

1967

# RISSE REVIEW



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September

1967

# Orissa Review

SEPTEMBER 1967—BHADRABA 1889

—IN THIS ISSUE—

ORISSA REVIEW seeks to provide a condensed record of the activities and official announcements of the Government of Orissa and other useful information. Many items appear in summarised form. Such items should not be treated as complete and authoritative version.

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PAGE

1. Two Decades of Freedom ..	1
2. India and the Struggle for World Peace ..	5
3. Twenty Years of India ..	11
4. Characteristics of Bhouma and Somabanshi Art in Orissa ..	13
5. Deep Sea-Paradeep Port ..	16
6. The Ancient Siva Temple at Bajrakota ..	18
7. Orissa's Contribution to Foreign Exchange Earning ..	19
8. General Education in Orissa ..	23
9. Welfare of the Backward Classes ..	29
10. Home Guard in Orissa ..	32
11. Our School Project on Small Savings Drive. ..	34
12. Democracy in India ..	37
13. Our State ..	39

## Our Cover

Teachers' Day was celebrated all over India on September 5, 1967, the birth day of our Ex-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, a philosopher and a teacher of outstanding repute. It was a rare occasion when homage was paid to the Spirit of Gurus who are described as men showing us the path to the Great white Throne of God pervading the Universe.

“अखण्डमण्डलाकारः व्याप्त येन चराचरं  
तत्पदं दर्शितं येन तस्मै स्त्रीगुरुवे नमः।”

The front cover bears a picture of that External Light which passes from the hands of the Gurus to the hands of the disciples to remove the darkness of ignorance of the latter.



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

## TEACHERS SHOULD BE WELL-LOOKED AFTER

“The influence of the teacher in the Nation's well being cannot be underestimated. He has a vital role to play in our drive against ignorance and illiteracy. Not only does he guide the pupils under his charge in education but he also has the responsibility to mould the character of the future citizens of the country. It is essential, therefore, that the teacher should be well-looked after by the Society. The National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare has been set up since 1962 to help teachers in distress and on this day I hope everybody will contribute generously to the Fund.

“I send my best wishes for the success of the Teacher's Day Celebrations this year.”

## MAKE LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION TO TEACHERS' WELFARE FUND

Appeals for help from school teachers as well as their dependants in pitiable circumstances come from all parts of India. The school teachers, more often are faced with situations in which immediate appreciable financial assistance becomes necessary, but they do not have the means to face the situation.

Government of India have established a fund known as 'National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare' under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 which has been a trust at the Centre with the working committees in each State and the parent trust operates through the State Working Committees. Government of Orissa have also constituted a State Working Committee under the chairmanship of the Education Minister and with the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa as its Secretary-Treasurer.

The funds of the National Foundation are utilised to give relief to the poor, needy and distressed school teachers and also for promoting the General Welfare of all teachers and their dependants.

Although the National Foundation is free to receive donations throughout the year, it has been felt obligatory to give an impetus by having a concerted drive to associate the public with its objectives. It has been decided to celebrate the Teachers' Day on the 5th September every year which is the birth day of the Ex-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

People of the State are requested to make substantial contribution to this fund which is for a very noble cause.

# ORISSA REVIEW

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SEPTEMBER 1967—BHADRAB 1889

No. 2

## TWO DECADES OF FREEDOM

The nation's temporary agricultural set-backs of 1965 and 1966 because of extensive drought have been widely spotlighted. However, objective analysis of the Indian economy shows indisputably that—apart from these problem years, and despite the inevitable strain of increased outlay on national security since 1962—the economy has grown at a compound annual rate of 3·8 per cent from 1950.

Impressive, when set against the almost imperceptible 1 per cent or less of recorded growth prior to 1950, when economic development in any modern sense was initiated by a newly independent India.

Indeed, the overall growth rate was substantially topped in 1964, when, with agricultural production at the peak figure of 890 lakh tonnes, total national income grew 7·6 per cent, well above the national target of 5 per cent.

### DRIVING FORCE

The driving force behind India's industrial effort is the need for rapid

capital enrichment—the only means of creating more jobs for the millions who enter the job market every year and who cannot be absorbed into already overburdened agriculture.

Because the need is so overriding and India's foreign exchange resources are not equal to the task, a large part of India's industrial development programme has been centred around capital and producer goods industries. They alone are capable of nourishing the further growth of industry and employment without heavy dependence on continued external aid.

True, under present conditions the hope for maximum employment lies in relatively simple labour-intensive small-scale industry. But they, in turn, derive their pace from a base of diversified capital goods industry.

If India is behind the developed nations in industrial technology and sometimes strains and imbalances beset the path of progress, it is not due to misplaced priorities or a desire to

create "show case" projects, but rather because so much is sought to be accomplished in so short a time. And the accomplishments are none too insignificant.

For instance :

The life expectation has gone up from 32 to 50 between 1950 and 1964.

The number of children at school has more than trebled.

In agriculture, foodgrains have registered a 61.8 per cent increase in output.

Production of steel—the backbone of transport, power transmission, heavy structurals machinery and modern agricultural development—has increased from 14 lakh tonnes ingots to 66 lakh tonnes.

### INSTALLED POWER

Installed electric power capacity has been stepped up from 23 lakh Kw. to 101 lakh Kw. Adding to this capacity is a sophisticated atoms for peace programme.

Industrial output has increased 150 per cent.

Production of cotton cloth has increased by 80 per cent, sugar by 200 per cent.

Production of radio receivers, bicycles and sewing machines has increased 10 to 15 fold.

Output of all kinds of machinery has risen from Rs. 30 crores worth to Rs. 500 crores.

Refined petroleum products have reached 113 lakh tonnes from virtually nil.

Over 1,00,000 enterprises have sprung up since India directed its small industry programme towards handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture, paints, soap, footwear and the manufacture of parts for bicycles, sewing machines, electric motors and fans.

The sizeable expansion of consumer and small industries owes a great deal to the growing strength of capital and producer goods industries. A very high prortion of capital equipment needed by these industries is now produced at home.

In the decade of the 70s' growth in vital sectors such as power, transportation, communications, mining, metallurgical and chemical industries and instrumentation will be sustained largely through machinery manufactured within the country.

Thus the priorities of the past are paving the way for the progress of the future.

### HEALTH—FACTS AT A GLANCE

A child born in India today can expect to live up to 50 years. Some fifteen years ago life expectation was only 32 years.

The death rate has dropped from 27 per thousand to 17 ; infant mortality from 183 to 109.

As a result of the drive against preventible disease ;

Plague has been almost completely wiped out.

Deaths from cholera have fallen from 87,000 to 8,300 per year. The disease is still endemic in a few scattered areas, but epidemics are rare.

Deaths from smallpox have fallen from more than 40,000 to less than 9,000 per year. About 7.3 crore primary vaccinations and 44.4 crore revaccinations have been done so far.

Malaria cases have dropped from 7.5 crores to 1.1 lakh per year.

Nearly half the population has been tested for tuberculosis; one out of five has been given B. C. G. Vaccination.

There are nearly twice as many hospitals and dispensaries in the country today as there were in the whole of India before partition.

The number of beds has more than trebled.

The number of doctors has nearly doubled.

The number of nurses has risen six-fold.

	Pre-Independence (undivided India)	Now
Hospitals and dispensaries.	7,400	14,600
Beds ..	73,000	2,40,100
Doctors ..	47,500	86,000
Nurses ..	7,000	45,000
Midwives ..	5,000	35,000

Better water-supply and sanitation are part of the public health programme. In the first three Plans some 1,030 urban and 2,113 rural water-supply and sanitation schemes were sanctioned.

Children and nursing mothers are given free milk by citizens' committees with the help of international organisations. Children also get free meals during school hours in some States.





Telegram: 'FINCORISSA'

Telephone: 981

# ORISSA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION BARABATI STADIUM

CUTTACK-5

SALIENT FEATURES AS ON 30TH JUNE 1967

	No.	Amount (Rs.)
(1) Applications received . . . .	477	7,37,66,000.00
(2) Applications sanctioned . . . .	228	3,20,92,000.00
(3) Loans Disbursed . . . .	202	2,86,63,000.00
(4) Shares underwritten . . . .		26,50,000.00

Proposals are invited for medium and long-term loans for establishment or expansion of industries in Orissa. Generally loans are granted for construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery, renovation or modernisation or replacement of worn-out or obsolete machinery.

Working Capital loans may also be given in very special cases depending upon the merits of such cases.

## IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

**Security** : First charge over all the assets such as land, building, plant and machinery and fixtures by way of mortgage. Raw materials, stock-in-process and finished products will be excluded from the scope of mortgage and will therefore be available for raising Working Capital loans from Commercial Banks.

**Margin** : Generally 50% on value of total assets including those to be acquired with the help of the loans and 30% in special cases.

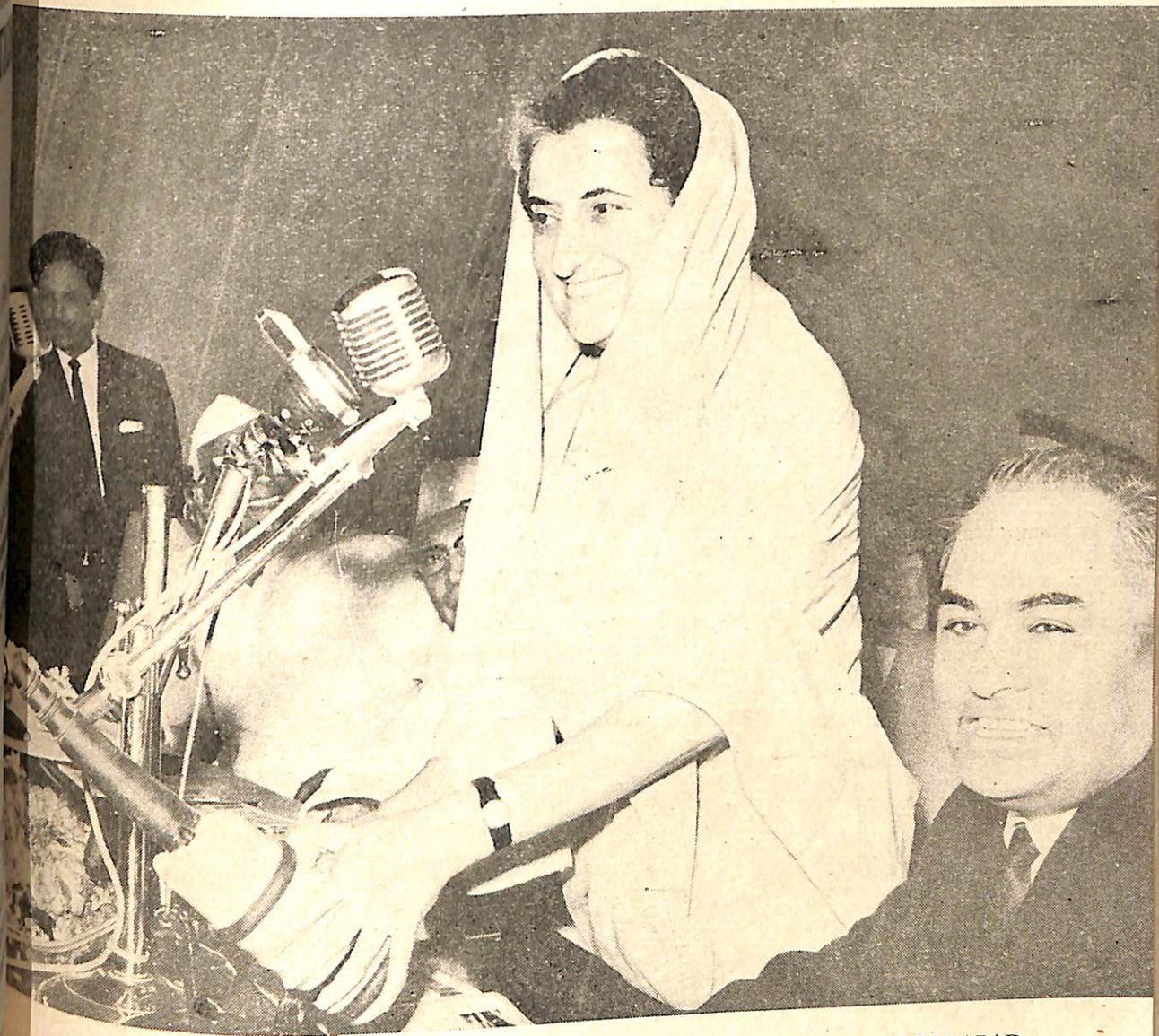
**Interest** : 8½% per annum with a rebate of ½% per annum for prompt payment of Corporation's dues.

**Repayment** : Will be spread over up to 12 years to suit borrower's convenience.

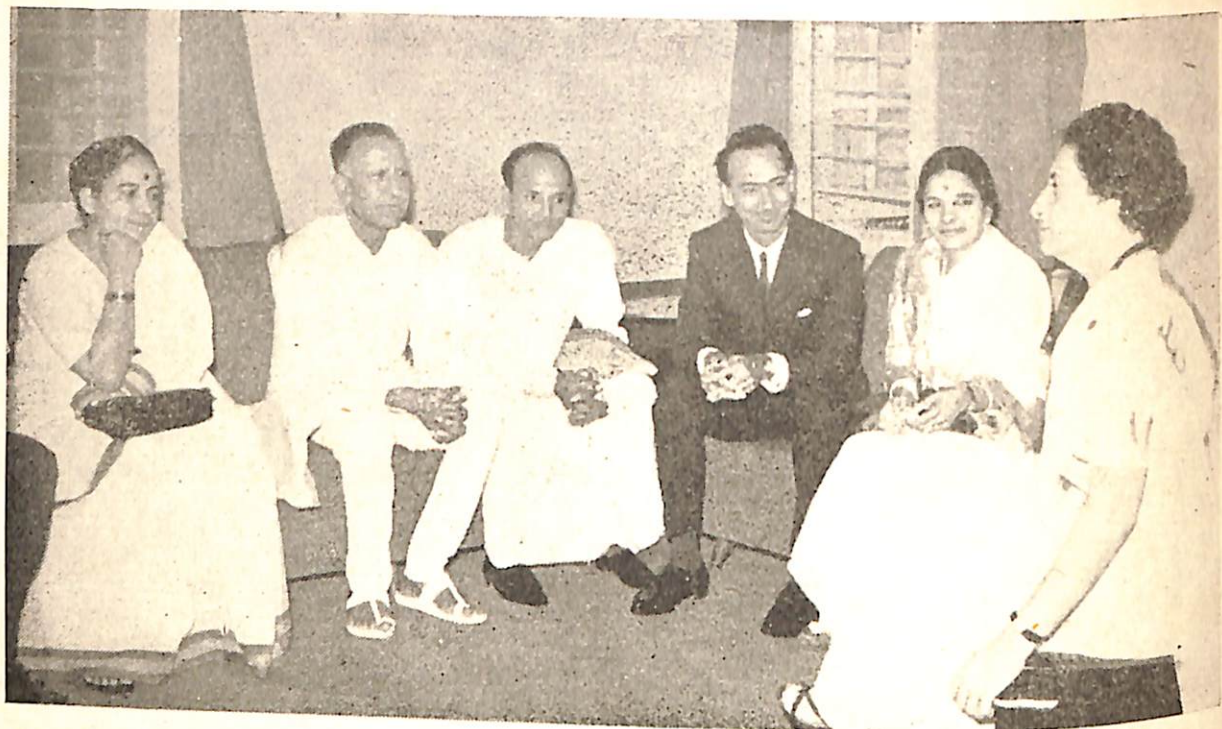
For details please contact.

R. N. SAHOO  
Managing Director  
Barabati Stadium, Cuttack-5.

# NEWS IN PICTURES



**PRIME MINISTER INAUGURATES FIFTH H.M.T. FACTORY NEAR HYDERABAD**  
Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, declared open the fifth Hindustan Machine Tool Factory at Kukatpally near Hyderabad on August 4, 1967.  
This unit of H. M. T. will manufacture Special Purpose Machines suited to adaptation to mass production techniques  
Photo taken on the occasion shows Shrimati Gandhi pressing the button to declare open the factory



A-7—member cultural delegation which is going to Moscow to participate in the celebrations being arranged there in connection with the 20th Anniversary of India's Independence, called on the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on August 8, 1967.

The delegation has been invited by the Soviet-India Cultural Relations Society and the Union of Soviet Societies for other countries

The delegation including Begum Akhtar, Surinder Kaur, Dr. Chanrasekharan, Shrimati and Shri Panigrahi, is being led by Shri S. S. Chauhan, Secretary, Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.

Photo taken on the occasion shows Shrimati Gandhi talking to some of the members of the delegation



# INDIA AND THE STRUGGLE

## FOR WORLD PEACE

By  
YURY ZHAKOV

*Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee,  
Deputy to the USSR  
Supreme Soviet*

".... A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new.... It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity"

(From Jawaharlal Nehru's speech, delivered in the Constituent Assembly, August 14, 1947, on the eve of the attainment of Independence.)

In these days when the great Indian people are celebrating the 20th anniversary of their independence, every thoughtful person on earth reflects on what India has done in implementing these stirring words of Jawaharlal Nehru since the day he unfurled the tri-colour flag, with the image of the Ashoka wheel, above the Red Fort.

On that night of August 14, 1947, a truly historical event took place: one of the greatest powers of Asia acquired its freedom.

Every time I come to Bombay, I go over to the embankment to the Gates of India, which has witnessed so much in its age: at one time the colonialists gave a joyous welcome to a king who disembarked from a ship believing that Indian soil was

his; namely, at the Gates of India 45 years later, the first volleys rang out of gunfire of the insurrectionist seamen of the Talvar, who lowered the British flag with cries of "Jai hind" and "Inquilab Zindabad!", and a year and a half afterwards, on August 15, 1947, also here, at the Gates of India, the last unit of British troops embarked and left the country. There is something here to ponder over.....

On gaining its freedom as a result of a 200-year-long struggle against the oppressors, the greatest power of Asia emerged on the international scene as an independent state. Much now depended on the course it would take, the stand it would occupy in the complicated modern world.

Today, when the Indian people are marking the 20th anniversary of their winning of political independence, all their sincere friends can say with deep satisfaction that in these two decades India, together with other peace-loving countries, has accomplished a great deal for the consolidation of peace on earth.

### RESOLUTE ACTION

Recalling this, we, above all, think with profound gratitude of the man, who stood at the helm of India continuously from the first hour of her freedom to the last beat of his heart on the tragic day of May 27, 1964. I was fortunate to meet him on many occasions, and I remember very well that he was constantly concerned over peace and the national emancipation of all those nations still remaining under colonial oppression.

Jawaharlal Nehru was man of vigorous and resolute action. I clearly recall the following vigorous statement in his speech at a mammoth rally at Dynamo Stadium in Moscow on June 22, 1955: "Peace, in our view, is not merely abstention from war but an active and positive approach to international relations leading, first, to the lessening of the present tension through an attempt to solve our problems by methods of negotiation, and then, to a growing co-operation between nations in various ways—cultural and scientific contacts, increase in trade and commerce, and exchange of ideas, experience and information."

(By the way, Nehru was always most keenly interested in the development of cultural, scientific and economic ties between India and other countries. It was not accidental that it was in his presence that Humayun Kabir, the Indian Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs at that time, and I signed an agreement on February 12, 1960, on cultural co-operation between our countries. At that period I was Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Cultural Relations.)

### PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

Regarding the policy of peaceful co-existence, proclaimed by the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Lenin, as a basic norm of international relations in the modern world, Jawaharlal Nehru did everything in his power to block the way for the forces of aggression and war, and to secure a lasting peace. This will for strengthening peaceful co-operation in international relations ran through the whole of India's activities on the world scene.

India was one of the initiators of the elaboration of the famous five principles of peaceful co-existence-panchsheel. She also made a generous contribution to the constructive work of the conference of 29 Afro-Asian states, convened in Bandung in 1955. The world remembers that this conference, representing more than half of the population of the globe, adopted a declaration, based on the *Panchsheel* principles, and calling for disarment and the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism.

It was India, which together with other non-aligned countries, drew up at the Belgrade conference in September 1961, a constructive platform of struggle against the forces of aggression, war and colonialism.

At all the UN General Assembly sessions, starting with the very first one, India, together with other peace-loving States, consistently came out for the consolidation of peace and international co-operation.

The policy of non-alignment to military blocs was always regarded by Nehru and his followers as the fundamental principle of India's foreign policy. However, while incessantly promoting this policy, Nehru never tired of stressing that it had nothing in common with passive waiting and seeing how world events would develop, of turning away from the solution of acute issues of our time. Non-alignment was not at all equated with decayed neutrality.

### VITAL IDEAS

I shall never forget how, in a very tense moment in the international situation, Nehru addressed the UN General Assembly session in Paris on November 3, 1948. With his invariable rose in his jacket button-hole, he spoke calmly and confidently from the Chaillot Palace rostrum :

".....I am not afraid of the future. I have no fear in my mind, and I have no fear, even though India, from a military point of view, is of no great consequence. I am not

afraid of the bigness of great powers, and their armies, their fleets and their atom bombs. That is the lesson which my Master taught me. We stood as an unarmed people against a great country and a powerful empire. We were supported and strengthened, because throughout all this period we decided not to submit to evil, and I think that is the lesson which I have before me and which is before us today."

Drawing a sharp, principled line between neutrality and non-alignment to military blocs, Nehru showed that in our time not a single peace-loving state, which cherishes the ideals of freedom, could remain neutral in questions of war and peace. He said that the non-aligned states were obliged to work actively for the removal of war as an instrument of policy in international relations.

These vital ideas of Nehru and his followers were mirrored in the decisions of the Belgrade conference, wherefrom the rostrum the Indian leader proclaimed that the non-aligned countries had acquired strength, thanks to the fact that the non-aligned were millions of people who did not want a war.

### TOWARDS DISARMAMENT

Guided by this idea, India throughout the past 20 years, acted most vigorously on the international scene, making her contribution to the solution of many vital international problems. For instance, we cannot but remember today that India

helped to stop the war in Korea ; that she helped to bring closer the positions of different states at the Geneva Conference on Indo-China ; that she invariably condemned aggressive actions of the imperialists against the young, developing countries, that she most resolutely came out against the notorious aggressive "Eisenhower Doctrine", etc.

When Israel perfidiously attacked the Arab countries in June 1967, India, as in 1956, together with other peace-loving states, come out at the United Nations with the demand of an immediate withdrawal of troops of the Israeli aggressors from the territories which they had seized.

India has been consistently working for disarmament, for a ban on the manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons and for the destruction of their stockpiles. It was India who was the first to sign the Moscow treaty on the banning of tests of nuclear weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles. It was precisely India again who was the first after the initial signatories, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain to sign the Moscow treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water.

### FOUGHT FOR PEACE

During these years, as a member of the World Council of Peace, I met outstanding Indian leaders at many different international peace conferences. I must say that they have

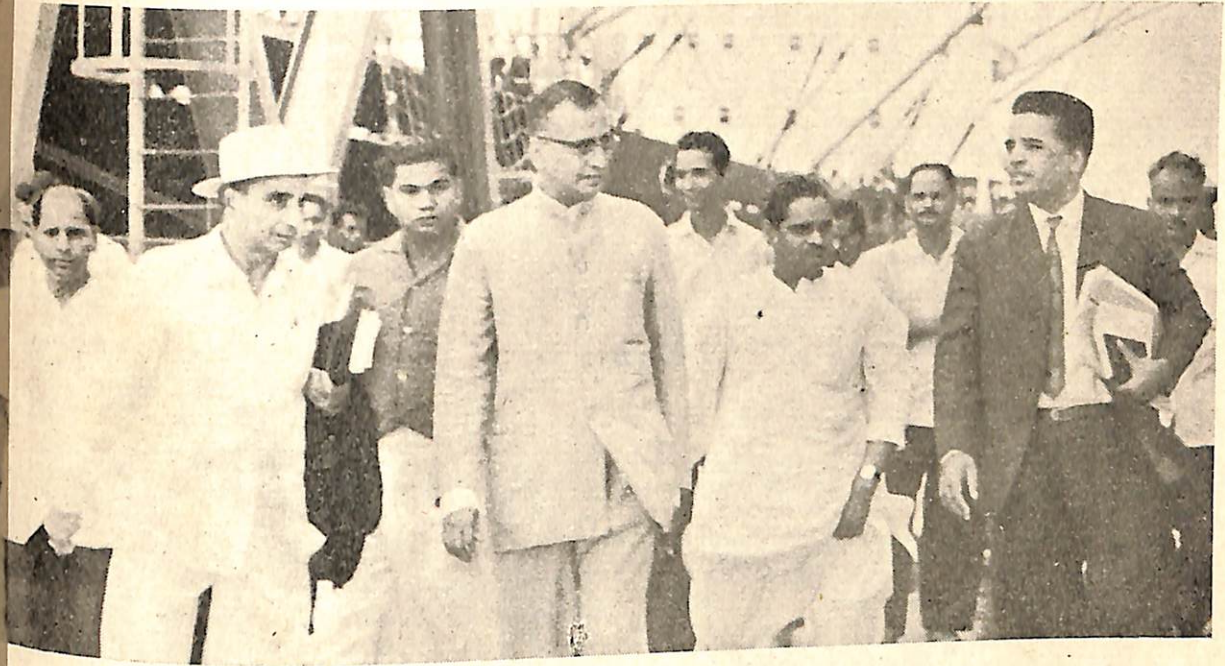
made and continue to make great constructive contributions to these peace efforts.

Nehru and his followers has to conduct a policy of non-alignment to military blocs and also a vigorous fight for peace and against the forces of war and colonial oppression in very complicated conditions. They were attacked by the imperialist forces which sought a rejection of co-existence. Certain quarters inside the country also fought and continue to fight against this policy. The sharp clashes in Parliament over principled matters of the policy of non-alignment, and the unceasing attacks by the reactionary forces which constantly came out against the progressive policy pursued on the international scene by Nehru and his followers, at times put the India Government in a complicated position and hampered the implementation of one or another vital measure.

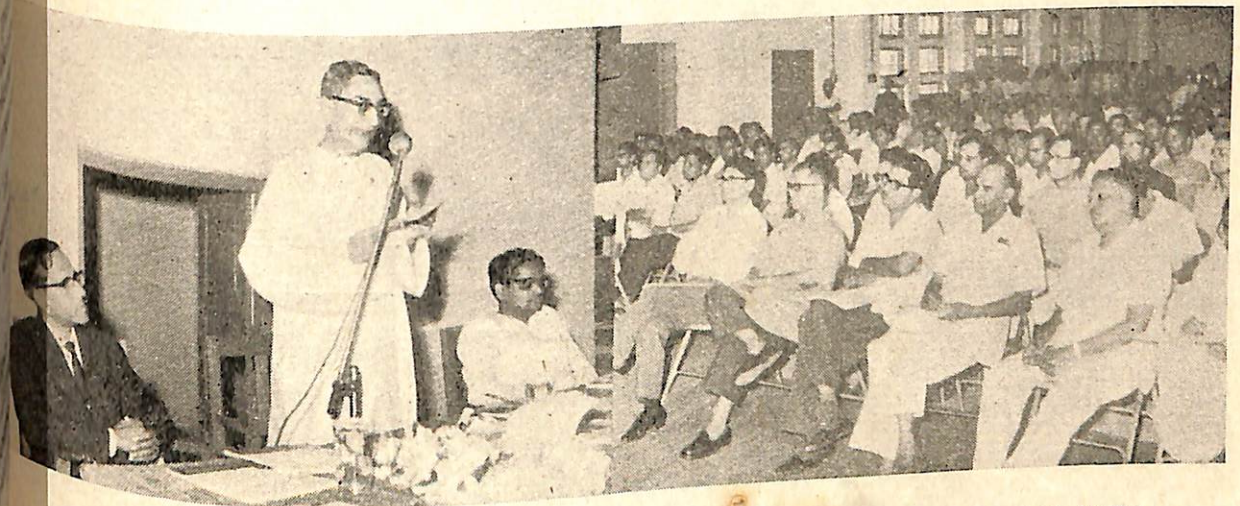
Nehru never yielded in matters of principle and boldly strode forward, leaning on the support of the peace-loving Indian people.

I involuntarily recalled this after reading a report in the *Times of India* the other day about a stormy two-hour meeting of the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Group of the Indian National Congress on July 19, where some M. Ps attacked the Government's Middle East policy. As the newspaper wrote, Premier Indira Gandhi, rebuffing these attacks, stressed that the Government's stand in the Middle East conflict is not only

# NEWS IN PICTURES



Union Minister for Transport and Shipping, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao visited Paradeep Port on August 5, 1967  
*Photo shows :* Dr. Rao ( Central figure ) at the port harbour with Shri Harihar Patel, the State Minister for Industry and Commerce and other officials of the Paradeep Port. Seen at the background is the British cargo ship 'Tweedbank' which has anchored at Paradeep to deliver wheat.

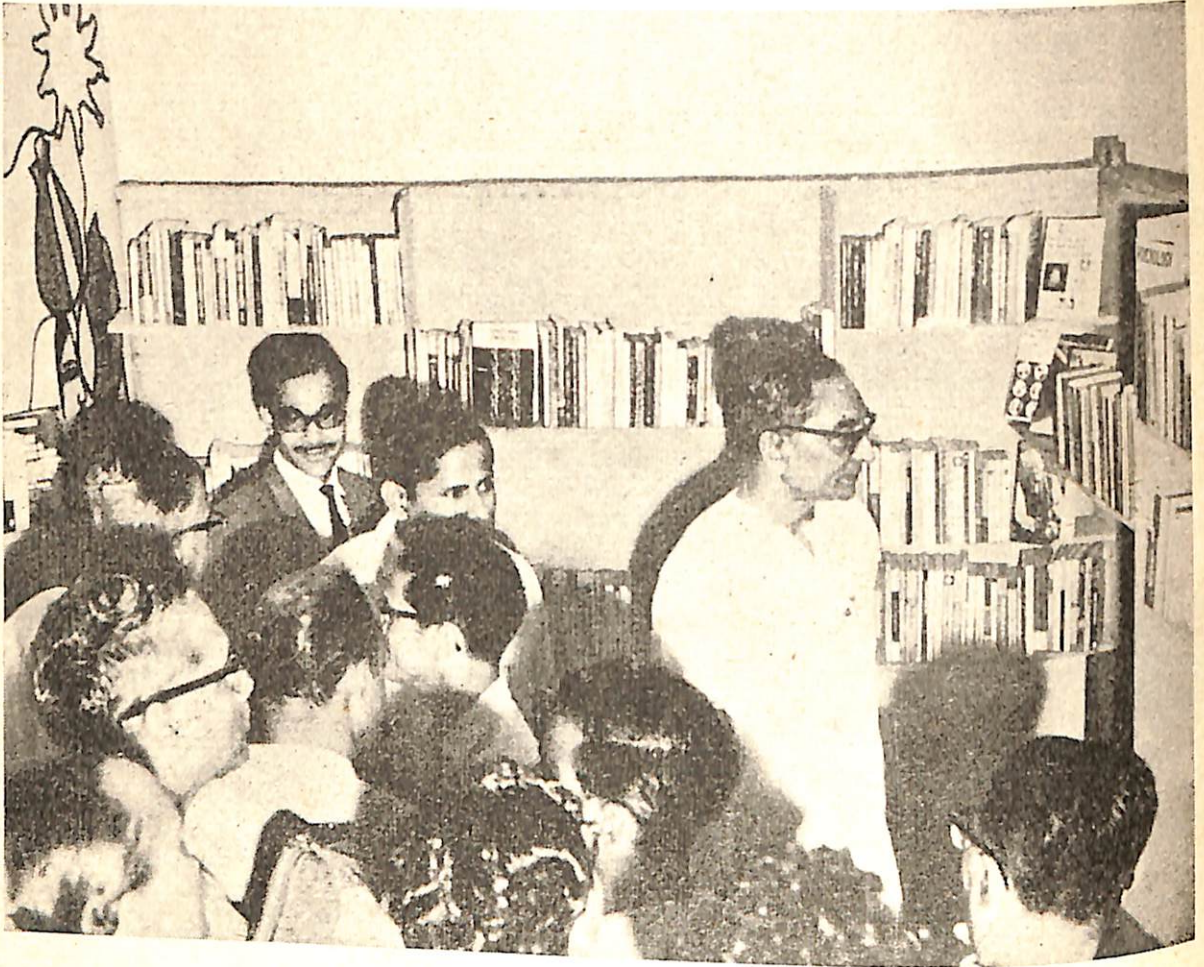


A seminar of the Exportors of Engineering goods was organised at Cuttack on August 14, 1967 by the Industries Department to discuss possible steps for promoting export of engineering goods manufactured in Orissa.

*Photo shows:* Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, delivering his inaugural address at the seminar. Seated ( extreme left ) is Shri M. L. Shroff, Vice Chairman of the Engineering Export Promotion Council and seated on his left is Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for industry and Commerce



# NEWS IN PICTURES



An exhibition titled as "The World of American Paperbacks" organised by M/S. Prabhat K. Mohapatra, local book seller, was Inaugurated by Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo on August 21, 1967 at Bhubaneswar.

Photo shows : Shri Singh Deo going round the exhibition. Seen following him are Shri V. Natarajan, Home Secretary and Shri A. Mohapatra, the Organiser of the Exhibition



State Supply Advisory Committee met on August 8, 1967 at the Orissa Secretariat

correct, but enjoys the full support of the people. She declared her readiness to appeal to the people. "Let the people decide what policy they should support". Public support, the most reliable support.

My brief contribution on India's participation in the struggle for world peace would be incomplete, if I failed to mention, at least in a few words, the vital importance in this struggle of the close and diverse co-operation between India and the USSR.

### LAST MESSAGE

In his last message to the people of the Soviet Union on New Year's Day, 1964, Jawaharlal Nehru said that he believed that in that year the ties of friendship and mutual co-operation between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields would grow still stronger. He also expressed the hope that the policy of peace would develop, and that the

principle of peaceful co-existence between states with different political systems would gain still wider recognition.

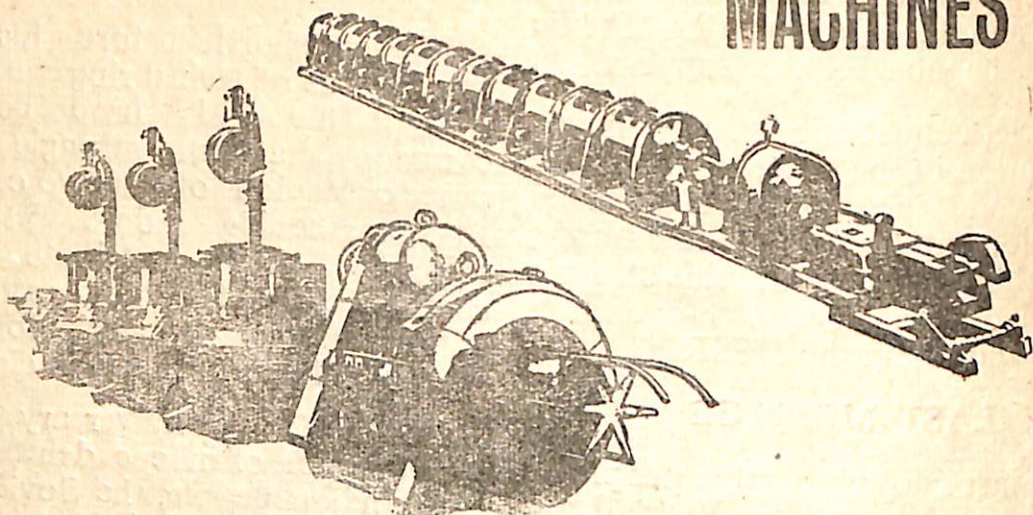
Written shortly before his death, these words of Nehru ring out as his will. This will have become a common platform struggle of the peace champions of our two countries. By strengthening Indo-Soviet friendship, we thus contribute to the common efforts for the consolidation of world peace. By work for peace, we thus rally our ranks still closer.

On the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the great Indian people, the Soviet peace champions extend their best wishes to the Indian public, which is consistently and perseveringly fighting against the forces of war and reaction, and for peace, national independence, and freedom of all nations on earth.

( Translated by E. Petrovsky )

for wire and cable industry

# ALIND-MIYAZAKI MACHINES



In technical collaboration with Miyazaki Iron Works Ltd. Osaka, and Ataka & Co. Ltd. (Equipment Suppliers), Tokyo, Alind is setting up a wire and cable making machinery unit at Lingampalli, Hyderabad. This new unit will be commissioned by the end of 1967.

*The manufacturing range will include:*

- WIRE DRAWING MACHINES
- WIRE STRANDING MACHINES
- WIRE BUNCHING MACHINES
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# TWENTY YEARS OF INDIA

By John Grigg

In a sense, twenty years is an absurdly short time in the life of a country like India, one of the oldest in the world. But India combines being a very old country with being a very young nation.

Indian nationhood is merely the crown of an ancient edifice, whereas most of the "new nations" in our contemporary world have become nations without the necessary cultural infrastructure. This is surely one of the most important reasons why India has shown such stability since Independence.

But it is by no means the only reason. Another is that the Indian national movement was unique in history—a movement not only of political emancipation, but also of moral regeneration. I do not personally regard Gandhiji as infallible even in his own life-time—still less as an infallible guide in circumstances which he could not foresee. Indeed he never claimed infallibility. But I do regard him as the noblest, wisest and most magnanimous man ever to be the father of a great nation.

## MIRACLE OF STATE CRAFT

Moreover, the national movement under his leadership was not a one-man band. He inspired others and

created a whole generation of practical patriots, who realised that patriotism was not enough. As an Englishman, I bitterly regret that Independence did not come at the end of the 1914—18 war. But even though it was too long delayed—and even though it came, eventually, to the accompaniment of tragic violence and partition—Independent India has proved itself a miracle of state craft, able to withstand the most terrible shocks and strains.

Political freedom more or less coincided with a revolution in medical science which raised the expectation of life by nearly ten years between the decades 1941—50 and 1951—60. Profoundly welcome in itself, this change has masked the economic benefits of Independence. The vast sums which have been invested in social and economic progress have been barely sufficient to maintain the standard of life. But it has to be recognised that without that massive investment the rapidly increasing population could never have been kept alive.

## BETTER TIMES IN SIGHT

Though conditions are still desperately harsh in many areas, better times are now in sight. If India can weather the next five or ten years, the nation's economy will be

transformed and a foundation will be laid for a steady improvement in living standards. Already the industrial base has been prodigiously widened, but the goal of self-sufficiency in food has yet to be reached. When it is reached, India will be independent in the fullest sense.

Indians are entitled to feel immense pride in having cherished free institutions through the most trying period. When progress appears to be slow, immature societies are an easy prey to demagogues or power maniacs who advocate short cuts. India has resisted the lure of arbitrary government with a constancy that affluent societies have too often failed to show. In all the elections since—Independence and not least in the most recent one—India's voters have strikingly demonstrated their maturity of judgment, and have demolished the specious argument that such maturity depends upon literacy or wealth.

#### HISTORICAL LINK

India and Britain have an historical link to which neither too much

nor too little significance should be attached. But, above all, they have a similar tradition of tolerance, an approach to life which is more intuitive than strictly rational, and a respect for custom which is sometimes, in both countries, carried to excessive lengths.

In India, as in Britain, the reformer has to contend with a stupefying power of inertia, which is the price that has to be paid for the blessings of stability.

These similarities of national character are, I believe, the true cement in Indo-British relations. Though we differ in so many ways—and our differences help to make us mutually interesting—we are also essentially alike. In the twenty years since independence, we have naturally and necessarily grown apart, and we can no longer rely upon the old modes and media of contact. But the grounds for deep understanding exist if only we will cultivate them.

# CHARACTERISTIC OF BHAUMA AND SOMABANSI ART



IN ORISSA

BY B. V. NATH

The Bhaumakar dynasty came in prominence towards the beginning of the 8th Century A. D. and the greatest kings and queens of this dynasty were Suvakar Dev, Santikar Dev, Tribhuban Mahadevi, Gouri Mahadevi, Dandi Mahadevi and Dharm Mahadevi. The 8th, 9th and 10th Centuries saw a great cultural renaissance at the hands of the Bhaumakar kings in their vast kingdom that stretched from the Ganges upto the territory beyond Kusikulya river. During the reign of the Bhaumakar monarchs and queens, a momentous outburst of artistic genius took place in Orissa showing heightened aesthetic consciousness. Artistic activities of Orissa in this period are mostly of the temple and monasteries. In the Buddhist monasteries (Maha Bihar) at Ratnagiri in Cuttack district a creative perfection is remarkably visible.

In the 8th Century the monastery style records out. Standing achievements in the gran conception and execution. The full import and significance of the works are satisfactorily understood when compared with the contemporary temple architectures and art. Guheswar Patak (Jajpur area) and Ekambra area (Bhubaneswar) were famous for the remarkable monuments raised by those kings and queens and therefore these areas are rich in Bhaumakar art.

The Parsurameswar group of temples at Bhubaneswar, the Buddhist monasteries at Ratnagiri area and at Solampur with large number of sculptures and images were the creation of this dynasty. Brahminical and Buddhist monuments of this period are distinguished with a wealth of iconographic details that merits careful study. In Parsurameswar temple

at Bhubaneswar and in Mohini, Baital, Mukteswar temple, almost every available space is richly embellished with sculptures and floral designs. In the magnificent carvings of these temples two trends are found to reach a creative synthesis. The Parsurameswar and Mukteswar temples are regarded as supreme creations of human art for the unique boldness of their conceptions and the magnificence of their execution. Conceived with an epic grandeur and treated with an attitude and felicity they constitute themselves as a most outstanding phase of Orissa art. Among the many fine and bold reliefs the scenes of happy couples clasping each other in right embrace depict a joyous and idyllic rapture. Similarly the floral designs on the temple are most graceful. Again the titanic effort of Bavan to uproot the Kailash mountain with Shiva and Parvati in Parsurameswar temple has been treated in concentrated energy. The mountain fills the tremor of the violence and the Goddess Parvati agitatedly clothes her husband Lord Shiva who keeps himself serene and unmoved and sets order in the turmoil by the gesture of pressing down a foot. This scene stands unrivalled for its dramatic vigour in presenting an epic theme. The next important monument of this Bhaumakar period was most probably the Mukteswar temple where the dream-land of beauty has been shown in full perfection through geometrical pattern of designs. Scenes after scenes, modelled and executed in perfect manner show the real effect achieved in these superb

carvings. The river Goddesses, Ganga and Jamuna carved in the niche, catch the eyes of the spectators with great admiration. Unaffected by any foreign idiom of the north and the south, the carving on the Mukteswar show a supreme perfection.

The classical quality of Orissa art consists in the plasticity of the rounded and model forms within a fluid outline. The regional trends are clearly visible in these arts for their growing sharpness. All the figure are swayed by the sweet and soft melody of the ancient classicism. Spiritualism and the reflection of divinity are remarkable on these master pieces of art. The Ratnagiri, Lalitagiri, Udayagiri and Ayodhya pieces of art are not only superb in execution but also extraordinary in revelation. During this Bhaumakar period, the human figures became the pivot of worldly mediaval sculptures and they reached their highest sublimation in classical phase when the divine images rendered in human forms assumed a supra-human aspect and spiritually import. In consideration, one can recognise an artist's vision and realisation of the divine being and the intellectual process involved therein. The images of Budha and Abalokiteswar, show the mixture of regional peculiarities developed in different parts of India and distinguish themselves from others in treatment, execution and perfection. The images of Abalokiteswar appear to be melting in compassion though controlled by concentrated energy and vision. The world appears to him nothing but his crea-

tion and preservation of his own. The depth of spiritual ideas and the overflow of divinity through the treatment of eyes and mouth are the outcome of the master artists of that age. They stand highest in the galaxy of Gods and Goddesses. Non-violence and compassion, being the guiding force of the heart and mind, have been fully and faithfully moistened by the metallic chisel of the master artist.

The 10th and 11th century in Orissa witnessed a heightening of the aesthetic consciousness leading to the culmination of the earlier trend and tendencies in field of art and architecture. This period was the period of Somabansi or the Kesari kings. Their monuments are still shining on the soil of Orissa. The great Lingaraj temple, the Brahmeswar temple and Rajarani temple are said to be the creation of Kesari kings and queens. In these temples the artistic figures and the designs are seen as more developed in comparison to the figure on the temples constructed in preceding age. This period is estimated as an age of great artistic activity. The intellectual consciousness of this age brought an evaluation in the field of art and architecture. The consistent course of art and architecture flowing through the preceding century in Orissa did not dry up but prepared the path for a complete florescences of the artistic movement. In this period all the various trends and tendencies of the artistic pursuits of the previous centuries reached their culmination in a unified plastic tradition of supreme degree. The outstanding achievement of Somabansi sculptures are worthy of study and appre-

ciation in terms of its heritage. Refinement, and delicacy of flowing contour are the distinguishing factors of the artistic figures of this age. The figures became more attractive due to sensuous treatment which was adopted for the change of outlook on life. The orthodoxy and catholic view of life of the preceding centuries changed and the joy and pleasure of life became the main factor of realisation through the medium of art and literature.

The love episodes of Baishnabism and the tantric philosophy directed the human tendencies for attainment of emancipation through the enjoyment of life. These new ideas, more or less, enriched the artist's vision and therefore the decorative figures on the temples and monuments were executed showing a sensuous and lascivious character. Hence the art became more attractive and pleasure giving with the tender treatment of the physical forms. With the growing importance of the human figures in their full play of life, nature receded into the back ground. The flowing movement of the rambling creepers as a back ground of the ceaseless flow of life in this mundane world was re-orientated. The lovely human couples in different moods and attitudes became the conscious vehicle of the inner movement of life. The eyes with drooping eye lids reveal an inner vision and experience. As the vehicle of the flow of life and spiritual experience the human frames of the Gods and Goddesses rose above the levels of physical existence and reached the true spiritual import.

*(Continued at page 17)*



DEEP

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## PARADEEP PORT

“Willed by the people, I commend you to this yet another national adventure”. This is the message of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru while unveiling the commemoration stone of the port—a modern port built on mangrove March—on January 3, 1962. The construction of the port began in November of that year at Paradeep about 6½ miles from the mouth of the Mahanadi, 65 miles from Cuttack.

To keep down initial capital investment and make the port earn and pay for its full development, the construction of the port was phased in two stages. By the completion of the first stage Paradeep is now an all-weather deepest draft port in the sea board of India. It is a lagoon type of harbour connected to the sea by a 300 metre long entrance and 1,850 metre long approach channel. The entry from the sea is projected by two breakwaters. The construction of which involved the transport over a distance of 100 miles and placement in position of one million tonnes of granite stones.

A 155-metre long and 13.75 metre wide Jetty berth, a ship-loader to load 2,500 tonnes an hour and the mechanical ore handling plant have been completed.

### SECOND STAGE

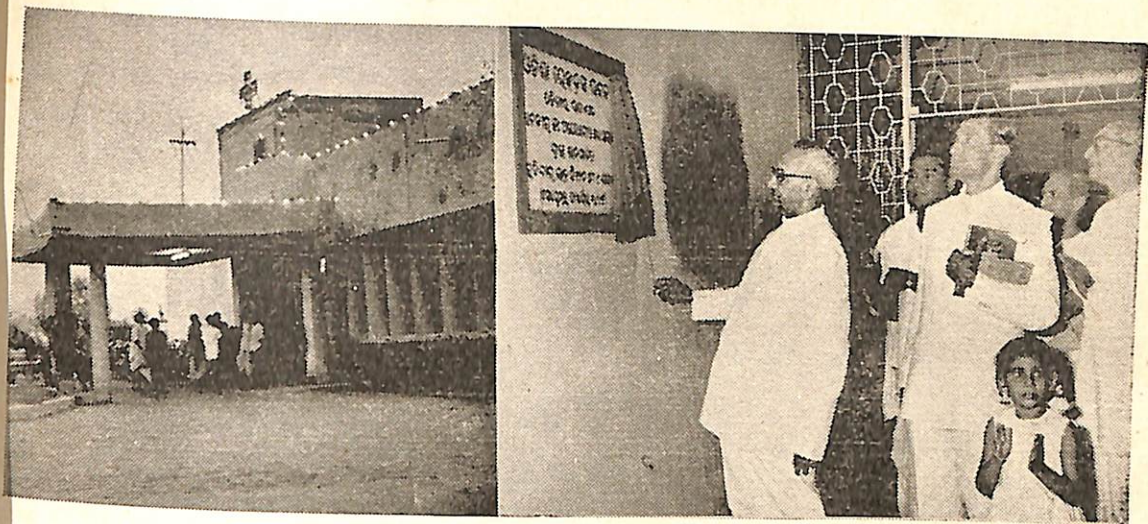
A shore based dredger-cum-sand pump working on a steel gantry path is to be installed for protecting the port from serious sanding by the ever active littoral drift along the coast of Bay of Bengal. One cargo berth with a transit shed, a slipway, two dry locks and a workshop are for the second stage of construction.

The development of iron ore mines at Daitari, the 90 miles long expressway connecting the mines to the port and the port from the main Paradeep complex to export two million tonnes of iron ore annually which is to be increased to three million tonnes. This export will earn about Rs. 8 crores worth of foreign exchange.

### TOWNSHIP

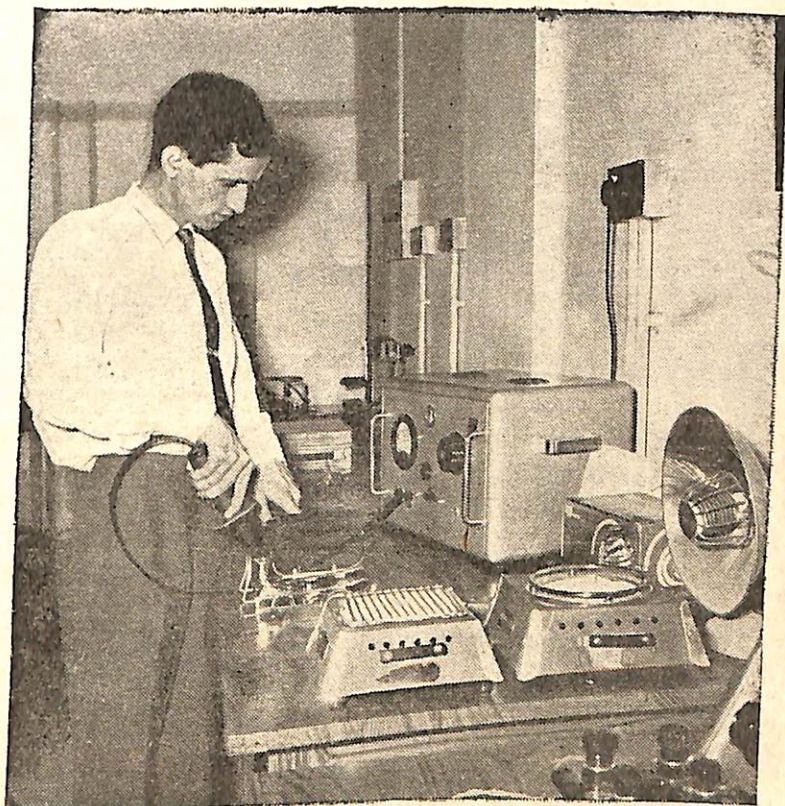
A sophisticated township is taking shape. The present population is

# NEWS IN PICTURES



Dr. A. N. Khosla, the Governor of Orissa, inaugurated the Orissa Red Cross Bhavan, the Headquarters of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Bhubaneswar on September 3, 1967.

Photo shows: Dr. Khosla pulling the chord over the Marble Plaque while the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo (extreme Right) looks on. .... The Red Cross Bhavan Building is shown on the left



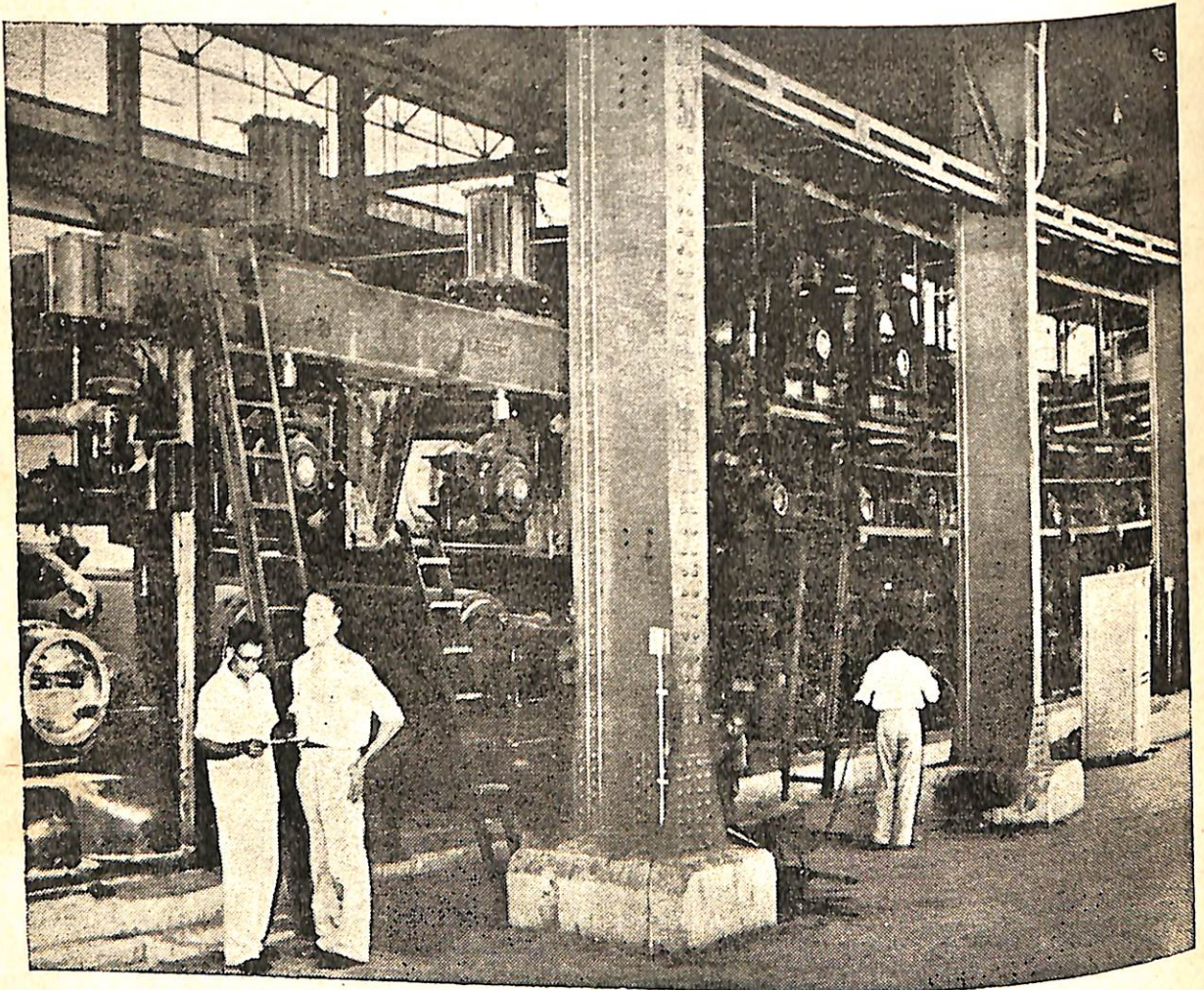
Domestic electric appliances—electric iron and heaters  
—being tested under ISI Cost Mark scheme

# NEWS IN PICTURES



Governor Dr. A. N. Khosla inaugurated the Seminar on Land Revenue Abolition at Bhubaneswar on September 4, 1967

*Photo shows :* Dr. Khosla delivering his inaugural address. Seated to his left are Shri Surendranath Patanaik, Revenue Minister and Dr. H. K. Mahatab



A paper machine at work in the Dryer Section of the NEPA Mills at Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh

about 3,000. To conserve and use the available space, multi-storeyed building have been built. It has school, hospital, market, first-aid centre, Posts and Telegraphs office, police-station and bank.

The port is one of the few in the country with a sophisticated water-supply system to meet the needs of the ships and township. It has arrangement to supply filtered and treated potable water with a capacity

of 1.5 million gallons a day which can be doubled at short notice.

The first ship I. N. S. Investigator berthed at the port on March 11, 1966. That day the port was inaugurated by Mr. Petar Stambolic, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia. From November 20, 1966 to the end of June 1967, 2.6 lakh tonnes of iron ore have been exported through this port by 18 vessels. On an average about 15,000 are loaded in vessels in a day.

*(Continued from page 15)*

The figures of the young damsels on Rajarani temple, Lingaraj and Brahmeswar temples have been treated in extraordinary manner depicting the overflow of joy in their wordly existence. Though sensuous and tender bodied, they stand as the best examples of Orissan art in true sense of the term. Their vocabulary gestures enchain the glance of the visitor to their youthful beauty and petrify the human existence for a moment with a lingering effect. The episode of the king and queen on Rajarani, the harmonious way of life between the husband and wife on Brahmeswar temple and the sportive activity of the queen Kolabati on the Lingaraj temple

are marvellous and exciting from human point of view. In these temples the artist has shown the joy of life and not the sorrow; the fullness of life and not the depression.

Thus, in nutshell, the above is the characteristic peculiarities of Orissan art of the Bhaumakar and Somabansi period in Orissa. The next phase that succeeded this trend of developed art was the Ganga period art which depicted a centralised osmosis of philosophy and art. This Ganga period is regarded as the culminating and illuminating period of cultural epoch in Orissa.

# The Ancient Siva Temple

at Bajrakota

PRASANTA KUMAR RAY

During the course of Archaeological Survey of the Brahmani Valley in the district of Dhenkanal, we visited an ancient Siva temple on the bank of the Brahmani in the village Bajrakota about 32 miles from the town of Talcher. The temple is Trirath type and in architecture square in size. There is no Jagamohan in front of the temple. The slab on the entrance contains eight planets. The images of Ganga and Yamuna appear left and right sides of the entrance respectively. The plastering of the upper portion of the temple walls has hidden from view. It has got a corbelled roof over which there is no load stone ; but a covering of three long slabs. On the facade of the temple is carved the image of dancing Siva. Some portion of the temple seems to be buried under ground, the clearance of which is expected to give a vivid view of the pada of the temple. The existence of some monolithic pillars indicate that a Mandapa was built in later period in front of the temple.

The images of Ganesha, Karttikeya and Ashtabhuj Durga appear as side deities. Instead of Parvati, the eight

handed Mahishamardini Durga, akin to the image found in the Vaitala temple of Bhubaneswar, has been depicted as Parsva Devi. The image of Nilakamala and the standing image of Hara Parvati are the peculiar features among the sculptures of this temple. We have indentified this image of Hara Parvati as the Kalyanasundara image of Siva. It is remarked "The form of Siva, decorated as a bridegroom, is called Kalyanasundara or Vaivahikamurti". Siva in this form is represented as fair youth. On his right side stands Parvati. There is a variation in case of the image as depicted in this temple that Parvati, instead of standing on the left stands to the right of Siva. But there is a unique image of Kalyanasundara in the Siva temple of Paschimesvara standing on the bank of the Brahmani about two miles from Talcher, where Parvati stands to the right of Siva and having all the iconographical features. These type of images are generally found in the Siva temples of the South. Hence the findings of such images in the district of Dhenkanal are probably first and foremost and further exploration in this district may yield us with new result.

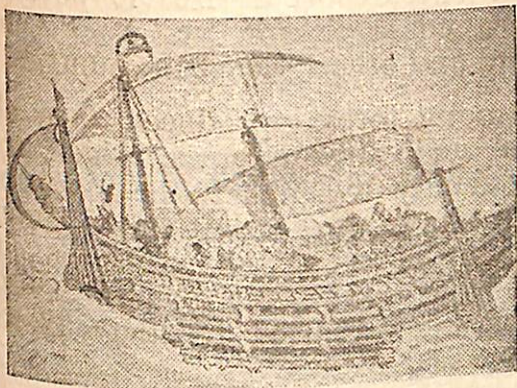
(Continued at page 28)

# ORISSA'S CONTRIBUTION TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING

By

Braja Mohan Patnaik

## HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF:



An ancient ship of Kalinga. Oriya 'Sadhabas' on board far off Contries.

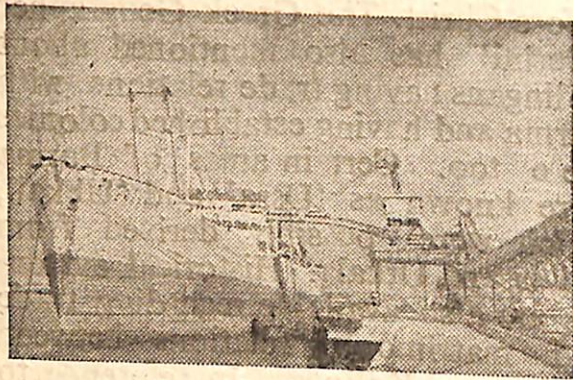
The wheel of time rolls on. The happening of today, soon become old and eventually mingle into the pages of history. It is said that at times History repeats itself. No individual or country or nation is free from this cruel truth. So also is the case with Orissa. Orissa has embarked upon the threshold of a new chapter. The chapter is not so novel so far as Orissa is concerned. Earning of foreign exchange is a glorious tradition of the State. It was this tradition which inspired a poet to write, "It was that nation which was sailing beyond the thirteen rivers and seven seas and was bringing backhome lots of riches and wealth."

The recollection of the prosperous maritime Orissa, takes us back to two thousand years. Then known as Kalinga, the people of this region had great command over the eastern sea board. Sir Stanford Raffles, in his collections of legends, has mentioned about twenty thousand traders sailing out from Kalinga and establishing colonies in Java, Sumatra and Bali, etc. sometime about 300 years before Christ. The Greek Geographer 'Gerini' has also mentioned about Kalingans having trade relations with Burma and having established colonies there too. Certain areas of Burma were known as 'Ussa' and 'Ukkal', which were possibly derived from Orissa and Utkala. Historical evidences are also available regarding trade and matrimonial relations between Ceylon and Kalinga. In reference to ancient Ceylon one historian has mentioned that the people from Orissa were the first to sail to Ceylon who brought with them the Hindu civilisation and culture and established an empire. A piece of stone carving on the body of the Konarak temple indicates the possibility of trade relations between East Africa and Kalinga. In this carving it is shown that some foreigners are presenting a Ziraffe to a Kalingan King. It would have been impossible on the part of the sculptor

to carve a Ziraffe had he not seen it with his own eyes. There are no dearth of evidences which show that the 'Sadhabas' of Orissa were mainly carrying rice, cotton fabrics, stone utensils and other art-wares to far off countries beyond the seas then.

### POTENTIALS FOR EARNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

After passing through many a change arising out of historical consequences, Orissa has not lost her talents for producing articles of worth. The bowl of this State is still rich enough to earn foreign exchange of a considerable value.



Iron Ore loading at Paradeep

Minerals of Orissa have been playing a major role in the export market of the country. Especially, in the matter of export of iron ore and chromite, Orissa has the richest potential. The export lag, if any, are mainly due to inadequate transport capacity. In 1965 alone Orissa's contribution to iron ore export was of the order of 45, 85, 107 tonnes valued at Rs. 3,43, 88,303. Export of chromite was 26,095

tonnes valued at Rs. 25,70,358. Compared to the figures of 1964 it will be found that the increase in export of the above items is conspicuously large. About 2.5 lakh tons of iron ore have been exported through Paradeep alone during December, 1966 and June, 1967. Given appropriate transport facilities, Orissa can be in a position to export a sizeable portion of the country's iron ore exports to Japan and other European countries.

Among forest produces, Genduli gum and Broom grass, which are abundantly available in the forests of Orissa have great export values. Seven to eight years back about 300 tons of this gum and 4,800 tons of broom grass was exported to the United States of America.

Orissa had been a major contributor in export of rice to other countries. About a decade back export of Orissa from the Chandbali port in Orissa was of the order of 28,000 tons. Besides, export through railways was of the order of 173,968 tons. The National Council of Applied Economic and Research have mentioned about Orissa's export of rice to Mauritania and Ceylon. Considering the demand of super-fine rice in the International market, Orissa can become a fitting partner in the export of such rice.

Among miscellaneous cargo, tussar fabrics, textile goods especially, handloom products and other art materials constitute the bulk of exportable commodities. Under proper planning and given proper assistance for expansion

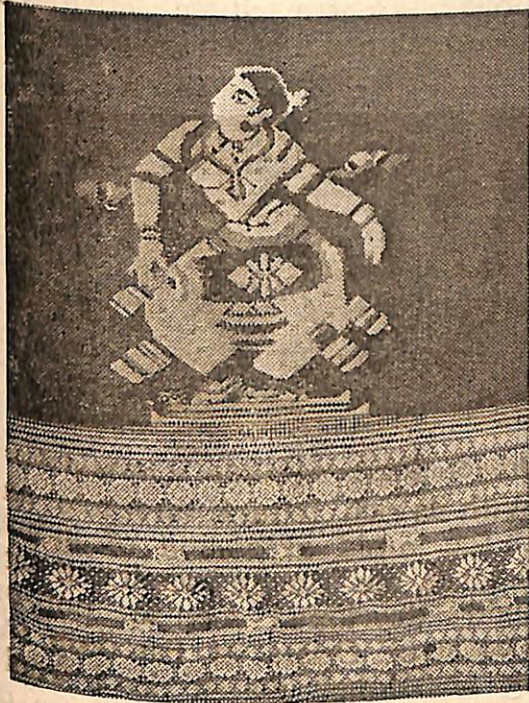
ing production of tussar, Orissa can export about 10 lakhs worth of tussar fabrics annually to U. S. A. alone. It is interesting to note here that during 1958—60 the total export from the country to U. S. A. was of the order of 2,22,500 yds. Whereas Orissa alone produces about 2,00,000 yds. of tussar fabrics. During 1965-66 about Rs. 1.5 lakhs worth of such fabrics have been sold to exporters. The artware exports mainly consist of Orissan handicrafts which are very much appreciated in countries like U. S. A., France, Switzerland, Japan and



Wood Carving in Orissa

the demand of Orissan handicraft goods in far off countries can be just guessed. There is little room for doubt that given the immediate export facility through sea route Orissa can in no time claim equal share alongwith her other counterparts in the matter of export of handicrafts.

Consequent upon the industrial change in Orissa during the last decade, a shift towards export of finished industrial products to foreign countries is noticed. So far as such exports are concerned, industrial entrepreneurs in Orissa have shown their talents and capabilities in producing exportable quality goods. Messrs Spark Battery Manufacturing Co, Ltd., an industrial undertaking

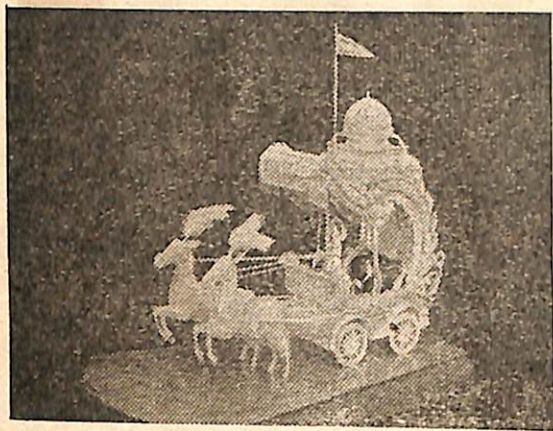


A specimen of skill in weaving

Canada, etc. Only one unit, the Orissa Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation has earned foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 80,00,000. Besides, it has pending orders of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs from foreign countries. From this



in the Industrial Estate at Cuttack has exported 12,000 wet batteries to Czekoslovakia which has earned a foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 9.6 lakhs approximately. Also negotiations are afoot for export of batteries to Syria, Moscow and Bangkok. Messrs Kalinga Filigree



A fine Silver filigree works

Works, another Pilot Project has exported two consignments of their produces to Israel and other Arab countries involving about Rs. 5 lakhs of foreign exchange. Messrs Orissa Electricals, Ltd, a Pilot Project have entered into negotiations with Kuwait for supply of electrical goods. Messrs Patnaik Industries a private limited company have also received orders from U. S. A. for supply of cast-iron goods to the tune of 4 lakhs a month. There is no wonder this would encourage others in the field and in the near future the Industrialists. Entrepreneurs would devote more towards quality production for the purpose of export and sooner the export figures may rise from lakhs to crores.

For export of her goods, Orissa was depending mostly on Calcutta

and Visakhapattanam ports. The Orissan traders had to spend considerable amounts for carriage of the goods from the area of production till they were dumped at the port sites at Calcutta and Visakhapattanam which eventually raised the price of the goods and thus deprived Orissa the benefits of a competitive export market. Besides, the high charges on account of conveyance caused the traders to offer low prices to the producer for his goods. For years the producers and traders of Orissa quietly accepted the loss. The famous ancient maritime activities of Orissa remained a legend, a dream.



Oriya Sculptors have given life to pieces of stone

With its rich natural resources and with the rapid expansion of industries, large, medium and small and with a highly developed deep sea port on the coast of Orissa at Paradeep the long abandoned marsh land would soon become the biggest centre of varieties of economic activities on the eastern coast of India. The export potentials of the State which were lying untapped for years could be activated and Orissa can claim equal footing with her counter-parts in the country in the matter of earning foreign exchange.

# General Education in Orissa

## IMPORTANT SCHEMES AND PROJECTS FOR 1967-68

### PRIMARY EDUCATION

(1) *Appointment of Primary School Teachers*—The original programme was to appoint seventeen thousand more primary school teachers during the Fourth Plan period. Accordingly provision was made to make fresh appointment of four thousand teachers during 1966-67. Steps have been already taken to appoint these teachers during the current financial year.

In the meantime, as a result of the reduction of the outlay for general education from Rs. 31.00 crores to Rs. 23.00 crores, the target for appointment of such teachers during this plan period was reduced from 17,000 to 12,000. As such provision has been proposed to appoint only two thousand teachers during 1967-68.

(2) *Special Schemes for Girls' Education*—One of the main tasks during the Fourth Plan period would be to increase the enrolment of girl students at this stage so that the universality of primary education could be achieved in this State as early as possible. To achieve this objective, a number of special schemes for improving the enrolment of girl students have been proposed in the Plan. During 1966-67, on account of the reduced outlay, a few schemes were implemented. During 1967-68, the following are some of the important special schemes proposed:—

- (a) Construction of sixty quarters for the Primary School Teachers (Rs. 2.58 lakhs).
- (b) Construction of two hundred sanitary blocks (Rs. 0.20 lakh).
- (c) Appointment of five hundred school mothers (Rs. 1.20 lakhs).
- (d) Award of sixty thousand attendance scholarships (Rs. 3.00 lakhs).
- (e) Organisation of enrolment drive (Rs. 0.50 lakh).

(3) *Special Area Development Programme*—As a measure to accelerate the development in the backward areas like Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi, a number of special schemes have been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1967-68. A list of such schemes for improvement and expansion of primary education in these districts is given below:—

- (a) Construction of seventy-five quarters for primary school teachers ( Rs. 3.75 lakhs ).
- (b) Construction of one hostel for U. P. schools ( Rs. 0.70 lakh )
- (c) Construction of one hundred primary school buildings and construction of fifty additional rooms in the existing primary school buildings ( Rs. 6.00 lakhs ).
- (d) Provision of mid-day meals ( Rs. 4.40 lakhs ).

### MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

At the end of the Third Plan period, there were about three thousand middle schools in this State. In order that facilities for middle school education for all the students coming out of the primary schools may be available, it was originally planned to provide outlay for the opening of two thousand more M. E. Schools (one thousand and five hundred for boys' schools and five hundred for girls' Schools) during the Fourth Plan period. As a result of the reduction of the outlay for General Education, the original target for 2,000 has been reduced to 1,500.

M. E. Schools are being mostly opened through private enterprise. According to the grant-in-aid rules, these M. E. Schools receive grants from the State Government. In spite of all the facilities being given for the opening of M. E. Schools, it is seen that the rate of expansion in the opening of M. E. Schools, has not been uniform throughout the State. In order that there may be equalisation of educational facilities, it has been decided to pay more attention to the opening of M. E. Schools in the backward areas of this State and in the specially backward districts like Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi.

During 1967-68, besides providing adequate funds for payment of grant-in-aid to the new schools which would be eligible for grant-in-aid, it is proposed to implement the following programmes in the areas covered by the special Area Development Programme:—

- (a) Opening of twelve Government Boys' M. E. Schools
- (b) Conversion of three aided Boys' M. E. Schools to Government M. E. Schools.
- (c) Payment of full deficit to thirty-six Boys' M. E. Schools.

Besides implementing the above special programmes, proposal have been made for the normal expansion in the opening of girls' M. E. Schools in the rural areas of the State. During 1967-68, provision has been proposed for the opening of forty girls' M. E. Schools as against thirty-five Girls' M. E. Schools opened during 1966-67 under plan.

(2) *Special Schemes for Girls' Education*—As in the case of the primary education, there are certain special schemes for improvement of enrolment of girl students at this stage. The following are some of the important special schemes proposed in the Annual Plan 1967-68:—

- (a) Construction of ten sets of quarters for the Girls' M. E. Schools (Rs. 0·80 lakh).
- (b) Construction of hostels for Girls' M. E. Schools (Rs. 2·01 lakhs)
- (c) Award of attendance scholarships (Rs. 0·80 lakh).

In addition to the above schemes under this programme of education, a sum of Rs. 9·12 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan for 1967-68 for improvement of buildings, equipments and libraries in M. E. Schools and a sum of Rs. 2·15 lakhs for provision of craft teaching in the M. E. Schools (boys and girls).

### HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

As in the case of Middle School education, there was an unexpected enthusiasm shown by the public in the opening of high schools for boys during the Third Plan period. To provide facilities for the expansion of girls' education at this stage, the State Government provided funds for the opening of Girls' H. E. Schools in large numbers during the Third Plan period. As such, as against 452 high schools (417 for boys and 35 for girls) at the commencement of the Third Plan, there were almost one thousand high schools (900 for boys and 100 for girls) at the end of the plan period. In spite of this expansion, it is seen that adequate facilities for this education are not available in the ex-State as well as in other backward districts like Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi. So, along with the expansion of M. E. Schools in such areas, it is proposed to provide equal attention to the opening of high schools in these areas during the Fourth Plan period. It is, therefore, proposed to provide adequate funds for not only meeting the grant-in-aid to the new schools but to open schools through public enterprise in such areas. During 1967-68, the following steps are proposed to be taken in these three districts:—

- (a) Opening of four Government H. E. Schools
- (b) Conversion of three aided schools to Government Schools
- (c) Payment of full-deficit to seven aided schools.

Besides the above schemes, there is proposal for the normal expansion in the opening of Girls' H. E. Schools in the different parts of the State. As against five Government H. E. Schools opened during 1966-67, there is proposal for the opening of twenty-five such schools during 1967-68.

(2) *Special Schemes for Girls' Education*:—As in the case of primary and middle school education, the following are some of the special schemes proposed in the Annual Plan 1967-68:—

- (a) Construction of hostels (Rs. 5.34 lakh)
- (b) Provision of thirty-two sanitary blocks (Rs. 0.16 lakhs)
- (c) Special allowance to women teachers serving in rural areas (Rs. 0.32 lakh).
- (d) Extension of subsidised transport (0.15 lakh)

(3) *Improvement and construction of buildings of High Schools (Boys and Girls)*—One of the measures to bring about qualitative improvement in the education is to provide good buildings. During the Third Plan period, on account of certain unavoidable difficulties most of the building projects could not be completed. It is, therefore, proposed to provide funds to complete these projects besides providing funds for the construction of new projects. A sum of Rs. 18.34 lakhs has been proposed for the boys' and the Girls' H. E. Schools in the plan for 1967-68.

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

There was a sudden expansion in the opening of colleges during the Third Plan. As against twenty-nine colleges at the beginning of the Third Plan, there were fifty-seven colleges for general education at the end of the plan. Post-graduate classes in two more colleges were opened during this plan. Teaching of honours in a number of subjects was introduced in a number of colleges.

During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to improve the existing colleges by providing adequate funds for their buildings, equipments, instead of opening any new college. Steps would also be taken to improve the colleges by introducing teaching of Honours in Arts and Science subjects as well as by introducing the teaching of post-graduate departments in a number of other affiliated colleges in this State.

(2) *Expansion of Post-graduate Departments*—During the Third Plan period post-graduate teaching in a few subjects was introduced in two affiliated colleges. During the Fourth Plan period, the State Government decided to introduce teaching at the post-graduate level in a few more colleges at Balasore, Baripada, Bhadrak, Puri and Bolangir. A sum of Rs. 8.83 lakhs has been proposed during 1967-68 for the starting of post-graduate subjects in a few Arts colleges in the colleges located at these places.

(3) *Grants to Utkal University*—The Utkal University have prepared an elaborate scheme for the opening of new subjects of study at the post-graduate

level during the Fourth Plan period. During 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be paid to the Utkal University for the various developmental activities of the University.

(4) *Opening of new Universities*--The State Government decided to open two more Universities at Sambalpur and Berhampur. The outlay for this scheme during the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 3.00 crores. During 1967-68 a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be paid to both the new Universities.

(5) *Improvement of Colleges*—A sum of Rs. 71.63 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1967-68 to put up a large number of college and hostel buildings at Baripada, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Puri. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 13.05 lakhs is meant for the continuance of the building projects and Rs. 58.58 lakhs for the new buildings proposed to be taken up during 1967-68.

(6) *Expansion of Colleges*—The outlay for this scheme during 1967-68 has been proposed to be Rs. 22.01 lakhs. The following are the new subjects proposed to be opened in the colleges noted against their names:—

- |   |    |                                    |
|---|----|------------------------------------|
| (a) Honours classes in Domestic Science and Political Science at the Degree Stage.  | .. | S. B. Women's College.             |
| (b) Honours in Political Science  | .. | Angul                              |
| (c) Honours in Sanskrit   | .. | Bhubaneswar Women's College.       |
| (d) Opening of Science at P.U. Stage  | .. | Jajpur                             |
| (e) Honours in Botany, Zoology, Oriya and Psychology at the Degree Stage.   | .. | S. C. S. College, Puri.            |
| (f) Political Science at the Degree Stage   | .. | Sambalpur Women's College.         |
| (g) Honours in History, Political Science at the First-Year Degree, Botany and Zoology at the B. Sc. stage, Hindi as an optional subject. | .. | Rejendra College, Bolangir.        |
| (h) Opening of Second Year Arts   | .. | Phulbani                           |
| (i) Honours in History  | .. | S. K. C. G. College, Parlakhimedi. |
| (j) Honours in Economics  | .. | Berhampur Women's College.         |

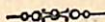
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (k) Psychology and Anthropology at the P. U. stage, Hindi as M. I. L.  | B. J. B. College                       |
| (l) Commerce at the Degree stage, Civics at the P. U. stage, Political Science at the First-Year Degree, Honours in Physics, Chemistry, Oriya, Botany, Zoology and Philosophy. | F. M. College, Balasore.               |
| (m) Honours in Oriya   | .. Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur. |
| (n) Botany and Zoology at the Degree Stage   | .. Fakir Mohan College, Balasore.      |
| (o) Commerce, Honours and Criminology at the Degree Stage.   | Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.            |
| (p) Opening of Political Science at P. U. Stage.   | All Colleges                           |

*Continued from page 18*

Erotic sculptures (Maithuna) are also depicted in this temple. This temple in every respect is akin to the Satrugnesvara group of Siva temples of Bhubaneswar. The absence of Ketu as a planet and the Jagamohan of this temple are also the special features of the Satrugnesvara group

of temples. Hence this temple may tentatively be assigned to about 7th-8th Century A.D. Most probably it was built during the time of the Sulkis who were ruling in Kodala-kamandala forming a major part of the present Dhenkanal district.

# WELFARE OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES



## PROGRESS DURING 1966-67

A brief note on the activities of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department for the Welfare of Backward Classes during 1966-67

ORISSA is an epitome of the tribals. There are as many as sixty-two varieties of tribal communities of whom the most backward are the Kotia and Dongria Konds, the Lanjia Souras, the Parajas, the Gadabas, the Koyas and Juangs. According to 1961 census the tribal population of Orissa is 42,23,757 which works out to 24.07 per cent of the total population of Orissa.

Similarly there are ninety-three Scheduled Caste communities scattered throughout the State. Their population as enumerated in 1961 census is 27,63,858 which accounts for 15.74 per cent of the total population of Orissa.

Thus 40 per cent of the total population of the State are Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is 7.3 and 11.6 respectively against the over all State percentage of 21.6. Both educationally and economically the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are comparatively backward. They are exploited by antisocial and unscrupulous elements in the general population and have remained in that condition for ages together. The special efforts for the welfare of backward classes started with the dawn of independence. Before that, hardly any



special attention was paid for them. In the year 1946, a special Department was set up which developed gradually into the present Tribal & Rural Welfare Department for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Under Article 275 of the Constitution of India grants-in-aid were received from the Central Government for execution of Welfare Schemes. During the last three successive plans a large scale programme was launched for the benefit of the backward classes and their programme was gradually intensified as the time went on. The programme was classified under the three main heads, viz., (a) Educational and Cultural advancement (b) Economic uplift (c) Health, Housing and other schemes.

The Government of India gave financial assistance to the extent of 75 per cent on educational schemes, 50 per cent on other schemes under the State Sector and 100 per cent on all the schemes under the Central Sector during the Third Plan period. This scale of Central assistance which continued up to 1966-67 was revised by Government of India in the year 1967-68 making 60 per cent on all schemes under the State Sector. No revision was, however, made on the schemes under Central Sector. The total expenditure on account of the welfare of backward classes on Plan Schemes which was to the tune of Rs. 227.56 lakhs in the First Plan period was raised to Rs. 660.09 lakhs

and Rs. 745.37 lakhs in the Second and Third Plan period respectively. The Fourth Plan outlay was tentatively fixed at Rs. 5.00 crores under State Sector and Rs. 15.00 crores under Central Sector.

During the year 1966-67 the Plan allocation was fixed at Rs. 62.50 lakhs under State Sector and Rs. 142.27 lakhs under Central Sector for execution of various schemes for the welfare of backward classes. The important achievements made by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department during the year under review are enunciated below.

Thirteen more Madhyamik Bidyalayas were converted to High Schools making the total number 28. Eight Primary Schools were upgraded to make the Primary education more popular. 497 private Schools were given aid to compensate the loss of fee income. Funds to the extent of Rs. 1.50 lakhs were provided for completion of 24 incomplete hostels. For award of Pre-matric stipend to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Denotified Tribe students sums of Rs. 23.41 lakhs, Rs. 26.50 lakhs and Rs. 0.08 lakh respectively were sanctioned. In all about 38,700 students were benefitted out of the scheme. Post-matric scholarships were awarded to 536 Scheduled Tribe, 636 Scheduled Caste and 1,347 Economically Backward Class students. 650 Scheduled Tribe and 160 Scheduled Caste students were given stipends for undergoing industrial training.

Nine Tribal Development Blocks were opened making the total number 75 in the State. A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs was provided for construction of 60 hutments and other programmes for Kotia Kondhs in Chandrapur area. In addition to 44 Fair Price Shops, another fair price shop was opened at Bhubaneswar to sell the commodities produced by the tribals. This measure was adopted to check the exploitation of the most backward tribes by the middlemen and to afford marketing facilities for their commodities. To extend communication facilities to tribal areas thirty miles of approach road, Bonda Ghat road and Chatikona-Kurli Road projects were undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh was provided for completion of four graingola buildings. Seeds, bullocks and agricultural implements were provided to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes at a cost of Rs. 0.60 lakh. A sum of Rs. 0.46 lakh and a sum of Rs. 0.48 lakh was earmarked for maintenance of existing Poultry units and Piggery and Goat Breeding Farm respectively. A Tribal Orientation Training Centre at Machkund was organised to impart special training to the field staff of the Department

as well as of the other Departments. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided for continuance of existing purchase, sale and fair price shops. For providing drinking water facilities in the tribal and backward areas a sum of Rs. 5.18 lakhs was kept in the annual Plan. 49 non-official organisations including Depressed Classes League were given grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for Socio-economic uplift of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. 120 Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste persons were given legal aid to fight out land ejection and other cases. For providing wheel barrows, hand carts, rubber gloves, gum boots and other appliances to sweepers who are engaged in unclean occupation, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was sanctioned in favour of Municipalities and N. A. Cs through the Urban Development Department. Subsidies to the extent of Rs. 0.50 lakh were given to the sweepers and scavengers for construction of 30 units of houses and purchase of 28 house sites. Over and above this a sum of Rs. 1.54 lakh was provided in the budget for educational and economic uplift of Denotified Tribes.

# Home Guards' Organisation

is a Social Welfare Organisation

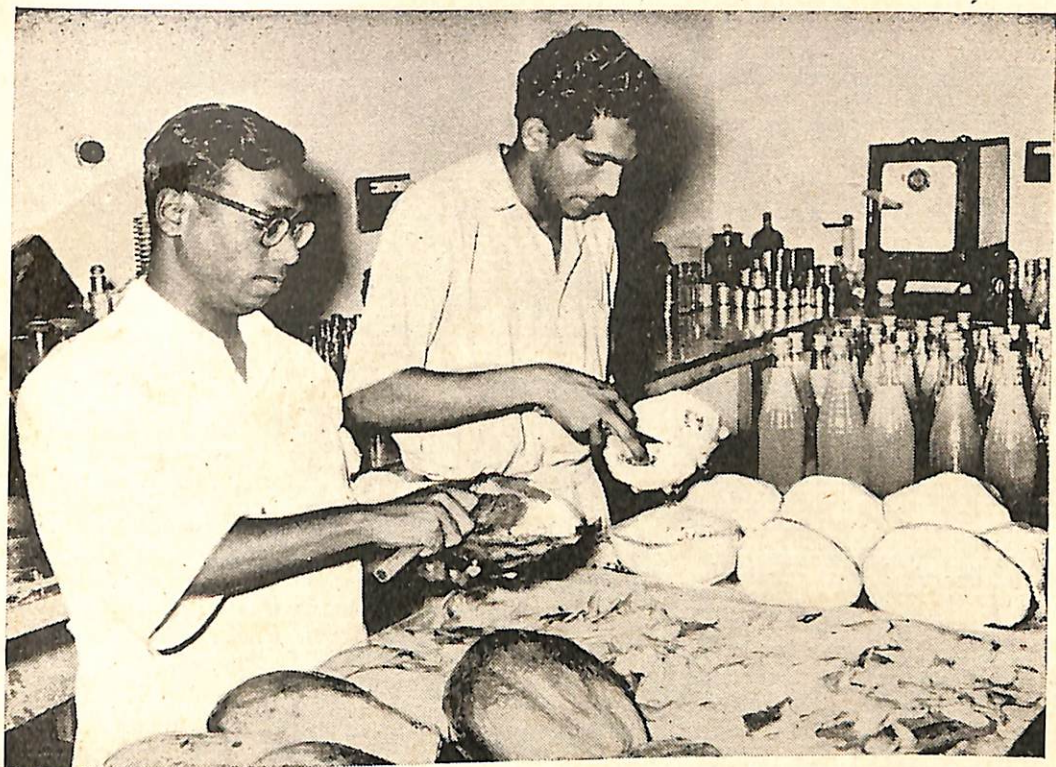
## HOME GUARDS IN ORISSA

IN Orissa 2,500 urban/industrial and 15,000 Rural Home Guards are to be raised. At present 2,453 urban/industrial and 14,070 Rural Home Guards have already been enrolled. Out of these 1,924 urban and 4,763 Rural Home Guards have completed prescribed course of training. Some of them have been trained in the advance course and a few have got specialised training at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

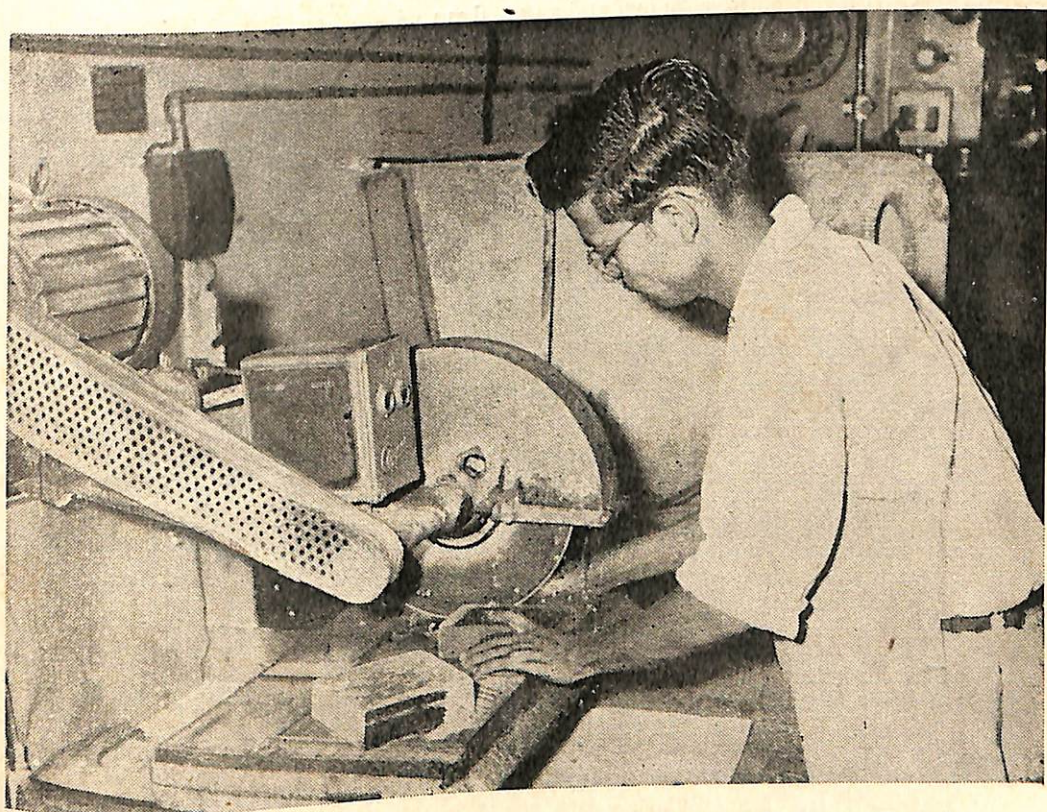
In the past emergencies about 1,200 members of Home Guard Organisation of this State were called out for assisting the Police in maintaining law and order, detecting cases, producing the miscreants before the police, informing the police of the arrival of anti-social elements, spotting out unclaimed properties, restoring missing children to their parents, performing night and day patrolling duties, collecting intelligence, evacuating minority community, assisting the Police

in big festivals and meetings, guarding vital and vulnerable points, providing food and water to the evacuees in their camps, and informing the Police the arrival and departure of important agitators during the communal unrest in 1964. 500 Rural Home Guards were marked out for guarding coastal areas of the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam during the Pakistan aggression in 1965. Their sincerity and devotion to these duties have been appreciated by Government as well as by the public. During the recent shortage of foodstuff in Orissa, about 500 Home Guards of districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and other places have been called out to guard grain stores and to prevent smuggling of foodgrains to other States.

The need of drawing volunteers from various professions in the National life to form a well knit and a well disciplined force was felt in

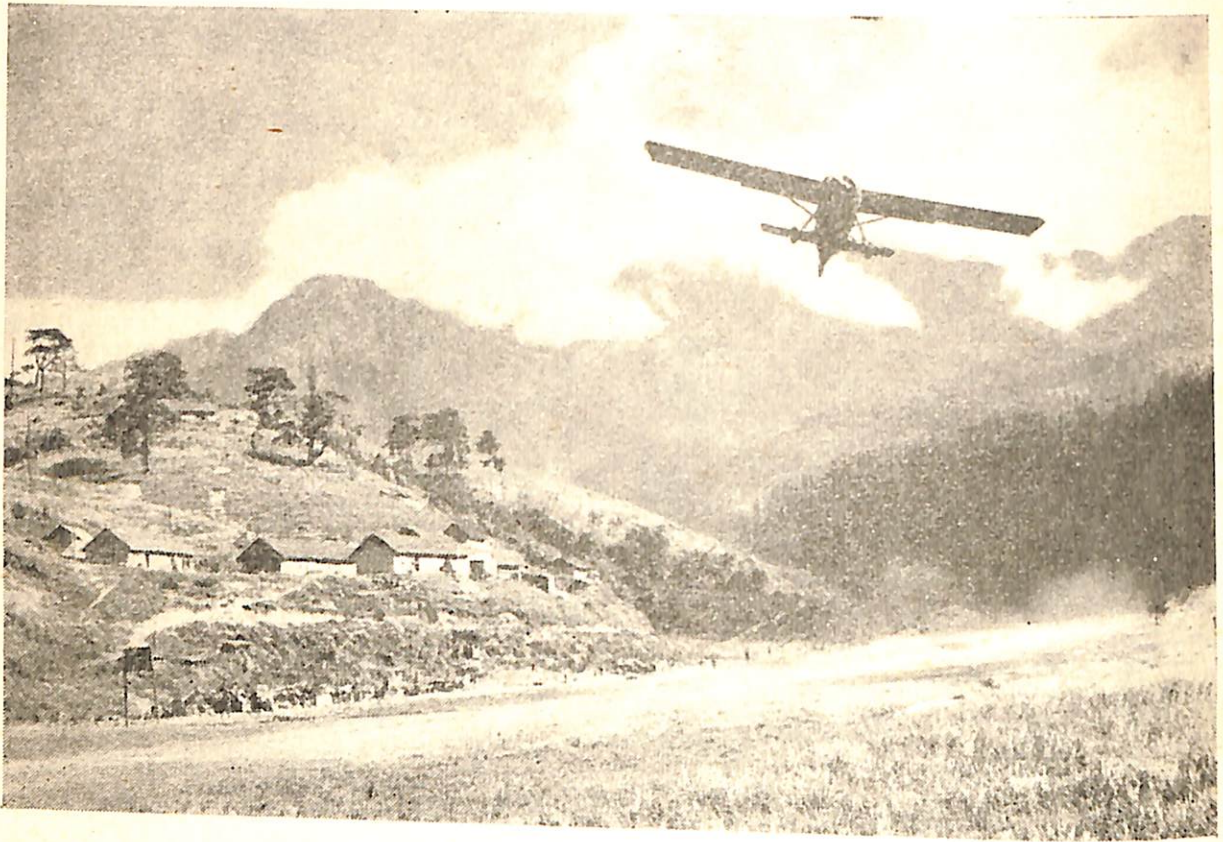


Ripe papaya fruit beedg peeled and its seeds removed, for studies on the preservation of papaya pulp by cannig and dehydration, at the fruit technology section of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore



A technician at work at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Cuttack

# NEWS IN PICTURES



An IAF Otter taking off from a mountainous Advanced Landing Ground in NEFA



Farmers irrigating their fields with the help of minor irrigation methods in Bihar. Water is being lifted with the help of baskets from a lower level of the canal to a higher level!

Bombay when the normal life of the city was completely disturbed by the communal riots in 1964. The group of young volunteers who did splendid job in bringing the condition in the city to normalcy later on, was given a statutory backing in the passing of the Home Guard Acts to help the Police in maintenance of law and order in the country and to do such other duties as laid down in the Home Guard Act and Rule. It is later on extended to other States when its utility was felt by the Government of India that a volunteer force of disciplined social workers can be a great source of reserve force in the national life which can be drawn at the time of need to meet even major crisis. This force potentially is capable of supplementing the Police in its day to day duties to relieve them for more important jobs of being utilised at the time of external invasion.

The Home Guards are meant to serve as auxiliary to the Police to help the community in maintaining internal security. They are trained to help the community during air-raids, out break of fire, flood and other calamities. The Home Guards would also have functional units to provide essential services whenever any of them is paralysed such as

motor transport, pioneer and engineer groups, fire brigades, nursing and first-aid, operation of Posts and Telegraph services, etc., during the time of strike or when dislocated by enemy action.

The Home Guard Organisation is a Social Welfare Organisation. Persons of all walks of life in the age-group of 20 years to 45 years are invited to enrol themselves as volunteers in this organisation. Their training programme includes physical training, drill with on without arms, weapon training, rifle training, lathi drill, crowd control, traffic control, field craft, map reading, guard duties, patrolling, duties and responsibilities involved in rescue, fire fighting and first-aid, and air raid precautions, which is a common pattern throughout India.

The Home Guard Organisation is in the formative stage in this State but has been making rapid strides recently both in the sphere of recruitment and training. The standard of training and the enthusiasm of the Home Guards were well maintained during the Annual Rally at Cuttack where 300 Home Guards with their officers of different rank took part and gave very interesting demonstrations for a period of two and half hours which was very much appreciated by the general public.

# O U SCHOOL PROJECT ON S R M A L L SAVINGS

DRIVE BY

HARIHARA MOHAPATRO

Head Master,  
Hari Hara High School,

Quite in keeping with the aims and objectives of our National Education, the emergence of which is anxiously awaited as the only panacea for the prevailing demoralisation and deterioration that has increasingly been in evidence in every sphere of education to-day in preparing the youths of our country as the defenders of freedom in the hour of crisis and as builders of the nation in times of peace in as many ways as they are capable of, we, in Harihar High School, Aska have accordingly embarked upon the implementation of the Small Savings Drive to the tune of Thirty-six thousand Rupees among the teachers and the taught during the current school session, 1966-67 as stood on the 5th April 1967 through our School Youth Welfare-cum-Social Service

Guild as we did last year during the National Emergency through the School Defence Corps in exploring all possible avenues by stimulating among the students, the National Fervour in doing their all for the Defence of their Mother Land by way of contributions and donations amounting to TWO THOUSAND RUPEES for the relief of our Jawans engaged desperately in defending our mother land from the naked and unprovoked aggression of Pakistan in collusion with Red-China, her belligerent neighbour.

School Youth Welfare-cum-Social Service Guild—Our School Youth Welfare-cum-Social Service Guild which has been functioning in this institution since the last four years has been duly reorganised by incorporating in to its fold the representative

of its other counterparts including as it does of the three wings of the National Cadet Corps comprising of Army, Air and Navy, two troops of Scouts, One Unit of Red-Cross, the School Defence Corps and Teachers Association with Headmaster as its Counsellor for undertaking the Small Savings Drive systematically in right earnest under the able guidance, sound planning and effective direction of this august body at the top in co-ordination with different branches thereunder each of which is in charge of the student as well as teacher members.

*Measures of Implementation*—Before launching out this Drive the communication of the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa was at the outset discussed thread bare at a staff meeting and its twin virtues of ensuring thrift and economy among the participants thereof in laying by whatever they could for its use in times of need in future and augmenting financial resource of the Government to meet the challenge of the times by executing the various projects of development and construction now under contemplation during the 4th Five Year Plan for the many sided improvement and all round progress of the Nation on the whole were elaborately explained to the students in a separate meeting organised for the purpose. Apart from the monthly meetings of the teachers and the taught, special meeting for the observance of the Small Savings Weeks and Fortnights

are also organised and distinguished persons connected with National Savings are invited to address the students about the value and necessity of Small Savings both in the interest of the individual concerned and that of the community and the Nation at large. Seven Savings Groups including those of Six from Classes Eleven to Six and that of the other run by teachers have been formed for implementing this Drive from November 1966. National Savings Stamps worth one hundred rupees have been purchased from local Post Office in advance from the amount placed at the disposal of the Headmaster under the contingencies in accordance with the instructions of D. P. I., Orissa and were distributed among the teachers of the classes concerned for their sale on the school fee collection day among such of the students of the low income groups as are willing to participate in this Drive till the cost of the stamps affixed to their Savings Cards comes to two rupees at least for opening POST OFFICE SAVINGS PASS BOOKS in their names while those of the more affluent class are persuaded to handover cash from two rupees and more to their teachers on fixed days of the month as decided upon. Each Section of the School Youth Welfare-cum-Social Service Guild is entrusted with different ways of raising funds through the sale of National Savings Stamps, opening Post Office Savings Pass Books, Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts, purchase of Defence Bond Certificates and the like while others



remain in charge of celebration of Small Savings Day during the school cultural week, staging one act plays on Small Savings Drive, organising Small Savings Exhibitions along with those of science, literature, arts and crafts during cultural activities and ceremonial days and arranging essay, elocution and debating competition on the same along with the literary ones during the national days and festive occasions for making the students savings-minded and keeping their zeal in this direction going without detriment to the academical pursuits of the scholars or any dislocation whatsoever in the day to day work of the school.

*Introduction of Healthy Competition*—In order to inculcate among the students a spirit of healthy competition in what all they do, a running cup is presented to that particular class, the collections of which during the month are adjudged as the highest and it is really gratifying to find them mad after the said Drive each vying with the other to show itself at its best after the announcement of the same. A Shield is awarded to the class for the best achievement during the year on the school anniversary day. The attention of the students is also drawn from time to time to the schools that happen to be the winners of the

shields from the Government at State as well as the district levels as a mark of honour for their unique achievements during the year. Cuttings of pictures of prize winning schools from newspaper are also hung in the halls and from the walls of the school to offer the students an incentive and inspiration for their encouraging participation. No wonder, that in a short period of five months and a half from the 1st November 1966 to 15th April 1967, four hundred twenty accounts have been opened by the teachers and the taught with the total amount of collections rising up to Rs. 36 000 with the achievements increasing day by day thereafter and with every likelihood of our school reaching the anticipated target of Rs. 60,000 by the 31st March 1968.

*Conclusion*—Similar projects in the lines indicated above may be implemented in other schools with advantage which under the exigencies of the circumstances will not only make the students savings minded but will go a long way in bringing for us the long cherished El-Dorado of milk and honey of our dreams. It all depends on the earnest co-operation of the members of the teaching staff in carrying out this Drive voluntarily in a missionary spirit.



# DEMOCRACY I N INDIA

BY

William O. Douglas

When I first visited India nearly twenty years ago, I was greatly impressed with the quality of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of government. With the exception of an insignificant minority, they were dedicated to the democratic ideal. By that I mean they were dedicated to Lincoln's concept of government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people'. They were also dedicated to the protection of civil rights, to an independent judiciary, to equal justice under law.

My concern on those early visits was not with the regime of government, but with the base on which all governments rest—the people. I saw the villages and my heart was heavy. For poverty, privation, and ignorance had piled so deep that people had actually made a religion of the renunciation of life.

Nehru, one of the wisest men I have known also knew this; and he decided to do something about it.

When I returned another year the Village Level Workers Programme

was in operation; and on that and subsequent visits I saw the villages transformed 6,00,000 of them.

My first glimpse of an Indian village had shown only one bright aspect—yellow blossoms of vines trailing over miserable mud huts, and a Hindu temple where fresh flowers were laid. What I saw in later visits lifted my heart.

Nehru had training centres for the Village Level Workers—men and women in their twenties whose blue tunics marked their mission. After some months of instruction and preparation they were sent in teams to the villages

## INITIAL TASK

Their initial task was educating the women who after all are the final arbiters of all matters relating to sanitation. They taught them how to pasteurize milk; why water (at least for babies) should be boiled; the danger of the house fly; the importance of screens; and the like. This was basic for the vital statistics of India twenty years ago showed that eight out of ten babies died before they reached the age of one mostly from diarrhoea

The village well was repaired so that it did not catch surface drainage water.

A first aid station was established with a nurse giving vaccinations and dispensing medicines.

A school was established, a building being built and a teacher installed. The programme was to educate not only the youngsters but the old folks.

Agricultural surveys were made, village by village, to see what fertilizers could be introduced, what sprays furnished, what new crops planted, what crop rotation system introduced.

### GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY

Finally, and perhaps most important of all, village councils were elected and for the first time in centuries the problems of the Indian village were laid before the councils from paved roads to bath houses. This was an ancient institution in India, known as *Panchayat*. By the 1950s it was restored, and it, plus the Village Level Worker's Programme on health, education, and livelihood introduced a vital, living democracy at India's grassroots.

This grassroots democracy has been expressing itself in a vital, vibrant way. Even the adult illiterates who vote do so intelligently and with discrimination. Party symbols are a rooster, elephant, ox and so forth. Men and issues become identified with those symbols. The voting record of the mass of Indians is an

extraordinary one. They show discernment and judgment; and the manner in which they express their preference for parties and issues is a shining credit to democracy.

It is all the more remarkable because of the many different languages spoken in India. Even Nehru did not speak many of them. He told me that at huge gatherings of one million or more he usually spoke English. The local press would put it in the local language for those who read; for those who did not read, the substance of the speech would be translated by word of mouth into Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, or whatever the local language might be.

Some nations, as newly independent as India, do not trust the people. Some allow the people to vote only in local elections, those elected in turn electing higher constituent assemblies. That is the Asian philosophy of dictatorship.

India took the other course and is demonstrating that once the intelligence of people, albeit illiterate, is appealed to, they respond. In this way India is the pacemaker for underdeveloped nations of the world.

Her needs are staggering and her Industrial and agricultural problems are complex. But she promises success because she is building a multi-racial, multi-religious, multi-ideological society on the basis of an informed citizenry.

# OUR STATE

## Contribute Liberally to $5\frac{3}{4}$ Percent Orissa Government Loan, 1979

### CHIEF MINISTER SHRI SINGH DEO'S APPEAL

Calling upon all people to contribute liberally to the Five and Three-fourth per cent Orissa Government Loan, 1979, the Chief Minister of Orissa Shri R. N. Singh Deo has issued the following appeal:—

The Government of Orissa are floating a loan of rupees four crores during this year. The money is required for investment in development programmes.

It is neither possible nor expedient to meet the huge funds necessary for development works, specially those of a capital nature, which yield incomes and profits to the State Government and thus contributes to the welfare of the people in general from revenue resources. At present big programme of irrigation and electricity, Roads and Buildings, Agriculture and

Industry are in progress. Most of these schemes will materially benefit the masses and at the same time bring in further resources for still greater effort in development.

These efforts in each state bear upon the efforts of every other State in the country and therefore it is the duty of every institution and citizen of India, specially those, like the big financing, Industrial, and commercial houses, as also the general public to help in this effort of rapid development.

The Orissa Loan Bonds, 1979 which will be open for subscription on the 1st September 1967, will have an issue price of Rs. 97 per cent with interest rate at Rs.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

I therefore appeal to all investors both in and outside the State for generous contribution to the Orissa Loans, 1979.

# FIVE AND THREE-FOURTH PER CENT ORISSA

## GOVERNMENT LOAN, 1979

The Government of Orissa are floating a loan of Rs. 4 crores in order to finance various Development Schemes relating to Roads, Irrigation, Forests, Industries, Mining, and Electricity. These are all productive Schemes, which will not only yield additional revenue to the State Government but would also bring about prosperity to the country by utilising the vast untapped natural resources available in the State. The loan will open for subscription on the 1st September, 1967 and will close on the 9th September, 1967 unless fully subscribed and closed earlier. Subscriptions for the loan will be received in the form of cash or cheque at the places indicated in the State Government notification No. 29151-F., dated the 19th August 1967, copies of which and application form are obtainable at the receiving offices mentioned therein. A brief account of the revenue and debt position of the State for the four years is given below for the information of the investing public:—

### (i) Revenue position—

( In crores of rupees )

	Receipt	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit(—)
1964-65 ..	74.97	79.20	(—) 4.23
1965-66 ..	80.39	91.31	(—) 10.92
1966-67 (Revised) ..	110	110.51	(+) 0.01
1967-68 (Budget) ..	117.06	117.62	(—) 0.56

As may be seen from the above table there has been growth of receipts on Revenue Account. On the expenditure side also, there has been progressive increase mainly due to increased expenditure on Developmental Schemes and gearing up of the administrative machinery to cope with the large investments made to exploit the natural resources available in the State.

(ii) Debt position—The debt position of the Government of Orissa as on the 31st March 1967 was Rs. 350.69 crores. These loans were obtained mostly from the Government of India and the public for financing various

Development Schemes, such as, Hirakud Project, Community Development Projects, Irrigation and Power Projects, Industrial Schemes and Mineral Development, etc.

2. Sinking Funds have been constituted for amortisation of all the public loans for facility of repayment.

3. Assets—Against the total outstanding debt mentioned above, there are assets in the form of investment in the securities of the Central and other State Governments, shares in commercial concerns and Co-operative Societies. The State also owns assets of capital nature in the shape of Irrigation Projects, Multipurpose River Schemes, Electricity Undertakings, Road Transport, etc. Besides these assets, all of which are productive, the State also extensive and valuable assets in the form of Buildings, Lands, Communications, Forests, Mineral ore, etc. On the whole, the public debt and other liabilities are fully covered by productive and other tangible assets.

4. The Government's Annual Budget Documents for 1967-68 (printed publications available at the Government Press, Cuttack) give full detailed information as to the financial position of the State.

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## NEW FUNCTIONS FOR THE STATE CIVIL SUPPLIES PRICE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

In addition to the functions already delegated to the State Civil Supplies Advisory Committee, Government have decided to entrust the following functions to be performed by State Civil Supplies Advisory Committee.

1. The Committee will ascertain the causes for low procurement of rice and paddy in Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack districts during the Khariff season 1966-67 and suggest remedial measures.

2. The Committee will also probe into the problems associated with effective implementation of quality control over rice and paddy procured in the State and suggest remedies.

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## Radio Rural Forum facility extended to

two more districts

With the inauguration of two Radio Rural Forums in the village Jarada under Ghasipur Panchayat Samiti in Keonjhar district and in Bada Brahmanmara village under Baripada Panchayat Samiti of Mayurbhanj district yesterday, the benefits of Radio Rural Forum Scheme would now be available to the entire State, barring the districts of Koraput and Phulbani.

Orissa has now 1,500 Radio Rural Forums, spread over the rural areas in the Listening Zones of Cuttack and Sambalpur Radio Stations.

Members of these Radio Rural Forums assemble in their respective Community Listening Centres of Tuesday and Friday evenings to listen to the forum broadcasts intended for them. These broadcasts mainly centre round the matters concerning agricultural improvement and allied matters with a view to stimulate an interest among the farmers in improved practices in agriculture, animal husbandry and such other matters.

The inauguration of the forum at village Jarada in Keonjhar district was performed by the States Deputy Minister for Community Develo-

ment, Shri Ananta Narayan Singh Deo on August 15, 1967. Speaking at a largely attended function held on this occasion, the Deputy Minister expressed the hope that the Radio Rural Forum would infuse a sense of better participation in the Development of the Community as a whole would be able to create new hopes and aspirations among the people. The forum would also act as an effective medium of communication between the man in the field on one side and the technical experts on the other. The Deputy Minister added that the implementation of any scheme whatsoever would be successful, only if people look upon it with confidence and extend their full co-operation. It is in this context that the Radio Rural Forums have vital role to play in creating a healthy public opinion, he stressed.

The Radio Rural Forum at village Bada Brahmanmara near Baripada was inaugurated by Shri Rai Mohan Mohant, a leading cultivator of the area.

Both these functions were organised by the Public Relations Department as a part of the Independence Day Celebration.

## EXPANSION OF SEATS IN COLLEGES

In a Press Note issued by the Government of Orissa in the Education Department on August 8, 1967, it has been said :

There has been unprecedented demand for admission into the colleges particularly the Science classes after the results of the recent examinations were published. This is particularly so in respect of colleges located in towns and district headquarters. In view of this, Government have decided to take steps for expanding the seats wherever there is a demand for the same so that students seeking admission are not turned back. This decision had to be taken in spite of existing financial stringency. Non-Government colleges have also been requested to increase the number of seats.

Expansion of the seats would depend on the concerned University giving necessary affiliation as well as agreeing to extension of the dates of admission. Fitting up laboratories quickly and arranging accommodation for the increased seats also present a problem. Every effort is being made to ensure that these are provided wherever possibility exists and within the shortest possible time.

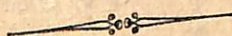
There are many recognised colleges in rural areas in which seats both in Science and Arts are still vacant. Students who have not yet got admission elsewhere should go to such Colleges and seek admission. Director of Public Instructions Office will be in a position to give information about such vacant seats.

## *Revised ex-Factory Price for Sugar*

In a Press Note issued by the Government of Orissa in the Supply Department on August 7, 1967, it has been said.

The public are hereby informed that the Government of India have, with effect from 14-7-1967, revised the ex-factory price of sugar produced by the Orissa-factories and the Andhra-factories. The price in respect of the

Orissa-factories has been increased from Rs. 140.05 per quintal to Rs. 149.05 and that in respect of Andhra factories from Rs. 143.15 to Rs. 161.57 per quintal. As a result of the above revision which works upto 0.09 paise per Kg. for the sugar from Orissa-factories and 0.19 paise per Kg. for the sugar from Andhra-factories, the consumers, price has gone up correspondingly.





# SPEEDY DISPOSAL OF PENDING PENSION CASES

In order to accelerate disposal of outstanding pension cases, the State Government, in a resolution, have decided to appoint a Committee which will probe into and make positive recommendations for expeditious disposal of such cases.

This Committee comprise the Secretary or Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Accountant-General or his representative not

below the rank of Deputy Accountant-General, Secretary of Administrative Department or his representative not below the rank of Deputy Secretary or the Head of the Department concerned or his representative not below the rank of Joint Head of Department.

This Committee will also look to the question of outstanding G. P. F final payment cases with a view to reducing pendency.

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— ଫାକ୍ଟରୀ ଉପକରଣ —

ମଉଣ୍ଡ ଗ୍ରେଡ୍‌ରସ

ଡିନିକୋଣିଆ ବାରିଗୁ, କଟକ-୧

O.A.A.

# FLOOD DAMAGES AND RELIEF MEASURES IN ORISSA

Due to heavy rainfall in July and in the early part of August in the catchment areas on account of a depression in the Bay of Bengal in the first week of August, Mahanadi and its branches like Chitrotpala in the district of Cuttack, Bhargabi in the district of Puri and river Tel with its tributaries in the districts of Kalahandi and Bolangir were in spate. In 6 out of 13 districts, viz., Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Cuttack, Puri and Mayurbhanj several areas were damaged by floods. There was no loss of human lives or cattle except in Laxmipur in the district of Kalahandi, where 13 persons died and 15 injured by a land slide and 55 heads of cattle swept away. Government had to rush to Kalahandi, a power boat to undertake rescue operations in areas affected by the unprecedented heavy floods in the Tel river.

2. Other damages districtwise as reported to Government were briefly as follows :

(i) In the district of Kalahandi 200 villages were affected by flood, 155 houses completely and 132 houses were partly damaged. Crops in 3,550 acres completely and in

12,741.46 acres partly were damaged and 3,694.61 acres of land were sandcasted.

(ii) In the district of Bolangir 55 villages were affected. 154 houses and 2,545 acres of cultivated lands were completely damaged. P.W.D. road from Tushra to Godvala and the State Highway at Belgaon were affected. About 400 feet of Mahatab bridge over river Tel was washed away.

(iii) In Puri district, 180 villages were affected. 35 houses completely, 14 houses partly, 11,972 acres of cultivated land completely and 22,011 acres of land were partly damaged. 1.35 acres of land were sandcast.

(iv) In Cuttack, 83 villages were affected. 294 houses completely, 760 houses partly, 24,699 acres of cultivated land completely and 14,500 acres of land partly were damaged. 135 acres of land were sandcast. The wooden bridge on Batira-Padampur road was washed away.

(v) In Koraput, 3 villages were affected. Crops in 8,017 acres of land were partly damaged. 515 acres of land were also affected by sandcasting.

(vi) In Mayurbhanj district, 14 villages were affected. One house of a private person completely and one institutional building were partly damaged. 3 acres of paddy lands, 10 acres of vegetable lands were damaged and 10 decimals of land were sand-cast.

3. Necessary relief and rescue measures were taken up promptly in the affected areas. Emergent relief in shape of cash and food-stuffs were supplied to the affected persons. Red

Cross garments and clothes from private persons were distributed. House building grants were sanctioned for repairs of the damaged houses. Taccavi loans are being advanced to the affected cultivators. Health and veterinary measures were taken in time. Retail sale centres were opened in the affected areas. Steps have been taken to supply paddy seeds and seedling in the affected areas.

4. A sum of Rs. 6,63,000 both in form of grants and loans has so far been allotted to the affected districts for relief measures.

5. A careful and detailed survey of damage to lands and crops is still in progress as in many coastal areas, water has not fully receded.

## Tourist Development Board Re-designated

## and Reconstituted

The Tourist Development Board has been re-designated as The Orissa Tourist Development Advisory Board, according to a recent resolution of the State Government. The Board has been also reconstituted. This 14 member board will function under the Chairmanship of the Minister, Home (Tourism). The Director of Public Relations will be the Member Secretary of this Advisory Board. Other members of this Board are, Shri Lokanath Misra, M. P.; Shri Ainthu Sahu, M. L. A.; Shri Brajendra Chandra Singh Deo Bajradhar Narendra Mohapatra, M. L. A. Raja of Ranpur; Dr. Sadasiv Mishra, Vice-Chancellor,

Utkal University, Bhubaneswar; Secretary, Home (P. R. & T.); Secretary, Works & Transport; Director, Cultural Affairs; Chief Conservator of Forests, Cuttack; Divisional Superintendent, South Eastern Railway, Khurda Road; Director, Tourist Office, Government of India, Calcutta; Shri P. Mukharjee, Member, Tourist Development Council of India & Reader, Department of History, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar; Sm. (Dr.) Minati Misra, Principal, Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar.

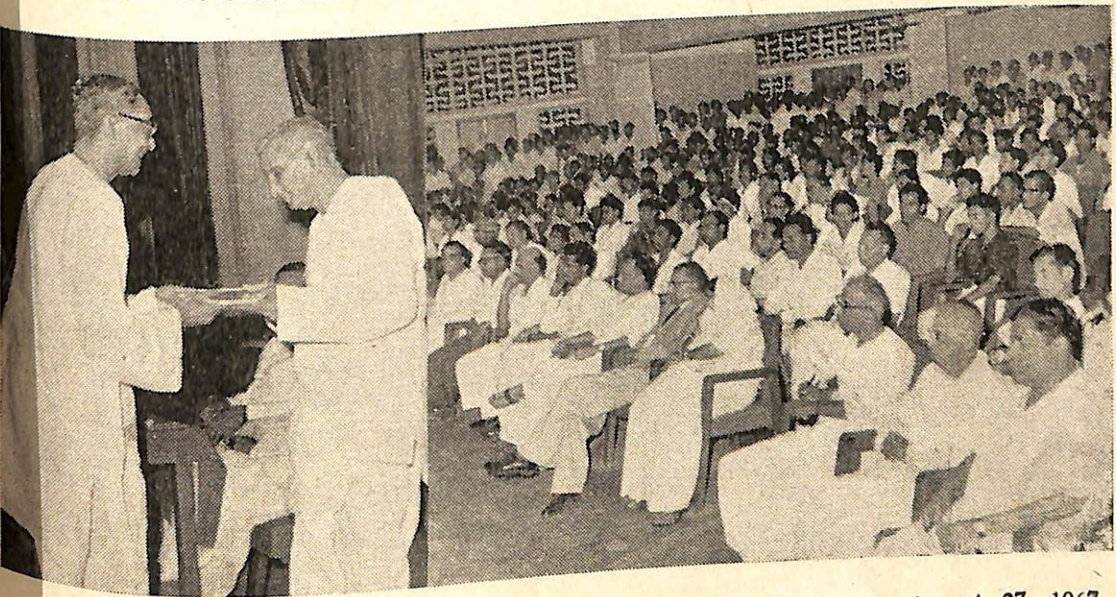
This Board will advise the State Government on matters relating to development of tourism in the State.

# NEWS IN PICTURES



In the Annual General Body Meeting of the Ori sa Red Cross Society held on September 3, 1967 at Raj Bhavan, Governor Dr. A. N. Khosla awards some shields to some district branches for their good services

Photo shows : Dr. Khosla awarding a shield to Shrimati Dipali Purukayastha, Honorary Secretary of the Capital Red Cross Society for having collected maximum amount through membership. To the extreme left is seen Shri Nilamoni Senapati, Chairman of the Capital Red Cross Society



In a function organised by the Orissa Sahitya Academi at Bhubaneswar on August 27, 1967, Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo honoured the eminent persons of the State who have contributed towards the growth of Oriya Literature.

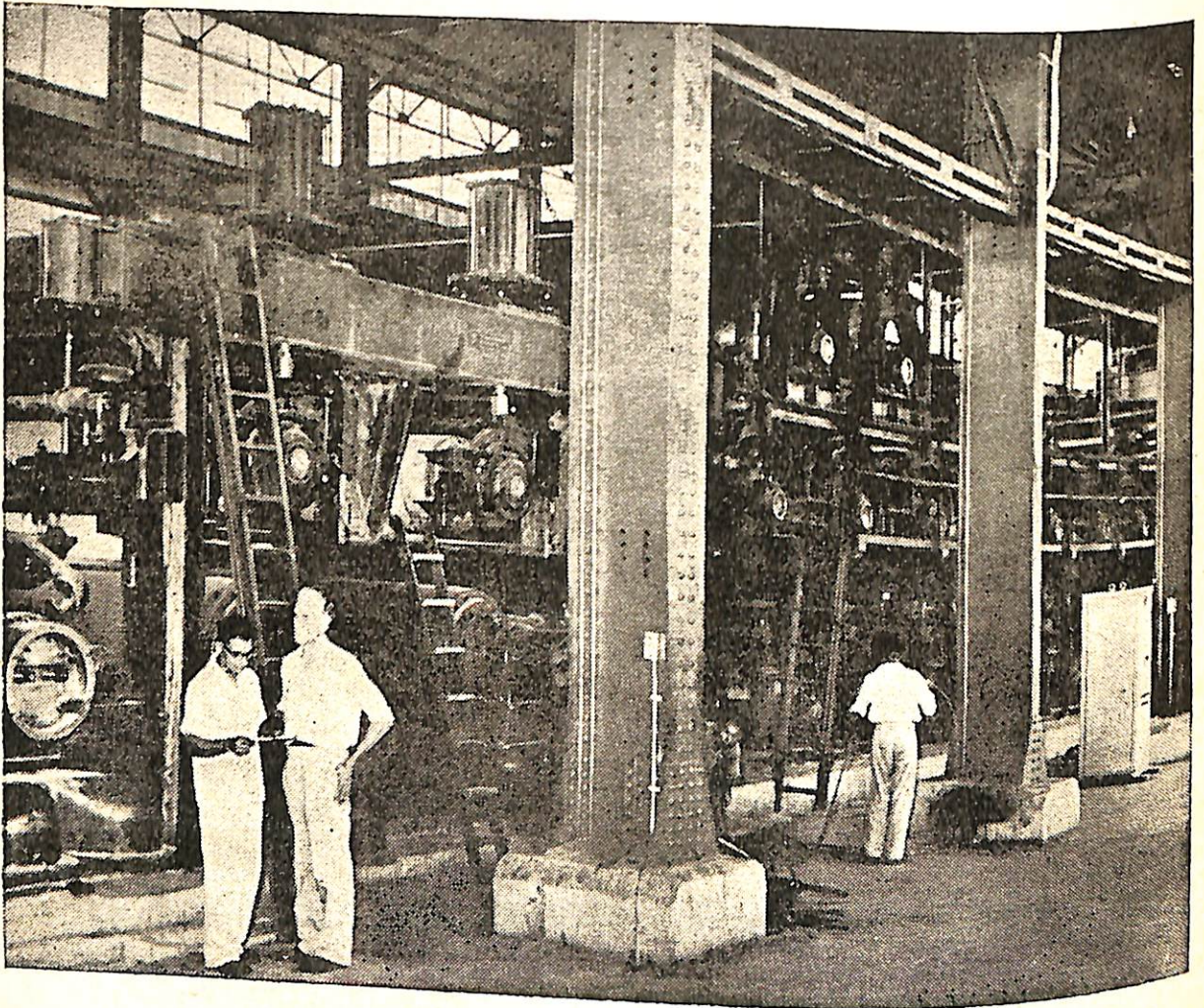
Photo shows : Shri Singh Deo honouring Shri Radhanath Rath by handing him over a certificate in recognition of his contribution to the development of Journalistic Literature.

# NEWS IN PICTURES



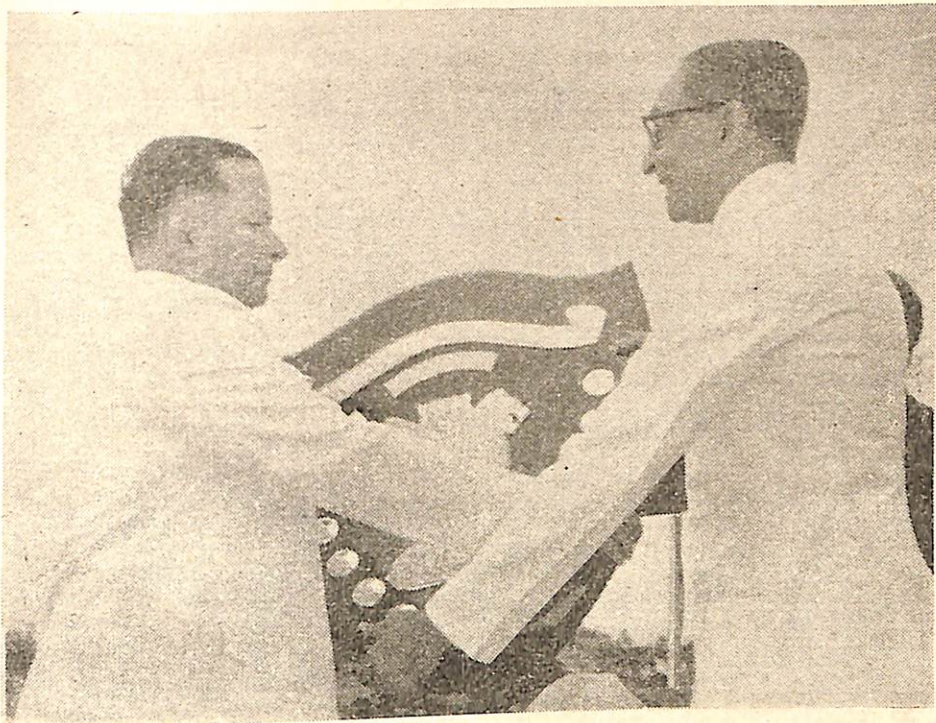
Governor Dr. A. N. Khosla inaugurated the Seminar on Land Revenue Abolition at Bhubaneswar on September 4, 1967

Photo shows : Dr. Khosla delivering his inaugural address. Seated to his left are Shri Surendranath Patanaik, Revenue Minister and Dr. H. K. Mahatab

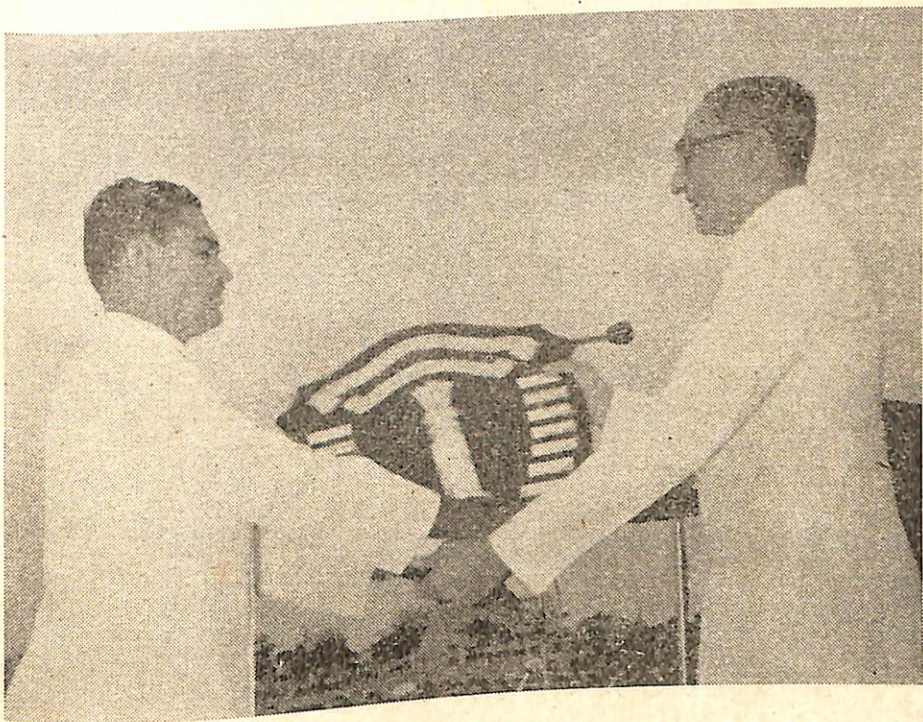


A paper machine at work in the Dryer Section of the NEPA Mills at Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh

# NEWS IN PICTURES

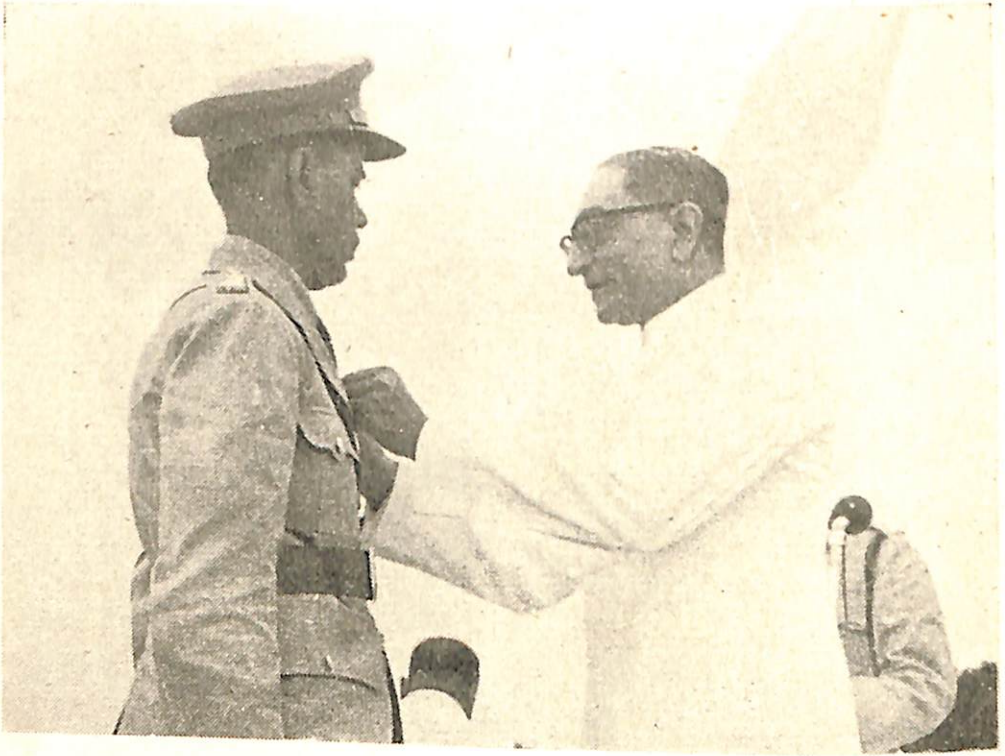


The Staff of the Central Division received the Shield for Anti-Corruption Work

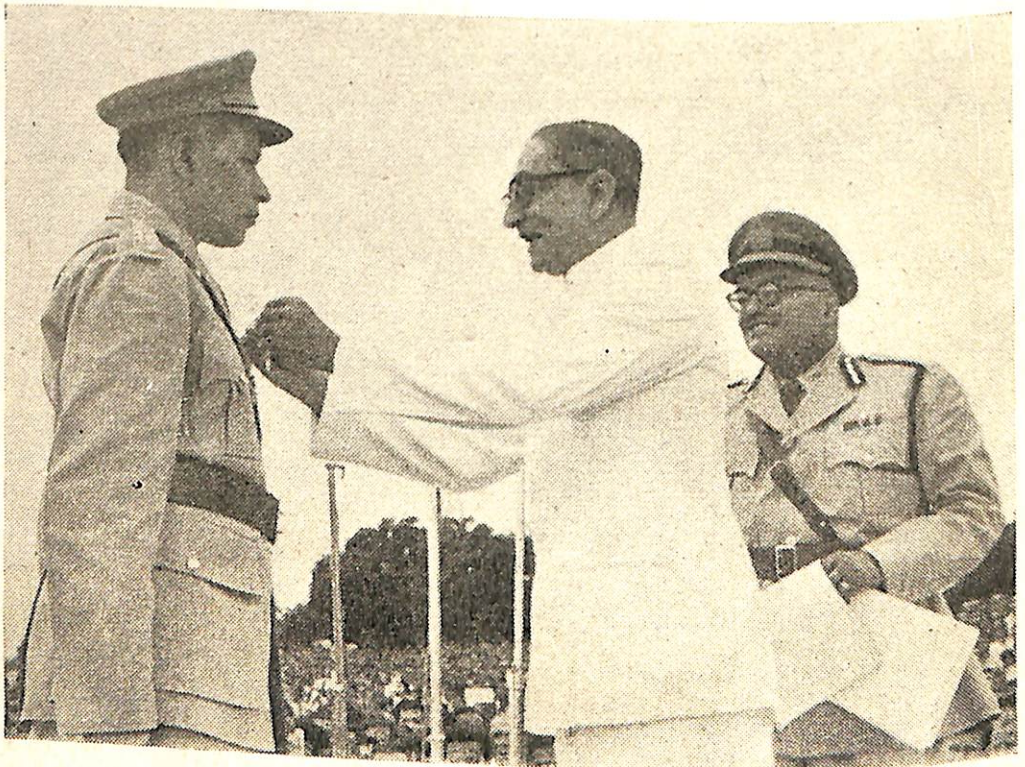


The Staff of the Northern Division received the Shield for Food Adulteration & Control Orders

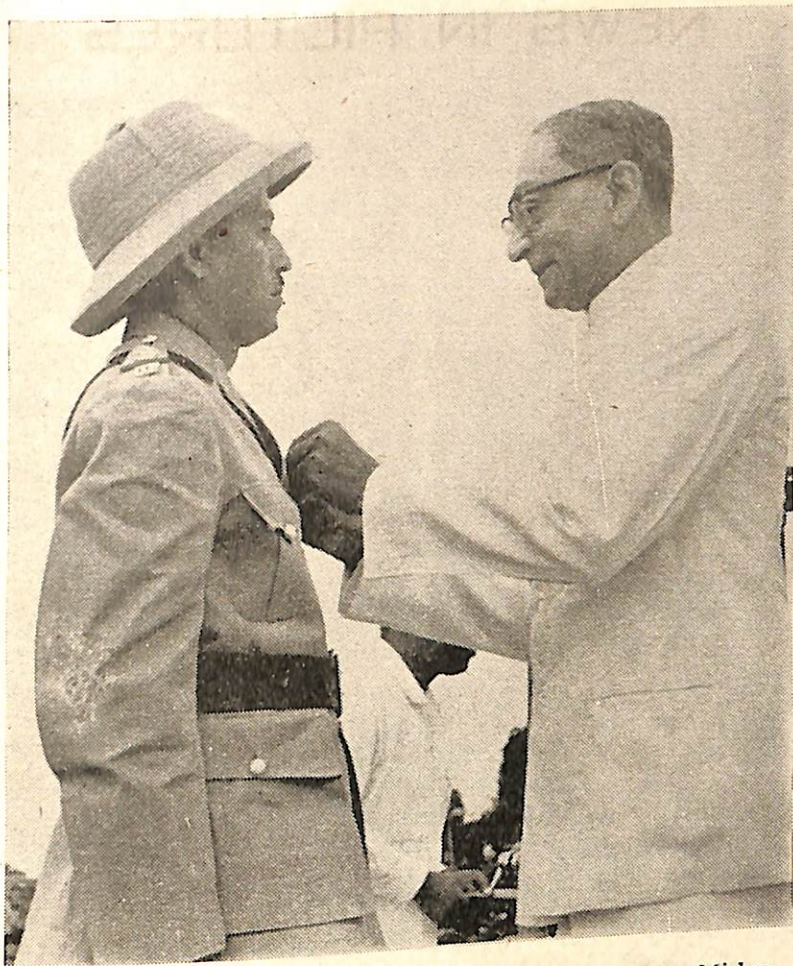
# NEWS IN PICTURES



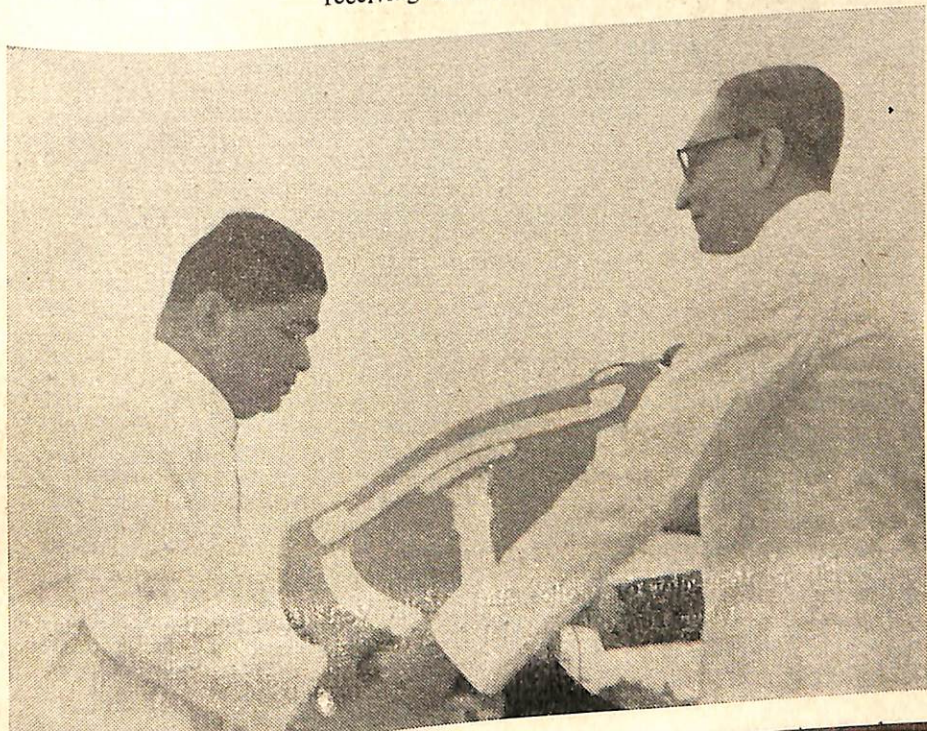
Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Shri Krupasindhu Nayak receiving the Police Medal from the Chief Minister, Orissa



Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Shri Radhakanta Das receiving Police Medal from the Chief Minister, Orissa

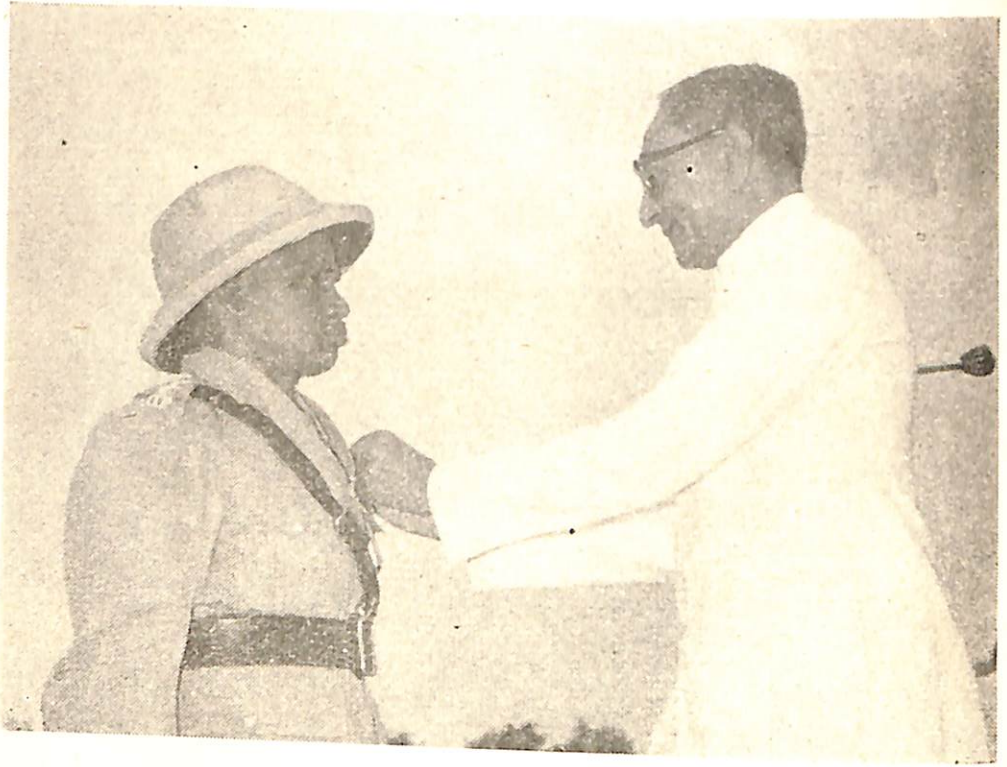


Officiating Inspector of Police, Vigilance, Shri Salegram Mishra  
receiving the Police Medal

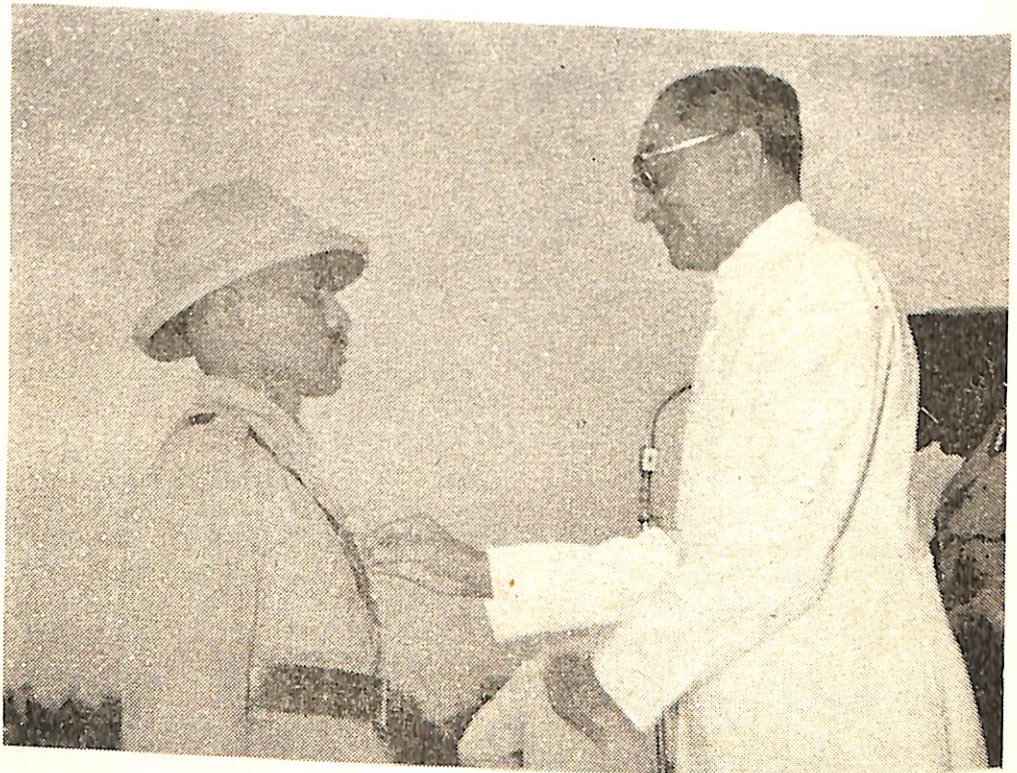




# NEWS IN PICTURES



Officiating Inspector of Police, Vigilance, Shri P. N. Rao receiving the Police Medal from the Chief Minister, Orissa



Officiating Inspector of Police, Shri Akella Venkata Seetharama Sastry receiving the Police Medal from the Chief Minister, Orissa

# VIGILANCE EFFICIENCY COMPETITION

## WINNERS AWARDED SHIELDS FOR THE YEAR 1966

The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, awarded the shields for the Vigilance Efficiency Competition for the year 1966, on the Independence Day, August 15, 1967.

The following are the winners of the three shields :

- (1) Shield for anti-corruption work : Staff of the Central Division.
  - (2) Shield for tax evasion work : Staff of the Southern Division.
  - (3) Shield for food adulteration & control orders: Northern Division.
- 

## PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL

### AWARDED BY CHIEF MINISTER

In recognition of their meritorious service, the President of India has awarded Police Medal on the occasion of the Republic Day, 1967. The medals were presented by the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, on the Independence Day, 1967, to the following Police Personnel :

- (1) Shri Radha Kanta Das, officiating D. S. P.
- (2) Shri Krupasindhu Naik, officiating D. S. P.
- (3) Shri Akella Venkata Seetharama Sastry, officiating Inspector of Police.
- (4) Shri P. N. Rao, officiating Inspector of Police, Vigilance
- (5) Shri Salegram Misra, officiating Inspector of Police, Vigilance

( Photos of the concerned officers are given elsewhere inside the Magazine )

## Suggestions to be Entertained by the Chairman, State Civil Supplies Price Enquiry Committee

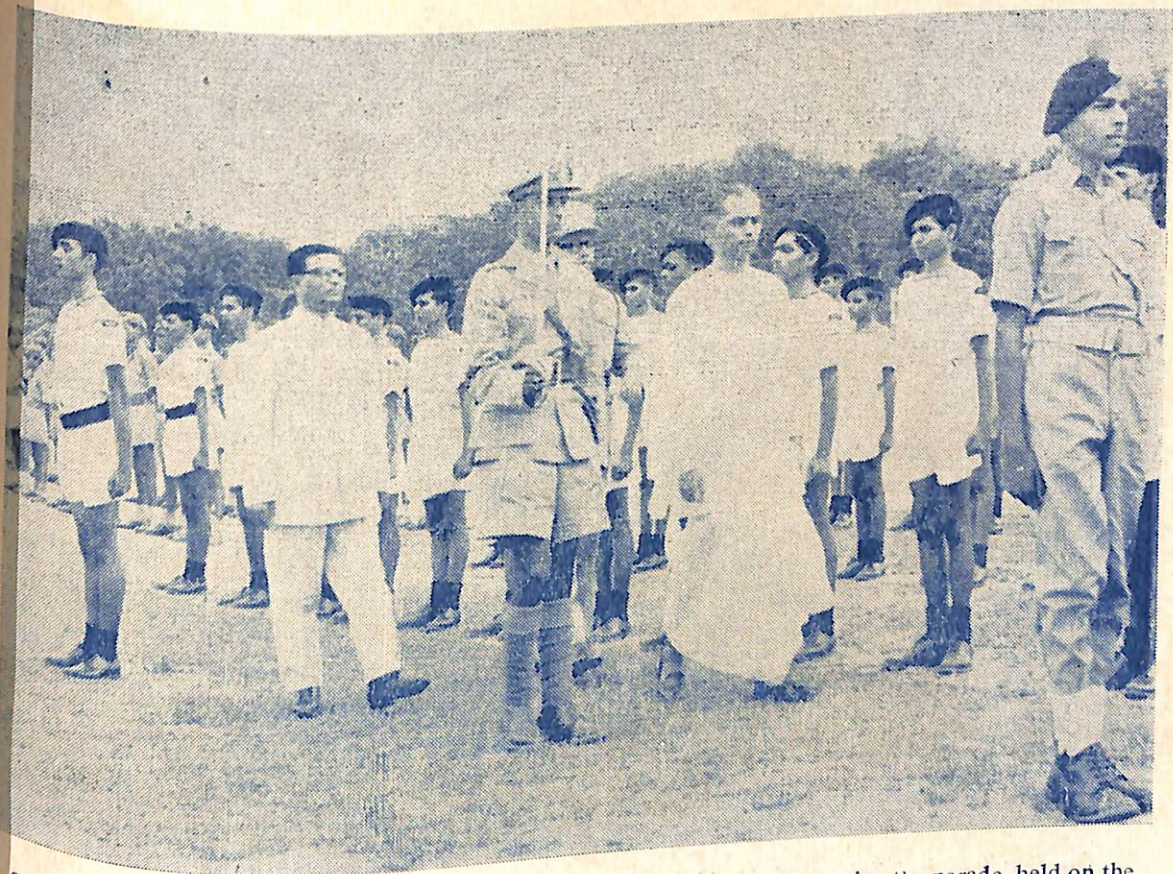
Public are hereby informed that with a view to enquiring and investigating into the causes and sources of malpractice in the matter of procurement, transport, shortage, sale and distribution of essential commodities and food-stuffs and the reasons for steep rise in prices of essential consumer articles and controlled commodities that are either produced in the State or imported from outside and also to spot out bottle-necks in the chain of distribution and proper enforcement of various Control Orders and Food Laws issued by Government

of India or the State Government and to suggest remedial measures, the State Government have constituted the State Civil Supplies Price Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. N. Rath, M. L. A.

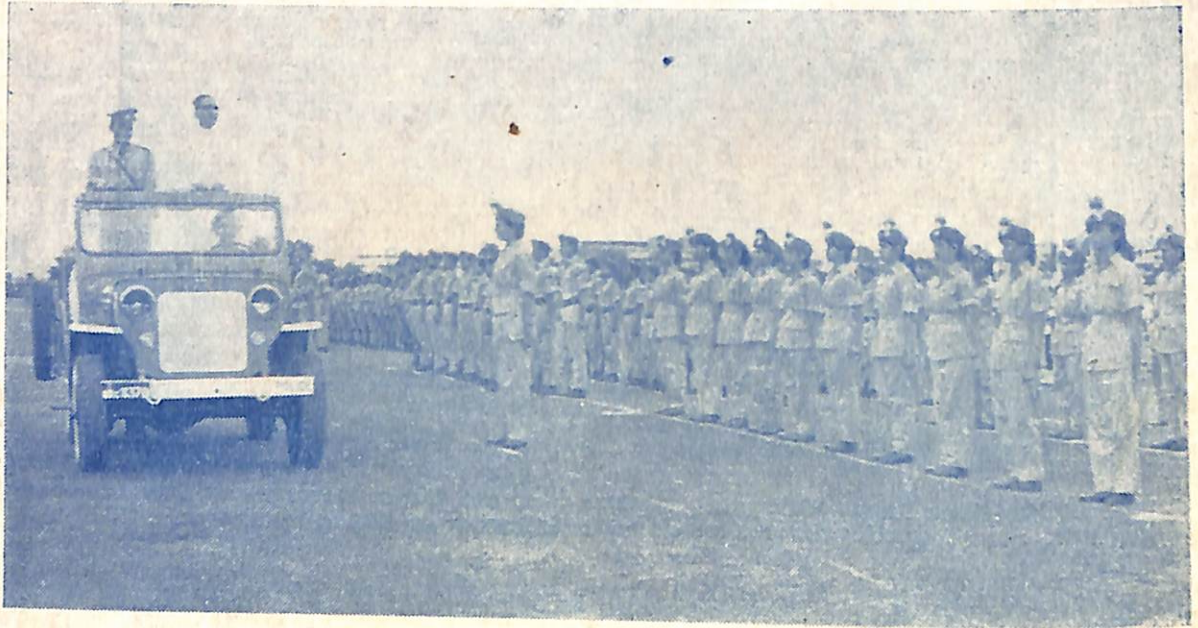
Persons who are interested in offering suggestions, are requested to submit concrete proposals to Shri R. N. Rath, M. L. A., Chairman, State Civil Supplies Price Enquiry Committee, Cuttack for placing them before the committee for their consideration.



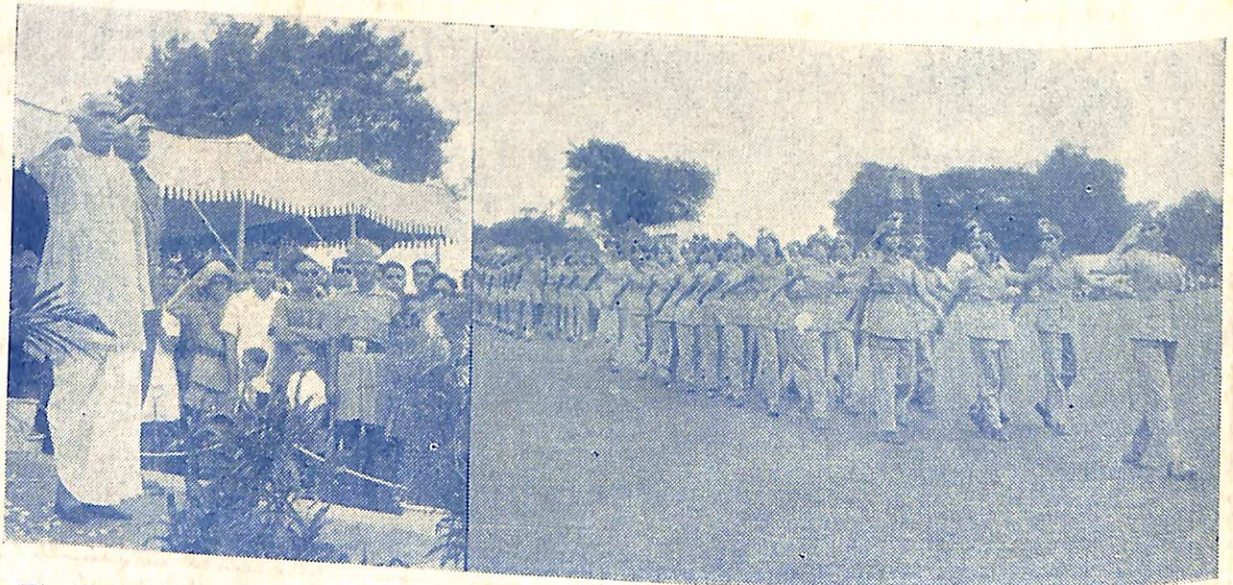
Shri Hara Prasad Mahapatra, Minister, Law and Urban Development, Orissa is inspecting the parade held on the Independence Day at Sambalpur.



Shri Murari Prasad Mishra, Deputy Minister, Co-Operation, Orissa, is inspecting the parade held on the Independence Day at Sundargarh.



The State-level Independence Day Parade was held at Bhubaneswar on August 15, 1967. The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo hoisted the National Flag.  
*Photo Shows : Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo inspecting the Parade.*



The Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan taking salute at the Independence Day Parade at Cuttack on August 15, 1967.