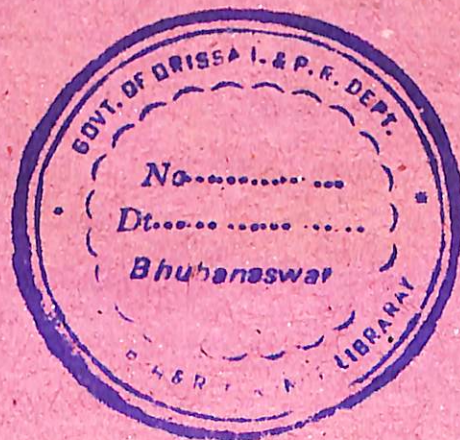


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- 1) January.
- 2) February.
- 3) March.
- 4) April.
- 5) May.
- 6) June.
- 7) July.
- 8) August.
- 9) September.
- 10) October.
- 11) November.
- 12) December.



# ORISSA REVIEW

MAY 1967  
BAISHAKHA 1889

2696

31/2/54



# Orissa Review

MAY, 1967—BAISAKHA, 1889

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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## Our Cover

The Cover Photo shows Amonia storage with scale tanks at Rourkela Fertilizer Plant.

# ORISSA REVIEW

Vol. XXIII

MAY 1967—BAISAKHA 1889

No. 10

## COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SERVICE OF NATION

By

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and  
Communications**

It is said that the Railways form the arteries through which the trade flows. Telecommunications form the nerve centre that helps to keep the arteries in trim.

Steps have been taken to expand, modernise and improve telecommunications in the next four to five years. This programme has three aspects:

- (a) giving of more telephone and telex connections ;
- (b) ensuring speedy and reliable trunk service ; and
- (c) carrying telecommunications to underdeveloped areas or connecting underdeveloped areas with telecommunications network.

The Fourth Plan opened with 8.5 lakh telephones in the country. The million mark will be crossed during this year. The occasion will be celebrated by the issue of a special

commemorative stamp. About five lakh more telephones will be added in the rest of the Fourth Plan period.

The speed and the quality of trunk services is dependent on the availability of large blocks of circuits and reliable lines of communications through the length and breadth of the country. Thanks to the work done in the Telecommunication Research Centre of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the efforts at import substitution in the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, we are in a position today to raise our channel capacity fourfold. This is a very ambitious desire and will call for installation and commissioning of modern broad-band arteries based on underground coaxial cables and microwave systems which use very high frequency radiowaves. Both the systems are capable of yielding more than a thousand channels on a

single link. We are confident to make increasing use of these modern systems of communication in the country as these equipments are now being manufactured indigenously.

Subscriber - to - Subscriber Trunk Dialling, which is already in existence over 12 trunk routes, will be expanded greatly with the commissioning of automatic trunk exchanges of the cross bar type this year in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur. These exchanges will provide subscriber trunk dialling not only between the four major cities, but will also provide facilities for inter-connection between subsidiary exchanges which will progressively be brought on to the multi point subscriber trunk dialling complex. More trunk automatic exchanges will be commissioned in the coming years.

Efforts are now being made to expand automatic teleprinter exchanges. The number of telex subscribers, which used to be only 36 in 1961 has crossed the 1,000 (one thousand) mark last year. The number of exchanges also rose to 12 in 1966. The service has been very popular with trade and industry. Despite rapid expansion a large

number of persons are still waiting for telex connections in four big cities—Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Plans are now in hand for rapid expansion and it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan this demand will be met to a large extent.

In our enthusiasm to catch up with the modern means of communication, the needs of the poorer sections of the population, who mostly rely on a written epistle carrying family news from one place to the other, are not ignored. Post Office is no more an urban luxury. It has gone deep into the rural India. Today, more than 302,000 villages in the country receive dak daily. We go to the extent of opening post offices in backward areas at an estimated loss of Rs. 2,500 per post office per year. The principle of providing service to the people over-rides the commercial aspect of the Department, which was its motive force before independence. Today, there are more than 97,000 post offices in the country. On the eve of independence, their number was a little over 22,000. The four-fold increase has been brought about with the idea of bringing postal services closer to the people in the villages.

# MILE STONES IN FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION

## TWENTY YEARS OF INDO-SOVIET DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

April 13, 1967 marks the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the Soviet Union. These years have seen a dramatic and fruitful expansion in Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation in all fields. In the words of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, "the close and ever-growing understanding and co-operation between our two countries on many vital international questions in a lasting tribute to the success of the policy of peaceful co-existence between States with different political, social and economic systems, to which both our Governments steadfastly subscrib".

The bonds of friendship and understanding between India and the Soviet Union spring from their quest for peace and their endeavours to avert a world war. The Soviet Union was one of the first countries with which India established diplomatic relations. The development of friendly relations between the two countries has served not only the interests of the two peoples but also the larger interests of world peace.

### HISTORICAL AFFINITY

India's relations with the Soviet Union have been close and cordial through history. The Soviet traveller, Afanasi Nikitin, visited India in the 15th century, a quarter of a century before the visit of the Portuguese sailor, Vasco de Gama. He stayed in India for three years and observed with a keen eye the different aspects of Indian life.

It was four months before independence on April 13, 1947, that letters were exchanged between representatives of India and the Soviet Union for opening diplomatic relations. When the Soviet Union was engaged in a fierce struggle for its very existence, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress passed a Resolution in December 1951, expressing on behalf of the Indian people their sympathy and admiration "for the astonishing self-sacrifice and heroic courage of the Soviet people in the defence of their country and freedom".

With the attainment of India's independence, her relations with the

Soviet Union have grown rapidly, with a corresponding increase in mutual understanding and co-operation.

Indo-Soviet co-operation extends to many fields. The views of the two countries are identical on many international issues. In the economic field, a happy working relationship has been established between the two countries, which has formed the basis for the Soviet Union's economic co-operation with other developing countries. Indo-Soviet trade has grown from small beginnings to its present considerable proportions. Indo-Soviet contacts in the cultural field too have grown immensely and have contributed towards deeper understanding between the two peoples.

In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru: "We have received from you very valuable gifts but the dearest gift is your friendship. I sincerely believe that this friendship will develop and gain in strength".

### CULTURAL TIES

Cultural contacts between India and the Soviet Union have been close and varied. For some years after independence cultural exchanges took place on an *ad hoc* basis. On February 12, 1960, a formal Cultural Agreement was signed in New Delhi between the two countries which aimed at promoting mutual cultural exchanges on a regular basis and strengthening the ties of existing friendship through closer co-operation in the fields of culture, science, education, art, technology, etc.

A very large number of Indian writers, artists, journalists, students and sportsmen now visit the Soviet Union each year—and a similar number of Soviet representatives in these fields visit India. Soviet Professors deliver lectures in a number of Indian Universities and Colleges, and Indian educationists go to the USSR to speak to Soviet student. There are at present about 300 Indian students on Soviet scholarships in Institutes of Higher Education in the USSR and a large number of Soviet students are in India, learning Indian languages, history, etc.

The Soviet Union has helped to establish the Indian Institute of Russian studies in Delhi. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay also owes its existence to the Soviet Union.

India has received technical assistance from the Soviet Union for translation and publication in Indian languages of Russian books in different branches of sciences and other subjects.

### ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

On February 2, 1955, India and the Soviet Union signed the historic Bhilai Agreement. This ushered in an era of economic co-operation between the two countries, which was to blossom into several fields. Many economic agreements have since been signed between the two countries, providing India with the necessary financial credit and technical collaboration for development of several public sector industrial projects.



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With the credit of 300 million roubles offered for India's fourth Five-Year Plan, the total credits made available by Soviet Union to India since 1955 amount to the significant figure of 1,320 million roubles.

Some of the major landmarks in economic and industrial collaboration are mentioned here.

Initially, the Bhilai Steel Plant was designed to produce one million tonnes of steel annually, but the output has already reached 2.5 million tonnes. About 700 Indian engineers from the plant were trained in the Soviet Union.

### HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING PLANT, RANCHI

In November 1963, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi. With an installed capacity of 80,000 tonnes, the plant is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Equipment produced in the plant will be sufficient to provide for a one million tonne steel plant every year.

### NEYVELI THERMAL POWER PLANT, MADRAS

The Neyveli Thermal Power Plant, Madras, was inaugurated on August 5, 1964. Its installed generating capacity of 400 M. W. is to be expanded to 600 M. W. The Neyveli Power Plant is the first lignite-based power plant in India.

### OIL EXPLORATION

On January 15, 1965, the Barauni Oil Refinery was inaugurated. Its

capacity is eventually to be raised to three million tonnes. Mr. Nehru laid the foundation stone of the Refinery at Koyali in 1963. The first team of Soviet oil expert came to India in 1955. With Soviet help, oil was struck in the Ankleshwar area near Cambay in May 1960, and at Rudrasagar in December 1960. More recently, the Lakwa Oil Field in Assam was discovered and also a number of other oil fields.

### BOKARO

On January 25, 1965, an Agreement was signed with the Soviet Union for the construction of a Steel Plant at Bokaro. The plant envisages an expansion of its capacity to 4 million tonnes of steel per year. The Bokaro Steel Plant will be a momentous addition to India's steel capacity.

### HEAVY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PLANT, HARDWAR

On January 3, 1967, the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant at Ranipur near Hardwar was inaugurated. It is expected to manufacture annually turbines and generators of the total capacity of 2.7 million K. W. The plant, which will produce heavy and medium AC and DC motors and equipment, will meet roughly 40 per cent of the country's requirements of heavy power equipment.

### MILESTONES IN INDO-SOVIET TRADE

India and the USSR signed their first Trade Agreement on December

2, 1953. The Agreement, however, provided for settling balances in convertible currency.

The bilateral trade agreement concluded between the two countries on November 16, 1958, for a period of five years from 1959, specified, among other things, that payments relating to all commercial and non-commercial transactions would be settled in non-convertible Indian rupees. The mutually advantageous character of the Agreement enabled India to obtain from USSR her requirements of machinery, equipment, essential components and raw materials needed for her various developmental projects, and indirectly provided an opportunity for expanding and diversifying her exports. The level of trade between the two countries during the five-year period increased from Rs. 31 crores each way in 1959 to Rs. 53 crores each way in 1963.

The third Indo-USSR Trade Agreement was signed on June 10,

1963. It provided increasing opportunities for export of manufactured goods, and the share of manufactured products in Indian exports, which was negligible in 1955, increased to about 30 per cent in 1965.

January 7, 1966, marked a fresh milestone in Indo-Soviet trade relations. In terms of the new Trade Agreement which was signed on that day, the volume of trade between the two countries in five years from 1966—1970 would reach a total of Rs. 2,048 crores (Rs. 1,024 crores each way). The annual turnover by 1970 is expected to reach the level of Rs. 236 crores each way.

During 1966—1970, the Soviet Union is to import an increasing range of products of India's new and developing industries. Manufactured products are to form over 40 per cent of the total exports from India during this period. This will be a substantial increase from the previous levels.

#### RECORD D. D. T. PRODUCTION IN 1966-67

The State-owned Hindustan Insecticides Limited has set up an all-time production record of D. D T. in 1966-67. The output at the Delhi and Alwaye factories of this public sector undertaking totalled 3,097 tonnes—1,560 at the Delhi factory and 1,537 tonnes at the factory in Alwaye, Kerala State. The gross profit of the undertaking in 1966-67, it is estimated, would be Rs. 56.62 lakhs as against Rs. 48.87 lakhs in the preceding year.

# INDO-SOVIET AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

The Suratgarh Farm is the biggest example of Indo-Soviet co-operation in agriculture. It is not only the biggest farm in India but in the whole of South-East Asia. All basic agricultural operations here are mechanised. Its importance cannot be overestimated.

The total area of the farm is 30,331 acres, out of which 27,501 acres are under cultivation and the rest under roads, buildings, irrigation channels, forest belts, etc.

In spite of the shortage of water, the Suratgarh Farm, situated in the Ghaggar bed, has made impressive progress. The entire area planned for cultivation has been brought under the plough, Paddy, jowar, bajra, til, cotton, sugarcane, etc. are grown in the kharif season and wheat, mustard, barley, gram, tarmira, etc. in the rabi season.

The average yield of foodgrains at the Suratgarh Farm is remarkable producing about 20 mds. per acre in its perennial sector and in some places the yield has been as high as 40 mds. per acre.

In 1963-64, nearly 8,187 acres were under the kharif crops, including 514 acres under paddy, 599 acres under sugarcane and 1,040 acres under cotton. Rabi crops occupied 17,590 acres, including 8,825 acres under wheat.

Under favourable conditions, the highest yield, in the Farm, of wheat was 39 maunds per acre, paddy 43 maunds, jowar and gram 24 maunds each, mustard 15 maunds, bajra 16 maunds, cotton 13 maunds and sugarcane 1,400 maunds. The figure for each crop is among the highest in the whole land.

There is a well-equipped workshop at the Suratgarh Farm—the biggest of its kind in India—set up with machinery presented by the USSR Government in 1960, to effect all kinds of repairs, including complete repair as well as manufacture of essential spare parts.

The Suratgarh Farm provides casual labour employment on a day to about 300 people but this figure goes up to about 1,400 during the peak of sowing and harvesting seasons.

Special facilities like free medical service, rent-free accommodation, foodgrain at concessional price, i.e. 10 per cent below the market price, use of Government transport at concessional rates; free supply of drinking water, etc. are provided to the staff. This has resulted in raising greatly the labour enthusiasm of the workers at the farm.

There have been other spheres also where the Soviet Union's genuine

friendship for India and its eagerness to help the country to rapidly develop her agriculture has been apparent. One such occasion was when, after the 1960 World Agricultural Fair was over, the Soviet Government decided to present all the agricultural exhibits to the Government of India.

These included a wide variety of farm machines and equipment, such as sprinkling installations, mobile pumping stations, portable sprinkler, trench-digging machines, etc., as well as specimens of the best, fine-fleece breeds of sheep, available in the Soviet Union, such as the famous Groznenskaya, Stavropol, Caucasian and Kuidyshev, goats of the Angora breed, and also pigs and cows.

The exchange of pedigree livestock actually began in 1958 when the Soviet Union presented to India 10 Stavropol rams, famous for the fine quality of their wool. They came from "Soviet Rune," one of the finest pedigree livestock breeding farms in the Soviet Union. Again next year, in November 1959, the then Soviet Ambassador I. A. Benediktov, on behalf of the Government of USSR, presented to India eight rams and two bucks, flown to this country as a special, chartered Soviet plane.

The rams were sent to different sheep-breeding farms in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Madras, and the bucks to Himachal Pradesh to be given trial by crossing them with local ewes and goats with a view to producing more and better wool and also meat.

The Soviet theory and practice of artificial insemination of livestock has been of great use to the Indian livestock breeders. To help them to utilise profitably the experience of the Soviet stations and centres engaged in pedigree livestock breeding, the Soviet Union also supplied to India several sets of equipment for the artificial insemination of cows, mares, ewes and sows which are not in use in various Indian livestock breeding and research centres.

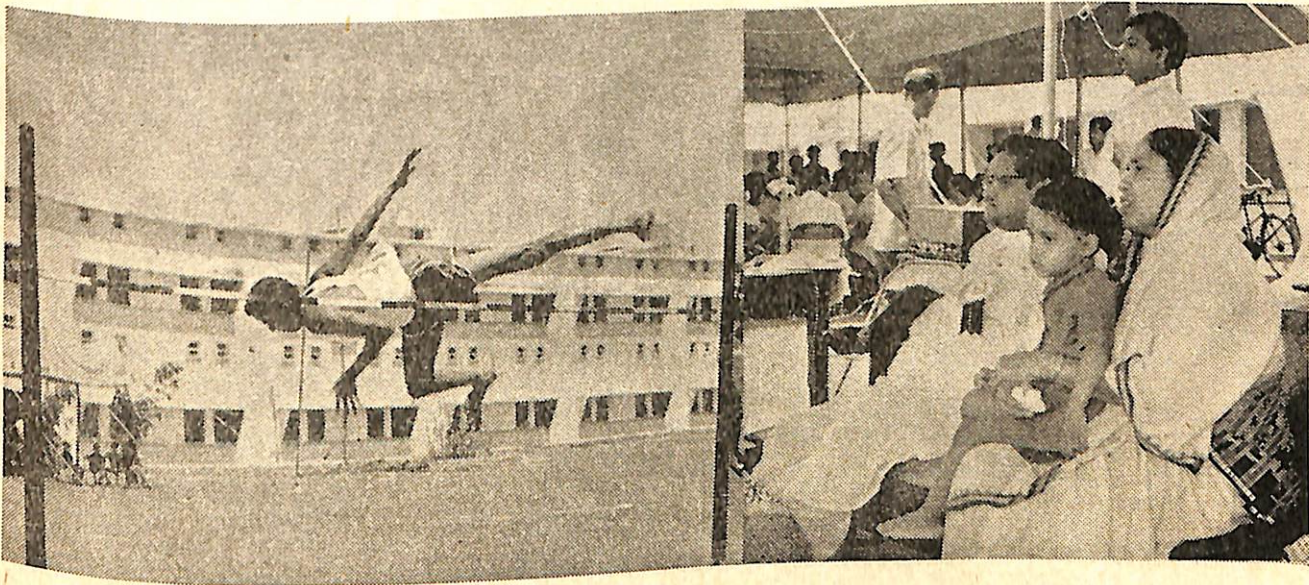
The exchange between the two countries of visits of agricultural delegations, scientists and specialists also has played an important role in the development of Indo-Soviet co-operation in agriculture.

A group of Indian specialists visited the International Agricultural Machinery Exhibition in Moscow, and took the opportunity to get acquainted with Soviet research institutes and agricultural institutions and establishments specialising in animal husbandry, livestock-breeding and other spheres of agriculture.

In addition to a number of Indian agriculturists who were trained in the Soviet Union, over 200 agricultural machine operators were trained at the Suratgarh Central Mechanised Farm by Soviet experts. At present, a fairly large number of young Indians are receiving training in agriculture in the Soviet Union or are engaged in post-graduate studies in Soviet higher educational establishments and research institutes.



The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan administering the oath of office at Rastrapati Bhavan on April 24, 1967 to Justice Kailash Nath Wanchoo as the new Chief Justice of India.



Shri Harihar Patel, Minister, Industries & Commerce was the Chief Guest at the Annual Athletic Meet of the Orissa Government Press held on the 16th April, 1967.

Photo shows—The Chief Guest after inaugurating the meet witnessing a High-Jump event. Shrimati Patel is also seen with him.



Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo on his way to Paradeep on April 28, 1967, visited a plot of land where high yielding variety paddy had been grown by a cultivator.  
*Photo shows—Chief Minister looking at the paddy plants with interest.*



Shri Justice Satya Bhusan Barman, Judge of the Orissa High Court was sworn-in as the Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court.  
*Photo shows—Shri Justice Barman reading the affirmation*

Indo-Soviet co-operation in agriculture is by no means a one-way traffic.

Soviet agriculturists often visit Indian institutes, not only tell their Indian counterparts, but also to learn from them about what is being done and how it is being done in various fields of agriculture.

Under an agreement signed last November the Government of USSR would gift to India by 1968 equipment and agricultural machines for setting up five State Agricultural Seed Growing Farms of 3,000 to 4,000 hectares each. The

equipment will consist of tractors, bull-dozers, canal digging machines and other implements for mechanical sowing and harvesting. Besides, several units of repairing equipment of different categories will also be supplied.

Thus, Indo-Soviet co-operation in diverse fields of agriculture has not only come to stay but is also expanding with every passing year, the latest being the agreement signed in January this year, regarding the supply of 4,000 Soviet tractors to this country which will help the process of mechanization of agriculture and the solution of the food problem of the country.

#### SIX-FOLD INCREASE IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF POWER

Six-fold in the *per capita* power consumption has been achieved during the first three plans; as against 10.1 KWH at the beginning of the first Plan, it rose to 64 KWH at the end of the Third Plan period.

The total installed generating capacity in the country also increased from 2.30 million KW in 1950 to 10.17 million KW in 1966. Likewise the total length of transmission and distribution lines also increased from 30,400 KM to 240,000 KM.

The capital outlay in the electricity supply industry in the country registered almost 12-fold increase during the above period; from Rs. 190 crores in 1950 it went up to Rs. 2,204 crores in 1965-66.

Actual achievement in the Third Plan period was 10.17 million KW of power 2.52 KW short of the target. Several factors which led to this shortfall included delays in getting the projects accepted by foreign aid-giving agencies. The main objectives achieved included doubling generating capacity in 5-6 years, wide-spread utilisation of power by expanding transmission and distribution grid net works and meeting the rising demand of power in the developing economy.

The actual achievement in the commissioning of power was 1.29 million KW by the end of March 1967 against a target of 2.02 million KW. In 1967-68, 2.34 million KW are likely to be commissioned. Even all wing for the unforeseen delay that might occur, the achievement may be of the order of two million KW.



# STERILIZATION OPERATION IN ORISSA

## Target Exceeded

During the year 1966-67, Orissa has completed 79,089 sterilization operations. This comes to 101 per cent against the State's target and 106.7 per cent against that of the Centre. The target for the year as fixed by the Government of India was 74,040. The State Government had fixed a higher target at 78,348.

The rate of progress of sterilization in this State has been calculated at four per 1,000 population. A districtwise break up shows that out of the thirteen districts, eight have exceeded the targets. Sambalpur tops the list, the achievement being 212 per cent and Balasore remains at the tail-end of the list where the achievement has been 46 per cent.

Districts (1)	Target for 1966-67 (2)	Achievement for 1966-67 (3)	Per cent of achievements (4)
Sambalpur ..	6,620	14,153	212
Sundargarh ..	3,624	7,101	196
Phulbani ...	2,224	3,927	176
Kalahandi ..	4,464	6,054	136
Bolangir ..	4,700	6,306	134
Koraput ...	6,636	8,261	123
Dhenkanal ...	4,664	5,505	119
Mayurbhanj ...	5,308	5,729	106
Ganjam ..	8,192	6,788	83
Puri ..	8,284	4,248	51
Cuttack ..	13,720	6,377	47
Keonjhar ...	3,404	1,591	47
Balasore ...	6,528	3,030	46

# SUN, SAND AND SURF

By  
S. M. Gani

The Puri Express of the South-Eastern Railway not only takes you to a sea side resort but takes you right to a real golden beach that preves every adventurer's-mid-summer day dreams come true. If you like the beaches all for yourself and *au naturel* then choose one between the two great tourist centres, Puri and Konarak on the South-Eastern Coast of India. Here the unexploited countryside lend an air of timeless tranquillity. The thirty miles stretch of sea beach is the 'Indian Riviera' amidst the sun, the sand and the surf. To watch the sunrise is slow grandeur in a symphony of colour is a wondrous experience. You relax in a setting where the atmosphere of the past is happily blended with the comfort of today.

Masses of mankind roll in every year to Puri in quest of God, to lend a hand and see the majestic march of the Lord on Earth during the famous Car Festival of Jagannath held in June-July. It is the fervour of faith. Years have rolled by but the tradition lives in its pristine glory. Konarak the mythical chariot.

Fifty-three miles by road from Puri, Konarak with its surf-beaten temple dedicated to the Sun God, the piece deresistance of medieval Orissan architecture. The temple at Konarak

or Konarak (the Sun's corner) formerly known as Black Pagoda to differentiate from the white plastered structure at Puri, is an architectural image of the mythical chariot of the Sun speeding through the heaven. There are twelve pairs of exquisitely carved wheels on two sides, while seven gallant horses attempt to pull the massive weight. Konarak is truly a living testimony to speculative daring, and artistic sensibility of a race that once know to live, love, worship and create in heroic proportions. Built in the middle of thirteen the century some seven hundred and odd years past the temple stood on the sea beach itself. However the shore line has now receded a mile away from the temple. A visit to Konarak is memorable because it combines a great holiday with opportunity to witness the wonder that was India, its highest artistic attainment

*Metropolis of temples*—From Konarak you come to Bhubenswar, a place clearly indicative of mood of hectic activity in building which swept in the veins of the people here from the third century B. C. to the present day. It is here that the great warrior king Asoka embraced Buddhism and made it a world religion. The epitaph Asoka engraved at Tosali is vividly

seen in the outskirts of modern Bhubaneswar. In the twin hills of Udaigiri and Khandagiri there are large number of caves excavated for Jain monks in the second century B. C. The sculpture and friezes are an amazing testimony of the rapid advance by the Oriya sculpture in the old ages. The sculpture takes the visitors to an eloquent world, full of legends, stories, events, a world of fairy tales and cautionary stories. Scenes of the story of the Amazon and her defeat, the hunting of the winged deer, woman attacking furious elephants, ballerina dancing to a four piece orchestra etc. are some of them with life throbbing in them.

No place in the world has such a continuity of building so chronologically arranged as in Bhubaneswar. It appears that one opens an unabridged and complete volume of art history dating from third century to the present day from the Asokan Edicts to the caves and the ruins of Sisupalgarh fortress and then to the beautiful temples and the modern new city housing the capital of the State. The temples are the finest examples of early art and architecture of India. A few hundred temples are existing in Bhubaneswar in varying stages of preservation. The biggest is the Lingaraj temple 127 ft. high standing majestically in the midst of sixty five secondary small temples dedicated to lord Siva. There is also Raja Rani Temple a gem of Orissan architecture. And the Muketswar with the terana (arched gateway) has been acclaimed as a dream realised in stone. The Mukteswar temple adorned with dancing Siva

truly portrays the cosmic movement in stone. Parasurameswara, Vital and host of other temples each a piece to be seen several times and appreciated. They are so perfect that it would be difficult to improve upon this art.

The unrestrained use of erotic motif on these temples of Orissa has baffled the art critic. It is commonly found in Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konarak also. There are rows and rows of human figures immobilised in perennial sexual embraces. Here the lust of life has been diffused. This element of sex has certainly originated from the "agriculture fertility rites, especially these associated with the festivals of spring solistic when the strengthening of the sun was the object in view". Salvation was not to be sought through austerity, hunger and solitude but amidst the enjoyment of life.

*Chilka Lake*—Hundred Kilometers South of Bhubaneswar is the vast pear shaped Chilka Lake, hemmed between the mountains 65 km. long and 16 km. broad. Chilka Lake is also the home in winter for migratory birds. Fishing, rewing, boating bird watching and bird shooting are the most attractive pastimes offered by the lake. Big game shooting is available in nearby forests full of deer, tigers and elephants etc.

*Gopalpur-on-sea*—Further South of Chilka Lake is Gopalpur-on-sea. In recent year the smart set has flocked in thousands to this quiet aristocratic place. Its haughty beauty, its fermented topography, its wild waves have gone to make it a play ground. Imagine

a little fishing Port. Its hospitable creeks beaches among the palm trees and casurina sheds make the civilisation shy of intrusion. It is ideally recommended to honeymooners, spiritualists, writers, painters and those who are in search of tranquillity and desire to escape from the world of confusion.

*Green Rivers and gay tribals*—From Gopalpur northwards begins the high table land, the home of gay tribals. Between the brown hills are the valleys of green paddy fields winding like a green river. The life of these dwellers are full of gaiety. The women folk deck themselves artistically with jungle flowers, beads and trincets. Young is giggling with youth and vigour. They are often vigorous and intricate but they never seem to get tired of it.

This highland extends from Koraput district to the North of Orissa. The entire land is rich in minerals and hydroelectric power. The Mahanadi, once the river of sorrow has been harnessed by a dam built across it at Hirakud which irrigates a large part of the area and produces power for the benefit of mankind. A huge modern steel plant has been built at Rourkela and a host of other industries have grown up in the entire Northern region of this State.

*Orissi Dance*—Originating from the Devdasis of the temple of Jagan-

nath Orissi is the only traditional dance of India which has many of its technical poses and attitude preserved faithfully and accurately in the sculptures that adorn the Orissan temples. Orissa, as a matter of fact, furnishes the earliest evidence of dance in India, as depicted in the sculpture of the caves in the Udaigiri hill of Bhubaneswar. In Orissa, dance was an expression of evetion. Evolved out of spiritual passions the Orissi dance has a peculiar blend of art and religion.

*Handicrafts*—The people of Orissa have an inborn penchant for craftsmanship. Using local materials, Orissa's craftsman fashion out articles which combine utility with beauty. The stone carvors of Puri carve temple replicas, Satatues, pannels etc. on hard or soft stone with the same efficiency as their ancestors. Orissa specialises in delicate filigri work in silver. These articles have the delicacy of a spider's web. Horn workers of Parlakhemidi make articles out of buffalo horn. The colourful lacquer box of Koraput in floral designs and brilliant colour combination has wide reputation. Weaver of Sambalpur weave traditional designs with hand dyed threads to achieve a tapestry effect on the cloth. Orissa saries, curtains, cloth pieces in cotton, silk, Tassar with distinctive design are a connoisseur's delight.

# FERTILIZER PRODUCTION TO REACH NEW HEIGHTS

## NEW POLICY TO ACHIEVE QUICK RESULTS

The recent decision of the Government of India to extend the deadline for concessions to investors in fertilizer industry marks a significant step towards achievement of self-sufficiency in a sector which holds the key to agricultural production.

### FERTILIZERS—KINGPIN OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Top priority in agriculture will have little meaning or purpose if import-cum-domestic production of fertilizers, the kingpin of the entire scheme of increasing agricultural production, is not geared to meet the rapidly growing requirements.

Foodgrain production in the country has to be increased by 30 million tonnes in the next five years i.e. from 90 million tonnes (based on potential created in 1964-65) to 120 million tonnes by 1970-71. This calls for about 33 per cent additional output. The success of programme of this magnitude will depend to a large extent on the availability of fertilizers to our farmers at reasonable price.

The importance of fertilizer production in the country has also to be viewed in the context of the new strategy of agricultural production particularly the programme of high

yielding varieties. Unless special steps are taken in time, supplies of fertilizers are likely to be a major impediment. Speedy establishment of requisite number of factories with capacity to produce as much fertilizer as possible indigenously has to be undertaken without any delay.

### LOWEST CONSUMPTION IN INDIA

Although fertilizer production and consumption in India have made remarkable progress during the last 15 years, the fact remains that the average consumption per acre in India is at present 1/7th of the world average. To be precise, the consumption in our country is only one lb. of plant food per acre of agricultural land compared to 193 lbs. in Japan, 177 lbs. in Belgium, 175 lbs. in Netherlands, 121 lbs. in Germany, 48 lbs. in UK and 43 lbs. in France.

### EXISTING PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

As against the likely demand of about 2.4 million tonnes of nitrogen by 1970-71, the existing plants at Sindri, Nangal, Trombay, Neyveli, Rourkela, FACT (Alwaye) and Belagula (Mysore) in the public sector and at Ennore and Varanasi in the

private sector together with the by-products from coke oven plants in the public and private sectors account for only 586,000 tonnes of nitrogen.

The aggregate consumption in India at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan was about 6 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 1.5 lakh tonnes of phosphate and 90,000 tonnes of potash. The problem, therefore, is to bridge the gap between the growing demand and the existing supply position.

### NEW PLANTS AND EXPANSION SCHEMES

To step up indigenous production, six new fertilizer factories are to be established in the public sector. They are to be located at Namrup, Gorakhpur, Durgapur, Cochin, Madras and Barauni. The factories at Namrup, Always and Trombay are also undergoing substantial expansion. The new factories and expansion schemes will have a total capacity of 1,061,000 tonnes.

Quite a few plants are also coming up in the private sector they include the I. C. A. Plant at Kanpur, the Birla Armour Plant at Goa and the IDI (International Development and Investment Corporation Plant at Mangalore and the Gujarat-Expansion. Their total capacity 692,000 tonnes—will raise the fertilizer capacity in the private sector to 1,014,000 tonnes of nitrogen.

### INCENTIVE TO INVESTORS

Certain incentives have been provided by the Government to

promote private Indian and foreign investment in the fertilizer industry. Firms which are issued letters of intent/licences by December 1967 will be free to fix prices and undertake marketing of fertilizers for 7 years after they go into commercial production. This concession will be available to units at present under production and construction. The concession is, however, subject to the right of Government to take up 30 per cent of production at agreed prices.

### TARGET OF 2.8 MILLION TONNES

With the completion of new fertilizer units and expansion schemes in the public and private sector, the production of fertilizers is likely to go up to 2.8 million tonnes of nitrogen by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The fertilizer production programme of this magnitude is bound to make a significant contribution towards the attainment of self-sufficiency in food by 1971-72.

A revolutionary shift is now visible in Government's fertilizer policy. The earlier doubts about long-term usefulness of chemical fertilizers are no longer there. Highest priority now accorded to the production of fertilizers gives recognition to the fact that fertilizers constitute the only hope for increasing agricultural production and thereby substantially reducing the dependence of India for food on other countries.

# OUR STATE

## CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

During the month of February, 1967, the State Vigilance Department had detected two cases involving two Gazetted officers and one non-Gazetted officer and nine cases involving nine non-Gazetted officers. These cases have been referred to the Administrative Tribunal and Departmental Authorities respectively for disciplinary action.

Besides this, Central Division has registered two criminal cases against one Gazetted officer and 18 private persons. The cases are under investigation.

*Allegations*—Demand and receipt of illegal gratification, showing favour to a contractor for pecuniary benefits, dishonest misappropriation of money, violation of Government Servants Conduct Rules, claiming false transfer Travelling Allowance, claiming false Travelling Allowance, and allowing passengers to travel in the bus without ticket obviously to misappropriate the bus fare, are the main allegations against the offenders.

*Punishment*—One Sub-Registrar was ordered to retire from service and a clerk discharged from Govern-

ment service on the allegation of accepting illegal gratification and collection of mamuls.

A medical officer of Police Hospital, Cuttack was to compulsorily retire from Government service for false prescriptions and essential certificates to two employees of the Post Office for pecuniary gain of Rs. 328.25 for himself.

In connection with the case against (1) a Block Development Officer, (2) a Head clerk and (3) an Engineering Overseer on the allegation of misappropriation of Government money, not issuing receipts, in proper form, etc, the Block Development Officer has been ordered to retire compulsorily from Government service and an amount of Rs. 2,437.33 was ordered to be recovered from him towards the loss caused to Government. The other two officers were exonerated.

Naib Tahasildar and a Chairman was discharged from Government Service on the allegation of acceptance of illegal gratification.

A Pharmacist of the Emergency Reserve Medical Stores was censured and one increment was stopped on

the allegation of dishonest removal and misappropriation of articles held in custody by him.

As a measure of punishment, the pay of a Conductor of S. T. S. on the allegation of carrying passengers without ticket has been reduced to the minimum and the period of his suspension was treated as such.

The case against a Conductor of S. T. S. on the allegation of not issuing tickets to passengers has ended in punishment. The period of suspension was treated as such, increment for one year has been stopped affecting his future increment and was awarded a severe censure and was also transferred from the post he held.

Two settlement Amins of Cuttack district have been dismissed from Government Service on the allegation of acceptance of illegal gratifications.

An Inspector of Police on the allegation of travelling in private truck has been awarded with two severe censures in his Service Book.

*Tax evasion*—During the month of February, 1967, 53 cases of evasion of Sales Tax were detected at the instance of vigilance and a total amount of Rs. 1,04,518.03 P. has been assessed on the dealers/businessmen.

During the month under report 8 cases of evasion of Motor vehicle Taxes and 4 cases of evasion of Motor Spirit Taxation on sales were detected.

## SIZE OF LAND OF CULTIVATOR HOUSEHOLDS IN ORISSA

In the rural area of Orissa, out of every 1,000 households, nearly 82 owned or held less than one acre land and nearly four households more than 50 acres, according to the census report of 1961.

The largest number of households, out of 1,000 about 308 owned or held between 1 to 2.4 acres. About nine households in every 1,000 either owned or held between 30 to 49.9 acres.

The report says that in every 1,000 households, less than 274 owned or

held between 2.5 to 4.9, 159 between 5 to 7.4, 55 between 7.5 to 9.9, 47 between 10 to 12.4, 17 between 12.5 to 14.9 and 43 between 15 to 29.9 acres.

The land was held or owned from Government : held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share ; partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.



## Verification of Weighing & Measuring Instruments

Public are aware that weights, capacity measures, length measures and other weighing and measuring instruments used by the traders in their day to day transactions, are required to be verified or reverified and stamped under the provisions of the Orissa Weights and Measures (Enf.) Act and the rules made thereunder. As provided under Section 11 of the Act, no weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument shall be used in transactions in trade or commerce unless it has been verified or reverified in accordance with the rules and stamped in the prescribed manner. Most of the weights measures, weighing and measuring instruments used in the trade have become due for reverification and as such are not legally valid for being used in transactions. The weights, measures, etc., used in day to day transactions are likely to lose their accuracy and unless the same are verified periodically, there is every likelihood that the articles transacted with the help of those weights and measures do not come up to the correct weight or measure.

In order to conduct reverification work systematically and to enable the trading public to get the weights, capacity measures, length measures, beam scales, platform machines, weighing bridges, petrol pumps and other weighing and measuring instruments verified and stamped, Government

have started an intensive drive for test and verification in Bhubaneswar area with effect from the 1st April 1967. Arrangements have been made to undertake reverification work daily from 10-30 A.M. to 5 P.M. in the Supply Department Office situated at Lewis Road. Notices requesting the traders to present their weights, measures, etc., for verification on specified dates are issued by the Inspectors-in-charge of the intensive drive. Arrangements have also been made so that the traders can get their weights, measures, etc. repaired by a repairer, who has been licensed for the purpose.

The traders are requested to present their weights, measures, etc., for reverification on the dates specified in the notices issued to them in this regard and avail of the services of the repairer on payment in case of necessity. It is once again emphasized that if any of the traders continues to use weights, measures, etc., without getting the same verified and stamped even after issue of the notice suitable action will be taken against him as contemplated under the law. The public are also requested to examine the weights, measures, beam scales, etc., with which sales and purchases are made, so as to satisfy themselves that the same have been tested and stamped by the Weights and

Measures Authorities. It may be mentioned that every weight, measure or beam scale bears on it a stamp as a token of its having been tested by the Weights and Measures Department.

A certificate is also issued to the owner or user of the concerned weights and measures as a token of verification.

## CONTROL ON MOVEMENT OF RICE

It is hereby notified for the information of the general public that with a view to effectively checking the smuggling of rice and paddy from the State of Orissa, the Orissa Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1964 has been amended with effect from the 6th February 1967, increasing the border belts in the districts of Mavurbhanj and Keonjhar from 5 miles or 8 kilometres to 16 kilometres. The border belts of

other districts would however continue to remain at 8 kilometres as at present.

The Orissa Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1964 has also been amended with effect from 28th December 1966, reducing the quantitative limit of 40 kilograms allowable for transport to the border area from any place outside it by a resident of that area for domestic consumption to 20 kilograms.

## GOVERNOR TO FOREGO MAJOR PORTION OF SALARY IN PUBLIC INTEREST

Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa, has decided, in public interest, to forego a further sum Rs. 2,000.00 per month from his salary as the Governor of Orissa for the months of April, May, June, July and August and for the period from the 1st to 15th September 1967. This is in

addition to the voluntary cut of 10 (ten) per cent of his salary and a sum of Rs. 791.67 which is equivalent to his pension effective from the date of his assumption of office of the Governor of Orissa. Thus the total surrender for the said period amounts to Rs. 3,341.67 per month.

### INDO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

"...The cordial relations between the Soviet Union and India vividly demonstrate the possibility not merely of peaceful co-existence, but of close co-operation and collaboration between States with differing social systems on the basis of equality, mutual trust and mutual benefit".

Indira Gandhi

## FAMILY PLANNING CABINET SUB-COMMITTEE RECONSTITUTED

The Cabinet Sub-Committee on Family Planning Programme constituted in July 1966 have been reconstituted with Health Minister as the Chairman and Minister for Agriculture, Deputy Minister, Tribal & Rural Welfare, Deputy Minister, Community Development & Panchayati Raj, Deputy Minister, Finance and Home as the Members with effect from 31st March 1967.

The Chief Secretary to Government, Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Health Department will assist the Committee as advisers.

The Committee will at least meet twice a year to review the progress of implementation of Family Planning Programme in the State and expedite Government decisions required from time to time.

## DISTRIBUTION OF CEMENT

In order to improve the pattern of distribution of cement to the public through stockists, the Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation have devised the following new pattern with effect from the 1st October 1966, which has already been given publicity by the Cement Allocation and Co-ordinating Organisation.

### REGISTRATION

Petty repairs—Registration of applications for 2 bags of cement for tenants and 5 bags from Landlords is not necessary. All applications should be made on standard forms copies of which will be available with stockists. All these applications will be supported by latest rent receipt, electricity bills/water tax bills in case of tenants and house tax bill in case of Landlords. The application on acceptance will be acknowledged by the stockist and a registration number

will be given by the stockists. Applications on cement will be entertained on principle of first come first served.

For new constructions, additions and alternations and heavy repairs—Registration up to 1,000 bags at a time for 'A' type towns and up to 500 bags for 'B' type towns is permissible.

('A' type will mean District Headquarters, State Capitals and Industrial Towns of magnitude and 'B' type will mean all other towns).

All applications in prescribed form will be duly registered by the stockist. Each application for registration shall be given a registration number along with date of registration and the applicant will be provided with acknowledgement receipt intimating to him his registration number.

## DELIVERIES

Against petty repairs—As far as possible supplies against this will be made immediately. In case it is not possible to give immediate delivery, the applicant may leave a self-addressed Inland Letter/Post-card with the stockist, to enable the stockist to intimate the applicant the date on which delivery can be given on arrival of fresh stock.

Delivery under new constructions, additions and alteration and heavy repairs Quota.

'A' Type towns—Not more than 120 bags at a time subject to a maximum of 1,000 bags in 6 months.

'B' type towns—Not more than 60 bags at a time subject to a maximum of 500 bags in 6 months.

Since immediate delivery is not possible the applicant will leave a self-addressed Inland Letter/Post-card with the stockist so that the stockist could inform under certificate of posting to the applicant the probable date when delivery can be given.

In all, sales, cash memos. will be issued by the stockists. *The stockists will also display the stock and the price at a conspicuous place in the premises of his shop.*

Demands which do not exceed two wagons loads duly certified by Engineers/Architect will be entertained by the stockists. All demands in excess of this quantity will be supplied by producers/selling agents.

It is assured by the Cement Suppliers that at present there is no dearth of cement and supplies within a reasonable time may be expected provided the intending consumers observe the above procedure.

If, however, cement will not be available from any stockist after observing above formalities as required under the revised pattern of distribution the applicant may report this fact to the Supply Department or the local Civil Supplies Officer for necessary remedial measures.

“...It is my earnest hope that our growing friendly relations will help in promoting a feeling of amity and good-will all round. Let the friendship between the Indian and Soviet people serve as a solid foundation for understanding and co-operation amongst all the peoples of the world”.

Lal Bahadur Shastri

# STATE RELIEF COMMITTEE RECONSTITUTED

Government of Orissa in the Revenue Department have reconstituted the State Relief Committee with the Chief Minister Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo as Chairman, the Deputy Chief Minister Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan and the Minister for Revenue Shri Surendranath Patnaik as Vice-Chairman and with the following eleven members, namely: Minister for Agriculture Shri Raj Ballav Misra; Deputy Minister for Revenue Shri Himansu Sekhar Padhi; Shri Sadasiva Tripathy M. L. A., Shri Rabindra Mohan Das, M. L. A., Shri Gangadhar Paikray, M. L. A., Chief Secretary; Member, Board of Revenue; Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commi-

ssioner; Special Relief Commissioner, Food Commissioner and Secretary, Supply Department; and Secretary, Revenue Department as Member Secretary.

The function of the State Relief Committee will be: (a) to advise Government regarding precautionary measures to be taken in respect of flood, drought and other natural calamities; (b) to assess the situation arising out of such calamities; (c) to recommend to Government the policy to be adopted in giving relief in areas affected by such calamities; and (d) to recommend to Government the nature and quantum of such relief.

## DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES TO BE

In view of the unfavourable weather conditions and scanty rainfall during August to October 1966 which has affected the paddy crops in the entire State, Government have decided to conduct drought relief measures up to June 30, 1967 in the severely affected areas in all the districts. Consequently, Government, in a recent resolution, have authorised

## CONDUCTED UP TO JUNE 30, 1967

the various Revenue Officers to exercise the enhanced financial powers delegated to them previously, for a further period up to June 30, 1967. The provisions of the earlier resolution authorised exercise of such powers up to February 28, 1967 in some cases and March 31, 1967 in some others.

“The friendship of India and the Indian people with the Soviet Union and the Soviet people is based not on some passing fancy or advantage but has much deeper roots.....”

Jawaharlal Nehru

## **PRIME MINISTER'S DROUGHT RELIEF FUND INDIRA GANDHI CALLS FOR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION**

The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has called for generous contributions to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund to help relieve the distress of our countrymen and women in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and other scarcity affected areas.

In an appeal to the nation broadcast from All India Radio on April 30, 1967 the Prime Minister said :

"Six months ago, I appealed for contributions to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund to help relieve the distress of our countrymen and women in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and other scarcity affected areas. Since then, the winter rains have also failed and the situation has become even more difficult. May and June will be the cruellest months. But relief operations will possibly have to continue until about the end of the year. More funds are urgently needed.

"We have so far received a total of nearly Rs. 92 lakhs in small and large contributions government and private. Rs. 55 lakhs have been disbursed leaving a balance of only about Rs. 37 lakhs. As against this, the monthly commitments from the Fund to the Bihar Relief Committee, the UP Drought Relief Committee and other voluntary agencies now total Rs. 16 lakhs per month and may have to be further stepped up.

"I appeal to your purse and even more to your heart. All of us must come together to alleviate the agony of millions of our stricken people, men, women and innocent children, threatened by a great human tragedy. This is not a localised problem. It is the suffering of the Indian people.

"I appeal to those of you who have already contributed, to give more. I appeal to those of you who have not yet given, to give generously. I appeal to each of you to give now."

## PRODUCTION OF ANTIBIOTICS

In respect of several antibiotics and vital drugs, near self-sufficiency has been achieved in India and bulk imports eliminated.

Some of the drugs, where substantial self-sufficiency has been achieved are : Penicillin, Chloramphenicol, Vitamins A, B12, Niacin/Niacinamide and K, the anti-diabetic hormone-Insulin, aspirin, corticosteroids like Prednisone/Prednisolone, cortisone/hydrocortisone, methyl testosterone and I. N. H. Thiacetazone.

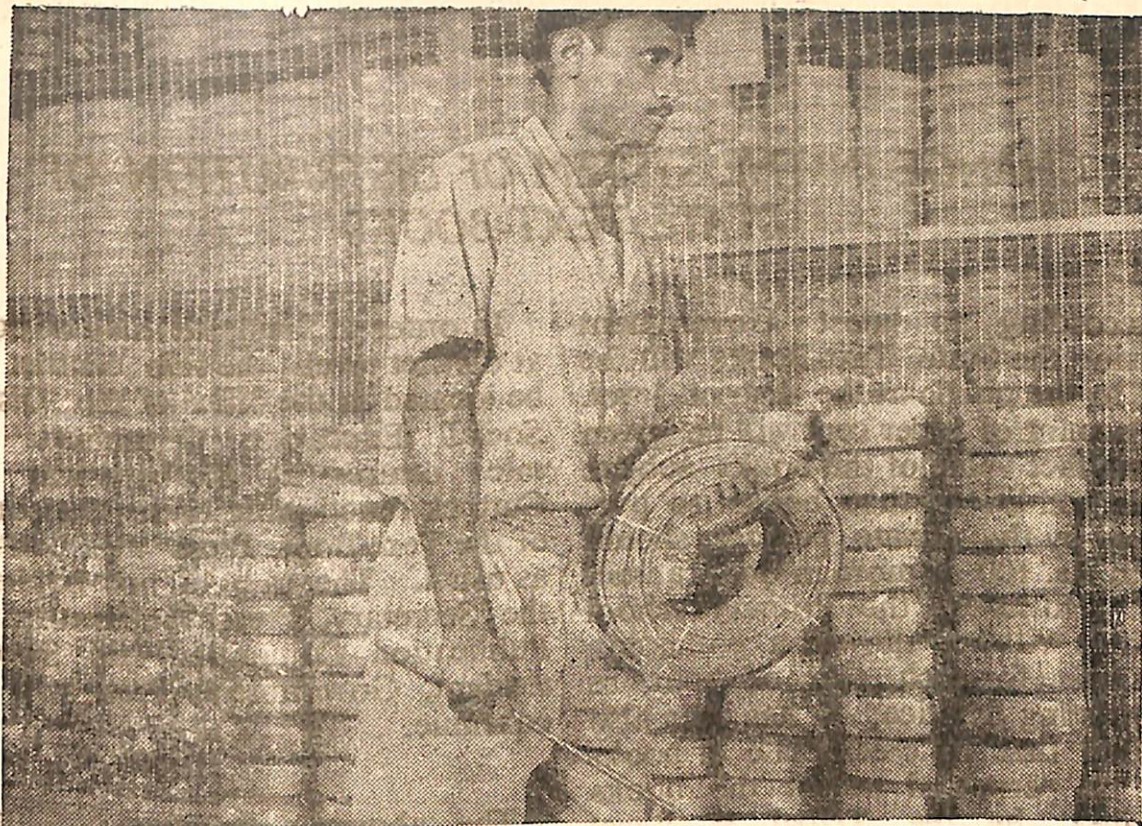
Taking the pharmaceutical industry as a whole, the indigenous production in 1966 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 175 crores, as compared with Rs. 70 crores annually at the beginning of the third Plan (1961) and Rs. 12 crores in 1948.

A notable feature of the pharmaceutical industry today is that in respect of several drugs, the industry has also been able to establish export markets. Thanks to the active steps taken by the industry on its own and through governmental assistance, exports have been steadily on the rise

and nearly trebled in 1966-67 as compared to 1961-62.

The imported raw materials account for hardly five per cent of the total production and the industry relies, to the extent of over 95 per cent of its requirements, on local resources. Besides producing finished formulations and dosage forms, a wide range of basic drugs is now being produced within the country. These include antibiotics like penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, vitamins like Vitamin A, B12, C and Niacin/Niacinamide, sulpha drugs, anti TB drugs, oral anti-diabetic drugs, viz Tolbutamide, chlorpropamide, as well as insulin, synthetic corticosteroid hormones, analgesics and anaesthetics and drugs of vegetable and animal origin.

The Fourth Plan target for drugs and pharmaceuticals has tentatively been envisaged at an annual production of Rs. 250 crores by 1970-71. A number of measures have been initiated to reach this target well in time.



If you'd look into the genealogical table  
of the Alind cable, you'd find it comes of a good stock.

A pedigree product, the Alind cable. It's not just that the insulated aluminium cable — a line pioneered by Alind in this country — represents a new type of electric cable embodying accepted modern materials and techniques. Its priceless, built-in "extra" is Alind's experience with many types of cables.

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## CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION OF STATE TEXT-BOOKS

According to latest Government decision the State Text-Books will be sold to the public at the district level. A discount of 5 per cent will be given on the fact value of the books subject to the condition that books so purchased by the private persons should worth Rs. 100 or more in one transaction. However, the Primary school teachers will be allowed a comission of 5 paise for each copy of book as per existing practice. It has been also decided that no credit sale of books will be permitted except the books required by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department.

In order to facilitate sale of books at district levels, the sale centres will be located in the office of the District Social Education Organisers. The sale centres at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack functioning under the control of the Text-Book Press will continue as usual. The sale of text-books by the Secretary, Press, Preparation and Publication Committee and Superintendent, Government Press will discontinue.

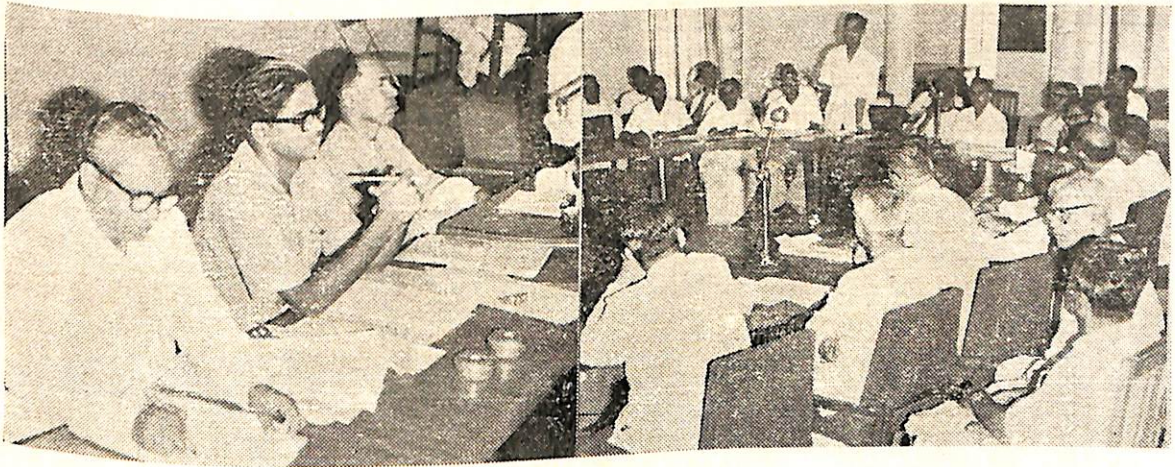
The above arrangements will be effective from 1st May 1967.

## BISUBA MILAN AT CUTTACK



Bisuba milan, the annual literary function of the Prajatantra Prachar Samity was held at Cuttack from April 12, 1967 to April 14, 1967.

*Photo shows :* Shri Ramachandra Narayan Dandekar, Professor of Sanskrit, Poona University, addressing the gathering on the April 14 as the Chief Guest.



The Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, addressing the tenth meeting of the Board of Primary Education, Orissa, at the Secretariat Conference Room at Bhubaneswar on the 19th April 1967.

## STATE CHIEF MINISTERS AND FOOD MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN NEW DELHI



The two-day Conference of State Chief Ministers and Food Ministers opened in New Delhi on April 8, 1967. Join up photo shows ( on the right ) the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi addressing the conference. Seated to her left are the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri Jagjivan Ram and the Union Minister for Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals, Shri Asoka Mehta. On the left are seated ( from L to R ) the Food Minister of Mysore, the Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, the Food Minister of Orissa, the Food Minister of Punjab, and the Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Gurnam Singh.