

1967



APRIL 1967



# ORISSA REVIEW



# Orissa Review

APRIL, 1967—CHAITRA, 1888

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

Although published on behalf of the Government of Orissa, Home (Public Relations) Department, the views and ideas expressed in the 'Orissa Review' are not necessarily those of the Government of Orissa.

*Rates of subscription—*

Rs. 3.00 per annum

Re. 0.25 P. per copy

*Date of publication—*15th of each month

*Acting Editor—*Shri Biswajit Das

Information Officer

—IN THIS ISSUE—

	PAGE
1. Governor's Address ..	1
2. Small Savings : An Essay in Self Help—Dr. S. C. Dash.	9
3. The Role of Posts & Telegraphs in Small Savings Movement—Shri A. N. Biswas.	13
4. Sitabinjhi and its Environs—Shri R. P. Mohapatro.	17
5. Make IAF A Powerful Deterrent.	21
6. Employment Growth during Third Plan.	24
7. Inside Our State ..	26

## Our Cover

People in our country observe innumerable festivals and enjoy them in high pomp and ceremony. To preserve Social Unity, to understand each other better and to coexist with people having diametrically opposite views, social functions and festivals play an important role. These auspicious occasions and the folk dances connected with them with social and religious back ground, which once were confined to a minority or majority group in our society, today have been raised to and are being observed as national festivals and national folk dances in view of our national unity and national integrity.

The fishermen of our country observe the day of Chaitra Purnami as a great Festival Day. 'Katha Ghoda' or 'Chaiti Ghoda' as one calls it, is a special feature of mass attraction in this festival. This feature is not confined today to Chaitra Purnami; on occasions of marriage, festivals and days of rejoicing this folk dance is a scene to be seen. The present Chaitra issue of Orissa Review on its cover page bears the picture of a 'Chaiti Ghoda' in its popular form.



# ORISSA REVIEW

Vol. XXIII

APRIL 1967—CHAITRA 1889

No. 9

7696  
2/12/67

## TOWARDS PROSPERITY AND A CLEAN, EFFICIENT AND PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT

Address of Dr. Ajudhia Nath Khosla, Governor of Orissa to the Orissa  
Legislative Assembly on March 23, 1967.

“ MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE  
ASSEMBLY :

“ It gives me great pleasure to extend to you all my warm greetings and hearty welcome to the first session of this Fourth Assembly.

“ At the outset, I would invite you to join me in expressing our deep sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Shri Muralidhar Jena and Shri Ganeswar Mohapatra, two esteemed members of the last Assembly. Shri Muralidhar Jena died in a tragic accident while coming to attend the opening ceremony of the bridges on the National Highway ; and Shri Ganeswar Mohapatra passed away as a result of a heart attack on the way while he was returning home

after the last session of the Assembly. Both Shri Jena and Shri Mohapatra were noted for their sobriety and cheerful disposition which endeared them to all and they took lively and keen interest in the debates of this House. May their souls rest in peace.

“ The Fourth General Election has shown the vigour of our democracy and the political maturity of our electorate, for which we can all feel proud. Compared to the previous General Elections where the percentage of voters to the total electorate was 33·70 in 1951, 34·29 in 1957, 36·71 in 1961 and 23·56 in 1962, it has gone up to 43·94 per cent in 1967 General Election. The enthusiasm and interest which the people have shown in these elections, and the smooth and peaceful



manner in which they have concluded, are matters of gratification for us, and for that the people deserve our congratulations.

“ The polls in 139 Assembly constituencies out of 140, and 20 Parliamentary constituencies were completed all in one day on the 21st of February 1967, and the results of the elections were announced by the 28th of that month. Except for a few cases of violence and disturbances, the elections were peaceful. All those in charge of the elections have a legitimate cause for satisfaction for this smooth completion of the poll all over the State in one day.

“ The poll in one constituency, viz., Parlakimedi, had to be postponed due to the death of a candidate and the postponed poll has been fixed for the 2nd April 1967. Two members having been returned from two constituencies each, have resigned from one constituency each and as a consequence there are two more vacancies in the Assembly to be filled up by bye-election. The bye-election for Athgarh and Bhubaneswar Assembly constituencies is likely to be over by the end of the next month and it is hoped that the Assembly will meet in full strength at the time of the main Budget discussions.

“ It is a matter of great satisfaction that this new Assembly has been rejuvenated and invigorated by the infusion of new blood as 56.2 per cent or 77 out of the 137 newly elected members have come here for the first time. 34.3 per cent or 48 members of

the last Assembly have been re-elected. 9.5 per cent or 12 members have been members of this august House previously. This happy blend of the wisdom and experience of age and the idealism and virility of youth will, I am confident, lend depth and dynamism to your deliberations and usher in a new era of progress and prosperity for the State.

“ As a result of the last General Election, Governments having different political complexions from that of the Centre have been formed in many States of our Union. The federal structure of our constitution will now come into force effectively. The Union Government have already declared that they will respect the electoral verdict of the people and have assured my Government of the Centre's full co-operation. It is only through mutual understanding and co-operation between the States and the Union, and States *inter se* that the unity and integrity of the country will be preserved and the National problems can be solved. It will therefore, be the policy of my Government to fully co-operate with the Union Government and with the other State Governments in the mutual interest of all.

“ The Orissa Swatantra Party and Orissa Jana Congress had entered into pre-election coalition and had placed a 21-point common programme before the electorate. Having obtained an absolute majority at the last General Election, the coalition of these two parties has formed the new



and that there will be no exploitation of the State's human resources. Government will also review and eliminate such restrictive procedures and unnecessary controls as are hampering the expansion of business and industries in the State and which are also a source of corruption and have contributed to the rise in prices.

“ The financial difficulty with which the State is faced is a matter of grave concern to Government. The two year's continued drought and the consequent unforeseen extra expenditure under relief measures has placed a great strain on our economy. There is, therefore, great need for strict financial discipline and also for stricter economy. My Government is seeking expert advice on the budgetary, financial and resources position of the State and is also contemplating the appointment of an Economy Committee which will include some experts to help this State to effect the utmost economy in unproductive and non-developmental expenditure, to restore financial stability of this State and for the fuller and better utilisation of its resources for rapid development of the State.

“ A number of State sector undertakings including Corporations, co-operative industries and Panchayat industries have not yielded the expected results and many of them are stated to be running at a loss. Government, therefore, proposes to set up an Evaluation Committee consisting of experts to evaluate the working of these undertakings. It is hoped that as a result of such evaluation such of the undertakings as can

be salvaged may be put under better and efficient management and necessary steps can be taken for preventing the accumulation of losses.

“ There are indications that the Planning Commission will be reorganised and there is also likelihood of changes in policies relating to controls. Although it is too early yet to visualise what the ultimate set up of the Planning Commission is likely to be and the changes that are likely to occur in the policies relating to planning, there are indications that there may be considerable changes in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan in view of the adverse financial and economic conditions, rising prices and inadequacies of resources, both internal and external. The size of the country's Plan is yet to be decided and the proposals relating to our State Plan are under review. My Government intends to reorient the Plan on a realistic basis. The final picture will, however, emerge only after further discussions with the Union Government.

“ The country's food situation in the coming months till the next harvest arrives will be a matter of acute anxiety, both for the Central and State Governments. The world surpluses of food are fast diminishing. This, coupled with our foreign exchange difficulties, makes foreign food aid uncertain. To meet the needs of the deficit areas, there must be tremendous procurement effort on a national basis. The Union Government is calling a conference of Chief Ministers and Food Minister



to discuss the food situation and also to discuss steps to be taken to increase production. Both the Central and West Bengal Governments have appealed for the co-operation of our State to make available larger quantities of rice to ease the situation in the deficit States. Although an earlier commitment has been made to release 75,000 tonnes of rice for export to West Bengal, the loss in production in our State due to pockets of drought in all the districts and the drastic cut in the allocation of monthly quota of wheat requirements of the State has necessitated the review of the situation. While we will be willing to give our full co-operation and come to the aid of our neighbours, we have our own difficulties, which we have already indicated. The actual position in regard to production and procurement in the State is being reviewed and the final decision will be taken in the next few weeks, keeping in view our own needs as well as the needs of the country as a whole.

“The decision of the Orissa High Court declaring Chapter IV of the Orissa Land Reforms Act as *ultra vires* of the Constitution and also the recent judgement of the Supreme Court on the 17th Amendment of the Constitution and their effect are being studied.

“In accordance with the general desire for postponement of the Panchayat Elections by a few weeks, Government has decided to postpone the elections by four weeks.

“As indicated earlier in my address, I have only touched upon a few of

the important policy decisions of the new Government and dealt with only a few problems of vital interest to the State. I have also referred to the immense natural wealth of the State and the tremendous scope for its development.

“The objective of all development is the good of the common man, to meet his essential needs of food, clothing, shelter and employment. The electorate has given a clear warning that these essential needs must be met and the rise in prices arrested. He has given an equally clear verdict that the administration shall do this with integrity, efficiency and fairness. They have reacted sharply against corruption and all types of anti-social trends.

“There can be no two opinions about the objective or the electorate's inherent right to demand essential supplies and a clean administration. In the achievement of this objective and meeting these demands, all parties can, without prejudice to any ideologies, work together in constructive co-operation and help accelerate the pace of development and raise production. It is only thus that we can succeed in transforming the extreme backwardness of the State into prosperity and plenty.

“With the co-operation of all parties and with the combined wisdom of the eminent representatives of the people assembled in this august House, this Assembly has the wonderful opportunity of translating the

(continued in page 23))





The Leader of the Soviet Youth Cultural Delegation Mr. Sagin Mamatbaiev presented a Kirghizian Cap to the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo as a token of good will at the Rabindra Mandap during the reception and cultural show on the 30th March 1967.

*Photo shows:* Chief Minister shaking hand with the Leader of the Soviet Youth Cultural Delegation



Shri Harihar Patel, Minister, Industries recently visited the show room of the Orissa Handicrafts Corporation at Nimchauri, Cuttack.

*Photo shows:* Shri Patel appreciating the traditional patta paintings so much in demand in foreign countries.





Mr. Joseph N. Green, Jr. Minister (Left), Embassy of the U. S. A., now in a visit to Orissa, called on the Chief Minister of Orissa Shri R. N. Singh Deo in his office in the Orissa Secretariat. Seen in the photo are also Mr. Howard Shaffer, Second Secretary, Embassy of the U. S. A. and Shri A. N. Tiwari, Director of Protocol and Estates, Government of Orissa.



Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Community Development and Panchayati Raj Minister, Shri Raj Ballav Mishra gave away prizes to the members of Pragati Sporting Club at New Capital, Bhubaneswar in Unit VI on the 13th March 1967.



# *Small Savings : An Essay In Self-Help.*

By

Dr. SHREERAM CHANDRA DASH, M. A., P. H. D.

Professor of Political Science, Utkal University

The famous adage in English clinches the issue, that is, "God helps those who help themselves". The value of this salutary precept seems to have been lost among the Indian populace. During the struggles for independence, the people of India on the clarion call of Mahatma Gandhi, the architect of our freedom, rose like one man and assembled under the Tricolour to wrest independence from the hands of the mighty British Empire in which the sun never set and whose indomitable war-time Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill in a fit of extreme complacency boastfully declared in 1942 that "there are more British troops in India today than at any time before". The great USA and the USSR could not secure their freedom unaided by the outside powers but the Indian people had wrought a miracle by defeating the imperialists with the help of their spontaneous sould force unaided by the military might of external powers who in their bid to free us from the imperialist thraldom, might have inaugurated a new and subtler form of slavery for us. If we secured independence through self-help, it is necessary and desirable that we must also consolidate our

freedom through similar means. Socrates said, "Know thyself"; the country asks of you, "Help thyself".

Jawaharlal Nehru, maker of modern India incessantly said that without economic freedom, political freedom is meaningless and untenable and for this, he had embarked upon a policy of planned development of the country. Planning involves a dose of regimentation and authoritarianism; it is inherent in planning by direction which is the accepted policy of India but in his anxiety to nourish the democratic sappling which he had planted in India, he combined the Private and Public Sectors not merely in the sphere of implementation of the plan schemes but also in the field of mobilisation of internal resources. He called it democratic planning and closely associated the people with the formulation and implementation of plan schemes through the hierarchy of Panchayati Raj institutions. Power without responsibility is degrading and if the people have the power to make and execute the plan, they should also share the responsibility of financing it. Public co-operation with and people's participation in planning are the



essence of democratic planning and our popular governments are anxious to secure these.

The plans involve expenditure of astronomical proportions: Between 1951 and 1966, the country has spent about 15,000 crores of rupees for development plans of the country. As the economists are in the habit of saying, this figure is nothing compared to what some countries have spent for fighting wars during the period of the Second World War; nevertheless, one must admit that the expenditure must be proportionate to the national income of the country and must bear a close resemblance to the ability of the people to pay. In any case, since we have decided to go ahead with the plans for speedier economic development of the country, it is our responsibility to pool our resources in order to bear the onerous financial burden. There is no repose or respite in planning till the goal is achieved and as such, if we had decided in 1951 to double our per capita income by 1977 we must be prepared to sacrifice a little for the achievement of the target.

Government have three principal ways of collecting the required amount for implementing the plans. These are (a) by additional taxation, (b) by external and internal loans and (c) by deficit financing. Had it been an authoritarian government independent of the people's vote, it could have expropriated the rich and the well-to-do and misappropriated their accumulations but this is a method which does not go well with a democratic government. The three recognised

methods are equally irksome for the general public. Economists are accustomed to assert that the percentage of national income that should be contributed as taxes is much lower in India and we should try to raise that percentage in India by imposing new taxes and stepping up of the rates of existing taxes. The national income is only an average but the taxes are paid by the individuals who have their own emotions and sensibilities and as there are gross inequalities in the possession of wealth in India, the recommendation for more taxes may kill the hen that lays golden eggs. We want to avoid additional taxation as far as possible. The method of loans makes the Government indebted to the richer classes of the community and as economic privileges are intertwined with political privileges, the creditors may in course of time dictate terms to Government in the political spheres as well. The talks of 'Big Business' playing a notorious role in the process of dispensation of power at the present moment are not empty vapourisings. If they have invested money with the Government, they have the necessary proclivity to assure themselves that their money is in safer hands. If the creditors are outsiders Government or private agencies, it leads to bartering away a part of our hard-won freedom. Our unhappy experiences with the Aid India Consortium with regard to external aid and with the U. S. A. in the matter of Food Aid are too recent to need any reiteration. The Fourth Plan has not yet passed over the



period of incubation simply because we are not yet assured of the required amount of external assistance. Besides, present loans only put off the evil day to our posterity and if we have substituted loans for our own obligation to pay, it will be passed off as a burden on our children. The third method of deficit financing means expenditure without resources and this has the sinister effect of pushing up price-level which creates difficulty not merely for Government to balance its own budget but it handicaps even the private households in the matter. Thus we have to devise more acceptable methods of mobilising resources and one of the well-known alternatives is to economise expenditure and invest in Schemes for mobilising savings. Savings are the most effective method for bringing down the price level.

Savings are more necessary in order to combat rise in price level. Price rise creates a vicious circle. Rise in prices leads to larger expenditure which by placing larger income in the hands of the earners pumps more money into the market with the resultant consequence that larger expenditure pushes the prices still higher up. Some amount of price increase is inherent in planned development but if the rate of increase outruns the rate of growth in the quanta of goods and services, the way out is to immobilise a part of the income by diverting it from the hands of the income-earners in the form of savings. Every house-holder is anxious to escape from the baneful

consequence of price rise but he simply does not know what he should do to achieve the objectives. The Small Savings Organisation of the Government is intended to point out the way in which the general public cannot merely lay aside a part of the current earnings for their future use but also contribute towards halting further abnormal rises in the price level. It will be of course wrong to lay the entire blame for price rises at the door of the householder; the Government also owe a responsibility by economising unnecessary and ostentatious expenditure and investing resources in schemes which will yield tangible results and limit avoidable wastage. If people are to save and entrust their savings to Government for proper husbanding, the Government in their turn must create an atmosphere of confidence among the people that their money will not be squandered away in unyielding visionary schemes. The Draft outline of the Fourth Plan laments, "An important factor contributing to the increase in public expenditure in recent years has been the periodic stepping up of the salaries and dearness allowances of Government employees consequent upon increases in consumers' goods' prices" but the Governor of the Reserve Bank says that consequent upon increase in these emoluments, there is no corresponding rise in the efficiency of the employees and the Government cannot assure the people that unnecessary jobs have not been created and steps have been taken to rationalise or streamline the administration.



Failure of Government to do its duty may anger or annoy the people but it cannot wipe out their part of the responsibility to contribute their share for mobilisation of resources and reduction in the price-level. In the Third Plan, the estimate was to collect 585 crores out of small savings and encouraged by popular response the Fourth Plan expects of us, the ordinary house-holders to contribute Rs. 1,000 crores during the Fourth Plan. In terms of proportion, it is not a rise but a fall in the expectations of Government. Small Savings were to constitute about 7.5 per cent of the total outlay on the Third Plan whereas in the Fourth Plan, it is about 6.25 per cent of the total outlay.

Orissa is described as a poor State and because of poverty, Gandhijee took to loin cloth throughout his life. But our people are not poor in mind as has been evident from the Small Savings created in the State, thanks to the proselytising zeal of our Small Savings Organisation and the willingness of our people to shoulder their share of responsibility to build up the country. The following table shows the contribution made by Orissa in the matter of Small Savings during the Third Plan period:—State

State	Small Savings in crores Rs.
Punjab	.. 39.81
Gujarat	.. 39.10
Andhra	.. 10.43
Kerala	.. 11.10
Orissa	.. 13.82

This shows that our achievements are not unsatisfactory compared to those of our richer neighbours like Andhra and Kerala.

There is however no room for complacency. After all, the savings are the property of the saver and even though Government makes use of these savings for their own productive use and our savings ultimately help in arresting abnormal rise in prices, the Government not only pays us interest at intervals but also promises to pay back the principal in course of time. This is an instance of self-help which benefits ourselves as also the country and lays aside a part of our current earnings for the good of the prosperity. The propaganda that the State Government carries on is not meant for those who can see their self-interests in all aspects but to educate those who want to be partners in the countries development and benefit by the schemes launched by Government for safe for keeping of the amounts that they want to save but do not know how to do so. Planning like democracy is a co-operative national endeavour and unless each one of us comes forward to play our role in it, we will be failing in our duty to our motherland.

State	Small Savings in crores Rs.
Bihar	.. 48.70
Maharashtra	.. 116.99
West Bengal	.. 88.98
Uttar Pradesh	.. 69.97



# THE ROLE OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS IN SMALL SAVINGS MOVEMENT

SHRI A. N. BISWAS,  
Postmaster-General,  
Orissa Circle

The importance of savings in the context of economic growth under conditions of planned development can hardly be over-estimated. It is a fact that with the implementation of three Five-Year Plans increased incomes have been generated. Savings will immobilise the surplus purchasing power and thus reduce the inflationary tendency which is created with the additional income earning power. It may also be seen that savings also provide resources for investments. When this process is repeated over a large area, inflationary effects of deficit financing and economic imbalance arising out of liquidity preference of consumers are mitigated. It has, therefore, been the continuous endeavour to raise the level of savings and plough them in the field of productive investments. Savings represent the difference between money incomes and expenditure. It will be seen that savings will depend upon individual money incomes and the level of expenditure. Let us visualise to extreme instances where money incomes are very high and the level of expenditure is also high but the difference between them is quite substantial. In the other case we may also visualise an example where money incomes are low and the level of expenditure is also low depending upon essential consumption requirements of inelastic character. In

between these two extreme instances, we have to reckon with a wide range of distribution of income groups, where we may comprehend varying scales of savings occurring in respect of these members of the different income strata of the society. To begin with, the Post Office Savings Bank commenced functioning to cater to the requirements of the low income earning group so as to provide them avenues of secure investment and also thrift. With the passage of time, the purpose of the Post Office Savings Bank had to be enlarged to cover all the shades of the members of the society belonging to different income strata. It may also be imagined that their expenditure and consumption depend on the subjective and the objective factors determining their propensity to consume. By and large, the level of distribution of income being somewhat unequal in the sense that whereas large incomes accrue to a limited number of members of the society and down below in the scale, the lower income group is vast and widespread, the Post Office Savings Bank with its numerous Sub and Branch Offices scattered all over the country tap resources of all categories of the people. The Post Office Savings Bank has played a significant role in this direction. In fact it may be claimed that the Post Office Savings Bank functioning as



an agency of the Government of India has tapped Small Savings of depositors spread over the country far and wide. We may venture to suggest without fear of contradiction that the Post Office Savings Bank has played a very substantial role in finding economic resources for use in productive investments in promoting the economic growth of the country.

As already mentioned the Post Office Savings Bank is functioning as an institution for the promotion of thrift among all classes of people. There has been considerable enlargement of the purpose of this institution as will be seen from the various facilities extended to the depositors in the matter of the investment and savings. Periodical savings drives are also organised to focus the attention of the depositors and various incentives are given by the Government to stimulate the growth of savings. I am reproducing below certain special features which have been recently adopted to foster the same—

(i) The cheque system of deposits and withdrawals has been introduced in Post Office Savings Bank and this is available in all Departmental Head and Sub-Post Offices.

(ii) Savings withdrawals were restricted once a week (week beginning from Sunday upto Saturday). These restrictions have since withdrawn. A depositor can effect withdrawals from the Savings Bank as many times as he would like to draw in a week.

(iii) In order to avoid complications regarding settlement of claims in favour of the deceased depositors, it has since been decided to introduce a system of nominations on a compulsory basis for the Post Office Savings Bank and National Savings (Defence) Certificates since 1962.

(iv) Interest was being paid upon any deposit made up to the 4th of any calendar month. This has now been extended up to the 6th of any month.

(v) A Savings Bank account opened on behalf of a minor was being closed on the date of attainment of majority of the minor and no interest was also being paid from that date onwards; whereas the minor in case he desires to continue the account standing on his behalf after the attainment of his majority, can do so at present and he is further entitled to get the interest accruing on his account after attainment of his majority.

(vi) In order to enable the depositors to provide for specific purposes by means of periodical deposits repayable in lump sums inclusive of interest at the end of a specific period, provision has been made to open Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts since 1959.

(vii) The maximum amount of withdrawal from the Savings Bank Account that can be made directly at a Branch Post Office or Extra Departmental Sub Post Office has been raised.

(viii) The maximum limit of deposit in a single account has been raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000.



(ix) Public accounts can be opened by the Sub Post Offices now. The Savings Bank Rules have been further liberalised with a view to make the Post Office Savings Bank more popular among the masses. During the last few years there have been a number of changes in the statutory and procedural instructions for conducting the Savings Bank work in the Post Offices. Now the work relating to National Savings Certificates has more or less been stabilised. Some of the important changes in the statutory and procedural rules are detailed below:—

- (a) There was previously no provision that Sub Offices can send their indents for certificates to Head Offices. It has since been decided that the Sub Offices can send their indents timely to the Head Offices, so that the contingency of non-availability of Savings Certificates resulting in the issue of provisional receipts can be avoided.
- (b) Gift coupons can be presented in payment of Certificates to be purchased.
- (c) Persons living abroad can also now purchase the Certificates.
- (d) The procedure of purchase of Certificates through the authorised agents has been relaxed.
- (e) The facility of the issue of Identity Slip which was

not there in the old rules has been provided for in the new rules.

- (f) Under the old rules identification of the holder at the time of payment of the Certificates was to be obtained through attestation of the signature by a respectable person of the locality known to the Post Office. Under the new rules an elaborate list of persons who can identify the holder has been furnished.
- (g) Under the new rules the Book of Receipts for Savings Certificates tendered for discharge through Village Postman has been done away with. This enables the holder to part with the Certificates only when he gets payment for the same.
- (h) Under the old rules, applications for a change in the name of the holder of the Savings Certificate can be presented in any Post Office doing Savings Bank work. Under the new rules it has to be presented only at the office of issue of the Certificates.
- (i) Under the new rules certificates should not be taken from the holders for the purpose of verification from the office of issue on the occasion of the



transfer from one office to another or of their encashment at an office other than the office of issue. Only necessary particulars of the said Certificates as furnished by the applicant should be checked and verified in the office at which the certificate is presented and applications requesting the transfer or encashment sent to the office of issue for usual verification.

The development and extension of Savings Bank facilities in the country with special reference to the Orissa State is indicated below. There are at present 435,338 Savings Bank accounts standing in various Head Post Offices in Orissa. The detailed break-up of the figures is given below:—

Cuttack	..	69,202
Balasore	..	28,250
Baripada	..	24,036
Berhampur	..	29,256
Bhadrak	..	16,742
Bhubaneswar	..	23,842
Puri	..	29,825
Sambalpur	..	44,567
Sundergarh	..	33,937
Bolangir	..	14,109
Bhawanipatna	..	11,623
Jajpur	..	15,601

Jeypore	..	14,696
Kendrapara	..	21,691
Dhenkanal	..	19,751
Phulbani	..	19,723
Keonjhar	..	13,987

In order to encourage thrift and small savings in the rural areas 332 offices in 1962-63; 203 offices in 1963-64; 290 offices in 1964-65 and 390 offices in 1965-66 have been vested with Savings Bank powers. There are 2,611 Post Offices on the 31st January 1967 doing Savings Bank work as against 387 on the 1st April 1951 in Orissa Circle.

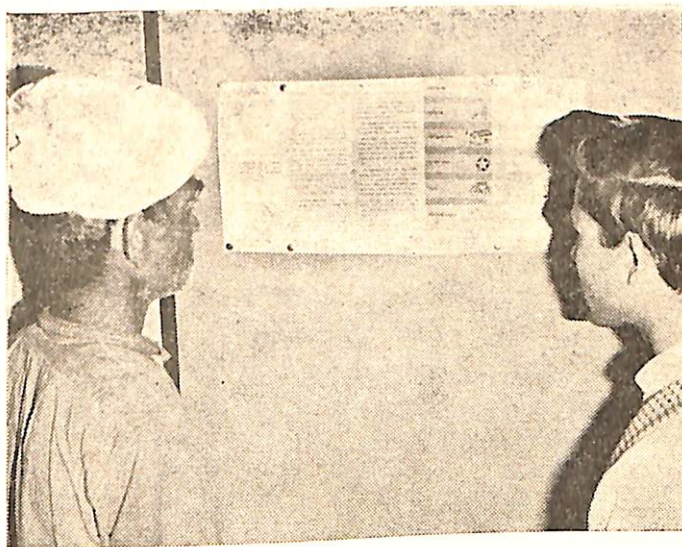
It has been the endeavour of the Posts and Telegraphs Department to promote the vesting of all Post Offices situated in the headquarters of Grama Panchayats with Savings Bank powers during the current financial year, but due to reorganisation of the Grama Panchayats in the State of Orissa, many new Grama Panchayats, as would appear from a publication of the Government of Orissa containing the names of all Grama Panchayats in Orissa, have been created recently. As such we have not been able to adhere to our programme of the vesting of all such offices located at Grama Panchayat headquarters with Savings Bank powers during the current financial year, i. e., 1966-67. It is hoped that this short-fall will be made good as early as possible. At the Circle level a Small Savings Bank Co-ordination Committee functions for the purpose of discussion of matters of mutual interest relating to

( Continued in page 20 )





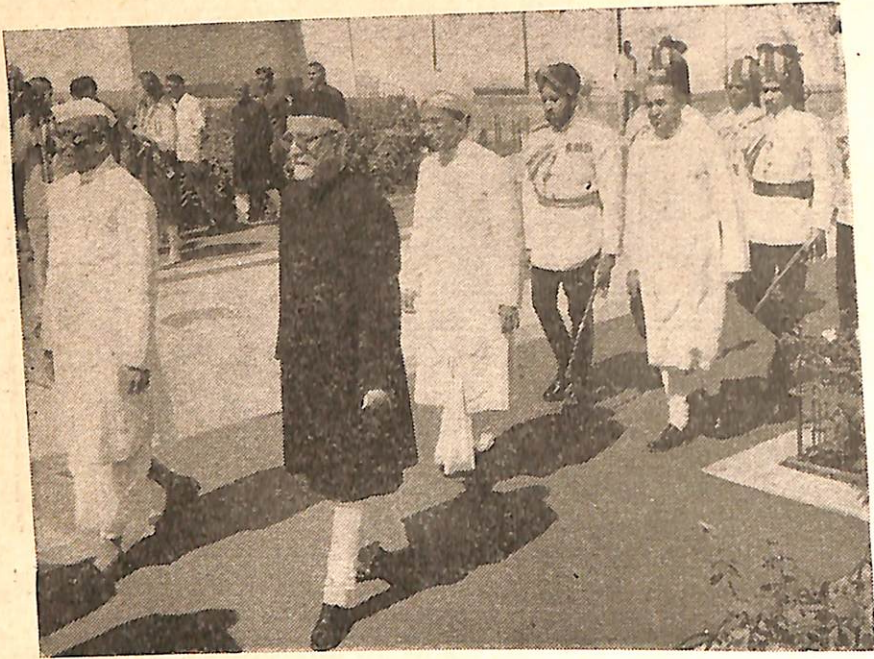
The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, addressing the Collectors' Conference at the Secretariat Conference Room, Bhubaneswar on the 4th April 1967.



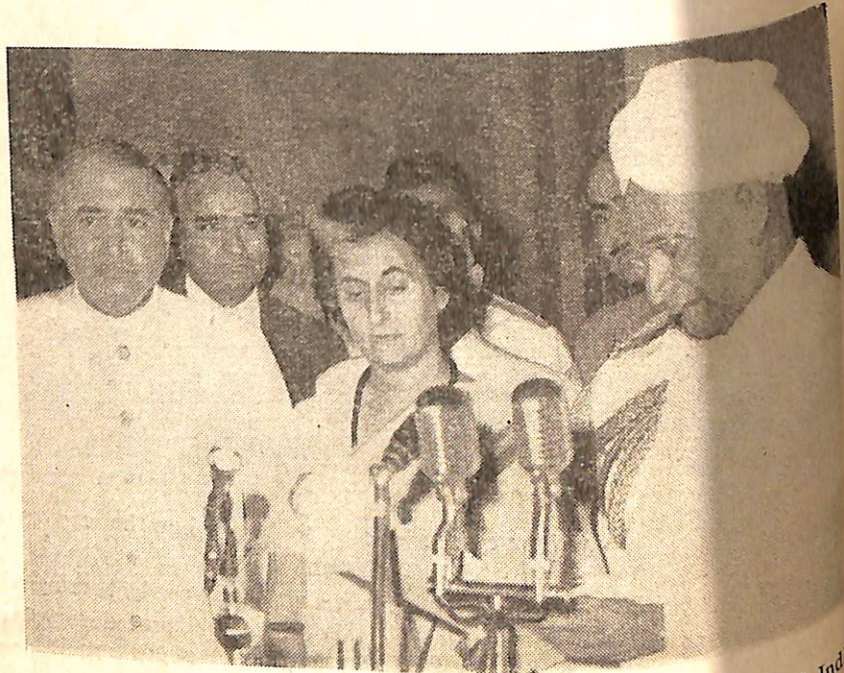
A vigilant citizen is keen to know how he can exercise his right to vote

*Photo shows:* An illiterate visitor from a neighbouring village tries to study the symbols and procedure of voting at the State Information Centre, Bhubaneswar.





The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan escorted by the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Dr. Zakir Husain, arriving at the Parliament House to address the joint session of the Fourth Parliament on the 18th March 1967.



The new Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi was sworn-in by the President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on the 13th March 1967.  
Photo shows : The President administering the oath of office to Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister of India.



# Sitabinjhi and its Environs

R. P. MOHAPATRA, M. A.

Curator, Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar

Sitabinjhi in Keonjhar district is hardly 62 miles from the Jajpur Railway Station and about 25 miles to the Keonjhar town. The place falls under the hilly range of Badabanka mountains and the notable villages of the place are Dhenkikote, Danguaposi and Manoharapur. Moreover, the mountainous river 'Sita' flows very close to the spot. A large number of small and big hills are seen on the bank of this river of which Sitabinjhi is one. Rocks and jungle characterise the entire locality.

The place has been associated with Sita's (Wife of Rama) exile (The Uttarakanda of the Ramayana) such as 'Sita Bhandaraghara', Lava, Kusa, and the cradle land where Sita gave birth to her sons.

Along with this puranic back ground, the place contains the ruins of an ancient fort, paintings at Ravanachhaya caves, inscriptions on huge boulders, Mukha Linga image and some other finds like a female figurine of soap stone, bronze ear ornaments (Kundalas) and Copper cast Puri, Kusana coins and a large number of broken and burnt bricks which are scattered here and there of the place recalling the merits of the past generations. One can find here ruined temples and buildings and mounds of broken bricks representing dwelling-houses in the midst of jungles and low hills. A broken temple of Lord

Siva can well be recognised and at the neighbourhood of it is lying a chaturmukha lingam, which was very likely enshrined in the temple. The boulders which contain votive inscriptions of the box-headed variety of the South Indian variety dating back to the 5th century A. D. are about twelve in number and are exposed to natural agents of decay and destruction. Natural caverns floors, verandahs, lamp-stand and the figure of an elephant are also to be seen at this place. A detailed description, value and workmanship of each of these objects will unnecessarily lengthen the article. For the general public, therefore, I have fixed my point on the most notable achievement of this place, the paintings at Ravanachhaya.

This painting work belonged to the period of Maharaja Disabhanjha as is indicated on it, who got it painted to commemorate some important events. This natural rock-shelter is built by two boulders, the upper one being projected about 15 feet in one side in the shape of a sun shade. The height from the floor level to the ceiling of the projecting rock is 22 feet and on the ceiling the original painting is notified. Other portions of the cave have gone the way of ruins. Yet it is a matter of great surprise, how luckily, in spite of 1,500 years of storms and rains and inclement weather, the painting has survived.



The scene consists of a king who is seated on a comparisoned elephant, holding the goad in the right hand and a water lily in the left hand. A royal attendant riding the same elephant behind the king holding a flywhisk in the right hand and a parasol for the king in the left hand. The vast chest and dignified face indicate power and grace of the royal personage. In front of the elephant is a rider on a horse which is galloping ahead and a band of retainers on foot marching forward in the front among whom may be marked four men and one woman. The gait of the elephant and horse testifies to the ancient artists profuse sense of symmetry and excellence of execution. A female attendant wearing a skirt up to the knee and tightening a piece of white cloth on her upper limbs walks behind the elephant trying to keep pace with the party. The lady with a dish full of incense and offerings in her hands seems about to gaily welcome the victorious return home of a king. The design on the loincloth of the lady is poles apart from those of Ajanta and its texture bears affinity with the trails of present day Sambalpur Saris. In anatomy, balance decoration and dynamism, this wall painting excels Ajanta. Had it been in some other corner of the earth, such charming art treasure might have developed into a centre of pilgrimage. But this painting of Orissa far from human dwellings and surrounded with forests lies unattended.

The painting work was drawn on five different colours such as white,

buff, brown, red and yellow ochre. Buff colour was applied to the background, the turban (Pagadi) of the horseman, the king, the comparisons of elephants and the horse and also the dress of the footmen. White is prominently observed with all sorts of ornaments and garlands worn by the king, the apsaras attendants as well as with the goad (ankusa), bust and lily flower of the king and the standard, the attendant is holding behind the king.

The horse, the apsaras, the king and his attendant on the elephants back are noticed in deep red colour. Light red is also applied to the footmen, horseman as well as to the female attendant behind the elephant.

The costume and ornaments of the female attendant are really the remarkable features to be seen. She has a close-fitting, white necklace, white bangles, a white and elegant 'Kuchabandha' covering her breasts and a close fitting under garment extending to the knee marked by fine, white vertical tassels of which there are six. The colours have mostly faded. In some places deep red looks almost like pale brown. The back-ground which is in buff is absolutely thin, giving almost the impression that the painting went straight on the rock perhaps by brush.

In its colour context, the tints are laid deep in the periphery and gradually fade away to maintain the solidity and thickness of the hands, feet and arms and chest. The picture



is spectacularly realistic that such graphic art is found nowhere else in Orissa.

Art critics and historians hold the view that cave painting is older than sculpture and temple architecture. It was unknown till the present century that side by side to the Great Ajanta frescoes, paintings were done in caves of Ravana Chhaya of Sitabinjhi in the Keonjhar district of Orissa. Though unique specimen of Orissa's sculpture and art charmed and surprised the onlookers and historians, artists and research workers were totally in different to the vast field of Orissan painting. This piece of painting which sustained in face of unfavourable circumstances for a very long time opened the eyes of scholars for hitherto neglected subject of Orissan painting.

From the above discussion it can be well imagined that Sitabinjhi was a flourishing township during the early christian centuries on the famous trade route that ran from Kalinga towards Northern India. This town became a famous centre of Saiva worship about the 7th Century A. D. when pilgrims and ascetics used to visit the place for gaining religious merit. "It is interesting to notice that when the Mahavata religion was thriving in the Khatvaha Kingdom to the south of the Mahanadi, Saivism was gaining popularity to the north of that river in the territories of the Manas and the early Bhanjas."

If places of such an importance kept away from the general public and art lovers as well as research scholars the fault will be definitely of the persons who are responsible for its proper care and preservation. The entire site is at present under the Central Archaeological Department and they have done some work to preserve it for future generations. But there is something more to be done by the Government of Orissa as it belongs to our province and preserves the cultural heritage of our people.

(a) A good motorable road should be provided to the paintings at Ravanachhaya and the environs of Sitabinjhi.

(b) The entire area is to be surveyed and excavated. The relics found from this place should be housed in a proper place of the site itself.

(c) The boulder inscriptions, the makhalinga and the elephant are to be immediately taken into custody and necessary preservation or else they will be vanished very shortly due to the carelessness of the local people as well as the exposition to the natural agents of decay and destruction.

(d) The site should be declared as a place of tourist interest as it abounds with natural scenery and historical antiquities. Necessary facilities for the tourists, art lovers and research scholars to the place should be provided and due publicity be given to the place and the relics discovered from this area.

(e) An exact replica of the fresco at Ravanachhaya be displayed in the



Art Gallery of the Orissa State Museum for immediate reference to the general public and foreigners. This should be prepared in the hands of notable artists of this land especially those who are expert in depicting traditional paintings of Orissa on walls.

In the early parts of the year 1964, the Governor of Orissa visited the site and I was deputed by the Museum authorities to guide him to the antiquities. He was over pleased in seeing such a treasure house of archaeological interest and also felt the necessity of the suggestions. I have pointed out above.

*(Continued from page—16)*

promotion of developmental activities in the field of Small Savings. The Postmaster General, Orissa Circle is the Convener of the Co-ordination Committee which holds its meeting at every quarter. This meeting of the Committee affords a forum for discussion both to the Small Savings Organisation working in the field and the administrative side and the Posts and Telegraphs Department to sort

out their points and to make a joint endeavour to make this scheme steady and progressive.

From what has been stated above, it well be seen that the Posts and Telegraphs Department is playing a significant role in the Small Savings movement and indirectly, in the achievement of the physical targets set out in the various Five-Year Plans.



# MAKE IAF A POWERFUL DETERRENT

"The Air Force has a very vital role to play in modern operations and we have, therefore, to maintain a high standard of operational preparedness. The responsibility to make the Air Force a powerful deterrent is a joint one, namely, of all officers, airmen and staff, in whatever capacity they may be serving". Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh, D. F. C., Chief of the Air Staff, said in his Air Force Day broadcast from the Delhi Station of All-India Radio on night of Friday March 31, 1967.

The following is the full text of the Air Chief's broadcast.

"Once again I welcome this opportunity of speaking to all officers, airmen and civilians on the eve of the 34th Anniversary of the Indian Air Force. Our Air Force, which was formed on the 1st April 1933, has grown from very small beginnings, despite many trials and tribulations, into a large and formidable force.

"Tomorrow marks the beginning of another year in the history of our glorious service. During the past year we maintained the process and tempo of expansion, reorganisation and consolidation.

"In the Thirties and Forties our Air Force had its first battle inoculation in a series of operations on the North-West Frontier. Later, several of our Squadrons participated in the Indo-Burmese theatre during the Second World War. Those were the wars fought in support of the policies and objectives of an alien Government.

"The first time, however, that our Air Force was called upon to undertake operations, though to a very

limited extent, was during the invasion of Kashmir by Pakistan following the partition of the Sub-Continent of India; that threatened the integrity of our country. It was, however, in September 1965 that the combat capability of the Indian Air Force was put to test. For the first time it operated not only in support of the Army, but it carried its war into the enemy territory. The courage and the aggressive spirit which our personnel displayed during the operations were not only due to the thoroughness of their training, but also because they were fighting to safeguard the honour and independence of our country.

"Though the war was short and sharp, there were many lessons to be learnt from it. We have taken every step to overcome our shortcomings. I am happy to say that we are in a much better position now than we were in September 1965.

"The Air Force is a service equipped with highly complex and sophisticated aircraft and weapon systems.



The aircraft and the ancillary items of the equipment have been obtained from foreign countries at a tremendous cost. This dependence on foreign sources for our equipment is not desirable, although it is unavoidable for the present. Apart from the drain on our limited resources of foreign exchange, procurement from abroad implies that such a source of supply cannot always be depended upon. Since the country is not yet self-sufficient to meet the needs of the Defence Services, it is our responsibility to ensure that the equipment procured for us at great expense is maintained properly.

“ While on the point of economy, I would like to touch on the importance of avoiding flying accidents. Such accidents are expensive as they involve in almost every case costly equipment and in some cases precious lives too. Military aviation by the very nature of it implies taking many more than normal risks. Accidents cannot altogether be ruled out particularly when one is learning the art of air fighting which involves manoeuvres at very high speeds and calls for a high sense of co-ordination, precision and judgment. Our duty, therefore, is to keep accidents to the minimum so that we do not lose either costly equipment or valuable lives. This can be done by developing in ourselves a keen sense of flight safety. The accident rate in the Air Force has fortunately been on the decrease, we must maintain that trend. We can never afford to be complacent in the matter of flying

accidents and every measure that will reduce the number of accidents in the Air Force must be taken.

“ Training in the Air Force is designed not only for producing professionals such as pilots, navigators and technicians but also turning them into useful citizens. On leaving the Service on retirement, they should be able to adapt themselves easily to whatever walk in life they choose to follow and thus form useful members of our society. A few years ago, we had to curtail our training periods to meet additional requirements of manpower and that resulted in a dilution of skills in the Service. However, we have now switched back to our old pattern of training to ensure full and comprehensive training on the new equipments which are being introduced.

“ Once again, as in the past, I would like to emphasise the importance of good administration. No amount of good equipment or resources or even skills can deliver the goods if the agency which is responsible for using them, is not properly prepared to handle the tasks assigned to it. Improvements in the standards of administration are most essential and I would like all commanders to pay special attention to this vital aspect and train their officers, airmen and civilians in the art of administration.

“ I am conscious of the fact that the personnel of the Indian Air Force have rendered selfless service and acquitted themselves with credit



at all times. Often, they have to work in uncongenial conditions of inadequate accommodation and lack of comforts on some Stations. Shortage of married accommodation is one among many of the major problems facing the service and we have given a very high priority towards overcoming it. The present shortage will by and large be made up within a few years.

“Ever since India attained her Independence, she has faced threats to her integrity along her frontiers. It is most unfortunate that our neighbours are not well disposed towards us and the threat to our country persists and the military build-up all around us continues unabated. In the circumstances, we cannot afford to relax. The Air Force

has a very vital role to play in modern operations and we have, therefore, to maintain a high state of operational preparedness. The responsibility and effort to make the Air Force a powerful deterrent is a joint one, namely, of all officers, airmen, and civilians in whatever capacity they may be serving.

“Our countrymen have placed their trust and confidence in us. It is up to us to prove by hard work and devoted service that we are worthy of that trust. I have not the slightest doubt that all of you—Servicemen and Civilians will continue to give of your best to the Service as in the past. I wish every one of you the very best of luck in the years to come.

JAI HIND”.

(Continued from page 8)

verdict and the warning of the electorate into positive accomplishments. By sharing in this great responsibility and participating in this gigantic adventure, the Hon'ble Members of this House have the unique privilege of laying the foundation of prosperity of the State and a clean, efficient and

progressive Government in the true service of the common man.

“I now leave you to your deliberations with my best wishes for a successful session.

JAI HIND ”



## EMPLOYMENT GROWTH DURING THIRD PLAN

Overall employment in the organised sector at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan had gone up by 3.4 millions, representing a rise of 28 per cent since March 1961. As against 12.1 millions in March 1961, the figures of employment in March 1966 stood at 15.5 million. During the same period, employment in the public sector had grown from 7.1 millions to 9.4 millions or about 33 per cent. The growth was faster compared to the private sector, where it rose from 5.0 millions to 6.1 millions, or by 21 per cent.

This is revealed by a review of the employment situation in the country during the Third Five-Year Plan period, made by the Directorate-General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment. The review has been published in the form of a brochure entitled "Employment Review—1961—66".

The study covers the entire organised sector of the economy including all establishments in the public sector and all non-agricultural establishments in the private sector, employing 25 or more workers.

The study has also highlighted a decelerating tendency noticed in the employment growth rate during the latter half of the Third Plan, both in the public and private sectors, reflecting the slow tempo of economic

growth during the period. The slowing down was marked in the private sector. In this sector, it was as low as 1 per cent in 1966 against 4.5 per cent in the previous year. It reflects stagnation caused by such factor as monsoon failure and foreign exchange shortage.

### INCREASED EMPLOYMENT

According to the review, employment during the Third Plan period increased in all industry divisions, except mining and quarrying, which actually decreased by about 3 per cent between March 1961—66. The decline in mining and quarrying was accounted for entirely by a shortfall in employment in the private sector. A slump in the coal industry in recent years was the chief contributing factor. To mention only some of the important divisions, increases were registered by—(1) Manufacturing (8.7 lakhs or 26 per cent) (2) Construction (1.5 lakhs or 18 per cent), (3) Electricity (90 thousands for 35 per cent), (4) Trade and Commerce (1.4 lakhs or 56 per cent), (5) Transport and Communications (4.1 lakhs or 23 per cent) and (6) Services (14.9 lakhs or 37 per cent).

### EMPLOYMENT IN STATES

Employment during the Third Plan period went up in all States, except Assam, Manipur and Tripura, where



the position remained static. The growth was markedly higher than the all-India average in Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry and lower in the remaining States. In the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, employment in the private sector actually declined during the Third Plan period.

### MANY MORE JOB SEEKERS

The number of work seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges went up by about 9 lakhs between March 1961—63. It represents a rise of 58 per cent, from 15.6 lakhs to 24.8 lakhs. It, however, remained more or less constant, around 25 lakhs, in the subsequent period. The number of educated work seekers ( Matriculates and

above ) increased by 3.2 lakhs, or 56 per cent, during the period June 1961—66. But, their proportion to the total number of employment seekers remained more or less constant around 36 per cent.

Among the educated work seekers, the number of under-graduates registered a sharp increase of 173 per cent during the five-year period, ending June 1966. This is mainly due to the adoption of the Higher Secondary system on a much larger scale during the Third Plan.

With the prevailing economic and social climate in the country, the deceleration of employment may continue during the early part of the Fourth Plan period. The absolute figures will continue to rise though the rate of increase may be lower than what it was during the first half of the Third Plan.



## INSIDE THE STATE

### SAVE MORE TO SUPPLEMENT OTHER RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, in a message issued on the occasion of the Savings Fortnight which is being observed throughout the State from March 13 to 27, 1967 has expressed hope that the citizens of Orissa will respond more liberally than in the past to make the savings movement a success.

The following is the text of the Chief Minister's message.

"I am happy to learn that a special fortnight is being observed from 13th to 27th March 1967 to mobilise and intensify the savings movement in the State of Orissa.

The importance of savings and the need to broadbase it cannot be over emphasized. Even in advanced countries like the U. K., U. S. A. and U. S. S. R., savings play an important part in the mobilisation of resources for financing development programmes. It is common knowledge now that foreign aid is not an unlimited source and likewise taxation has its own limits in a country like ours. Therefore, we have to save more to supplement all other resources and also to check inflation and spiralling of prices. From both these points of view, the savings movement has a tremendous significance.

Whatever be the ultimate size of the Fourth Plan, a higher target for small savings will have to be aimed at to find out necessary resources for our development plans. I am sure, the citizens of Orissa will respond even more liberally than in the past to make the savings movement a success in the coming years.

I also take this opportunity to appeal to all the Government employees and employees in the Industrial Units to join in large numbers the Pay Roll Savings Groups started in their office. Let me also hope that the students in the Educational Institutions will participate in the savings movement according to their mite and join hands in the building of a prosperous Orissa."



## INVEST MAXIMUM IN SMALL SAVINGS

Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, in a message issued on the occasion of the Savings Fortnight has expressed hope that the people of the State would invest maximum amount in Small Savings Securities for the benefit of the country at large.

Following is the text of Shri Pradhan's message.

"In all progressive countries in the world, National Savings constitute an important source of promoting the resources for development of the country.

"In United Kingdom, the mother of all democracies in the world, National Savings form an important item in the resources and two out of three earners are savers and we in India are trying to emulate such a progressive country in harnessing the resources for reconstruction and development of the country.

"Our agricultural production has to be increased and industrial capacity has to be built up, our means of communication and transport have to be developed, cheap electricity power has to be provided, education has to be spread amongst the people and health services have to cover the poorest individuals and families in order to increase the standard of living of our people.

"The importance of National Savings lies in the basic factor that it has the field to which rich and poor can alike contribute. This is a Plan for reconstruction of a country

like India in which all classes of people should co-operate for their own benefit.

"For the ordinary wage-earner investment in Savings would be very useful as retirement benefit, sickness of children and expenses for marriage and such other needs.

"Since the attainment of independence, our sincere efforts have been to develop our economy to intensify industrial expansion, to increase food production and to raise the standard of living of the people. In addition, we have to build up our defence to face external aggression if any. Thus we have to provide both for the development and defence of the country in adequate measure.

"It is urgently necessary to hasten the pace of development programme of the country and to meet the increased defence outlay. Resources have to be raised within the country to meet the challenge, for foreign aid cannot be unlimited. Internal resources can take the shape of tax and savings. Savings has played an important role in raising internal resources in the past to supplement



and in a way reduce taxation. Increased savings will not only supplement other resources but also keep in check the rise in prices of consumer goods by fighting inflation. Small Savings has thus to play a very important role.

“The Fourth Five-Year Plan of Orissa envisages an outlay of Rs. 300 crores. Of this, Rs. 150 crores will have to be met from the resources of the State Government. The Government of India are allocating 2/3rd of Small Savings collections to the State Government to finance the Plan. Therefore, the more we invest in Small Savings, the more we help in securing resources for the implementation of the Plan Schemes. It is gratifying to note that Small Savings Movement is being successfully launched in our State and the progress of savings is encouraging. A target of Rs. 12.75 crores for collection in Small Savings during the Third Plan period was fixed. At the end of the Plan period it was found that we have exceeded the target by more than Rs. 1 crore. The total net collection was Rs. 13,82,67,000. This

was possible due to the sincere efforts put in by both officials and non-officials and all those who are connected with this organisation.

“For the Fourth Plan period, we have fixed a target of Rs. 15,00 lakhs as Small Savings loan from Government of India for which the net collection in Small Savings in the State should be Rs. 22,50 lakhs. Targets have been fixed for each year of the Plan and for the current financial year a target of Rs. 3.82 crores has been fixed. Government of Orissa are launching a campaign from the 13th March 1967 to the 27th March 1967 for mobilisation of Small Savings. I appeal to every citizen of Orissa to help himself, his family and at the same time the development and defence programme of the country by investing maximum amount possible in Small Savings Securities. I appeal to all Government employees to set up an ideal by joining as members of Pay Roll Groups in their offices and by contributing some amount in Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.”



## EXTREME EFFORTS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH MAY CONTRIBUTE TO MASTER SOME OF OUR HEALTH PROBLEMS

Health Minister, Shri N. Ramaseshaiah in a message issued on the occasion of the World Health Day has expressed hope that the spirit of devotion will not be lacking in the Public Health team and that a well informed public will properly utilise the services offered for betterment of their daily life and existence.

The following is the text of Shri Ramaseshaiah :—

“ It is my pleasure to introduce this year's World Health Day, the theme of which is “ Partners in Health ”.

“ World Health Day (7th April) is celebrated all over the world among the member nations of the World Health Organisation to mark the anniversary of the coming into force of the Constitution of the World Health Organisation in 1948.”

“ According to this year's theme I would like to attract the attention of the general public to the paucity of medical and para-medical personnel in our country. Though all efforts are being made to train a suitable number of health workers for all the specialised fields in which they are needed, the demand is still greater than the manpower available. Since “ Partners in Health ” means that there should be a term of experts on all levels co-operating for the common goal to improve Public Health. It is essential that people come forward to enter the Health

profession and receive the appropriate training. Even a Public Health Officer can function only as a member of the Public Health team and he has to be able to rely on the conscientious services of all the other members in the team. The importance of the contributory services in sanitation, nursing, health education, family planning and allied fields is not yet recognised to the extent it deserved. The Health problems of our country are of such a magnitude and tied in with problems of food and nutrition, resulting from social conditions which again are influenced by the problems of our growing population, that only extreme efforts in the field of health may contribute to master some of these problems. But besides the services of specialised workers in Public Health, the theme “ Partners in Health ” also means that there is awareness of the problems and consequent co-operation to solve them from the side of the public. This awareness can only be created, if all channel of information and Health Education are utilised and new ones



be opened to make the picture clear and point out to the public where they can contribute as individuals and groups to work for better health of the family and community.

“It is hoped that the present services (offered) will be maintained and strengthened, that the spirit of devotion will not be lacking in the

Public Health team and that a well informed public will properly utilise the services offered and co-operate to extend them and apply the knowledge gained on health matters to better their daily life and existence. If such mutual co-operation can be achieved and there is room for improving it, then we all will become “Partners in Health”.

## IRRIGATION RATES REVISION COMMITTEE TO REVIEW VARIOUS TYPES OF WATER RATES IN ORISSA

Government of Orissa in the Revenue Department have decided to appoint a committee to be known as Irrigation Rates Revision Committee under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister Shri Surendranath Patnaik. The other ten members of the Committee are : Shri Banamali Babu, M. L. A.; Shri Nishamani Khuntia, M. L. A.; Shri Lakshman Mahapatra, M. L. A.; Shri Narasingh Charan Mishra, M. L. A.; Shri Upendra Mohanty, village Birtang, P. O. Birtang, district Puri; Shri Lokanath Singh, village Lakshminarayanpur, P. O. Derabishi, district Cuttack; Shri Manmohan Das, M. L. A.; Member, Board of Revenue; Additional Chief Secretary; and Secretary, Revenue Department. Shri B. K. Kar, Deputy Secretary,

Revenue Department will act as the non-member Secretary of the committee. The committee will study the question of levy of water rates, review the various types of water rates for crops now leviable under the Orissa Irrigation Act, 1959 and the rules thereunder and recommend to Government if there is a case for modification, alteration or exemption in the levy of various types and quantum of water rates in the different areas of the State. The Committee will have power to appoint a Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees and co-opt as member any person whose advice on the subject-matter will be considered useful. The Committee has been requested to submit its report to Government before June 15, 1967.



# ALL-INDIA TRADE TEST

The next All-India Trade Test in Engineering Trades conducted by the National Council for training in Vocational Trades under the revised Craftsman Training Scheme will be held in July 1967. Private candidates are allowed to appear at this test. A candidate for this test should have studied two standards below matriculation or 3 standards below higher secondary education or Senior Cambridge. He must possess a minimum of three years' industrial experience in a recognised workshop in the trade in which he wants to be tested and produce a detailed report of the work done during service duly certified by his employer. None need apply who is below 21 years on 1st July 1967. Each candidate has to deposit a sum of Rs. 20 as examination fee with the Principal of the institute where he wants to appear after he has been selected to appear in the examination. The test will be conducted at the following centres in the trades noted against each:—

1. *Industrial Training Institute, Balasore*—Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Sheet-metal Welder (Gas & Electric).

2. *Industrial Training Institute, Berhampur*—Blacksmith, Mechanic (Diesel), Motor Mechanic, Plumber, Welder (Gas & Electric).

3. *Industrial Training Institute, Hirakud*—Mechanic (Diesel), Motor

Mechanic, Moulder, Welder (Gas & Electric).

4. *Industrial Training Institute, Bhawanipatna*—Mechanic (Motor) Welder (Gas & Electric).

5. *Industrial Training Institute, Talcher*—Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Welder (Gas & Electric).

6. *Industrial Training Institute, Rourkela*—Motor Mechanic, Moulder, Plumber, Welder (Gas & Electric), Carpenter, Blacksmith.

7. *Technical Training Institute, Takatpur*—Motor Mechanic, Welder (Gas & Electric).

8. *Industrial Training Institute, Cuttack*—Blacksmith, Carpenter, Mechanic (Diesel), Motor Mechanic, Moulder (Gas & Electric).

9. *Industrial Training Institute, Puri*—Motor Mechanic, Welder (Gas & Electric).

10. *Industrial Training Institute, Barbil*—Motor Mechanic, Welder (Gas & Electric).

11. *Industrial Training Institute, Ambaguda*—Blacksmith, Carpenter, Sheet-metal Welder (Gas & Electric).

Candidates desirous of appearing in the above trade test may submit their applications in the *pro forma* given below to the Joint Director of Industries (Technical Training), Orissa,



Industries Directorate, Killa Maidan, Cuttack-1, on or before the 15th April 1967, along with two copies of Photographs with the applicant's signature thereon duly attested by a gazetted officer and attested copies of certificates regarding their qualification and industrial experience. Incomplete applications will be rejected.

*Pro forma*—(1) Name and address of candidate in full, (2) Father's name, (3) Age (Date of birth), (4) Details of academic & technical qualification, (5) Details of industrial experience in the recognised workshop, (6) The trade in which to be tested, (7) Name of Industrial Training Institute in which he wants to appear in the trade test.

## ALL-INDIA LOK SABHA

### ANALYSIS

Electorate	..	248,889,960
Votes polled	..	152,077,606
Polling percentage	..	61.10 per cent
Valid votes	..	145,363,987
Invalid votes	..	6,713,619
Percentage	..	4.41 per cent
Votes polled by parties:—		

Name of party	Valid votes	Percentage
1. Congress	.. 59,373,384	.. 40.85
2. J. S.	.. 13,560,023	.. 9.33
3. Swa.	.. 12,487,711	.. 8.59
4. S. S. P.	.. 7,212,317	.. 4.96
5. C. P. I.	.. 7,053,217	.. 4.85
6. C. P. I. (M)	.. 6,502,614	.. 4.47
7. P. S. P.	.. 4,435,839	.. 3.05
8. Rep.	.. 3,646,957	.. 2.51
9. Other parties and Independents	.. 31,091,925	.. 21.39
Total valid votes	.. 145,363,987	.. 100.00





**Dr. H. K. Mahtab is seen addressing the Ninth Annual Conference of the State Social Welfare Board at Bhubaneswar as Chief Guest on the 25th March 1967.**



**Dr. Khosla, Governor of Orissa, is seen delivering his inaugural address on the occasion of the Ninth Annual Conference of the State Social Welfare Board held at Bhubaneswar on the 24th March 1967.**





Dr. A. N. Khosla inaugurating the cultural programme held on the occasion of the visit of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Youth Delegation held at Barabati Stadium, Cuttack on the 31st March 1967. Cultural programme was also presented by the Soviet Youth delegates.



A meeting to celebrate the Small Savings Fortnight was held at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar in the evening on the 23rd March 1967. The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, presided over the function. One shield was awarded to Balasore district which showed best performances in Small Savings work and another shield was awarded to Sundargarh district as second best district in Small Savings collections.

Photo shows : The Chief Minister awarding the shield and the Regional Director of Small Savings receiving the same on behalf of the Collector Sundargarh.