, Commerce, Industries, Co-operation & Forestry and Fisheries, is hoisting the Sports flag.





A sports event in Orissa  
Government Press—800  
Metres race—just before  
finishing moment.



The Minister, Commerce,  
Industries, Co-operation  
& Forestry and Fish-  
eries, is looking at the  
Graph-charts, showing  
the production of the  
Government Press

# Government Printing

## on the Path of Progress

THOUGH the Press has still to go a long way to come to its own in way of reorganisation and expansion in regard to supply of Forms and other printed matters, stationery articles, repairs of typewriters, etc., the reorganisation and expansion effected out of the resources available so far have, more or less, eased the situation to some extent by now. Consequently the position in regard to supply of printed matters, supply of Stationery, repairs to typewriters and duplicators with which Government Press is connected has improved considerably. Besides, the Press, in spite of its rush works, has been producing quality publications some of which have been highly commended. This quality printing introduced from the year 1962-63 has continued in the Government Press as a regular feature.

In consequence of reorganisation of the Press in way of installation of more printing and binding machines the production of the Press has shown marked improvement as may be evident from the fact that the production of the Press in terms of impression which was 77,486,997 in the year 1960-61 has gone up to 159,267,539 by the year 1965-66 and it is expected to go up to 16 crores by the end of the year 1967-68.

The receipts of the Press which were Rs. 3,35,716 in the year 1960-61 has been showing steady increase year by

year from the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan period has gone to Rs. 10.80 lakhs during the year 1966-67 and is expected to go up to Rs. 11 lakhs during the current year 1967-68.

Due to installation of more printing, binding and other machines in this Government Press during the Third Plan period the Government Press has been able to take up more works, such as, Orissa Review, Utkal Prasanga, Education Magazine and A. A. Reports of various Departments which were previously being printed in private presses and consequently it has shown substantial reduction in expenditure on printing at private presses.

Besides, more printing works of other Government and paying Departments are also being executed in this Press, resulting in corresponding reduction in expenditure.

A mechanical and electrical workshop is functioning in the Government Press at Madhupatna to undertake speedy repairs of the machines and manufacture of petty spare parts as regards the main Press and its Branches are concerned. Rewinding of electrical motors, resharpening of cutting knives, etc., are also taken up in the workshop. Besides one Automobile repairs section has been added to the existing workshop.

As a result of implementation of various developmental schemes in the State in different sectors leading to expansion of old offices and creation of new ones, the demand for both standard and non-standard forms has become exorbitant. Although the Press is handicapped due to inadequacy of men, machines and accommodation, etc., all-out efforts are always being made to supply the forms required by different Indenting Officers in time.

Orders for supply of 2,000 Oriya Typewriter machine which has been designed by the Superintendent, Orissa Government Press, on the basis of recommendations of the Oriya Typewriter Committee of which he was the Chairman were placed with the concerned firm which have already been received. Up to now 1,400 typewriters have been supplied to different Government offices and Departments for their use. A lot of hard and technical work has been put in to make the Oriya Typewriter as perfect as it can be under the various limiting factors. Steps are being taken to effect further modifications, if any that may be required in the said typewriter before further purchase.

#### PRINTING OF BALLOT PAPERS

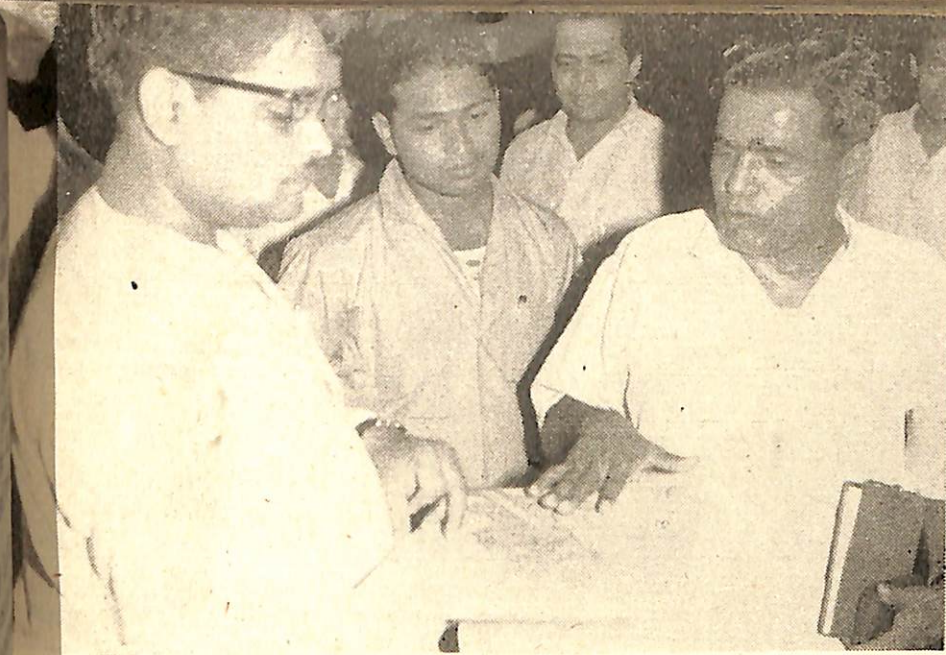
The printing of Ballot papers for the 4th General Elections was taken up in the Government Press at Madhupatna and that at Buxibazar, Cuttack. Strenuous efforts were made and work was done round the clock for completing the printing of Ballot papers for the ensuing General Elections in record time.

The Chief Election Commissioner, Government of India and the Chief Electoral Officer of the State have conveyed their thanks and warm appreciation to the Superintendent, Orissa Government Press and his officers and staff for printing of the Ballot papers for the 4th General Elections 1967 in record time.

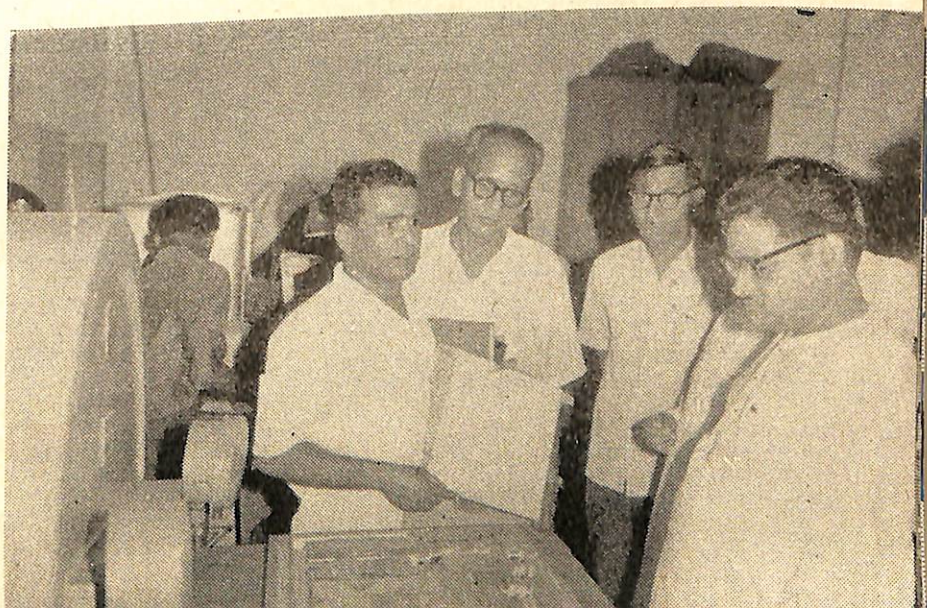
Block making and Litho Printing which are new features in the Government Press are continuing as a regular feature in the School of Printing and Allied Trades, Cuttack and the work is being done mostly with the help of the students and their instructors. The training courses of the school have become very popular which can be evident from the fact that its student's strength which was 9 in 1960-61, went up to 22 in 1961-62, 52 in 1962-63, 54 in 1963-64, 53 in 1964-65, 53 in 1965-66 and 65 in the current year.

The Minister, Industries, Commerce, Co-operation & Forestry and Fisheries visited the Press on 16th March 1967 and 1st June 1967 and was shown round the different sections and the working of various machinery and equipments in which the evinced keen interest.

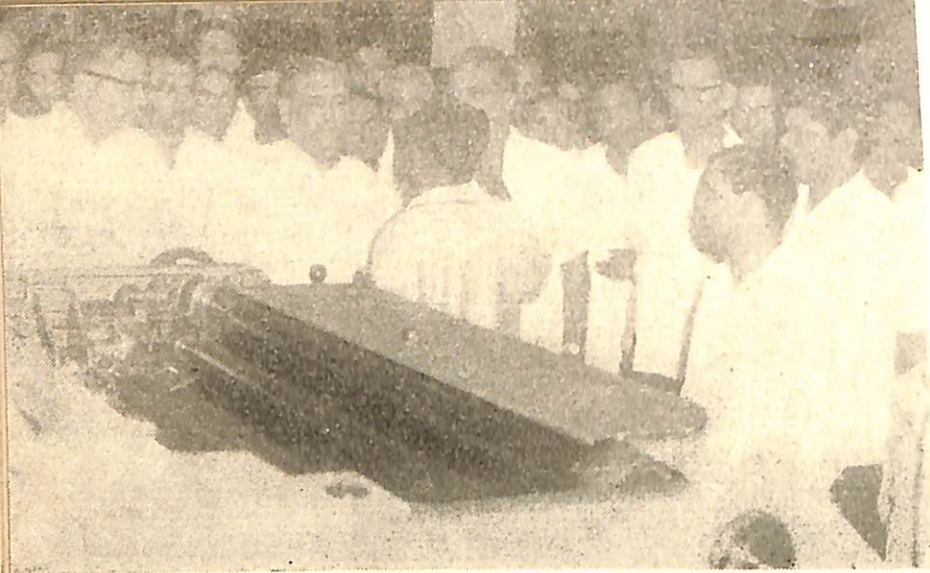
The Minister, Labour, Housing & Employment, Agriculture, Community Development & Panchayati Raj, Home P. R. (Tourism) also visited the Press on 4th April 1967 and was shown round the different sections. He showed keen interest in the working of the Press and its machinery and equipments.



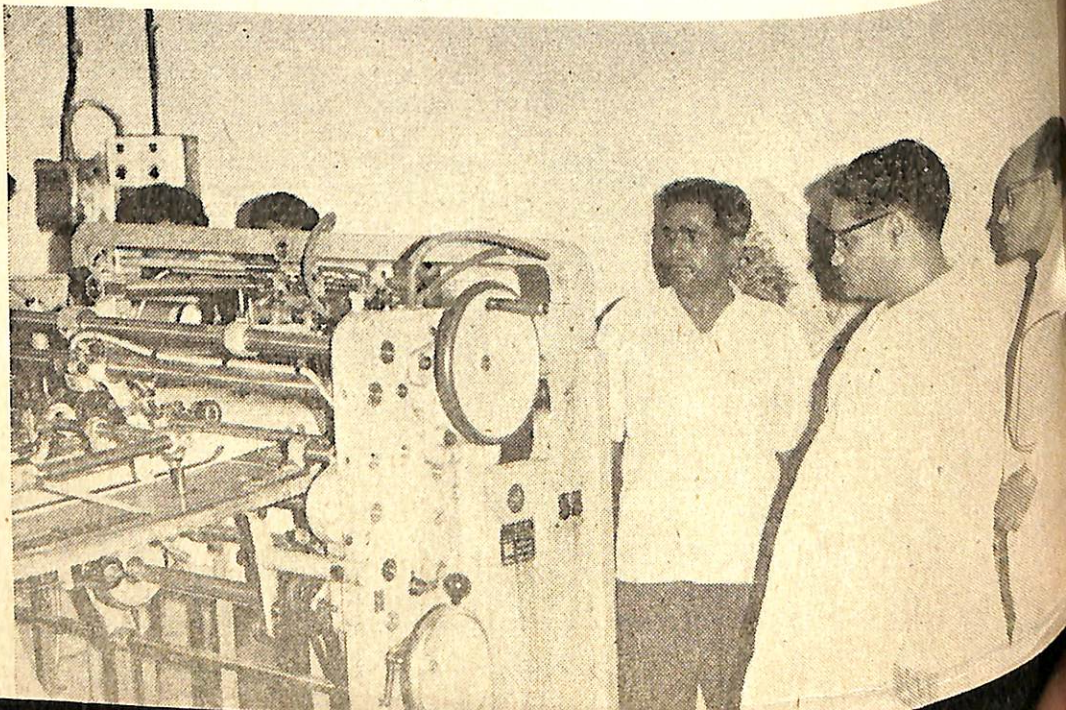
The Minister Commerce, Industries, Co-operation & Forestry and Fisheries, is looking at a multi-coloured map printed in the Government Press. The Superintendent, Orissa Government Press, is explaining the various techniques involved in it.



The Superintendent, Government Press, is explaining a technical point to the Minister, Commerce, Industries, Co-operation & Forestry and Fisheries in the Stereo Section of the School of Printing and Allied Trades



In course of the visit of the Minister, C. D. & P. R., Labour, Employment & Housing, Tourist Traffic of Home (Public Relations and Agriculture, the Superintendent, Government Press, is explaining an interesting point about the working of a printing machine (Victoria Front)



Minister Commerce, Industries, Co-operation, Forestry and Fisheries, observing the working of the Planeta Offset Printing Machine

## WELFARE ACTIVITIES.

To improve the moral of the Workers through the medium of sports, Games, etc., the Government Press Club took keen interests in organising Sports and Games as a regular feature. The athletes of Press Club own several trophies and medals in Football and other tournaments and earned a good name in the State and outside. The Annual Sports for 1967 was inaugurated by Shri H. Patel, Minister Industries, Commerce, Co-operation & Forestry and Fisheries as the Chief Guest and Mrs. Patel kindly gave away the prizes. After the sports programme the Social Drama "MADHURENA" was staged by the employees of the Press for entertainment of theirs and the invites which was witnessed by the Chief Guest and Shrimati Patel along with others.

In order to meet the emergent financial need of the employees the Orissa Government Press Co-operative Bank" has been started since long and is functioning satisfactorily.

The Canteen facility has been provided in the Madhupatna Press in order to supply better food, tiffin and tea, etc. to the employees of this Press at fair rates.

## P. B. X.

In order to facilitate the day to day work and also to maintain proper liaison between its branches and sections a 20 line P. B. X. has been installed at Government Press, Madhupatna.

## DOCTOR

Necessary steps have already been taken to construct an Ambulance room for the Press and a Doctor has been appointed to render necessary first-aid and look after the health of the employees during normal working hours.

## POST OFFICE

For speedy despatch of printed matters and convenience of its employees a Branch Post Office has been opened inside the Press premises at Madhupatna.

## RAILWAYS—FACTS AT A GLANCE

Three production units have been set up : the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works turned out the first steam locomotive in 1950; the Integral Coach Factory at Madras started production of passenger coaches in 1955, and furnishing of coaches in 1962; the Locomotive Work at Varanasi, which went into production in January 1964, turned out its 100th diesel locomotive—With an indigenous content of 58 per cent—in January 1967.

Production till the end of March 1967 totalled 2093 steam locomotives (Broad Gauge), 118 electric locomotives (Broad Gauge), 116 diesel locomotives (Broad Gauge), and 5,442 passenger coaches.

# AN IMPORTANT



# ANNOUNCEMENT

For some time past, the question of converting the ORISSA REVIEW into a more attractive and presentable monthly has been engaging our attention. Pending a final decision in this regard we consider it worthwhile to make an attempt in initiating a few new sections for our readers for the time being. Questions and answers on important matters of national interest and on topics of general knowledge, interesting articles including questions and answers for school-going children, and materials of human value including feature articles, short stories, poems, photographs, sketches, etc., may form the basis of the proposed new sections. Nevertheless, it will be difficult to ensure the success of such an attempt without the active co-operation of our readers and writers.

We, therefore, take this opportunity to appeal to our readers and writers all over the State and elsewhere to extend their valuable co-operation by way of contributing such materials as they consider suitable and befitting for any of the aforesaid sections. All dispatches should reach the Editor, ORISSA REVIEW, office of the Director of Public Relations and Tourism, Bhubaneswar.

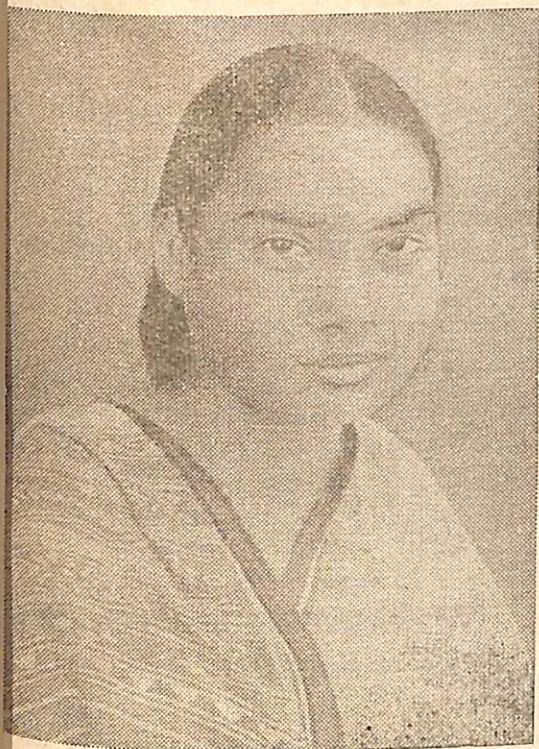
—EDITOR, ORISSA REVIEW

# KUNTALA

# KUMARI

# MEHAR

## NATION'S BEST GRAMA SEVIKA



"I do not know why they found in me the best Grama Sevika of the country. Really I don't know," she blushed.

"Please tell me what makes you think that you have done nothing to deserve this honour," I said.

I am the youngest Grama Sevika both in age and experience. I do not know how I could beat more experienced and matured Grama Sevikas in the competition. I don't know," she nodded her head.

"Simply because your performance is not as modest as you are," I said.

"I have not done much. I am in this service since October 1964. Before that I was a nurse. But I like to serve the people. I believe in Viveknanda's words that by serving the living beings I am serving God." There was firmness in her voice.

Kuntala Kumari Mehar is attached to Agalpur Block in Orissa. Her headquarters is at Duduka. Her circle has a total area of 60 sq. miles and a population of 29,359. There are 41 villages within the jurisdiction of her circle.

Kuntala Kumari Mehar has been declared the country's best Grama Sevika at the national level prize competition for the year 1965-66. We reproduce here the conversation that took place between Kumari Mehar and the correspondent of Panchayati Raj, the text of which has been published in the June, 1967 issue of the said journal.

Editor



"I take keen interest in kitchen gardening," she said. "You know in my circle we maintain 666 kitchen gardens. In fact kitchen gardening is gaining popularity day by day. Kitchen gardening is not only meeting their daily requirement of vegetables but has also become an extra source of income. In my circle we sold about Rs. 13,300 worth of vegetables from these kitchen gardens."

Besides kitchen gardening she also looks after environmental sanitation and nutrition, teaches the village women various crafts and the way to improve their domestic conditions.

"I have also been able to set up an industrial co-operative for women

which has 30 members," Kuntala Mehar said.

"How many Mahila Mandls you have in your circle?" I asked.

"Sixteen and all of them are running smoothly," she said. After a pause she added "I have also to look after children. I have 120 Balwadis in my circle."

"Would you like to continue this work even if you get married?" I asked.

Kumari Kuntala Mehar Blushed. She hesitated for a while and then said, "I do not know. But I would love to serve my innumerable aunts, work for my sisters and handle the children for ever."

## RAILWAYS—FACTS AT A GLANCE

The wagon building industry in the private sector has the capacity to manufacture over 35,000 wagons a year.

The Railways are in a position to export steam locomotives, passenger coaches, freight wagons, coaches and components, track material and lighting equipment. Orders for wagons have come from Hungary, East Africa, Burma and Thailand.

The annual revenue of the Indian Railways is Rs. 733.57 crores. The ratio of expenditure to revenue is 79.5 per cent.

With over 13.5 lakh men and women on the pay rolls, the Indian Railways are the largest single employers in the country.

## INSIDE THE STATE

### Sub-Committees under the Orissa Board of Communication and Transport Reconstituted

In a recent resolution, the State Government have reconstituted the Sub-Committees, one for transport and the other for roads, under the Orissa Board of Communication and Transport.

The Chairman, State Transport Authority, Orissa, is the Chairman of Sub-Committee for Transport while the Development Commissioner is the Chairman for the Sub-Committee for roads. The Secretary, Works and Transport Department, is the member and Convenor for both the Sub-Committees.

The other members of the Sub-Committee for Transport are, the Transport Controller, Orissa,

Shri Gopal Chandra Patnaik, I. R. T. D. A., Shri Gangadhar Paikray, M. L. A., Shri Ramesha Chandra Singh Bhoi, M. L. A. and Shri S. C. Parija, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Similarly, the members of the Sub-Committee for roads are, the Chief Engineer (R. & B.), Orissa, Shri Haladhar Misra, M. L. A., Shri B. K. Deo, M. P., Shri Sonaram Soren, M. L. A. and Shri Gadadhar Dutta.

These Sub-Committees will discuss the proposals and suggestions of the Board and make necessary recommendations, if any.

## High Level All-Party Committee Constituted to Tackle Unemployment Problem of Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders

The State Government have decided to constitute a 10-member high level all-party committee to tackle the growing unemployment problem among the Engineering Graduates and diploma-holders in the State. With the Chief Minister as Chairman, the committee shall have the Deputy Chief Minister, Minister for Labour, Shri Binayak Acharya, Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Shri Rabindra Mohan Das, Shri Narayan Sahu, Shri Lokanath Choudhury and Shri Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo as members. Shri B. K. Misra, Additional Development Commissioner, will be the Member-Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee shall recommend to Government changes, if any, necessary in the curriculum of the

engineering Institutions for Graduates and diploma-holders and also recommend steps necessary to counter the feeling of frustration among Engineering students, graduates and diploma-holders. It shall also recommend methods of exploring avenues of employment inside and outside the State in the best interests of the Engineering personnel of the State and such other matters regarding problem of unemployment in general and increased employment opportunities for local people.

The above decision has been taken in view of the unemployment problem which is likely to assume more serious proportions when many of the projects now in their final stages are completed.

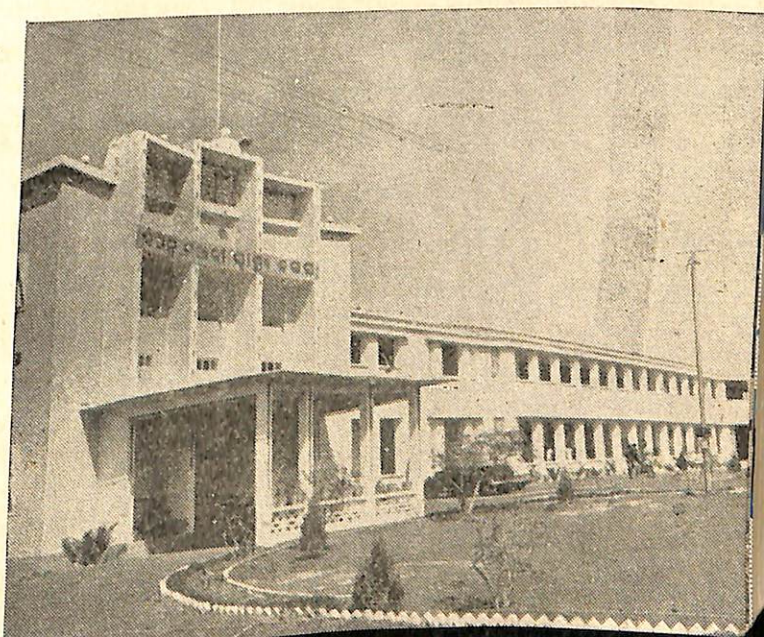




Handicraft  
inmates of t  
School, Bhubar

## NEW ORISSA IN MAKING .....

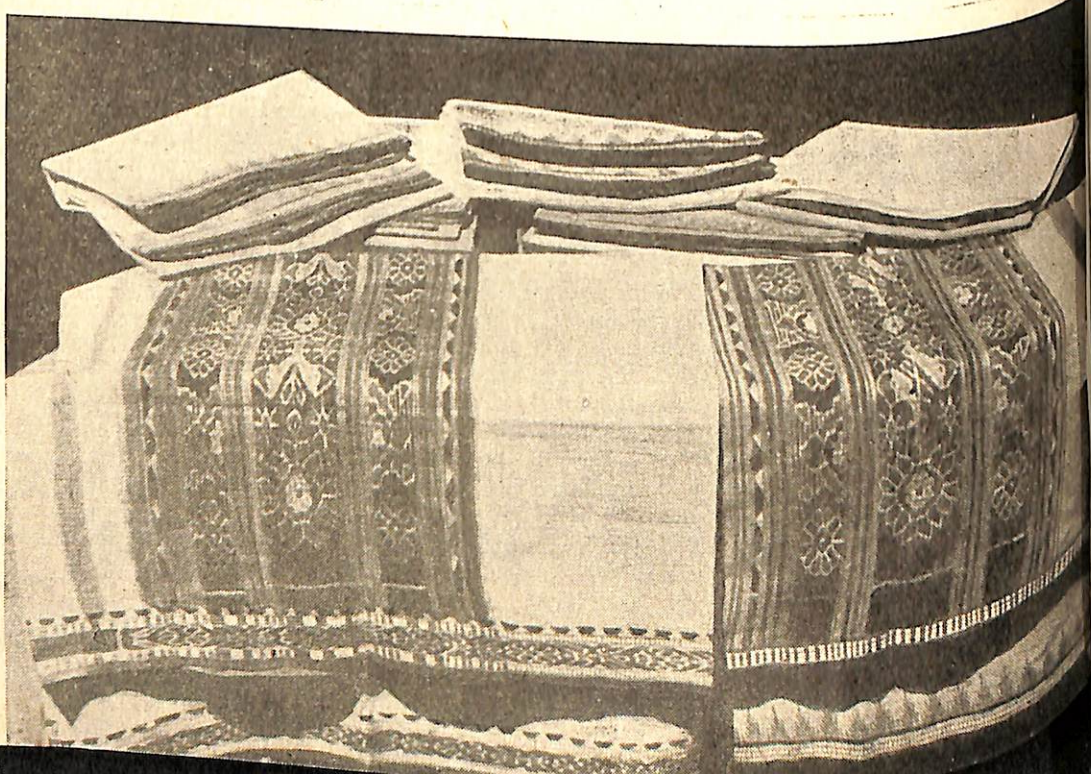
T. B Hospital Chandpur





Large number of foreign tourists arrived at Orissa, to witness the return Car festival at Furi, on 17th July, 1967. Photo shows a group of American tourists who arrived at Bhubaneswar, in a special plane of A.I.C. were received by officials of the Tourist Department. They left by the Tourist De Luxe Coach to Puri immediately to witness the famous festival.

## TOURISTS, Orissa's Honoured Guests



Orissa Art Textiles"

*WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES  
IN  
ORISSA IN 1966-67*

A sum of Rs. 139.80 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Orissa in 1967-68.

Among the schemes for social welfare are those relating to education, economic uplift, health and

housing in the State sector. Centrally sponsored scheme relates to post-matriculate scholarships, girls, hostels, tribal development blocks, co-operation, research and training and improvement of working conditions of sweepers and scavengers.

**COME TO**

**ANDHRA BANK  
FOR FRIENDLY SERVICE**

Attractive rates of interest on Deposits

@ 4 5/8% per annum to 7 1/8% per annum on Fixed Deposits according to the period.

4% per annum on Savings Bank Deposits.

Free Mail Transfers allowed upto Rs. 2,500 per week.

No restrictions on number of withdrawals.

5. 1 1/4% per annum to 7% per annum half-yearly compound rate on Recurring Deposits.

**TOTAL BRANCHES IN INDIA 115**

*Branches in Orissa at*

**BERHAMPUR**

**CUTTACK**

**JEYPORE & RAYAGADA**

**THE ANDHRA BANK, LTD.**

**REGD. OFFICE.  
MACHILIPATNAM.**

**ESTD.  
1923**

**CENTRAL OFFICE  
HYDERABAD**

**K. S. DUTT  
Chairman**

**T. R. BHAGAVAT  
General Manager**

## STATE CIVIL SUPPLY PRICE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED

The State Government in a resolution have constituted the State Civil Supply Price Enquiry Committee whose function will be :

- (i) to enquire and investigate into causes and sources of malpractices in the matter of procurement, transport, storage, sale and distribution of essential commodities and food-stuffs at all stages of transaction ;
- (ii) to ascertain the reasons for the steep rise in prices of commodities other than controlled articles that are produced in the State or are imported from outside ;
- (iii) to find out bottle-necks in the proper enforcement and suggest remedial measures ;
- (iv) to suggest remedies to curb the tendency in the rise of prices, hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities and food-stuffs ; and

- (v) to suggest, if any further legislations or any other actions as are necessary to check hoarding, profiteering and black marketing of essential commodities and advise Government on the appropriate steps to be taken to deal with the problems arising therefrom.

This committee will function under the Chairmanship of Shri Radhanath Rath, M. L. A. The other members of the committee are, Shri G.Ranga Rao, Advocate & Retd. District Judge, Berhampur, Shri Radhanath Mishra, Principal, Costs and Works Accounting Institute, Cuttack, Shri Harihar Mohapatra, Retd. Deputy Secretary, Shri Rajgopalan, I. P. S., D. I.-G., Vigilance, Orissa, Cuttack (Ex officio), Shri Manabhanjan Behidar, Advocate, Sambalpur.

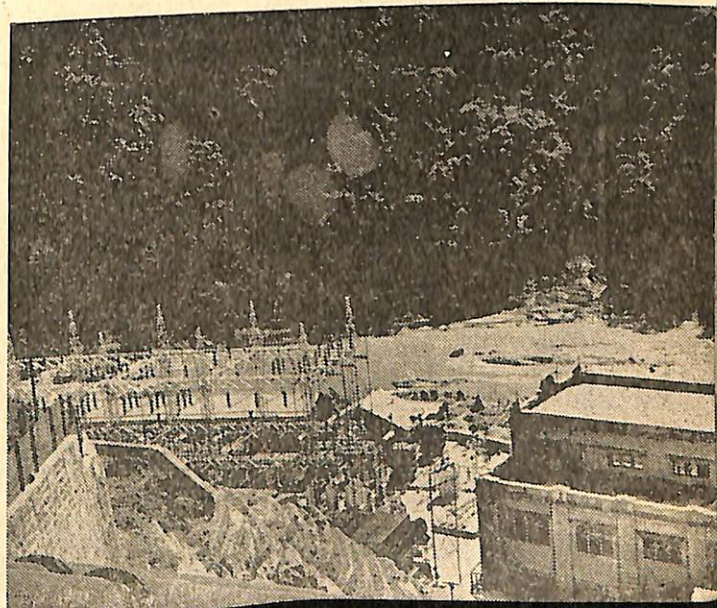
The Secretary, Supply Department will be the Secretary and Convenor of the Committee.



A M. I. Project at Nuagan  
in the district of Bolangir

## NEW ORISSA IN MAKING.....

Machkund Hydro-  
Electric Scheme.

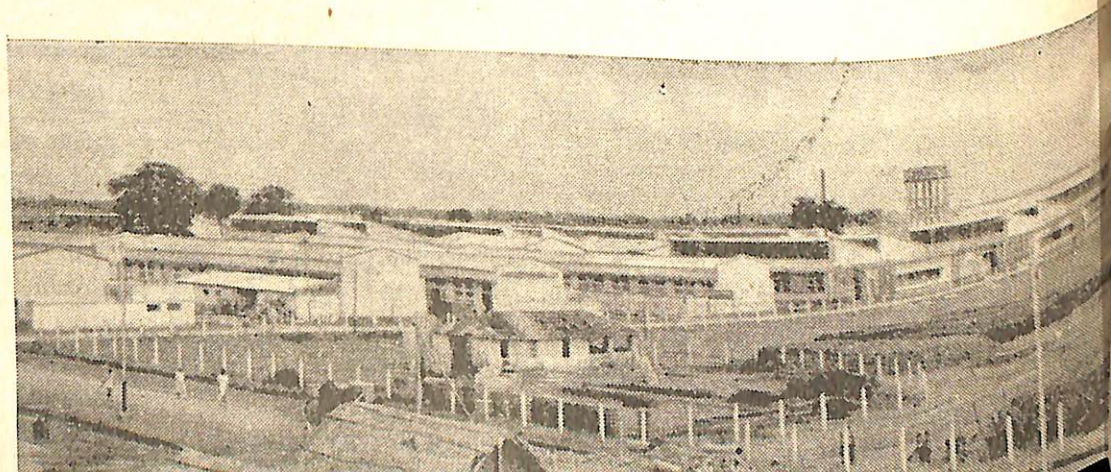






Deep Sea Fishing  
at Paradeep

# NEW ORISSA IN MAKING.....



1 Estate,  
k

## LEVY OF SALES TAX

All concerned are hereby informed that under item 35 of Finance Department notification No. 33925—C. T. A.-130/57-F, dated the 30th December 1957, "Tobacco and all its products" were exempted from levy of sales tax under the Orissa Sales Tax Act till the 30th June 1967, but after due consideration Government in Finance Department have substituted the said item, vide Finance Department notification No. 21278, dated the 6th June 1967. The amendment is effective from the 1st July 1967 and by virtue of the same only tobacco as defined in section 2(c) of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1967, is exempted from levy of sales tax. Hence, goods which do

not come under the definition of section 2(c) of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, but nevertheless excluded from levy of sales tax till the 30th June 1967, as tobacco products are taxable at appropriate rates with effect from the 1st July 1967. Thus Biri other than those in the manufacture of which any process has been conducted with the aid of machine operated with or without the aid of power, Gudakhu, Gundi (Kara and Mitha) snuff, Jarda, Panmasala and like other goods not covered by the exemption now become taxable, with effect from the 1st July 1967. All concerned are, therefore, requested to note the amendment and act accordingly.

# TARIFF CARD

## THE 'ORISSA REVIEW'

### MECHINACAL DETAILS

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Overall Size ..                                | 24 × 18 CM. |
| Size of printed page ..                        | 19 × 15 CM. |
| Number of columns ..                           | 2           |
| Width of columns ..                            | 7.2 CM.     |
| Type of Printing Press<br>'L' Press Screen. .. | 85          |

Matrix not accepted, Release instructions or stop-orders should reach us six weeks before the date of publication.

### ADVERTISING RATES

( CONTRACT RATES—MINIMUM 4 insertions )

| Position                     | Full page per insertion in Rs. |          | Half page per insertion in Rs. |          | Quarter page per insertion in Rs. |          |    |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|----|
|                              | Casual                         | Contract | Casual                         | Contract | Casual                            | Contract |    |
|                              |                                |          |                                |          |                                   |          |    |
| Ordinary Position            | 150                            | 100      | 85                             | 65       | 50                                |          | 40 |
| 2nd cover ..                 | 200                            | 150      | Minimum full pag               |          |                                   |          |    |
| 3rd cover ..                 | 200                            | 150      |                                |          |                                   |          |    |
| Back cover in double colour. | 250                            | 200      | Ditto                          |          |                                   |          |    |
|                              |                                |          |                                |          |                                   |          |    |

**Please Note:**

Minimum size of insertion is a quarter page.

Coloured advertisement space would be made available for the back cover only : A surcharge of 25 per cent would be levied on the above rate of cover page for each extra colour.

All advertisement charges are payable strictly in advance.  
Further details may be had from

**MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, HOME (PUBLIC RELATIONS) DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA, NEW CAPITAL BHUBANESWAR**

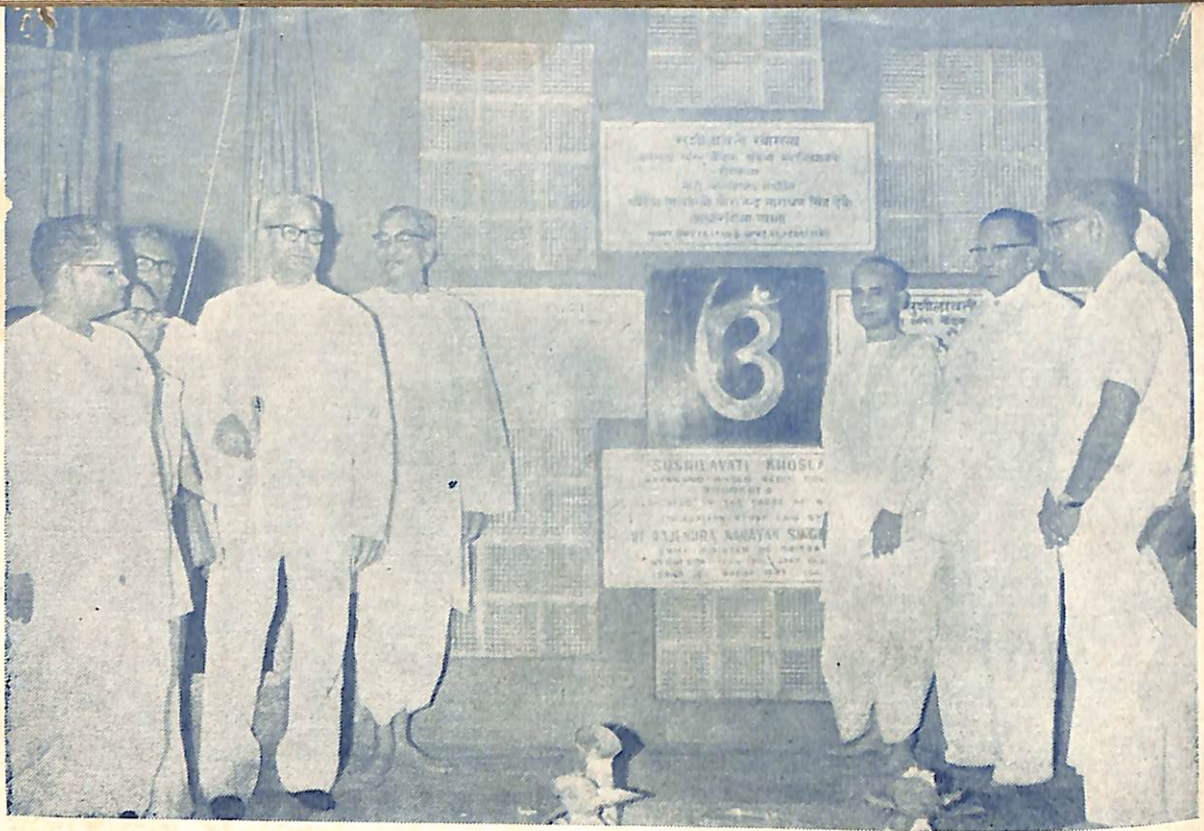
GRAM ; ' PUBLICITY '—PHONE No. 1196



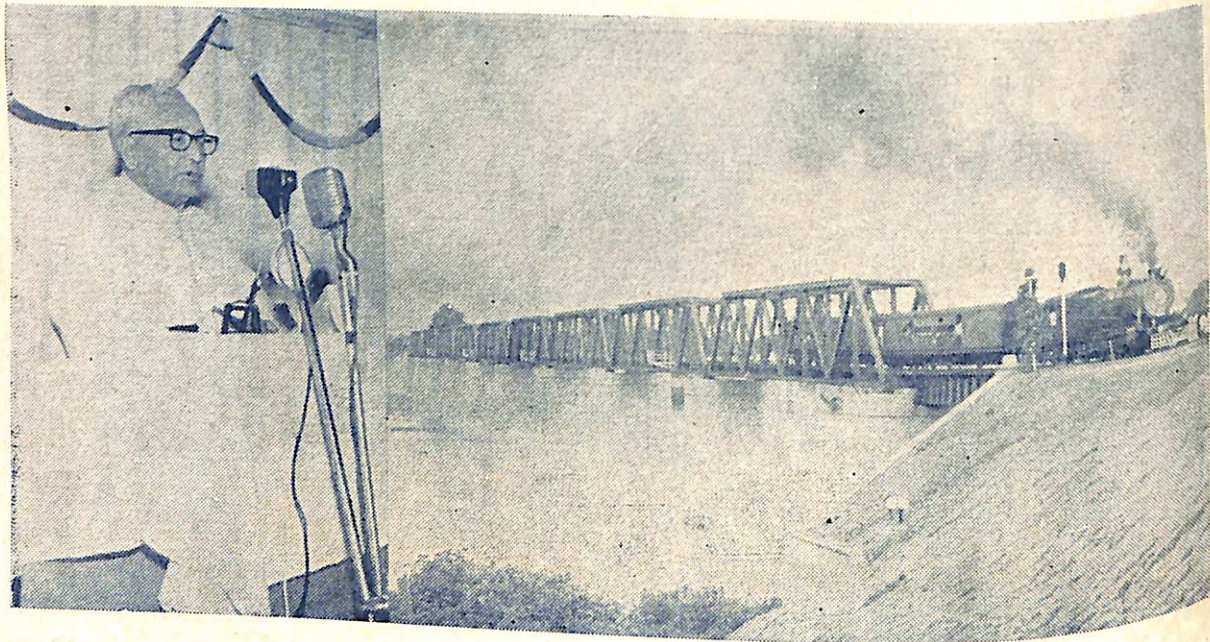
Traditional dance by the 'Ganda' Tribe of Umerkote (Koraput district)



pasade by Sainik School boys.



The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, laid the foundation stone of the Sushilavati Khosla Dayanand Anglo Vedic College for Women at Rourkela on July 12, 1967. Seen with him in the photograph are the Governor, Dr. A. N. Khosla, Dr. H. K. Mahatab, M. L. A., Shri Biswanath Das, former Governor of U. P. and Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries.



The Governor, Dr. A. N. Khosla, opened the newly constructed Rly. Bridge over the River Brahmani at Panposh on July 11, 1967. This Rs. 10.1 Crore- Bridge is now open to goods traffic.  
 Photo shows:—Dr. Khosla declaring the bridge open while on the right a train engine with a compartment attached passes through the bridge marking the open to ceremony.