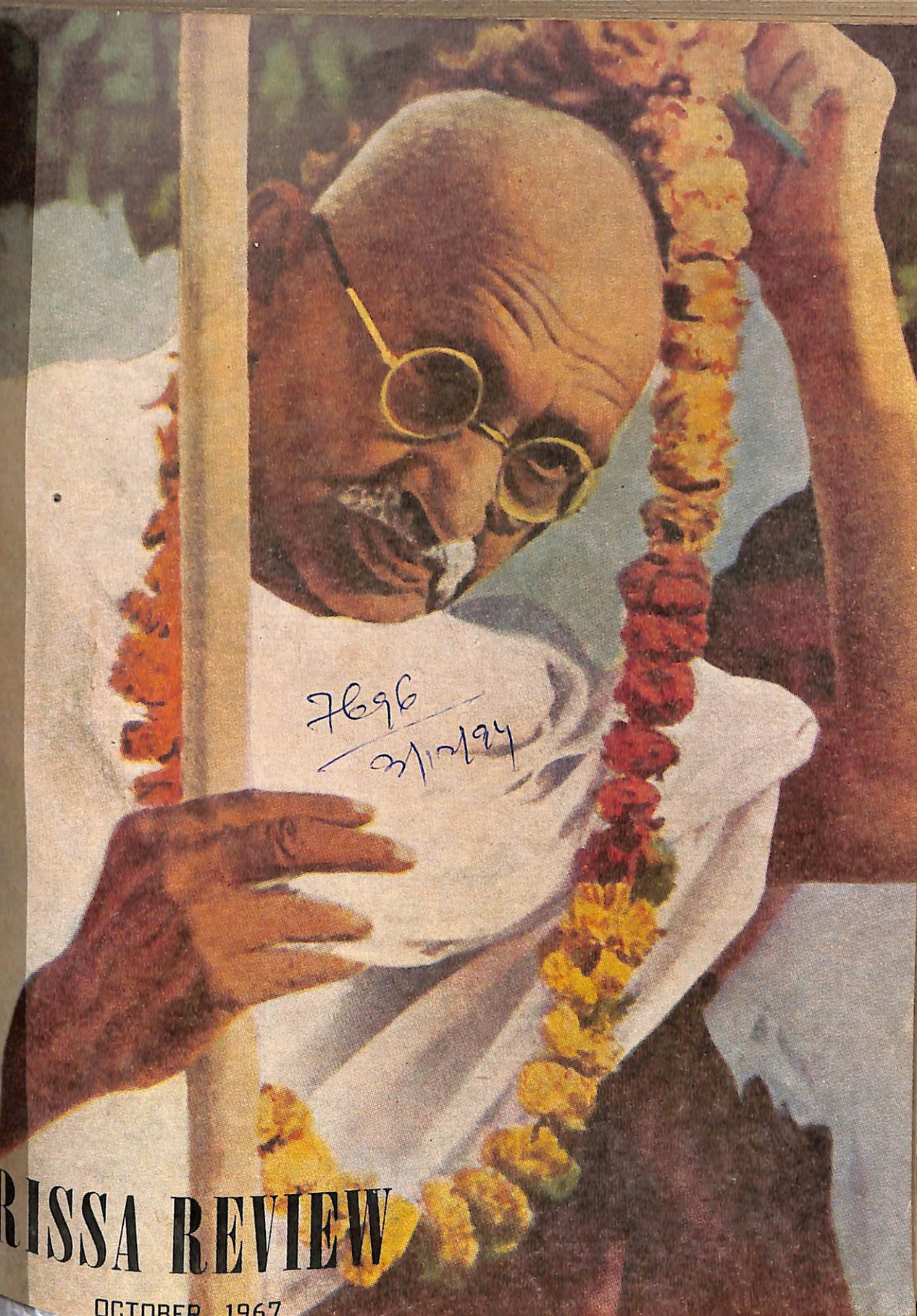


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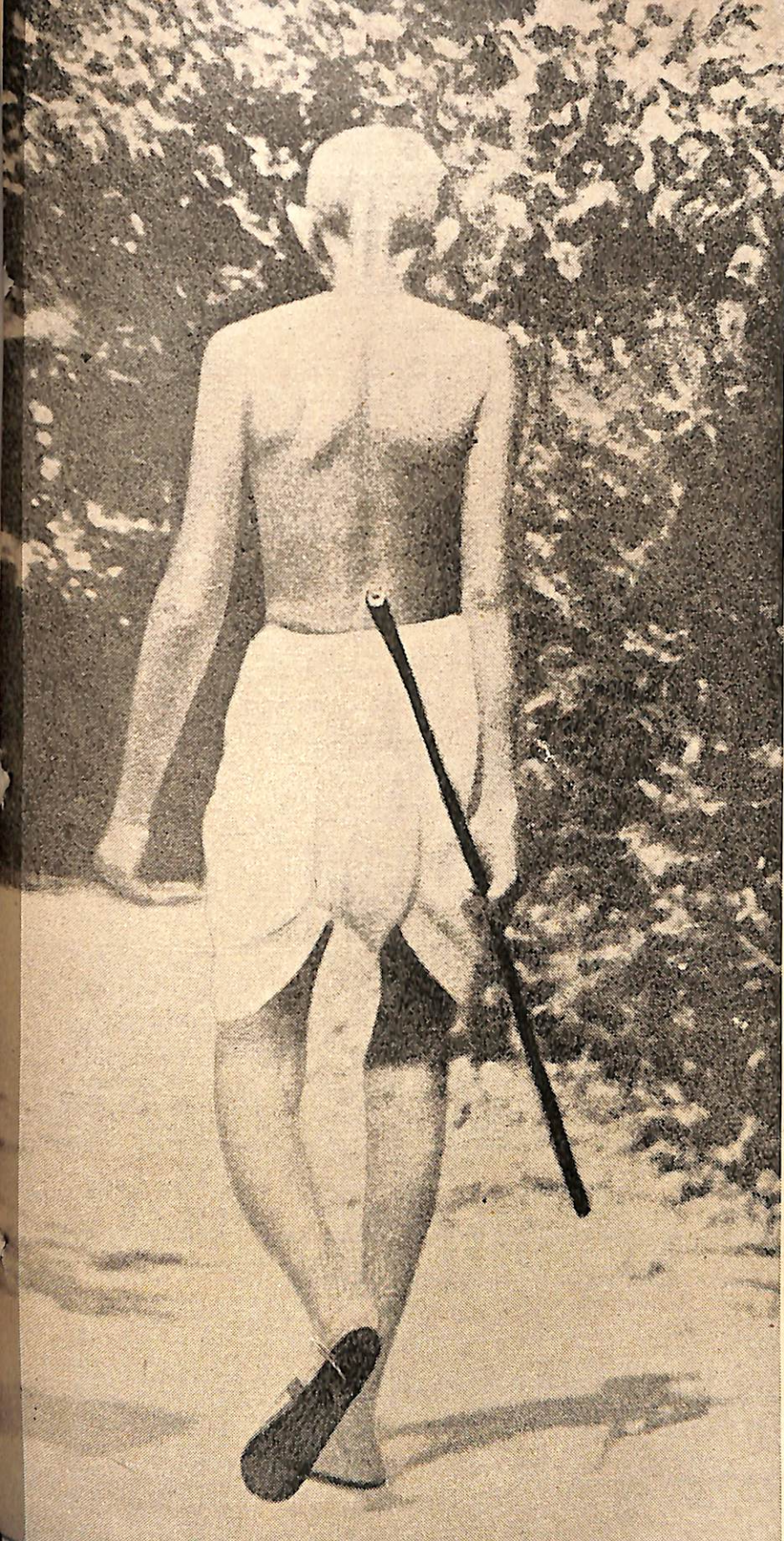
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SAMBALPUR

Industrial Estate  
BERHAMPUR

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BALASORE

Sunabeda  
KORAPUT



B

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P

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J

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Born on 2nd October 1869  
Died on 30th January 1948

# Orissa Review

OCTOBER 1967—ASHINA 1889

—IN THIS ISSUE—

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

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

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By following Gandhian Ideology, Gandhian Method and Gandhi Leadership we have set free our Motherland from the yoke of foreign rule. Between that day when Gandhian Ideology was accepted and today nearly a century has been passed. Time has come therefore, when we can think and analyse, to what extent we have put into practice the theory of social change that Gandhiji has taught us. From different angles of view this subject has been analysed in this issue of Orissa Review. All that we have put into practice will certainly give us selfsatisfaction and all that we have not put into practice, if followed in true sprit, will put this nation before others to the height of its glory. That is perhaps, the best method of paying tribute to Gandhiji.

On the sacred occasion of his birthday Orissa Review offers tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation.

Editor

# ORISSA REVIEW

Vol. XXIV

OCTOBER 1967—ASHINA 1889

No. 3

*Had Gandhiji been in our*

*midst today*



DR. HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB

ALL crises lose their seriousness if they are oft declared without any follow-up action to meet them. It is said that India is passing through grave crises today in 1967. If I extend back my memory only to 1957, I remember the then famous Nagpur resolution of the All-India Congress Committee foresaw crises and took serious note of rise in prices, unemployment, etc. Then in 1962 the august body of the Lok Sabha took the solemn oath, all members standing, to meet the crisis which was created by the Chinese aggression. This oath was reiterated even in the meetings of the Panchayats all over India under instructions of the Government of India. The very fact that an emergency is legally existing

for the last many years and special laws have been in force proves that crisis has been admitted and accepted for the last many years but in practice everything is going on in a normal manner as if nothing has happened or is happening. In this state of mental and spiritual inertia, we have to think of the future of the country if not of the present. There was this kind of inertia during the foreign rule. Gandhiji broke the inertia then prevailing and made the nation move to achieve its objectives. We have to analyse his method and technique with which he succeeded in rousing the sleeping nation and made it active.

Impotent discontent, wish without action, and ultimate reconciliation to

*My Hinduism is not sectarian. It includes all that I know to be best in Islam, Christianity, Buddhism and Zorostrianism.*

—GANDHI

the status quo, these are the common features of national inertia. These are manifest now as they were when Gandhiji came on the scene. It would appear as if Gandhiji came and passed away without leaving any permanent effect on the society. It would not matter much for history if Gandhian ways are thrown into complete oblivion, if the nation achieves success at least in some fields by other means. But unfortunately that is not happening. The country is beset with failure from all directions. The three failures which stare India in the face today cannot be overlooked by digging oneself in complacency in an ostrich-like manner. Failure in the northern front in the battle field has dug deep in the heart of the people whatever device may be adopted to forget it. History never forgives any event nor forgives anybody. Failure on the economic front is self-evident. Devaluation and automatic suspension of the plan after the Third Five-Year Plans tell their own tale of planning. The country which once made bonfires of foreign cloth in order to be free is now living from slip to mouth on the cool calculated charity of foreign countries when it is free. The third failure is on the political front. After twenty years of parliamentary demo-

cracy, political parties instead of growing in stature are falling to pieces. Even the great Congress is collapsing. All these failures should compel us to ponder over what we have done all these years and we should have the courage of conviction to retrace our steps if necessary, and take to the right path.

There is no doubt that India after independence has travelled far away from the Gandhian way. The new way has not produced any result. That is why we have to hark-bark and think out how the Gandhian way could be brought to use now. The Gandhian way is that the objective must be clear and the method must be clear. Today the objective is not clear. Democratic socialism is not a clear conception of any objective. It is an expression of compromise between two conflicting ideas. It is for this reason the method adopted to achieve the objective is not clear. In fact there is no regard for the method. The normal fibre of the nation is destroyed.

Whatever attempt may be made to gloss over the present crises, by means of propaganda and empty declarations situation will be more and more difficult and critical. The country will have to go back to the Gandhian method and technique. The point to be considered is whether the country can go back to Gandhiji now. It can, if there is bold leadership at the top; but that is not existing today. The momentum of the policies so far followed will take sometime to come to a halt. At that

stage the most critical situation is bound to arise. Those who believe in Gandhian method should be prepared and make the country prepared for that situation. I think, Gandhiji, if he had been living now, he would have perhaps waited for that critical time. As we know he allows people to learn from experience also.

What are the fundamentals of the Gandhian way by which the country can be revitalised. The first comes the vow of austerity. It has been ridiculed by some as worship of poverty. But it really means identification with the mass. If the workers and leaders do not identify themselves with the masses in their living it is impossible for them to create any active enthusiasm anywhere. Then comes his vow of Swadeshi. It was not so much for hitting others as it was for building up the internal economy of India. Swadeshi means necessary sacrifice on the part of all on a national scale to build up the national economy. Then comes the vow of removal of untouchability. This is a major social reform on which social integration hinges. Social integration means amity amongst the castes and also amongst communities. Communism is but an extension of castism. Today but for the provision in the constitution this important social programme of Gandhiji has been given the go-by. I mention only these three in the present context. The programme of so-called national integration is according to me, highly damaging to the self-respect of the nation. A

*I shall work for an India, in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. There can be no room in India for the curse of untouchability, or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women will enjoy the same rights as men.*

—GANDHI

nation does not require national integration. A nation requires social integration. If these 3 are adopted in the right spirit the importance of non-violence necessarily comes into being. Non-violence in word, deed and intent is essential for the social solidarity. Gandhiji's non-violence was not meant only for the struggle with the British. It was primarily meant as it was once explained by Badasaha Khan for solving our internal conflicts in the society. Internal conflicts in the society can be best solved by insistence on Gandhiji's non-violence.

It is futile to expect that the present leadership is likely to change its way under pressure of public opinion. As has been mentioned above the so-called public opinion itself has become sterile and it is reconciling to many things which normally should be considered as ignominious on the part of a great nation. My concrete suggestion is



*Untouchability as it is practised in Hinduism today is, in my opinion, a sin against God and man and is therefore, like a poison slowly eating into the very vitals of Hinduism.*

—GANDHI

that effort should be made now to build up an organisation to be strong enough by 1969 to undertake various constructive works based on the above fundamentals of Gandhiji without expecting any material assistance from the Government. This is difficult but it is possible. If that

could be done then the future is safe and bright. This is the solid work which can be done in the midst of preparation which might be made now in the circumstances to celebrate the Gandhi Centenary partly for the sake of country towards his memory and partly for the sake of securing the good will of masses in his name. It will be indeed a great deed if the present leadership realises that all is not well with the country and there is need to bring Gandhian way into action and helps sincerely to build up an organisation as suggested above even at the risk of effacing itself for the sake of the country.

### WHAT THEY SAID ABOUT GANDHIJI

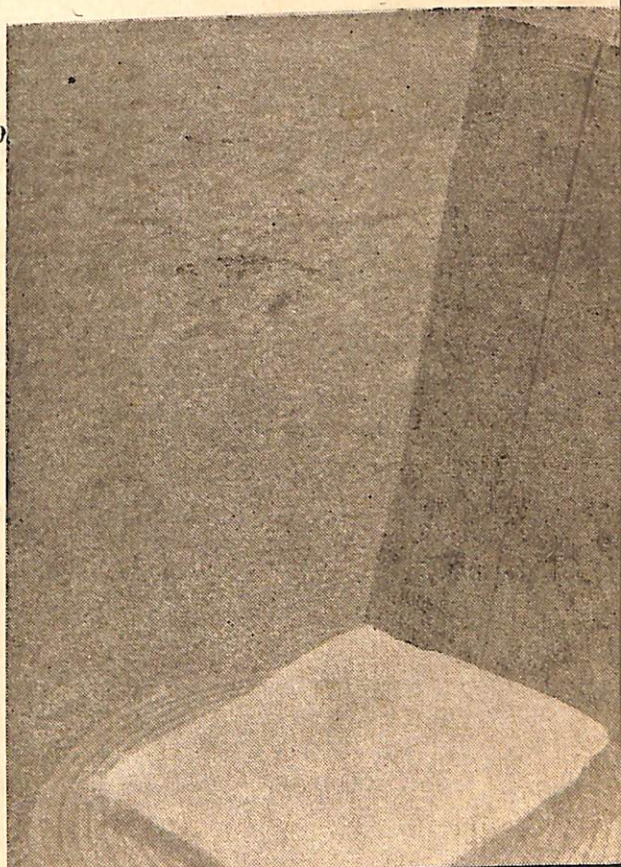
Repression, repression and more repression is his cure for human instincts that he regards as entirely shameful. "There is no limits to the possibilities of renunciation" and Mr. Gandhi was evidently seriously perturbed because he could not yet give up milk, which he regarded as a dangerous and passionate drink that made the Brahmacharya now difficult to observe. Fresh fruit and nuts are the Brahmachari's ideal food, but best of all is fasting, so long as it can be endured.

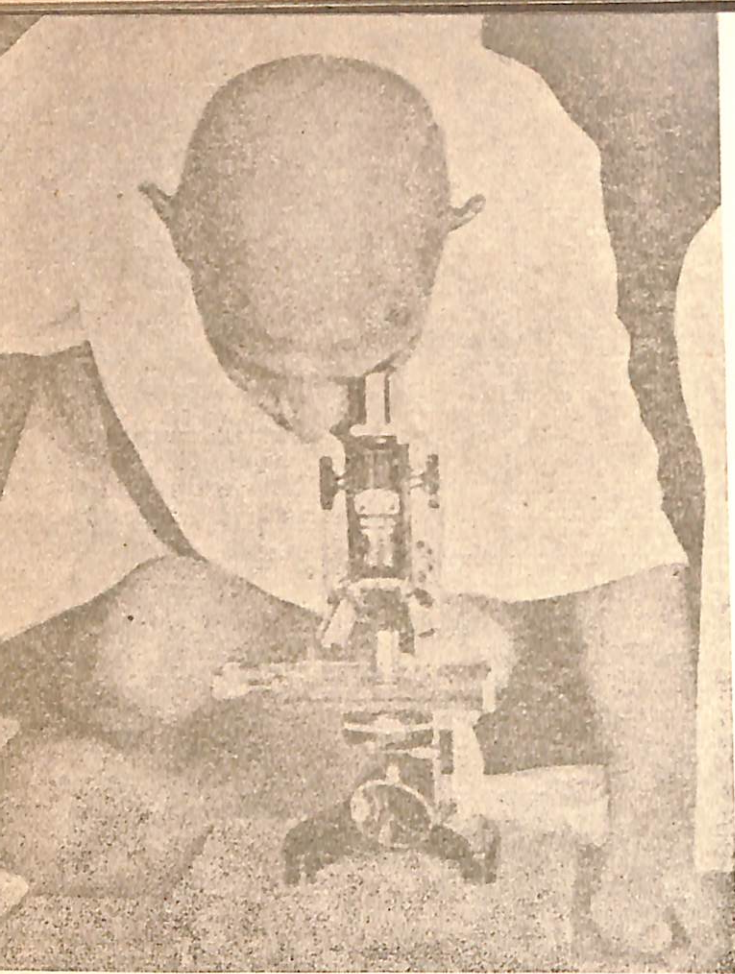
A. Moore



Some memorable wealth  
of the nation.  
Articles used by Gandhiji

Some memorable wealth  
of the nation.  
Articles used by Gandhiji ↗

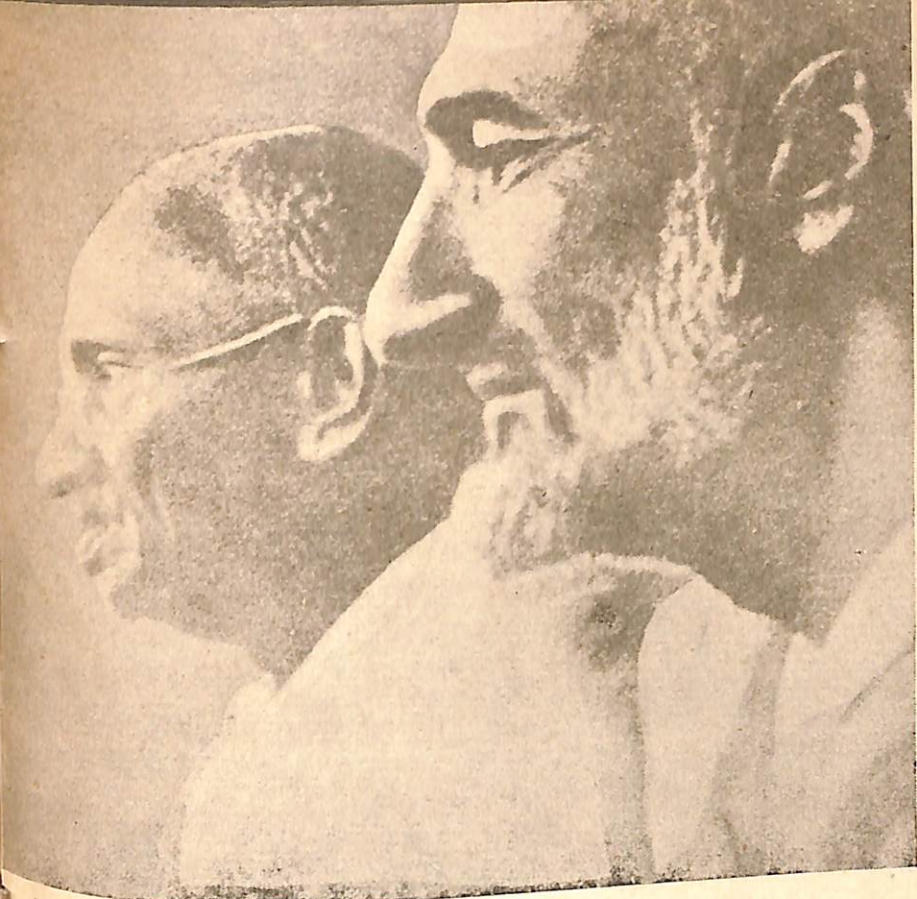




Peering into the  
microscope

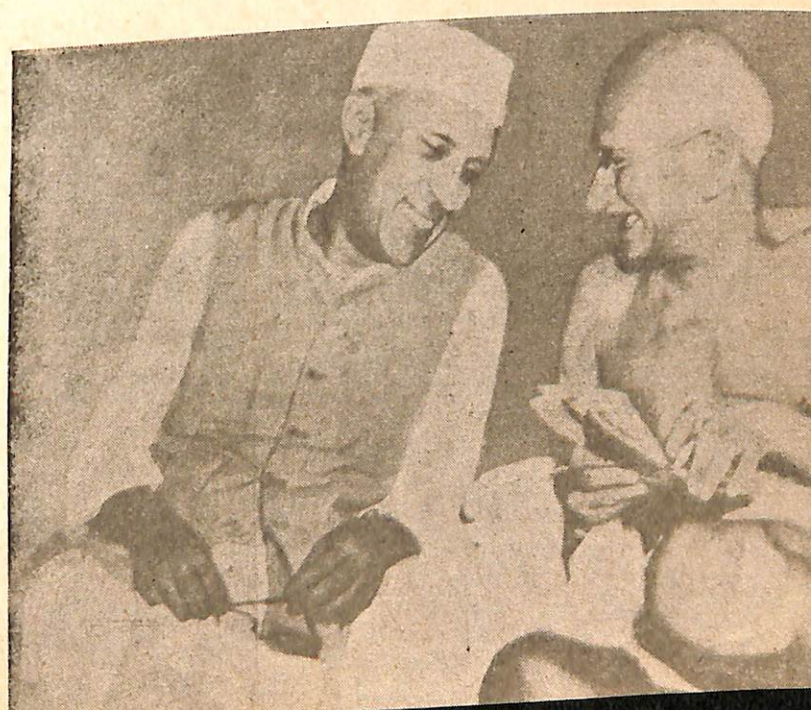
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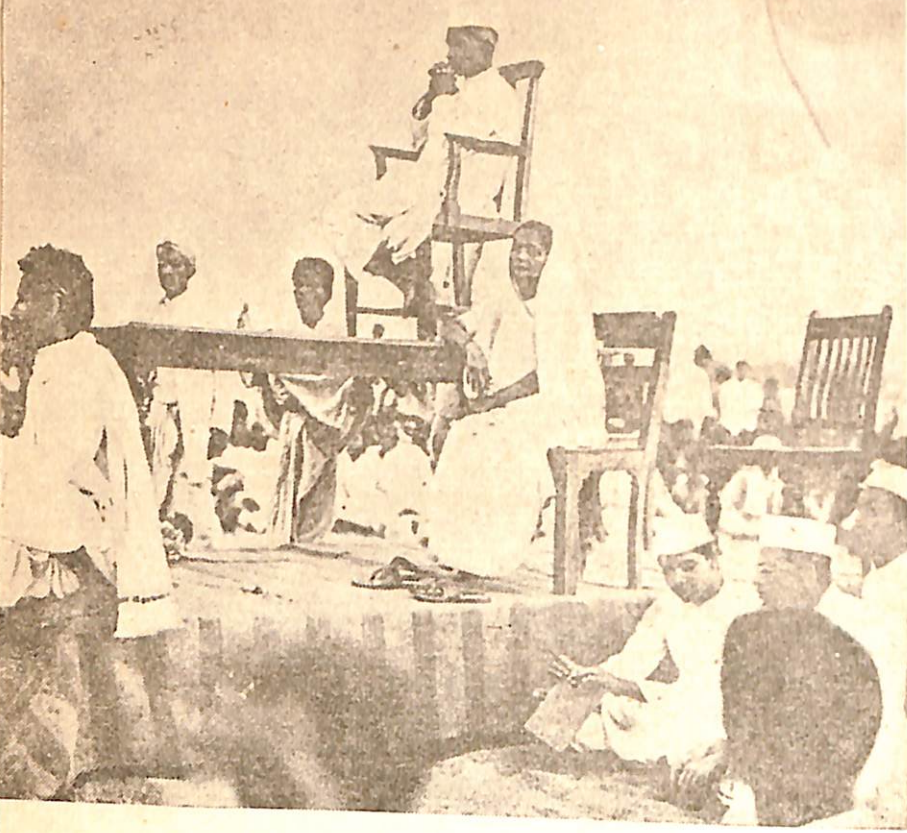





Gandhiji and Khan  
Abdul Gaffar Khan

Gandhiji and Jawaharlal-  
Nehru





Bapuji in Orissa

Gandhiji  visiting the mosque of Khwaja Kutbuddin at Mehrauli near Delhi on January 27, 1948



At Lahore Railway station on his way to Kashmir, July 1947



At a reception given to Gandhiji and Kasturba by the poet Tagore at Santiniketan





Gandhiji in eternal sleep

*In the resuscitation of Khadi lies the resuscitation of the ruined village artisans.*

—GANDHI

# Theory and Practice of Gandhian Model of Economic Growth

SHRI B. C. PARIDA

Department of Economics,  
Ravenshaw College

The matured Economic thinking of Gandhiji started since 1934 with publication of his book "Hind Swaraj". He knew fully well that the stability of political independence depends on economic emancipation of the country and the economic independence of India can never be found out from the theories and dogmas of Western economic ideals.

## GLIMPSE OF HIS ECONOMIC IDEAS

1. He outlined the scope of economics not in the traditional sense of the term. For attainment of any end the means and the ends were to be pure and sacred. The concept that end justifies the means was never appealing to him. For the

attainment of any objective the methods must be non-violent. The modern capitalist economy believes in exploiting labourers with the help of machines. For this reckless and inhuman exploitation Marx suggested to the workers for violent means by uniting the workers and peasants all over the world. Gandhiji unlike Marx did not want to destroy capitalism but to make everybody a capitalist. Gandhiji believed in socialism without violence and hence he styled it as "Sarvodaya". The basic foundations of a Sarvodaya society are mutual love and co-operation.

2. To achieve this socialism of Sarvodaya variety he propagated the theory of wantlessness in a modern



*God, of Himself, seeks, for His seat, the heart of him who serves his fellowmen.*

—GANDHI

society. As human wants have no ends there cannot be any socialism in increasing material needs. Minimum provisions of life for bringing out the best in a man can be provided only when there is a limit to consumption. "We notice that the mind is a restless bird; the more it gets, the more it wants and still remains unsatisfied". The ceaseless pursuit of material wealth will undermine character and human values. Minimisations of wants or what they say wantlessness was his novel contribution to the theory of consumption.

3. In the productive sphere of the society he believed in the dignity of labour. Manual labour to him was sacred and necessary for everybody. Like Shaw he believed that "The best definition of hell is perpetual holidays". This brings a striking difference with the modern economists who advocate the theory that leisure is best item of luxurious consumption.

He stood for less of mechanisation and more of decentralisation of the centres of production. He knew fully well that large scale mechanisation would lead to big business and monopoly. This will help concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the few. Like Marx he thought that "The work of the proletariat has lost an individual character and consequently all charm for the

workmen". He did not want man to be a toy in the machine. He gave higher place to men than machine. Mechanisation would lead to rapid unemployment in India and centralised units can be easily destroyed by foreign aggression was truly realised by him.

He gave higher place to agricultural production. Self-sufficient village economy with prosperous agriculture and progressive co-operative societies formed the basis of his economy in the India of his dreams.

He pleaded for the establishment of small industries. The slum and the congested factories would never allow the development of total personality and small workshop in the background of a village can become the most efficient and healthy units of production. He knew that the reconstruction of the village economy needed dedicated and selfless leaders and he called the congress workers to go back to the village.

4. In the field of pricing and distribution he was more for co-operation than for competition. He believed in the limited exchange of commodities. He held the view that the wealthy people are not the owners of the wealth but the trustee of it. They have got wealth because society has granted them such privilege. The wealth accumulated with them should not be spent for their lavish consumption but for the benefit of the society. He was in a way favouring capital formation by restricting consumption.

*The duty of renunciation differentiates  
mankind from beast.*

—GANDHI

He asked the capitalists to become enlightened capitalists and to uphold the interests of the workers.

5. In the field of International Trade he advocated autarky or economic nationalism. His theory has a long run value. He visualised when all the countries of the world would be developed and would develop a sense of economic nationalism they will not purchase from others. Then a country which will depend highly on the International trade would find its economy shattered. He believed in a closed economy than in an open economy. The basis of International Imp rialism has roots in International Trade. He learnt this from the British Conquest of India for which he fought throughout his life.

**Practice**—The makers of modern India in the initial phase of its economic development did not realise much the importance of Gandhian Model of economic growth. Nehru, who was the political heir of Bapuji influenced the formulation of economic policies for two decades. If Gandhi and Nehru differed they differed mostly on economic issues. Gandhi described modern civilisation as a sin.

But Nehru welcomed repid industrialisation. Gandhiji repudiated the theory of class struggle, ruled out the abolition of private property, and advanced his famous doctrine of Trusteeship as the solution of economic problems. Gandhiji's programme was a programme of spinning wheel and village industries, of Swadeshi and Satyagraha, of trusteeship and the change of the heart of the people. Nehru stood for debt cancellation, land reforms, rent reduction, abolition of land lordism and a crash programme for agriculture.

Here was a sharp departure from his ideas. But could one get away from his prescription of our economic ills? He posed us the question "Should economic life be built from the bottom or imposed from the top". With all our programmes of rapid industrialisation, big factory system, crash programme for agriculture, control of population explosion, expanded international trade and the devaluation of Indian currency we have to again emphasise agriculture in the Fourth Plan. Planning the God, that is failing and requires different worship is the fling in a l quarters. I believe again we have to realise Gandhi an economics and his pragmatic ideals. He knew us truly well and as such gave us ideas exactly favourable to us. Let us not fail him because he always brought us success.

*Other nations have been votaries of brute force. India can win all by soul force.*

—GANDHI

## Warehousing in Orissa

The role of warehouses in a developing State like Orissa cannot be underestimated. The main objective of this scheme is the scientific storage of—perishable commodities for a longer period and thereby helping the producer in earning better price for his produce.

Every agriculturist-producer takes pain to keep his produce safely so that he need not have to suffer wastage even for a fraction of the produce which he has taken so much pains to grow and harvest. He has to guard his citadel against the invading enemies of insects which are of innumerable varied types and left unchallenged can destroy the huge fruits of labour within no time.

The main idea underlying is to keep the produce in store for better times when price will be more and the profit margin will widen. Unless the quality of stock stored for long is kept in tact it will fetch no price and all love's labour will be lost.

Viewing the problem from these angles the warehousing scheme was launched. The main objectives are

scientific storage of the produce for a length of time thereby allowing the producer to get better prices and also helping him to obtain loans on the basis of his stock kept in the warehouse from the State Bank of India at reasonable rates.

The Orissa State Warehousing Corporation was established on the 21st March 1958. This was in pursuance of the recommendation of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India. The main idea underlying the scheme is to provide scientific storage of agricultural produce in order to reduce the wastage to the minimum and create adequate credit facilities to the agriculturists which would enable them to tide over the difficulties of rural indebtedness. The benefits which were expected to flow from the

operation of the scheme may be summed up as follows:—

(i) Avoidance of distress sale by pledging the goods with the Banks and obtaining advances to meet the immediate requirements.

(ii) To regulate the flow of goods into the market and thus ensure a better price to the producer and more equated and less erratic price to the consumer.

The warehousing facilities in this country were given a concrete shape by linking credit with the agricultural marketing in the year 1956 with the enactment of the "Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956". This Act confined the activities of the warehouses to agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilisers and agricultural implements only. In the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962, however, avenues for new business were opened for the Corporation by declaring notified commodities like cement, iron, paper, leather, fiber, textile, etc.

At present 11 warehouses are functioning under this Corporation at Jatni, Jharsuguda, Padampur, Bolangir, Titlagarh, Kantabani, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Junagarh, Rayagada and Gunupur.

So far, an amount of Rs. 22 lakhs has been invested by the shar-holders i. e., Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government on 50:50 basis.

There is provision for granting loans up to Rs. 5,000/in case of an individual agriculturist-producer, provided he has a genuine case and is solvent enough to take the loan. Advantage of this provision is being taken and loans are being granted to agriculturist on pledging Warehouse Receipts with the State Bank.

The traders also keep their goods in the warehouses for scientific storage in order to avoid loss. There is provision for granting fresh loans to traders in respect of goods stored in the warehouses built after 1964

### *Gandhi Said*

In my opinion it is degrading both for man and woman that woman should be called upon or induced to forsake the hearth and shoulder the rifle for the protection of that hearth. It is a reversion to barbarity and the beginning of the end. In trying to ride the horse that man rides, she brings herself and him down. The sin will be on man's head for tempting or compelling his companion to desert her special calling. There is as much bravery in keeping one's home in good order and condition as there is in defending in against attract from without.

The traders whose limit of loans were fixed prior to the declaration of emergency are however continuing to receive this advantage. Besides, Government stock of wheat, rice, paddy and sugar have been stored in Warehouses quite frequently in recent times.

The Warehousing scheme is not intended only to earn profit. It has a greater responsibility of educating the people in the philosophy of scientific storage so that the country may not lose valuable food-stuff by careless handling and unscientific storage.

Emotional Integration is the essence of National Integration. Even with all the outward attributes of nationhood, a people would still be lacking in real national cohesion in the absence of complete emotional integration. India has always had a basic unity and a peculiar and distinctive identity and provides a basis for the task of national integration.

A serious obstacle to the emotional integration of our people is the resort to violence in the course of disputes arising out of regional, linguistic, religious and other similar matters. In a large country like India with its many diversities, it is but natural that differences between sections or groups of people should arise from time to time. But it is not so much the existence of such differences and disputes which endangers the integrity of the nation as the manner in which we conduct them. When brothers quarrel and settle their differences peacefully, the spirit of fraternal accord remains unbroken. Should they, however, in their quarrel become violent and strike each other, the feeling of brotherhood may come to an end. Similarly, when Indians assault or kill Indians and burn and loot in the name of caste, sect, religion, language or region, the resulting hatred, bitterness and spirit of vengeance create a psychological estrangement which makes it difficult for people to feel that they all belong to one another as citizens of the same nation.

It was in pursuance of this line of thought that the National Integration Conference decided to launch this campaign. It is to be hoped that a countrywide campaign of the similar nature will create a powerful psychological climate which will help in every way in promoting National Integration.

---

Let The Forces Of Integration Chime Over All

*I would for rather that India perished than that she won freedom at the sacrifice of truth.*

GANDHI

# Family Planning

## Acceptability of I.U.C.D.

An ideal contraceptive has been described as "one which is easy to use and which does not raise any objection on social, economic or religious grounds. The ideal method of birth control should require a minimum of motivation, the cost should be within the means of resources available and above all it should be a one-shot reversible technique which does not require sustained repetitive application."

The IUCD, having been well developed and tested, seems to meet the requirements of such a contraceptive. It is not expensive. It requires no repetition. It is aesthetic. It does not require hospitalisation or repeated visits to a clinic. It is reversible and does not involve any learning nor does it require any strong or recurrent motivation. Medical and biological research have pointed out that the use of IUCD will cause most persons few physical side-effects, and the incidence of these side-effects is not in a way higher in our country than that is in countries like Korea and Taiwan which have adopted this method of Family Planning.

With a view to determine the acceptability of the IUCD, an exploratory study was undertaken at the Family Planning Clinic attached to Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, in which 70 wives were interviewed.

*Demographic and Socio-economic Data*—The wives who were interviewed were of young group with 74.3 per cent being 30 years of age or younger, but only 24.3 per cent of their husbands were 30 years of age or less. The most important group of husbands was 31 to 35 years of age with their wives' age being 5 years less.

Of the 70 wives, only 15.7 per cent had one to three pregnancies and the remaining 30 per cent had 7 to 11 pregnancies before they came to have the IUCD inserted. Nearly 64 per cent of the women had 4 to 6 living children. Average number of living children in the sample was 4.37.

The educational status of the husbands or the wives in the sample was not very high. More than one-fourth of the husbands and nearly half of the wives were illiterate. 10 per cent

*Swaraj for me means freedom for the meanest of our countrymen.*

—GANDHI

of the men and 20 per cent of the women had had primary level education. One-third of the husbands had middle school education. None of the wives in the sample worked outside the house for pay. 9 per cent of the husbands of the women interviewed were in professions ranging from engineering to working on commission basis. About 78 per cent were engaged in petty business or physical labour jobs. 77 per cent of the husbands had monthly incomes below Rs. 200. Almost all the women belonged to the lower socio-economic strata. 53 per cent of the wives lived in single families as against 47 per cent in joint families.

*Information on IUCD*—The results of the study revealed that the neighbours, Gynaecological out-patient departments/maternity wards, Family Planning Clinics and relatives' places were the most common places where the wives had heard about IUCD. Of these four places, two represent institutional feed back and two are channels of inter-personal communication.

The most frequently mentioned place where the wives had first heard about the loop was the neighbourhood (28.6 per cent). 21.4 per cent had learnt about the benefits of this

method of limiting the size of the family at the Gynaecology out-patient department/ maternity wards. Information obtained at more than one place must have had a reinforcing and accelerating effect on decision making indicating the need for intensive publicity for different methods of Family Planning. In more than one-third of the cases, the major source of communication was the neighbour woman who had the loop inserted sometime before. The wives in the sample, when they had the loop inserted declared enthusiastically that they would definitely tell many neighbours. They did not feel shy about it. It appears from the survey that oral communication has stronger potentiality for spreading the Family Planning message than printed literature or publicity material. An incident which emphasises the importance of oral communication noticed during these interviews was one of a lady who already had the loop inserted and had brought 3 or 4 cases to the clinic. She told the interviewer, "I would have brought many more women from my neighbourhood but I cannot afford to pay my own bus fare everytime. I accompany them; and they cannot afford to pay the fare for me."

65 of the 70 women, that is, 93 per cent mentioned having heard of one or other advantage of the loop. Only a few mentioned hearing about negative information such as bleeding, weakness, etc. A prospective case of IUCD remarked "It does not matter even if we have some

bleeding and backache. We suffer much more by having to bear children for nine months, difficulties in delivery, bringing them up and so on. The loop is better than having any more children". Another wife said, "Every delivery was so painful that everyone in the family feels that I should not have any more children. I have already got 4 children and in these days of increasing prices, it is difficult to bring them up." 83 per cent of the wives had however, no fear or anxiety about IUCD. 17 per cent of the group admitted to having fears about possible bleeding, backache and so on, indicating the need for reassurance and educational work on the part of the doctors and Family Planning Workers.

About 93 per cent of the women, who came for getting the loop inserted, had already heard about the method, 84 per cent of them decided to have the loop immediately after hearing and the rest had decided within a month after hearing. However, in many cases there was a gap or time-lag between the decision and the action. The delay was due to health or domestic difficulties. In only 34 per cent of the cases the delay was due to subjective factors such as hesitation or fear. The husbands seem to have a prominent place in deciding about the ICD. In 79 per cent of the cases, the decision was taken by both the husband and the wife after mutual consultation. In about 14 per cent of the cases the initiative in the decision was taken by the wife but the husband was agreeable. In only 7 per cent of the

*We shall be unfit for Swaraj if we are unconcerned about our neighbour's insanitation and are content merely to keep our own surroundings clear.*

—GANDHI

cases was the initiative and the decision taken by the wife without the knowledge of the husband. These figures indicate the necessity of directing publicity regarding IUCD to the males.

*Motivation for IUCD*—The majority of the wives (84 per cent) had thought of Family Planning earlier. They were using one or the other contraceptive method before going in for IUCD. The conventional methods, which they were practising were considered unreliable by 46 per cent of them. 29 per cent mentioned personal reasons like discomfort, and lack of privacy. Family dynamics like unwillingness of the husband or the mother-in-law accounted for 14.3 per cent of cases of dissatisfaction. 46 per cent of the women interviewed did not want to have any more children. For them IUCD was a measure of terminating fertility. Only 12.9 per cent wanted to have children but were taking to IUCD for spacing them.

"Why do you want to practice Family Planning?"

The reply to this question revealed economic reasons to be the strongest motivating factor. 50 per cent of the wives give this reason. Economic reasons coupled with concern over



*My ambition is much higher than Independence. Through the deliverance of India, I seek to deliver the so-called weaker races of the earth from the crushing heels of Western exploitation.*

—GANDHI

the physical health of the wife was the reason for another 27 per cent of the cases. The wives in the sample were fully aware of the small size family norm. 84.3 per cent of them preferred to have 2 to 3 children. Some of the wives interviewed obviously regretted their failure to adhere to this norm. About 10 of the women said, "Three children, two boys and a girl are ideal. But, what to do? I had one more than I desired."

*Twelve Lakh Insertions Last year—*  
The IUCD which has been accepted as a mass-programme in Asia, Africa and

Latin America has proved very popular.

In India, 1.2 million insertions were done during last year. This is reassuring as it indicates that the IUCD is after all catching on. Reports from several States where IUCD insertion targets were not accomplished had caused misgivings that the contraceptive method most favoured by Government was meeting with unusual resistance. This was largely due to ignorance compounded by mis-information about the supposed harmful side-effects of insertion spread by interests anxious to promote alternative methods. Even though, it cannot even now be claimed that the rate of insertions in the country is high enough, with intensive publicity and provision of better service facilities, this rate will be accelerated and in due course make a significant impact on the growth rate of the population reducing it substantially.

*I would rather have India reduced to a State of pauperism than have thousand drunkards in our midst. I would rather have India without education if that is the price to be paid for making it dry.*

—GANDHI

# Irrigation— Foundation for a sound Economy

Dr. K. L. Rao

*Union Minister for Irrigation & Power*

FOR large scale returns from agriculture, the two basic requisites are land and water. Land is the peasant's soul and water is his blood. Of these, we are fast reaching the limits of land availability. But fortunately water resources, which can stimulate available land for raising production, are relatively less utilised. They are, therefore, a ready means of increasing production. It would be helpful to recount briefly the magnitude of the available resources and the problems facing fuller utilisation.

India is the seventh largest and second most populous country in the world. The mainland comprises four well-defined geographical regions : (i) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas; (ii) the Indo-Gangetic plain; (iii) the Southern peninsula and (iv) the Thar Desert.

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the

whole of Assam and the west coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum in the south are areas of very heavy rainfall (2,500 mm. and above). In contrast, the Rajasthan Desert in the north-west extending to Kutch and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir, extending westward to Gilgit, are regions of low precipitation (250 mm. and below).

Between these extreme ranges of rainfall are two areas of moderately high (1,000 to 2,500 mm.) and low (250 to 1,000 mm.) rainfall. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the peninsula merging northward with the northern plain and southward with the eastern coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau.

*More withdrawal of the English is not Independence. It means the consciousness in the average villager that he is the maker of his own destiny,—his own legislator through his chosen representatives.*

—GANDHI

June to September, known as the monsoon period, is the most important from the point of view of general precipitation. The south-west monsoon is most active during this period and the rainfall accounts for about 75 per cent of the total annual precipitation in practically all areas of the country. Only the south-east coast of peninsular India gets a major share of its precipitation during November and December from the north-east monsoon.

### RIVER SYSTEMS

India has a large number of major rivers reasonably well spread over its entire area, except in the Thar Desert in Rajasthan in the north-west. These rivers may be broadly divided into two groups (*i*) the snow-fed rivers of northern India and (*ii*) the rivers of central and southern India.

The northern rivers—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra—rise in the Himalayas. The chief rivers of central and southern India are the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery flowing eastward into the Bay of Bengal and the Narmada and the Tapti flowing westward into the Arabian Sea.

The rivers of northern India, rising in the Himalayas, are snow-fed and flow all the year round, though the supplies available in winter are low. The rivers of Central and southern India depend entirely on rainfall. The bulk of the rainfall being concentrated in three to four months (June to September) in the year, they sometimes dwindle to a mere trickle in dry weather. Variations of the order of 1 to 300 in the mean monthly in flows of these rivers are common.

But all these rivers have one common feature; during the monsoon they pass enormous volumes of water, most of which run waste to the sea, flooding the valleys and often causing damage to life and property *en route*. After the monsoon, their flow is too meagre for planned agriculture. This being the pattern of inflows, provision of regulating storages to even out the wide seasonal fluctuations becomes the key technique of development of river resources.

Conservation of water is, therefore, the keynote of efficient exploitation of the rivers of India. Dependable power generation and irrigation are not possible without substantial facilities for storing water during the period of high inflows. Luckily, there exist possibilities of construction of storage dams in the hilly regions in the upper reaches of these rivers.

The Himalayan rivers offer considerable scope for run-of-the river

developments, because unregulated discharges are appreciable even during the critical winter months. But even here very small storages can contribute to substantial increases in dependable flows with tangible benefits. Possibilities of providing storage facilities in these river basins exist mainly along their courses through the Siwaliks. River courses through the Greater and the Lesser Himalayas are generally too steep for the construction of storage dams except at a few sites in the Sarada and Karnali valleys.

### SURFACE FLOW

The annual rainfall over the entire country is just over 37,000 million ha. cm. (3,000 m. a. ft.) of water. Of this, about 12,350 million ha. cm. (1,000 million acre ft.) of water is lost by evaporation and roughly 8,020 million ha. cm. (650 million acre ft.) seeps into the soil, leaving 16,760 million ha. cm. (1,360 million acre ft.) to flow into the river systems. The surface flow, however, cannot be utilised in toto because of limitations imposed by topography, flow characteristics, climate and soil conditions.

It has been estimated that only about 5,550 million ha. cm. (450 million acre ft.) can be utilised for irrigation. Most of it will be utilised by major (costing over Rs. 50 million each) and medium (costing over Rs. 1.5 million up to Rs. 50 million each) irrigation schemes whose ultimate irrigation potential has been estimated at about 45 million ha.

*Everything in India attracts me. It has everything that a human being with the highest possible aspirations can want.*

—GANDHI

(112 million acre). The balance will be utilised by 12 million ha. (30 million acre) which can be irrigated from minor surface water schemes (costing up to Rs. 1.5 million each).

### UNDERGROUND WATER

Of the 8,020 million ha. cm. (650 million acre ft.) of water that annually seeps into the soil, 4,320 million ha. cm. (350 million acre ft.) remains in the top layers and contribute to soil moisture which is essential for the growth of vegetation. The remaining 3,700 million ha. cm. (300 million acre ft.) percolate to the porous strata and represent the annual enrichment of underground water. The total storage underground at any particular time may be several times this quantity.

The Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation has undertaken a systematic nation-wide exploration and assessment of groundwater potentialities in India since 1955. Considerable reserves of groundwater have been located even in the heart of the great Indian desert in the Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan. The Narmada Valley has proved to be a good store-house of groundwater.

Deep fresh-water-bearing aquifers have been located even in the coastal

*Students should not take part in party-politics. They are students, not politicians.*

—GANDHI

areas of Gujarat and Orissa. Existence of large reserves of ground-water have been indicated in the northern part of the Greater Calcutta area.

It is thus evident that India's groundwater resources are also of considerable magnitude. They are particularly prominent in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plains of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

Reliable information in regard to sub-soil water resource of India will become available in course of time. It has been estimated that minor groundwater schemes which can irrigate 18 million ha. (45 million acre) will require over 1,110 million ha. cm. (90 million acre ft.) of water, leaving enough for other uses.

### TYPES OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

Development of water resources may be considered under four heads.

One is the use of water in streams and lakes ; navigation, recreation, hydro-electric power, preservation of fish and wild life, and pollution abatement. The second includes diversion of water for consumptive or partially consumptive uses such as irrigation, municipal and rural supplies, and a wide variety of industrial uses.

Irrigation is a real consumptive use because the crop changes most of the water into water vapour and releases it into the atmosphere, from which it does not return until it rains somewhere else. But use for domestic and industrial purposes is only partially consumptive, as most of the water is renewable for re-use through proper reconditioning for removing contamination.

The third group involves control of water to avoid damage from its excess rather than its use as a resource. Examples are agricultural drainage, urban storm drainage, flood control and a variety of schemes to prevent sedimentation, waterlogging erosion and intrusion by salty seas.

Recent attempts to augment water supplies may be taken to form the fourth group of schemes for water development. These include desalination of sea water, artificial stimulation of precipitation by cloud seeding, induced melting of snow and ice cover, and reduction of reservoir evaporation by monomolecular films. Such schemes have so far been effective in laboratories and small-scale field experiments under favourable circumstances. More study and research will be needed before they can be applied economically on a large scale.

### PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

At the time of Independence (1947) the available financial, technical and other resources were limited in relation to those required for development purposes, so a system of planned development based on a set order of priorities was decided upon in 1951.

Under this, irrigation for activating agriculture and for power for industrial development were considered among the most urgent needs of the country. An ambitious Irrigation & Power Programme was, therefore, launched.

Three Five-Year Plans have since been successfully completed and the Fourth Plan is underway.

A total of about 500 schemes (74 major and 426 medium) were taken up during three Plans at an estimated aggregate cost of over Rs. 24,000 million (\$3,200 million). Of these some 295 had been completed and a potential of 4.2 million ha. (10.4 million acre) created at the end of the third Plan (1965-66). The continuing schemes have created an irrigation potential of 2.7 million ha. (6.6 million acre). Thus the additional potential created under the Three Plans by Major and Medium Schemes is 7 million ha. (17 million acre), the area at the beginning of the Plans being nearly 10 million ha. (24 million acre).

In addition, minor irrigation schemes have added an area of about 7.3 million ha. (18 million acre), raising the pre-Plan figures of 13 million ha. (32 million acre) to 20 million ha. (50 million acre). The expenditure incurred in three plans on major and medium irrigation schemes is about Rs. 13,360 million (\$ 1,781 million) and that on minor schemes about Rs. 6,000 million (\$800 million).

The potential created under these major and medium projects has been utilised at an increasingly rapid pace during the last 15 years.

*Freedom received through the effort of others cannot be retained when such effort is withdrawn.*

—GANDHI

One of the remarkable features of utilisation is the rate at which it has been progressing from plan to plan. Only half the potential created was actually utilised at the end of the First Plan, 79 per cent at the end of the Second Plan and 86 per cent at the end of the Third Plan. This pace of development has hardly been equalled anywhere at any time.

In all countries there is a long time lag, sometimes up to 20 years, between the start of Irrigation projects and the full utilisation by farmers. Even in a highly advanced country like America where all the required resources are available with the Government as well as the people, a ten-year period is allowed for development of Irrigation on a Project. None of India's major or medium projects completed in the First Plan remains unutilised today. However, there are isolated projects where utilisation is low on account of special difficulties. Those are being remedied.

### THE FLOOD CONTROL WORKS

The approximate area liable to flooding in the country is about 20 million ha. (50 million acre) although floods do not occur in every part of this area at the same time. Statistics for the period 1953-65, show that the maximum area affected in any one year is 11 million ha. (27.6)

*The golden rule is to resolutely refuse to have what millions cannot.*

—GANDHI

million acre). Flood control measures executed in the first two Plans benefited an area of around 3 million ha. (7.5 million acre). The outlay on them was Rs. 630 million (\$ 84 million).

The outlay on flood control in the Third Plan was Rs. 850 million (\$ 113 million) and it brought benefit to about 1.8 million ha. (4.4 million acre).

The problem of drainage and waterlogging has been increasingly felt in recent years in certain parts of the country. Extensive drainage works and pilot anti-waterlogging schemes were taken up during the Third Plan. Similarly, anti-sea erosion works were taken up during the Second and Third Plans.

#### DEVELOPMENT IN FOURTH PLAN

The emphasis is on completing the continuing major and medium schemes though a few new schemes may also be taken up.

The recent drought in the country have attracted special attention to the affected areas. It is expected that during the Fourth Plan an additional irrigation potential of 5.3 million ha. (1.3 million acre) will be created with a corresponding utilisation of 3.6 million ha. (9 million acre).

About 4.9 million ha. (12 million acre) of new irrigation are also expected to be added by minor scheme using surface as well as ground water resource. Works relating to flood contro, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea erosion schemes will be continued.

In case of ground water, an estimated 620 million ha. cm. (50 million acre ft.) alone would have been utilised by the end of the Third Plan. Another 210 million ha. cm. (17 million acre ft.) are likely to be added in the Fourth Plan. This will bring up utilisation to about 22 per cent of the annual enrichment of 3,700 million ha. cm. (300 million acre feet.)

#### CONCLUSION

In India, the supply of water to land is not adequate. Out of a cropped area of 158 million ha. (390 million acre), only about 23 per cent is irrigated. With such low intensity of water-supply, a tropical country like India, can not raise sufficient foodgrains to feed its population. Hence, Irrigation is most important. An adequate number of irrigation projects to supply water to at least 50 per cent of the cultivated area have to be executed. Another reason for water-supply is that rice, the main staple grain grown and used in India is a plan which needs irrigation, without which the yield is uncertain and far less.

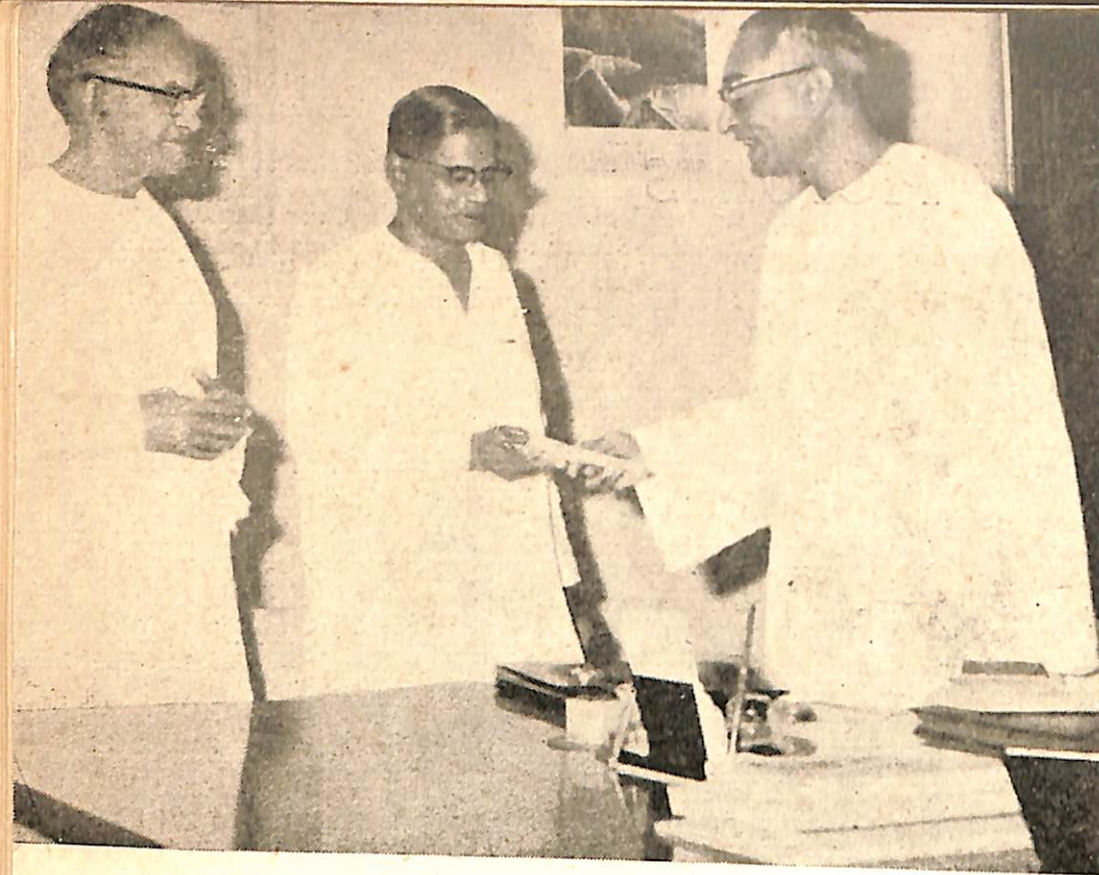
Hence, India's first and foremost need is the maximum possible extension of water-supply to available land.

## NEWS IN PICTURES



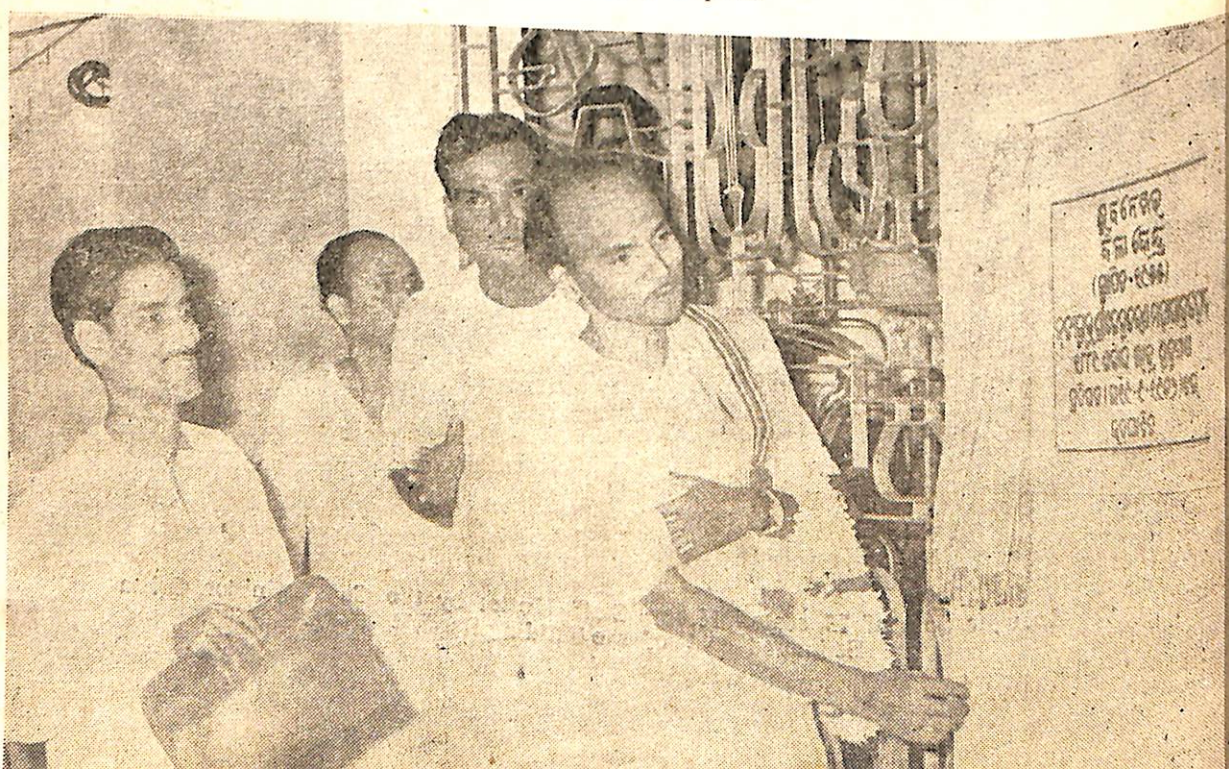
Inauguration of 75 seated House Staff Hostel by the Chief Minister, Orissa  
(Estimated cost of the building Rs. 5,51,000-00)





The Barabati Raffle Committee has donated Rs. 30,000 to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund in aid of flood affected people of Orissa. The photo shows: Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo receiving the cheque for Rs. 30,000 from Shri Bhairab Charan Mohanty, Secretary, Barabati Raffle Committee on September 12, 1967 in the Bhubaneswar Secretariat building while Health Minister Shri N. Ramaseshaiah Looks on.

The new building of the Bhubaneswar Kala Kendra was inaugurated by the renowned artist Shri Kulu Charan Mohapatra on 19th September 1967 in the Unit-6 of the New Capital.



*My life is dedicated to the service of India through the religion of non-violence.*

—GANDHI

# PROGRESS UNDER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANS

Shri K. C. Pant

Minister of State for Finance

The present economic difficulties of the country, especially those of the past two years, may sometimes tend to blur one's view of the progress India has made during the twenty years since independence. Political freedom, in order to have any meaning, had to open the way for economic betterment for the bulk of the Indian people. So we launched a systematic war on poverty, ill-health and ignorance with the First Five-Year Plan in April 1951. We have so far completed three Five-Year Plans and are now in the second year of the Fourth Plan.

What has been the country's economic and social progress so far under a system of planned development?

The country has made many-sided progress under the Five-Year Plans. It has broken away from centuries-old economic and social stagnation. Notwithstanding occasional setbacks, one can see a strong impulse of growth in

the economy, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. A strong wind of modernism is blowing over our agricultural sector, with increasing demand for fertilizers, pesticides, improved varieties of seeds, power for irrigation and other inputs that go to increase agricultural productivity.

The industrial structure of the economy has been greatly strengthened with the development of many key industries, which were non-existent only a decade ago. Education and medical facilities are reaching more people today than at any time in the past.

## NATIONAL INCOME

The country's national income has been rising steadily from Plan to Plan. During the First Plan (1951—56) the national income rose by about 18 per cent; it showed a further rise of about 21 per cent in the Second Plan period (1956—61). Progress durin

*My religion has no geographical limits. If I have a living in it, it will transcend my love for India herself.*

—GANDHI

the Third Plan was uneven due to a number of reasons, the chief of which was bad weather conditions in three out of five years.

There was the additional strain imposed on the economy by the two wars forced upon India. Scarce resources had to be diverted from development to defence purposes. Even so, the national income during the Third Plan showed a rise of about 14 per cent. Taking the three plan periods as a whole, the national income showed a rise of about 64 per cent.

Although changes in the aggregate national income are an inadequate index of the economic change that has been taking place, the figures given above disprove the thesis of stagnation in the Indian economy. It is true that what has been achieved is less than what was sought, but it is necessary to remember that the Indian economy which, for decades prior to the adoption of planning, had been growing at the rate of one per cent per annum has been expanding since 1950-51 at over thrice that rate.

### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the agricultural sector, where progress has been uneven, the average rate of growth was about three per

cent per annum between 1950-51 and 1964-65 as against less than one-half of one per cent in the decades prior to planning. The index of agricultural production (1949-50=100) went up from 96 in 1950-51 to 158 in 1964-65, an increase of about 65 per cent. The index declined sharply to 132 in 1965-1966 owing to unprecedented drought conditions in that year.

The output of foodgrains increased from about 55 million tonnes in 1950-51 to about 82 million tonnes in 1960-61 and further to 89 million tonnes in 1964-65. It suffered a setback in 1965-66, when total production of foodgrains was only about 72 million tonnes and is estimated to have been of the order of 76 million tonnes in 1966-67. This is nearly 19 million tonnes short of the estimated production potential and reflects the unprecedented adverse weather conditions that the country experienced during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

To facilitate increases in agricultural productivity efforts have been made to enlarge the supply of inputs like water, fertilizers, pesticides, power, etc., in selected promising areas. Over the Three Plans, the area under irrigation increased by more than 50 per cent, while the input of nitrogenous fertilizers increased from 56,000 tonnes in 1950-51 to 600,000 tonnes in 1965-66 and further to 950,000 tonnes in 1966-67.

The country's production of stationary diesel engines went up from 5,500 in 1950-51 to 93,400 in 1965-66. In addition to providing the requisite

inputs, the farmer has been provided with increased credit facilities and as an incentive for him to do his best, attractive minimum purchase prices have been fixed for major agricultural crops.

## INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Progress in the industrial field during the three Plans has been more striking. The index of industrial production (1956=100) has gone up from 74 in 1951 to 192 in 1966, an increase of 159 per cent in 15 years. The country's industrial structure has been greatly diversified and strengthened.

Impressive gains have been registered in the output of basic industries like steel, coal, aluminium, chemicals, fertilizers, engineering and petroleum products. For instance, over the three-Plan Period the output of steel ingots increased from 1.5 million tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes; the output of coal rose from 33 million tonnes to 70 million tonnes; aluminium production went up from 4,000 tonnes to 61,000 tonnes, sulphuric acid production increased from 101,000 tonnes to 655,000 tonnes and that of chemical fertilizers from 18,000 tonnes to 350,000 tonnes.

Similarly, cement production in the country went up from 2.7 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 10.8 million tonnes in 1965-66, while the output of refined petroleum products rose from 0.2 million tonnes to 9.4 million tonnes over the same period.

The country has made striking advances in the field of machine

*The village worker, who is ignorant of the Science of village sanitation, who is not a successful scavenger, cannot fit himself for village service.*

—GANDHI

making in which the public sector is playing an important role since the beginning of the Second Plan. The country is today in a position to make the bulk of textile machinery, cement machinery, sugar-plant machinery, certain types of machine-tools, diesel and electric locomotives in addition to steam locomotives, railway wagons and coaches, electric motors, generators and pumps, sewing machines and many other things.

Progress in this field has greatly increased the country self-reliance. Fifteen years ago, the country produced only about one-fifth of its machinery requirements, today it meets almost three-fifths of its requirements from domestic production.

## FERTILISER PRODUCTION

Currently, special attention is being given for developing fertilizer production capacity, so essential for stepping up agricultural production. It is expected that in the next three or four years the country would be able to produce enough chemical fertilizers for its needs. It is also worth noting that the country is today producing about a

*Communism of the Russian type, that is Communism which is imposed on a people would be repugnant to India.*

—GANDHI

third of its crude petroleum needs as compared with practically nothing fifteen years ago.

Impressive progress has been made in power generation, transport and communications. Electricity generated increased almost six-fold from 6.6 billion kwh. in 1950-51 to 36.4, billion kwh. in 1965-66. The number of towns and villages electrified rose from 3,700 to 52,000 over the same period. By the end of 1966-67, the number rose further to 63,000 which accounted for nearly a third, in the rural population.

The freight carrying capacity of the railways increased from 93 million tonnes to 205 million tonnes over the three-Plan Period.

Indian shipping made notable gains, total tonnage rising from 3.9 lakh GRT at the end of 1950-51 to 15.4 lakh GRT at the end of 1965-66. The number of Post Offices rose from 36,000 to 98,000 over the fifteen year-period, most of the increase being on account of areas previously not served by postal facilities. Educational and medical facilities have been greatly enlarged and improved during the last decade and a half. At the beginning of the First Plan 4 out of 10 children in the age-group of 6 to 11 years went to Schools.

At the end of the Third Plan 3 out of 10 in the same age-group were receiving primary education. Facilities for technical education have been enlarged in a striking manner to meet the growing needs of the economy. The annual intake of students in engineering institutions increased from 10,000 in 1950-51 to 75,000 in 1965-66. Annual admission to medical colleges went up similarly from 2,500 to 11,000 over the same period.

As a result of progress in the field of health and medical facilities, malaria, a big killer fifteen years ago, has been nearly eradicated. Expectation of life today is about 50 years as compared with about 32 years before planning began. With a steep fall in death-rate, the need to control the birth-rate has assumed vital importance to the future of the economy.

## FAMILY PLANNING

India is the first country to take up family planning at governmental level. The aim is to reduce the birth-rate from 41 to 25 per thousand, as expeditiously as possible.

Under the Fourth Plan, Rs. 229.31 crores have been allotted for family planning programmes as against Rs. 27.97 crores provided under the Third Plan.

The loop programme was introduced in April 1965. Till the end of March 1967, about 1.517 million insertions were made, about 4,563 doctors were trained in the technique

of loop and over 4,090 static and 135 mobile IUCD clinics set up. Similarly about 2.9 million persons underwent sterilization operations and 3,247 static and 258 mobile sterilization units were established in the country. Additional mobile units were being provided to extend the programme in rural areas.

### EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

In her developmental effort, India has received substantial assistance from friends abroad. But the bulk of the resources for development, about four-fifths, has been raised within the country.

Even compared with other developing countries, India's reliance on aid is much less. In 1964, for instance, *per capita* aid received by India amounted to 2.3, while it was 5.0 for Pakistan, 4.8 for Ceylon, 9.1 for U. A. R. and 9.4 for Mexico.

While net investment in the Indian economy rose from 5.5 per cent in 1950-51 to about 14 per cent in 1965-66, domestic savings rose from 5.5 per cent to about 11 per cent over the same period. A major effort was made by the public sector, through taxation and borrowing, to mobilise resources for development. This is clear from the ratio of tax receipts to national income which increased from 6.6 per cent before planning began to about 14 per cent in the last year of the Third Plan.

While the present economic difficulties have made the country slow

*The emphasis laid on the principle of spending every minute of one's life usefully is the best education for citizenship and incidentally makes basic education self-sufficient.*

—GANDHI

down the pace of its developmental efforts, one should not lose sight of the long-term objective, nor ignore the significant growth orientation that has taken place in the structure of the economy as a result of planned development during the last decade and a half.

There is no doubt that the country has made substantial progress since planning began. The policy of balanced economic development that the country has been pursuing has strengthened its economy and particularly its industrial structure. The next ten years or so will mark a decisive step on the road to self-reliance. The production potential already built up or in sight will be further augmented during the current Plan. Greater emphasis on rising agricultural output, a vigorous drive of export promotion and import substitution, and a policy to curb the growth of population will further strengthen the economy in the years to come. These will call for greater efforts in the direction of further resource mobilization as well as of making the investment already undertaken yield better returns.

*I read and get all my inspiration from the Gita. But also read the Bible and the Koran to enrich my own religion. I incorporate all that is in other religions.*

—GANDHI

## FARMERS' AWAKENING SINCE INDEPENDENCE

BY ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD,  
AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION

A change in the attitudes of our farmers and better awareness among them of technological improvements affecting their profession has been in evidence over the last twenty years. This awakening and growing consciousness among the farmers is reflected in the steady shift from traditional and subsistence agriculture to scientific and modernized agriculture which has taken place over the years in the countryside.

The experience gained in the implementation of the Intensive Agricultural Development Programmes, since the inception of the Third Five-Year Plan, has unmistakably demonstrated that the Indian cultivators have realised the benefits of scientific methods of cultivation involving use of improved seeds

chemical fertilizers, organic manures, insecticides and pesticides, power-operated plant protection equipment, improved agricultural implements and other improved agricultural practices.

The response to the recent introduction of the high yielding varieties, which were new to our cultivators, has been extremely encouraging. There are growing demands from them for various inputs, particularly chemical fertilizers, and it is becoming difficult to meet their requirements in full measure on account of the increasing demand.

The Expert Committee on Assessment and Evaluation of the I. A. D. P. in its Second Report have observed that 'the quick adoption that a substantial number of Indian

farmers have shown in the I.A.D.P. as well as in a certain other areas of new fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, implements and farming practices, is, indeed, one of the most encouraging features of the Indian agricultural scene. In fact, what is holding up of progress in the I.A.D.P. areas today is not so much the lack of demand from the farmers but lack of supply of essential inputs". All these are signs of awakening which one cannot escape noticing.

### SUSTAINED EFFORTS

This transformation of farmers' attitude is the result of sustained efforts of our field extension agency, aided by the higher level Subject-Matter Specialists and the research scientists. The extension workers have been engaged, over the last several years, in educating the farmers in the benefits of adoption of the various technological improvements flowing from the research laboratories, through the farm planning process and formulation of package of practices.

In some of the areas of progressive agriculture, the farmers today are in need of better quality of technical advice and guidance than what has been made available to them so far by the extension workers. They want to know the most profitable combination of different kinds of fertilizers to maximise his farm output; they want to know the varieties of seeds which are responsive to higher levels of fertilization; they want to be told the cropping

*The awakening of millions takes time. It cannot be manufactured. It comes or seems to come mysteriously. National workers can merely hasten the process by anticipating the mass mind.*

—GANDHI

pattern which will give them maximum returns from their land.

All this demands greater technical competence and ability on the part of the extension workers to be able to answer the queries of the farmers to their entire satisfaction. This has been one of the valuable experiences gained in the I.A.D.P. areas. The attention of the Government has consequently been focussed on the need to develop the requisite skill and competence among the extension workers and a number of schemes for training of different categories of such personnel have been underway to achieve this objective.

### TRAINING FOR FARMERS

The training of farmers is no less important as it is ultimately on their holdings that the agricultural production takes place. Short duration training camps are regularly organised for the benefit of farmers before the commencement of each crop season. Recently, a massive scheme has been launched for imparting intensive training to the farmers in the adoption of improved technology for successful implementation of the High-yielding Varieties Programme through organising short-term



*It is impossible for an unhealthy people to win Swaraj. Therefore, we should no longer be guilty of the neglect of the health of our people.*

—GANDHI

institutional and peripatetic training courses and farmers' discussion groups.

In full recognition of the general awareness created in the farming community in the country about technological improvements and the urge among the farmers to move ahead towards modernised agriculture, a scheme known as the High-Yielding Varieties Programme was recently introduced in selected potential areas at the beginning of the Fourth Plan period. This scheme is designed to effect a rapid break-through in agricultural productivity through large-scale cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains which have been identified and evolved by our scientists. It, thus, constitutes one of the major planks of the new agricultural strategy which aims at the attainment of self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1970-71.

It is planned to bring a total area of 32.5 million acres under the cultivation of the high-yielding varieties by the end of 1970-71, which is expected to give an estimated extra production of 18.80 million tonnes of foodgrains.

## PROMISING VARIETIES

During 1966-67, which was the first year of implementation of the High-Yielding Varieties Programme, an area of about 5 million acres is reported to have been covered in various States. The response of the farmers, both big and small, has been extremely encouraging. Wherever the recommended package of practices was adopted in full, very high yields far exceeding those of the traditional varieties were obtained. Further, an encouraging development in the wake of the introduction of these high-yielding varieties has been the creation of an awareness among the farmers all over the country and the State Governments that even the locally evolved varieties are capable of giving very much increased yields, if adequately fertilized.

Such promising varieties have been identified and their yield potentialities are being tried over large compact blocks on optimum levels of fertilisation and application of other inputs before these are also adopted as high-yielding. The farmers are clamouring for bringing more and more areas under the cultivation of such promising varieties.

The introduction of the high-yielding varieties, which are of short duration, has created opportunities for cultivation of more than one crop, particularly in areas having sufficient intensity of irrigation. In view of this a Multiple Cropping Programme of fairly large dimensions has been

taken up during the Fourth Plan period. It is planned to bring an area of about 30 million acres under this programme during the Fourth Plan period.

### A KEY ROLE

The extension workers have a key role to play in the successful implementation of these programmes of intensive agricultural development like the High-yielding Varieties Programme and the Multiple Cropping Programme. They have to bring the new technology to the door steps of the farmers through continuous education and training. This need has been recognised by the planners of the programme and the field extension agency is being progressively strengthened through addition of qualified and experienced staff at different levels, so as to grapple with the task.

Besides, the extension agency whose crucial responsibility in agricultural development is recognised on all hands, there are other organisations like the research institutions, the National Seeds Corporation, the organisations responsible for arranging supply of pesticides and plant protection equipment and the co-operatives entrusted with the task of making available credit and other inputs to the farmers, which have an equally important role to play in the successful implementation of the new programmes.

The scientists have to carry on continuous research and experimentation to evolve varieties which are free

*Truth is my religion and Ahimsa is the only way of its realisation. I have rejected once for all the Doctrine of the Sword.*

— GANDHI

from the defects which have been noticed in some of the existing high-yielding varieties like Taichung Native-1 of paddy, which is known to be especially susceptible to bacterial blight. A recent addition to the family of exotic varieties of paddy has been I R-8 which has been found to give yields as much or even higher than Taichung Native-1 and is also comparatively less susceptible to bacterial blight. Our scientists have also evolved high-yielding varieties of wheat like Sharbati, Sonora-64, S. 227, P. V. 18, etc., comparable to the varieties of Mexican Wheat and also certain hybrids of Maize, Jowar and Bajra. These varieties have very high-yield potential and have found general acceptance of the farmers.

### BASIC INPUT

Seed is a basic input and the National Seeds Corporation has a major responsibility in making available the requisite quantities of processed and certified seeds of different high-yielding varieties to the State Governments.

During the first year of the High-Yielding Varieties Programme, the Corporation had to organise special seed production programmes in

*Nothing but ruin stares a nation in the face that is a prey to the drink habit.*

—GANDHI

different areas to meet the requirements of State Governments in respect of most of the high-yielding varieties. From the current year the seed production programme has been decentralised and each State is responsible for making arrangements to produce enough seed to meet its requirements from year to year.

Shortages of seed, however, crop up from time to time due to damage by floods, drought, etc. and the National Seed Corporation organises special seed production programmes to meet the requirements of the needy States, in addition to meeting the requirements of foundation seed of different States.

Plant protection is a must in the cultivation of the high-yielding varieties. This places a great responsibility on the Central Directorate of Plant Protection and the concerned organisations in the States so that adequate arrangements are made to meet the requirements of pesticides and plant protection equipment. The farmers will have to be educated in the need for prophylactic treatment so as to ward off the possibilities of attack of pests and diseases on crops. Inadequacy of credit, both short-term and medium-term, has been another serious problem faced by our

farmers. This problem was further accentuated by the consecutive droughts during the last two years. To overcome this problem there is urgent need to strengthen the co-operative structure to meet the growing requirements of credit. Wherever the co-operatives are weak, the State Governments have taken steps to provide *taccavi* to supplement the normal flow of co-operative credit.

### TOWARDS HIGHER LEVELS

Our farmers are wide-awake. They are steadily moving towards higher levels of technology in a concerted effort to increase agricultural production.

In few of the experience of successful cultivation of the new variety of ADT-27 during 1966-67, in spite of a delayed monsoon, the farmers of Thanjavur district in Madras have been enthused to embark on a massive programme of taking up converted Samba Crop over an area of 6 lakh acres which was normally only a single-cropped area.

Such a big effort has been made possible by harnessing the awakening among the farming community by the extension workers of the district to increase production of rice by a sizeable extent. Many such innovations have taken place in the districts where intensive agricultural programmes are in operation.

A necessary concomittant of this awakening is that the demands for the wherewithals of production are rapidly growing all over the contry.

The need of the hour, therefore, is that the Government and all co-oper-

ned organisations should join hands to fulfil the farmers' demands so that the awakening created among the cultivators, as a result of sustained intensive efforts, is directed towards the most fruitful channels.

**ଗୁମ୍ଫର ଗୁମ୍ଫିକାଠି**  
**ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ**  
 ଓ  
**ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣର**  
**ଶୁଦ୍ଧକାଠି**

**କୁସର ପାଣି ପତ୍ର**

— ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଶତକର୍ଣ୍ଣ —  
**ମତ୍ତର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରେଡ୍‌ରସ**  
 ଦିନିକୋଣିଆ ବାରିଗୁ, କଟକ-୧

God does not punish directly ; His ways  
are inscrutable.

—GANDHI

## RELIEF MEASURES IN FLOODED AREAS

Due to unprecedented floods during the month of September 1967 the particulars of damages so far received are that 4, 10, 177 acres of cultivable land and 50,000 houses in Balasore district; 8,800 acres and 1,201 houses in Keonjhar district 40,000 acres and 1,576 houses in Cuttack district and 20,000 acres and 5,000 houses in Mayurbhanj district have been damaged. The detailed assessment of the damages is in progress in all the affected areas.

2. The following categories of relief are being extended in the affected areas.

3. *Emergent Relief*—Emergent relief has been extended to the affected villagers up to a period of 7 days as the exigencies demanded. In certain areas where flood waters have not receded and where there is no opportunity for the villagers to return to their normal habitate emergent relief will continue for 4 more days, i., e., 11 days in all. Areas such as those lying to the north of Budhabalanga river in Balasore district and those situated on the banks of the river 'Budhabalanga near Balasore district in Mayurbhanj district will come under the scheme

of extension. Collectors, Balasore and Mayurbhanj will exercise the discretion of giving this extension sparingly. This will not apply to any other areas affected by flood.

4. *Gratuitous Relief*—On closure of emergent relief gratuitous relief would be given for 30 days in the affected areas.

5. *Taccavi Loans*—To facilitate raising of rabi crop loans under A. L. Act at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre to the maximum of Rs. 75 per cultivator will be advanced. Oil seeds and other types of rabi seeds like Mung and Biri would be made available by the Agriculture Department to the cultivators for purchase by taking agricultural loans.

6. *House-building Grants*—House building grants would be given at the rate of Rs. 150 per completely collapsed house per family. Rs. 50 per partially collapsed house per family and Rs. 15 per house damaged per family.

7. Financial assistance will be given to the private institutions to undertake repairs of the schools damaged by floods. Students from



Union Minister for Irrigation & Power, Dr. K. L. Rao went through the Bankatara village which was devastated by flood.

Photo shows : Dr. Rao listening to the pathetic tale of devastation from Shri Ramali Jena whose house has been reduced to a heap of earth and straw while Nityananda Mohapatra, State Minister for Supply looks up at a tree which has the marks of the water level during the flood. Seen in picture (3rd from left) is Shri Himanshu Sekhar Padhi, Deputy Minister for Irrigation & Power.

## ORISSA IN THE GRIPS OF DEVASTATING FLOOD

Lion Zone Chairman S. Kedia is seen presenting a cheque for Rs. 1001/- towards Orissa Flood Relief, on behalf of the Lions Club of Rajgangpur to Hon'ble Minister Shri Harihar Patel at a Lions meeting held at Rajgangpur on the 14th September 1967.





Union Minister for Irrigation & Power, Dr. K. L. Rao visited some of the flood affected areas of Balasore district on September 21, 1967.

Photo shows: Dr. Rao walking down to a flood affected village followed by a large number of villagers through a path amidst paddy fields ravaged by flood. Seen with him are Shri Nityananda Mohapatra, the State Minister for Supplies and the District Collector of Balasore.

## ORISSA IN THE GRIPS OF DEVASTATING FLOOD

Army boats are being carried to the flood affected areas for rescue operation





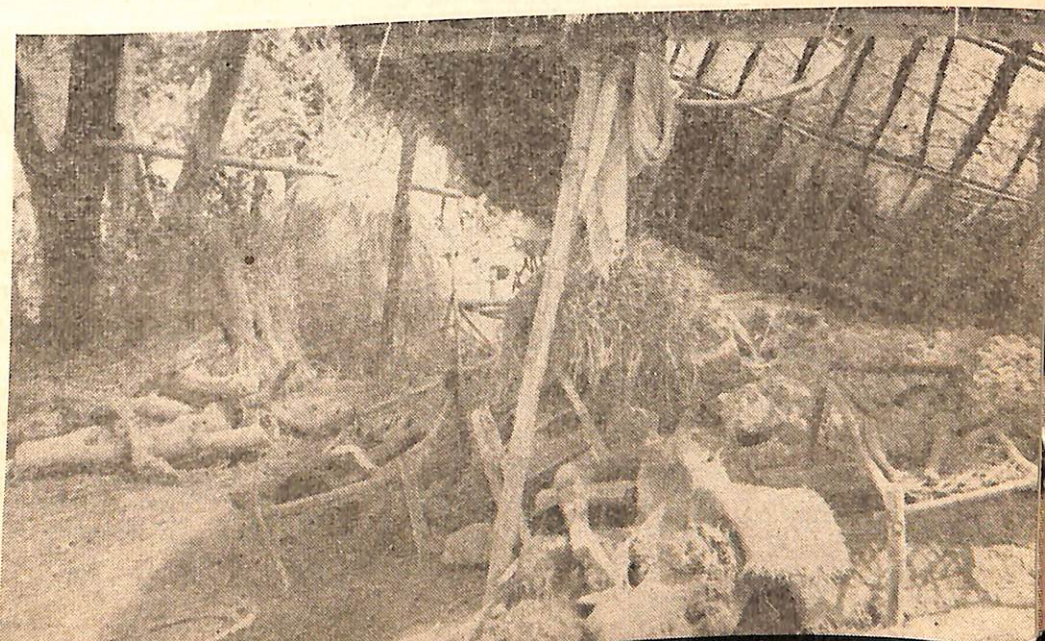
Hundreds of acres of cultivated lands with standing crops are now buried under sand left by the high floods in Badsahi area of Mayurbhanj district

*Photo shows—A grief stricken farmer plucking the ears of ripe paddy visible above the sand bed.*

## Orissa in the Grips of Devastating Flood

Flood ravage in Mayurbhanj district

*Photo shows—A damaged house of a person in Rasgovindpur village of Mayurbhanj district*







The people rescued from the flood affected areas in Balasore district are being fed on the National Highway at Plu adi crossing

## Orissa in the Grips of Devastating Flood

Rice and chuda are being distributed by the ladies of Balasore among the rescued people from the flood affected areas of Balasore district



the affected area will be exempted from payment of school fees.

8. Cattle feed has been supplied free in the affected areas.

9. Feeding programme for one lakh children in the affected areas is being arranged.

10. After detailed estimates of damage are available, provision for

*We are all born equal, but we have all these centuries resisted the will of God.*

—GANDHI

extension of relief measures such as test relief, drinking water supply and house building loans will be considered.



With the passing away of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the then uncrowned King of Indian Politics in 1920 the militant age of Freedom-struggle was over and the area of Gandhi and Nehru began. The age of Charkha, non-violence and Hindu Muslim unity, introduced by Gandhiji in 1921-22 gradually expanded its horizons from the national level to international, under the unceasing efforts of Gandhiji's able disciple, Jawaharlal Nehru. From this angle Gandhiji was the first and Jawaharlal the last scion of Gandhiji Era.

The last scion is now gone and the Nation has not yet shaken off a feeling of being orphaned. He was the mirror wherein the wisdom of Gandhi used to be reflected without the smallest defraction. This extract from a memorial essay by late Nehru is intended to represent that reflection before the readers—

Editor

# National Milk Policy-- United effort to solve milk Problem

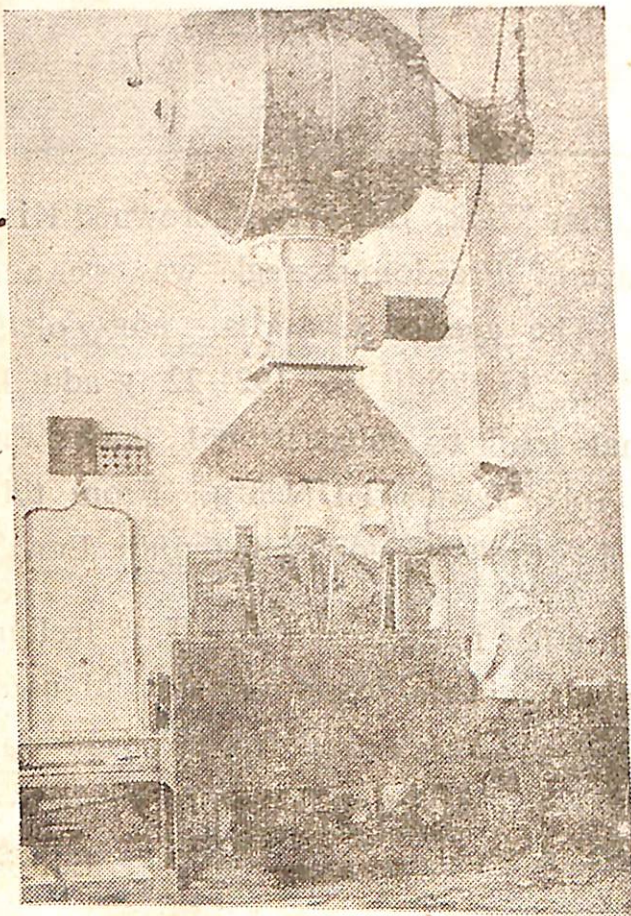


Photo shows : Plant for filling milk powder in tins, in operation in the milk powder factory at Anand, Gujarat.

In spite of a large cattle population the *per capita* availability of milk in India is very low. Further, the units of milk production are small and scattered and that there is a large variation in the price of milk in rural and urban areas.

To deal with these problems a National Milk Policy has been formulated. It aims to step up *per capita* availability of milk, provide remunerative market for the producer and supply wholesome milk to the consumer at a reasonable price.

The establishment of city milk plants, cattle colonies, milk products factories and rural creameries, rural dairy extension and training of technical personnel are some of the measures taken through successive Five-Year Plans.

## MILK SUPPLY SCHEMES IN OPERATION

Thirty-eight city milk plants and 27 pilot milk schemes are now functioning in the country. These include two large-sized dairies at Hyderabad and Madurai and five medium sized milk schemes at Bareilly, Kolhapur, Nasik, Palghat and Tiruchirappalli commissioned last year. Work is in progress in other 16 schemes.

These projects handle about 16 lakh litres of milk per day.

## MILK POWDER AND CREAM FACTORIES

Four milk powder factories located at Amritsar, Anand, Mahsana and Rajkot are now producing 18 tonnes of milk powder including infant milk food every day.

Three creameries at Aligarh, Barauni and Junagadh together with the plants at Anand, Amritsar, Calcutta and Delhi are manufacturing on an average 22 tonnes of table butter per day. Another milk products plant at Miraj is near completion while work is in progress for a powder factory at Vijayawada.

## FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT

No specific provision for dairy development was made in the First Plan except for the Aarey Milk Colony. A sum of Rs. 14 crores was earmarked in the Second Plan. The allocation in the Third Plan was increased to Rs 34.65 crores while the draft Fourth Plan provides Rs. 59

*Swaraj by non-violent means can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy.*

—GANDHI

crores towards dairy development in the country.

## FOURTH PLAN PROGRAMMES

It is proposed to set up 34 milk supply schemes, expand 57 existing ones and complete 36 spill over ones during the Fourth Plan. New milk schemes will have a handling capacity for 6,000 to 10,000 litres of milk each per day.

One hundred and ninety-eight rural dairy centres and 12 Cattle feed compounding factories in conjunction with large dairy plants are also to be established during this period.

Organisation of co-operative societies, granting of loans for purchase of milch animals, setting up of feed supply units and providing extension staff to help farmers in increasing the production of milk and its hygienic handling are some of the other features of the programme to be implemented during the Fourth Plan period.

## FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Foreign assistance by way of cash grants, equipment and credit facilities totalling nearly Rs. 15 crores has been received for some of the projects. Under the rupee reimbursable

*There is no deliverance and no hope  
without sacrifice, discipline and self-  
control.*

—GANDHI

programme UNICEF equipment-  
worth Rs. 90.50 lakh has been pro-  
cured for the project assisted by UNI-  
CEF. The programme has also  
received assistance from New Zealand  
Australia, Canada and the U. K.

under the Colombo Plan, from US-  
AID, UNICEF World Food Progra-  
mme and FFHC Programme. Credit  
facilities have been received under  
Danish and Swedish credit pro-  
grammes.

## DAIRY EQUIPMENT

About 80 per cent of the equi-  
pment needed for fluid Milk proc-  
essing plant is now being manu-  
factured within the country.

## AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

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

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

—EDITOR, ORISSA REVIEW

# On the Woods of Sal

by WOODMAN

The woods of sal are dense and deep,

Over vales, silent, and hills, steep.

To bounds of *Ramgiri*\* they keep,

Miles of Sylvan beauty to peep. (4)

Ornis and fauna, fair of all,

Fill the woods, with colour and call.

On its benevolence live all,

In fine harmony natural. (8)

Lo ! that mad stripping in a sweep,

They know not. Slow, desert will creep.

Never can they bring back that life,

With those methods in ignoble strife (12)

Will more of pelf and power help

Restore the balance ? or will scamp ?

Think of the promise, we must keep,

Lone and hard is struggle till we sleep (16)

*N. B.*—*Ramgiri*\*—From hills of Ramnagar division (U. P.) in the north, to hills of Ramagiri Range of Koraput district (Orissa) the southerly limit of Sal in India.

# The Deer's Prayers

by FIREMAN

Behold, noble man ! the happenings,  
Hearken ! Cries the deer with her darlings.  
Look ! your fire's licking the forests,  
Lost in cradle are trees of classes.  
Remember, thy Deer's dumb prayers,  
Kindle not, kindly, the woods of yours.

*(Translation from Oriya)*

*He who spins before the poor inviting  
them to do likewise serves Godas no  
else does one.*

—GANDHI

*Our infatation for English has made us  
unfaithful to provincial language.*

—GANDHI

# OUR STATE

## COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FORMED TO DEAL WITH FLOOD SITUATION AND RELIEF OPERATION

In a recent resolution, a Committee Council of Ministers has been constituted at Government level under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chief Minister to deal with the flood situation and relief operations. The other members of the Committee are, Minister for Revenue, Minister for Health, Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Supply.

The Revenue Secretary will function as the Secretary of this Committee. The Member, Board of Revenue will be directly responsible to Government for all Relief operations and he will furnish periodical reports to the above Committee.

The Committee will meet at least once a week to review the flood situation.

## NO COURT FEES REQUIRED ON APPLICATIONS TO CHIEF MINISTER

In applications addressed to the Chief Minister, it is seen that court fees stamps are being affixed. These applicants are perhaps under the impression that no action will be

taken on their applications without proper court fees. People are requested not to affix any court fees stamp on the applications addressed to the Chief Minister.



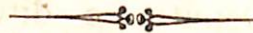
## REVISED METHOD OF M. E. EXAMINATION

The Government of Orissa are now considering a proposal to replace the existing system of public examination at the M. E. stage by a different method of evaluation.

Government therefore, think that candidates who have failed in the Middle School Certificate Examination of 1967 held by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa should be given a chance for higher study after a screening. Accordingly they have

decided that those who have failed in one subject (other than Drawing) may be put to a test by the Headmaster of a recognised High School where they want to study and if the Headmaster finds them suitable after such a test, he may admit them to the next higher class of his school.

Those who have failed only in Drawing need not be put to any test but be admitted into the next higher class straightway.



## SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS FOR ORIYA AND SANSKRIT

To improve the facilities for high education in Oriya and Sanskrit the Government of Orissa have, after a very careful consideration, decided to have separate Departments for Oriya and Sanskrit in Government Colleges, where there is at present one

combined Department for Oriya and Sanskrit.

The existing arrangement will continue till details for giving effect to the above decision are finalised.

## EXPORT OF COARSE GRAINS

It is published for general information that since the open market price of coarse grains viz., Ragi (Mandia), Gurji, Jowar, Kudo and Bajra is reported to be falling owing to the prospect of new crops likely to come to the market for sale shortly, Government intend issuing export permits for the above commodities to places outside the State to give relief to the traders. All persons desiring to export Ragi, Jowar, Gurji, Kudo and Bajra to places outside the State of Orissa should send their applications

so as to reach the Supply Department on or before the 7th September 1967 giving particulars of despatches, place of destination, name of consigner and consignee and the quantity of coarse grains previously allowed for export, if any. Parties applying for export to a particular place should not be allowed to change the destination except in special cases. All applicants intending to export coarse grains above 200 tonnes will have to produce a stock verification certificate from the concerned Collector.

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## REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS

Though registration of an elector in more than one Assembly Constituency and more than once in a single Constituency is expressly prohibited in election law, multiple registration could not be avoided in practice and it is found that whether inadvertently or deliberately, a number of electors got themselves registered at more than one place. According to sections 17 and 18 of the R. P. Act, 1950, no person can be registered in the electoral roll in more than one Assembly Constituency and in any one Constituency for more than once. The preparation and maintenance of complete and accurate electoral rolls is an essential pre-requisite for holding the elections. It is

noticed that, some persons got their names included in two or three places by submitting claim applications in form No. 6 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960. Any person who gives a statement or declaration in writing in Form No. 6 which is false is punishable under section 31 of the R. P. Act, 1950 with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or both.

If there is any case of multiple entry in an electoral roll any body can bring it to the notice of Subdivisional Officer (Electoral Registration Officer) concerned who will initiate action and correct the rolls.

## EXPRESS HIGHWAY RULES ENFORCED FROM SEPTEMBER 15, 1967

The Express Highway Rules, 1967, came into force with effect from September 15, 1967 and tolls have been collected from the said date. Accordingly, no vehicle or person shall use the Express Highway without a permit issued under the above mentioned rules.

Applications for a permit for the use of Express Highway should be made to the Chief Engineer, Roads & Buildings, Bhubaneswar/Additional Chief Engineer, Express Highway, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

The fee for a temporary permit in respect of a vehicle is Rs. 2 for the first day and Rs. 7 for more than one day but not exceeding ten days.

### SMALL SAVINGS COLLECTION TARGET FOR 1967-68

The State target of Small Savings Collection for 1967-68 has been fixed at Rs. 415 lakhs, according to a recent Government communication. The actual collections in the State by the end of March, 1967 was Rs. 2,67,11,292/- out of which the collections in the Central Division was Rs. 84,66,743/-, in the Northern Division was Rs. 1,64,41,676/- and in the Southern Division was Rs. 18,02,873/-.

Keeping in view the savings potentiality of the districts, the target of Small Savings Collection for each

The fee for grant or renewal of permit for a goods vehicle or passenger bus is Rs. 60/- per annum while for any other vehicle it is Rs. 36/- per annum.

According to this rule, no vehicle shall ply on the Express Highway at a speed of more than eighty kilometres per hour nor any vehicle with an axle load exceeding 20 tonnes should ply on the Express Highway. Processions and a conducting of animals along the Expressway are also prohibited.

Application forms for permit and other particulars can be obtained from the office of the Additional Chief Engineer, Express Highway, Bhubaneswar.

district for 1967-68 has been fixed. The collection target for Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts under the Central Division is Rs. 70 lakhs, Rs. 25 lakhs, Rs. 23 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs, respectively. The collection target for the districts of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal under the Northern Division is Rs. 32 lakhs, Rs. 158 lakhs, Rs. 8 lakhs, Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs, respectively. The targets fixed for the districts of Ganjam, Phulbani, Koraput and Kalahandi in the Southern Division are Rs. 21 lakhs, Rs. 6 lakhs, Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs, respectively.



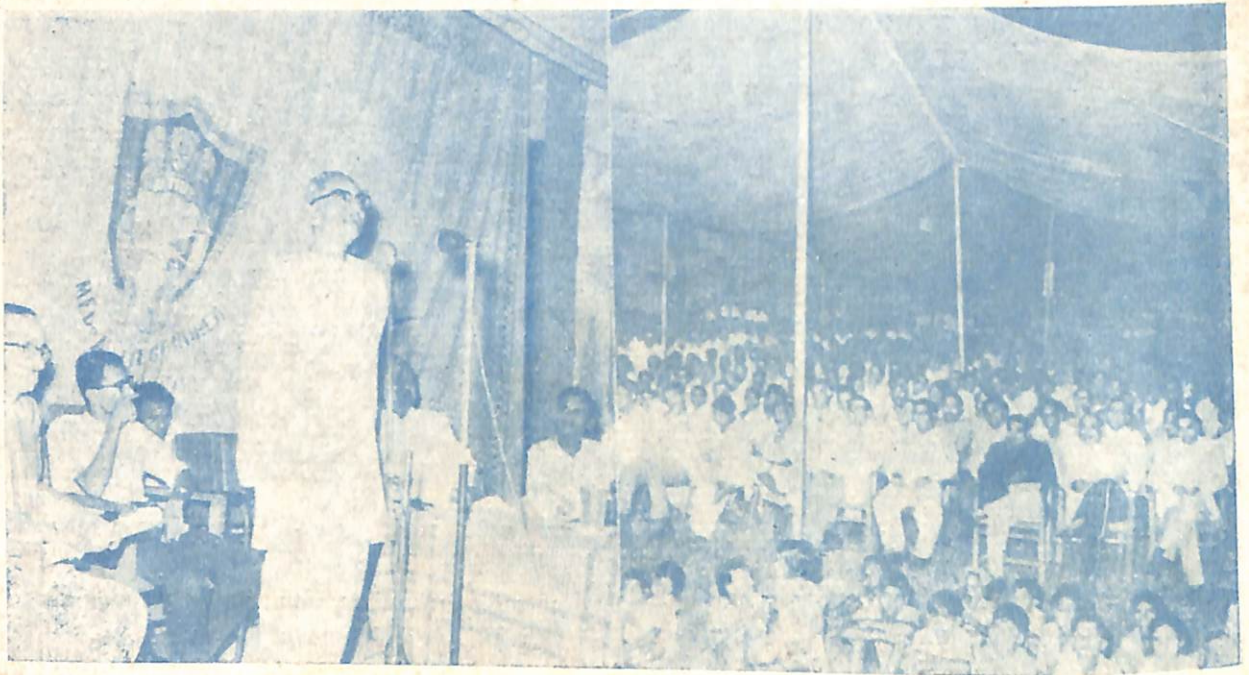
The 11th meeting of the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board was held at Bhubaneswar on September 11, 1967.

*Photo shows*—Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo presiding over the meeting and discussing the relevant points.



The Gandhi Centenary Committee of the State Branch met at Bhubaneswar on August 26, 1967 to discuss matters relating to the programmes of observation and for formation of the Executive Committee.

*Photo shows*—The President of the Committee, Dr. H. K. Mahtab delivering his welcome address. Seated to his left is the Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri R. N. Singh Deo.



Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister, Orissa addressing the gathering on the occasion of the inaugural ceremony of House Staff Hostel, Burla Medical College.



The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee was held at Bhubaneswar on September 14, 1967.

Photo shows—The Committee discussing the ways and means for execution of programmes.