

Orissa Review - 1968

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WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
HAVING SOLEMNLY RESOLVED TO
CONSTITUTE INDIA INTO A **SOVE-**
REIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
AND TO SECURE TO ALL ITS CITIZENS;
JUSTICE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND
POLITICAL ;
LIBERTY OF THOUGHT, EXPRESSION,
BELIEF, FAITH AND WORSHIP ;
EQUALITY OF STATUS AND OF
OPPORTUNITY ;
AND TO PROMOTE AMONG THEM ALL ;
FRATERNITY ASSURING THE DIGNITY
OF THE NATION ;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSE-
MBLY THIS TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF
NOVEMBER, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT,
ENACT AND GIVE TO OUR-
SELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

ORISSA REVIEW

REPUBLIC DAY SPECIAL 1968

ORISSA REVIEW

Republic Day Special

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.

Publisher :

Public Relations Department
Government of Orissa

Rates of Subscription :

Rs. 3-00 per annum

Re. 0-25 per Copy

Date of Publication :

15th of each month

Acting Editor : Shri Biswajit Das

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

On January 26, 1968, we shall be completing 18 years of our citizenship in the Sovereign Republic of India. On this happy occasion I extend to the people of Orissa and other States of India my most cordial greetings.

Fifteenth of August, 1947, the Independence Day, marked the beginning of transition from a Police State under foreign domination—where law and order were the main concern of the Government, and welfare of the people only incidental—into a Welfare State which had to face many problems of extricating the country from backwardness, illiteracy, poverty and disease, the legacy of foreign rule, and embark on a programme of planned development for their solution. These vital problems of the country had been ignored under foreign rule, except to the extent that their solution subserved the stability and perpetuation of that rule. While other countries had prospered on the toil and exploitation of the masses of India, Indian economy, because of foreign domination, remained stagnant and suffered steady decline. The task of the new born Sovereign Republic of India was, therefore, formidable. With fortitude and courage we have however forged ahead. The three Five-Year Plans have achieved very substantial results in all spheres of development. But while a great deal has been achieved, it has been woefully inadequate to meet the growing needs of the country and make up for the lag of over a century of neglect under foreign rule which resulted in the growing gap in the pace of development and living standards between India and the developed countries of Europe and America. This trend is likely to continue and may be accentuated

unless we put in more determined and purposeful effort and embark on the task of development with faith, courage and determination so as to make the country self-sufficient in food, industrial output and defence.

In the State of Orissa during the last two to three years we have had to undergo the tripple ordeal of drought, floods and cyclone, resulting in severe and widespread damage to crops and property and some loss of life. The drought of 1965-66 was about as severe as the drought of 1865-66 and were it not for better communications and all-out effort on the part of Government in organising prompt relief and rehabilitation measures, it might well have resulted in loss of human lives on a mass scale comparable with that during the famine of a century earlier. There has, however, been a silver lining in the dark clouds of these calamities; a new awakening and a new spirit of self-help and self-reliance among the people who have striven hard to rehabilitate themselves with their own efforts. With determination and preservance the people have managed to survive the ravages of the last three years. The farmers have taken to the use of fertilizers, high yield seeds, insecticides, better use of water and modern farm practices. In irrigated areas the crop yields have shot up in many farms. Some record yields have been registered both in the coastal and upland districts, the latest of which is an yield of 195 maund per acre by Lakshman Dharua in district Bolangir, as against the normal 8 to 10 maunds per acre. This is a happy augury for the progressive advancement of the State and the harbinger of a new era of confidence, self-reliance, purposeful effort and achievement.

The three most engaging problems facing the country today are : self-sufficiency in food, check of growth of population, and mass education. To these may be added the fourth problem of ensuring social justice on a mass scale.

In matter of food production the agricultural revolution has already begun. The farmers are becoming more progressive and have developed the urge for greater and better production. They have taken kindly to modern farm practices and the application of science and technology. Their major handicap, however, is the availability of assured water supply. Obviously without water there can be no crop. If the farmer has to rely on the vagaries of the monsoon, he can have no security about crop production and can at best raise one assured crop in the year. The need of the hour is, therefore, to tap our surface and ground water resources under a well thought out and integrated plan and programme of phased

development which within the limitation of our financial resources will yield progressively increasing results in food and fibre production and financial returns. Orissa has immense water resources which, if properly controlled and conserved, can eliminate damage from floods and droughts and, through regulated releases, provide irrigation for millions of acres, abundant hydro-electric power and a network of navigable waterways. This is the biggest challenge facing Orissa. If met with vision, courage and determination, Orissa can well become the granary of India.

The programme of family planning has made substantial and satisfactory progress in the State and it is hoped that the problem of undue population growth will be arrested.

In respect of education, Orissa is about the most backward State in India and among the population of Orissa the Adivasis, the Harijans and some other sections are the most backward. It is an admitted fact that education is the precursor to all development in the agricultural, industrial, economic and social fields. Nations have shot up in material prosperity and culture soon after mass literacy was achieved. European countries, USA, USSR and Japan are outstanding examples. If our aim is to advance, and advance rapidly, to catch up with the nations of Europe and America and Japan, education must get very high priority somewhat at par with agriculture. That will also pave the way for rapid industrial development and for ensuring social justice on a lasting basis for all sections of society.

In the next few days I shall be relinquishing the office of Governor of Orissa after having served the people for 5 years 4 months and 15 days. It has been my privilege to be associated with the three phases of the development activities of this State : the First beginning in 1945 with the conception, planning and implementation of the Hirakud Dam and its Canal System, the Hirakud Aluminium Smelter, and the Rajgangpur Cement Factory; the Second, with the establishment of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, the construction of the Balimela Dam and Power House, the Paradeep Port, the Talcher Thermal Station, the Bargarh Cement Factory, sanction of the rail link between Cuttack and Paradeep Port; and the Third, with the drive in education in the upland and backward districts of Orissa beginning with the western districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Phulbani and Koraput. This latter phase of development includes the establishment of the two new Universities at Sambalpur and Berhampur and the drive for new Colleges and Schools which has been inspired by the last wish of my deceased wife who left all her worldly belongings for the benefit of the backward sections of the people of Orissa, namely the widows, the orphans, the handicapped and, more particularly, the Adivasis

and Harijans. The Women's College and Girl's School at Rourkela constitute the first step in this direction. More colleges and schools are going to be established in Bolangir, Phulbani and Koraput districts during the year, 1968, by voluntary and charitable organisations with Government aid and in other backward areas in subsequent years.

I have served the people of Orissa for over 13 years—8 years as Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission, and over 5 years as Governor. During the course of these long years I and my deceased wife had developed sincere affection and admiration for the people of Orissa. These I shall cherish in my retirement from the State. They will help sustain my deep interest in its forward march through the development of its immense natural resources and of its inherently intelligent and cultured people. One of the tasks which I have set before myself for the remaining years of my life is the educational and economic uplift of the Adivasis and other backward sections.

My heart and thought will continue to be with the people of Orissa, whose progress and prosperity will be a source of lasting happiness to me. I cherish the affection and regard which they have given me in abundance. And now farewell and all best wishes to you all.

JAI HIND



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

On the Eighteenth Anniversary of our Republic Day, I offer my sincere greetings to the people of Orissa. Eighteen years back we celebrated the Republic Day with great hope and aspirations for a happier and better life. Many of these hopes and aspirations remain unfulfilled and the country is now passing through various crisis.

In Orissa, the new Government assumed office ten months back at a critical period. The economy of the State was in a serious state. To add to this came the unprecedented floods, cyclone and the drought in quick succession and upset the economy further. But this did not depress us or deter us from our determination to go ahead. With the co-operation of the people, we faced the situation boldly. During this period, the greatest emphasis was laid on the toning up of the administration and to make it efficient and clean to serve the people better. The task before us is still formidable. But I can assure the people that we will be able to overcome it within a short time and place the State on the right road to progress.

Despite ideological and political differences, normal in any Democracy, there are common interests of the State, especially for an under-developed State like Orissa which transcend Party interests. On this sacred day, I appeal to the people of Orissa to rise to the occasion and maintain unity and peace and co-operate with the Government to enable them to fulfil their pledge to the people.

JAI HIND



Message from
Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan
Deputy Chief Minister

Eighteen years ago, the people of India took the pledge to build their country into a Sovereign Democratic Republic. During these eighteen years, the peoples' Government in this country has been functioning in an ideal way. Though nearly 23 crores of people secured the right to vote during the last four general elections, of which about fifteen to sixteen crores of people exercised their votes, there has hardly been any incident of unlawful activities in the process. Because of their unique wisdom in guiding the family as well as the society, our countrymen have set an example of expressing their verdict in a peaceful manner for establishing an ideal administration in the country during the last general elections. Apparently for this reason we have been able to draw the attention of the outside world to such an extent that the Election Commissioner of this country was deputed as an observer and adviser for conducting elections in foreign lands. This has undoubtedly enhanced the reputation and glory of India.

In spite of the hopes and successes, however, I would fail in my duties if I do not place the defects of our democracy before my countrymen. The country today has done away with the concept of a brighter family life and better social conditions envisaged by Gandhiji who strived to establish the spirit of Swadeshi, self-dependence and self-respect both individually and collectively among our people. It is due to lack of this spirit in our country that our society today is faced with acute food crisis, rising prices, communalism and political instability. As a result, not only the country's unity has been weakened, but the very foundation of our democracy is also on the verge of peril.

The foremost task before us today is, therefore, to strive endlessly to establish unity in our country with a view to strengthening the foundation of our democracy. In order to fulfil this task, all citizens of this country irrespective of caste, creed, community and position should come forward to work with a clean, just and impartial spirit.

While rededicating myself to this great task today on the sacred occasion of the REPUBLIC DAY, I call upon the people of Orissa to join hands and march ahead with determination to achieve the goal.

JAI HIND



Message from

Shri Raj Ballabh Mishra

Minister, Community Development &
Panchayati Raj, Agriculture (Excluding
Animal Husbandry and Fisheries),
Labour, Employment & Housing

The occurrence of the Annual Republic Day brings us new hopes and inspirations to leave no stone unturned for achievement of the rest of our work that remains to be done in a constitutional manner for all-round development of the country.

The effects of natural calamities brought about during the recent past to this State of ours as well as to many other parts of India are quite green in our memory but yet we must be bold enough to adopt sound and effective measures to face the current emergency and to move the wheel of progress forward to reach the goal of perfection.

Let God shower his blessings on us and make our efforts crowned with success.

JAI HIND

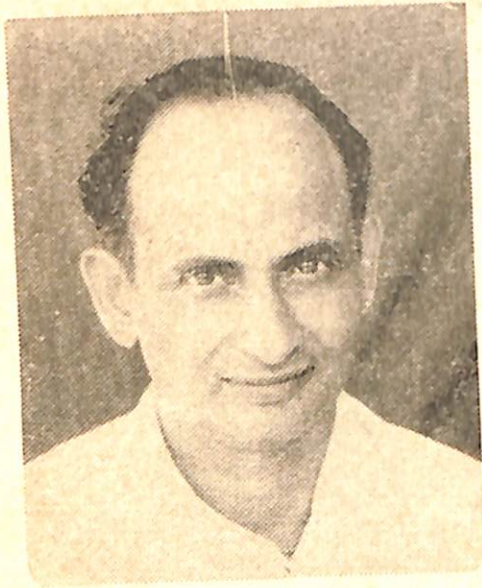


Message from
Shri Harihar Patel

Minister, Industries, Commerce,
Home (Jails & Reformatories &
Public Relations) & Education
(Text Book Press)

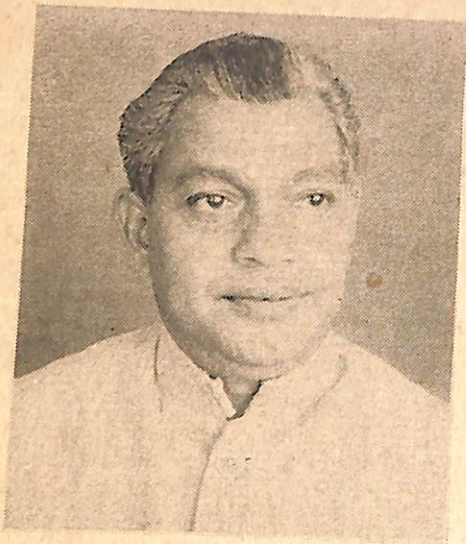
On a day like this, the people of India took the pledge of independence. In course of time the pledge was redeemed and the country became independent. On a similar day again the Constitution of the free India was introduced. The 26th January, 1950, will go down in the history of India as a memorable day, for it was on this day that the vow was taken for making bold efforts to uplift the nation from the depth of degeneration. The country was declared a Sovereign Democratic Republic. Eighteen years have since elapsed, but the individual liberty forming the fundamental ingredients of democracy is yet to be attained. The Fundamental Rights of the man are still beset with hindrances.

Freedom is not autocracy. Restraint is an integral part of freedom. It is the lack of realisation of this truth that has led to various kinds of chaos in the country. On this auspicious occasion, let all of us take the vow to instil this realisation in our minds.



Message from
Shri Nityananda Mohapatra
Minister, Supply, Cultural Affairs

The seed which was planted on the 9th August, 1942, came into blossom as a tree on the 15th August, 1947. The tree, in its turn, came to bear fruit on the Republic Day, the 26th of January, eighteen years ago. All our joy and revelry today will have no meaning if we fail to remember the martyrs of the August movement, whose inspiration has worked as a guiding star for our all-round development. Let ideals of these martyrs instil in us the sense of sacrifice, which is so essential in an organised and collective national life.



Message from
Shri Himanshu Sekhar Padhi

Deputy Minister, Revenue,
Irrigation & Power

JANUARY is a very beautiful month. It brings not only the NEW YEAR but also the REPUBLIC DAY.

India's independence movement gave the lead to the freedom movements of other countries and we have consistently continued to support the fight against colonialism and neocolonialism.

India is today passing through a crisis in her history, but I am sure these turmoils will only help to strengthen our cause and pave the way for universal friendship. Even today in spite of heavy odds against us, we are determined to preserve them and we are certain that our endeavours will ultimately succeed.

On this auspicious REPUBLIC DAY I appeal to all to dedicate themselves to the great task of national reconstruction and to strengthen the foundation of progress and prosperity for the future generations.

JAI HIND



Message from

Shri Man Mohan Tudu

Deputy Minister, Tribal & Rural
Welfare

This year we are celebrating the eighteenth anniversary of our REPUBLIC DAY. This is really an occasion for rejoicing and at the same time to take a pledge to pull ourselves together and work with single-minded devotion to fulfil the tasks lying before us for the welfare of the weaker sections in particular and the country in general.

I offer my warm and affectionate greetings to all people of Orissa on this auspicious day.

Message from
Shri Anant Narayan Singh Deo

Deputy Minister, Community
Development and Panchayati Raj



On this auspicious day of the 19th Year of the Sovereign Democratic Republic of our country, let our thoughts go in reverence to those great sons of the soil who valiantly fought for the freedom of the country to make it a Democratic Republic.

Let us pull ourselves together and derive courage, faith and inspiration from them to fulfil our long cherished desire for the all round development of our rural life.

Let each one of us wherever we may be, think how to make our country great and powerful, self sufficient and self dependent.

Message from
Shri Gangadhar Pradhan
Deputy Minister, Co-operation &
Forestry, Agriculture (Animal
Husbandry and Fisheries)



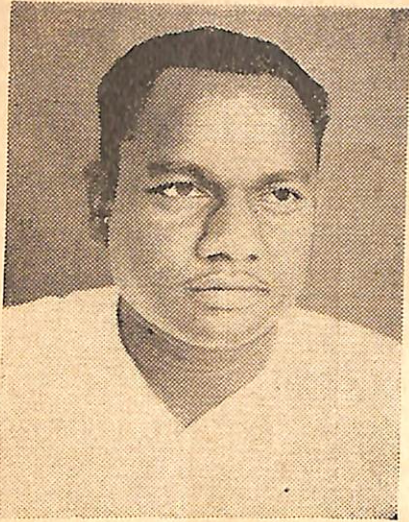
To-day we are celebrating the 19th Republic Day. Twenty year ago when we threw off the shackles of foreign domination, we pledged to liberate the country from the evils of poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease. It is high time to assess how far we have been able to achieve our objects.

During the year that has just passed our State has witnessed the disastrous floods of Balasore, the devastating cyclone in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore with consequent loss to human and cattle lives and sparse droughts in different parts of the State. The natural calamities have caused untold loss and sufferings to our people. Though the State Government took timely and effective steps to meet the consequences of the disasters, we have now before us a task to wage a long struggle against these calamities in future.

There are also good deal of misunderstanding and distrust prevailing inside our country. Unless these maladies are done away with peacefully, it is feared, the economy, peace, progress and solidarity of the country will be affected.

The border situation is also frightening. Our aim is to scrupulously observe the spirit of truth and non-violence and we must be cautious to ensure that our strength is not sapped by internal division and dissensions. On this auspicious occasion I appeal to all my countrymen to renew our pledge to serve the country whole-heartedly, selflessly and faithfully for the prosperity and solidarity of the country.

JAI HIND

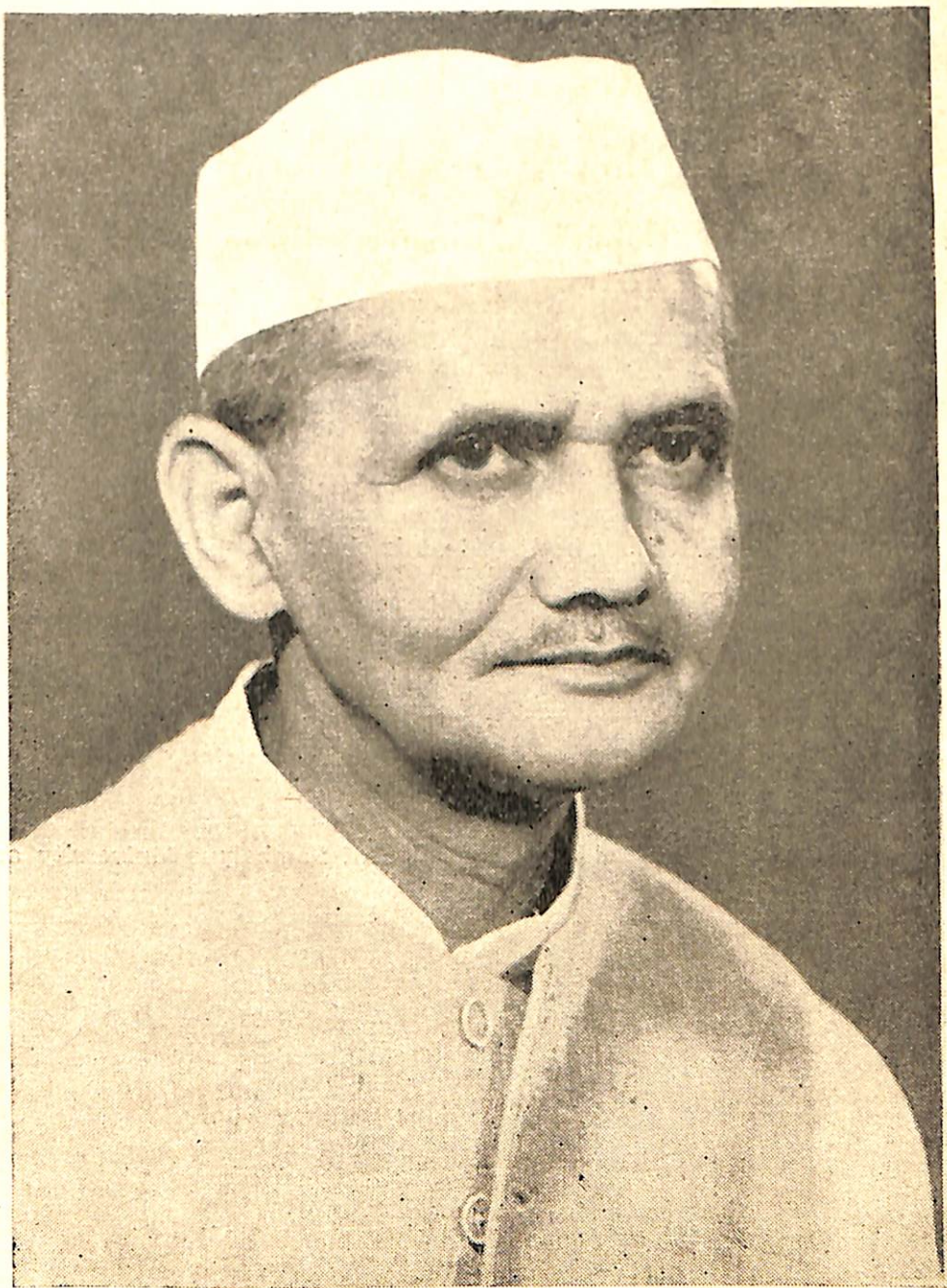


Message from
Shri Kartick Chandra Majhi,
Deputy Minister, Finance & Home
(Public Relations)

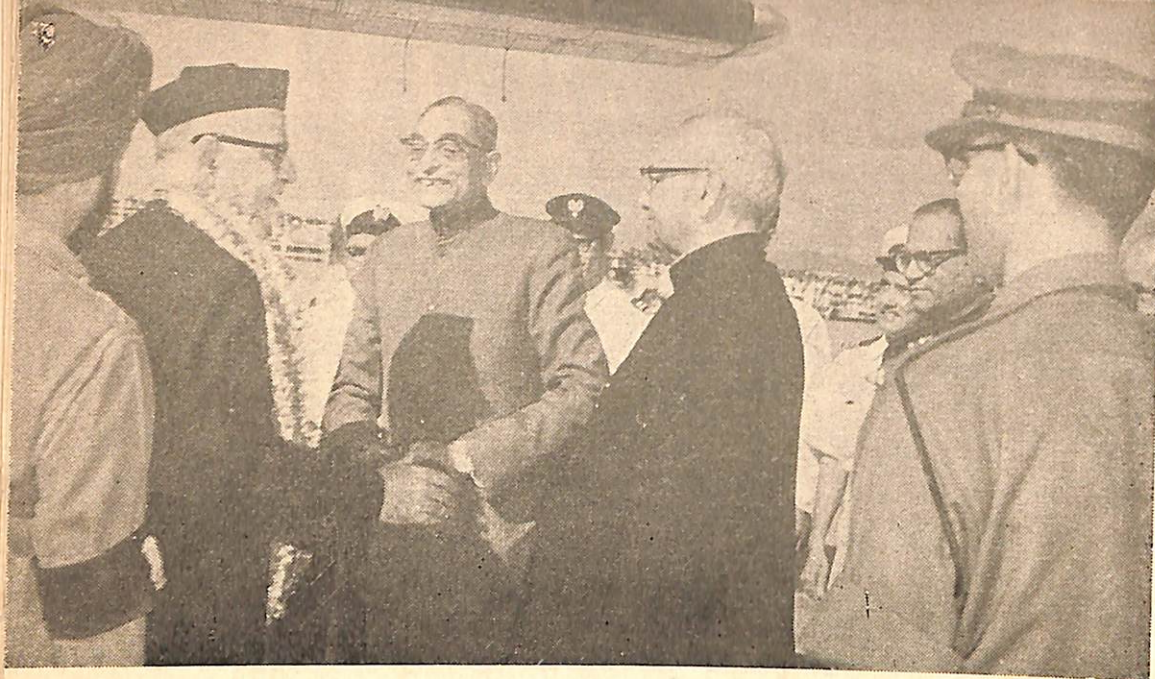
The 26th day of January has a great significance for our people who, after a long-drawn struggle and sufferings for their country's independence, brought into effect a Constitution on this day declaring the nation a Sovereign Democratic Republic. While the achievement of political independence fulfilled a long-cherished dream of our people, the realities of a new-born democracy in this country demanded many more responsibilities to be carried out in order to strengthen and safeguard the hard-earned independence. These responsibilities of the citizens of a free country, which have been embodied in our Constitution, are yet to be realised to the fullest extent and carried out in a manner which would infuse a sense of confidence and courage in the minds of our people, so that a brighter, stronger and prosperous nation may emerge out of the age-old darkness of ignorance and poverty.

In all humility, therefore, I call upon the people of Orissa on this sacred occasion of REPUBLIC DAY to rededicate themselves to the tasks to which, as the citizens of a great Sovereign Democratic Republic, they were committed on this very day eighteen years ago.

JAI HIND



On the occasion of the Second Death Anniversary
ORISSA REVIEW offers hearty homage to the late
Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.



President of India Dr. Zakir Hussain is seen received at the Bhubaneswar Aerodrome on 6th January, 1968. The President is shaking hands with Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa while the Governor Dr. A. N. Khosla, looks on.

PRESIDENT IN ORISSA

The President of India is seen laying the foundation stone of the Sambalpur University, on 5th January, 1968. Dr. Khosla, Chancellor and Dr. Parsuram Misra, Vice-Chancellor of Sambalpur University are also seen in the picture.



ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ
 ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ
 ମିତିଶିଳିୟମ
 ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ
 ଆଧାରଶିଳା ସ୍ଥାପନ
 Laid by
 Dr. ZAKIR HUSSAIN, PRESIDENT OF INDIA
 ON THE 5th OF JANUARY, 1968.

Orissa and the New Leadership:

An outline

For the first time after Independence, the people of Orissa returned a single party with thumping majority to Government after the mid-term election of 1961 with an expectation that a stable Government which was lacking in the previous two general elections, could assert itself, tone up the administration, eliminate corruption and deliver the goods. The Plan was then at its peak, the resources plentiful, people anxious about purposeful achievements and waiting for direction only. They were patient, tolerant and extremely sympathetic and were prepared for any hardship for the progress of the State. But the direction never came from the leadership. All the strength drawn from the people were misdirected for personal aggrandisement reducing the public exchequer to a state of bankruptcy through methodical and planned policies aimed at selfish ends.

After this disillusionment, intolerance raised its head in different spheres and at the 1967 election, the situation was saved by the call given by the Swatantra Party and Jana Congress for an alternate Government with a clear common programme to end confusion and chaos which was about to overtake the State. Immediately after the swearing-in of the new Government with the blessings of the people, an assessment was made of the economic situation in the context of implementing the twenty-one points, which had received the people's sanction. It was found that the economy of the

State was in a serious state. The overdraft was over sixteen crores, the projects incomplete, commitments too many and investments yielding no returns, either in shape of increased production or contributing to the public exchequer. To add to all these came the floods, the cyclone and the drought upsetting the economy further. But the Government was determined to go ahead in spite of all these impediments to alleviate the worries and anxieties of the people. Difficulties are not yet over, but the situation has been boldly tackled and with the coming of the new year, the people of Orissa can confidently look forward to overcome the difficulties with firmness and determination.

During the nine months of the year that is ending, the greatest emphasis has been laid on the toning up of the administration. Rule of Law has been established by non-interference in the day to day administration and the judiciary. There is a perceptible change in the attitude and behaviour of public servants towards the people because of the high moral standards maintained by the leaders in the administration. The Police is behaving in a responsible and restrained manner. The administration has been generally free from political pressures and therefore, all decisions are taken on the merit of the case. Degeneration had set in, in the administration because of too much political interference, during the past. A great effort was needed to revitalise the services.

A Commission of Enquiry has been set up to probe into the allegations of corruption and improprieties against ex-Ministers. Charges have already been framed and submitted before the Commission, in accordance with the commitment given to the electorate.

A study has been made regarding setting up of an institution of the type of 'Ombudsman'. Efforts are being made to bring forward a bill during the budget session of 1968.

An attempt has been made to introduce utmost economy in expenditure and to avoid all wasteful expenditure. As a result of this, the bulk of the amount which had to be given as dearness allowance to the Government servants could be met from the savings.

Abolition of land revenue was one of the main slogans of the Pre-Independent Congress Party. People had expected and legitimately so, that it would be done as soon as Congress comes to power. But this was not done. Among the present non-Congress Ministries in which other parties are constituents in the Government, demands for abolition of land revenue on the threats of resignation have been made. But, in Orissa, it has already been achieved.

The State Government is endeavouring to remove all restrictive procedures to create proper conditions for rapid industrialisation. A revised policy is being followed which would attract new entrepreneurs to fully utilise the available raw materials in the State and immensely increase the employment opportunities.

The multifarious Panchayat taxes which were a great source of inconvenience and harassment to the people has been abolished. Along with it Primary Education which could not flower properly under the Panchayat Raj administration has been liberated from its control.

The Five-Year Plans were given wrong priorities. Indian economy, being mainly an agricultural economy, needed the highest priority for agriculture. But unfortunately it had been long neglected. Therefore, we have given it high priority through greater inputs, introduction of high yielding varieties and emphasis on minor and lift irrigation projects. Improved varieties of paddy like Taichung were popularised through mass propaganda, and improved seeds and fertilisers are more easily available. All efforts are being made with the limited resources available to expeditiously complete the unfinished projects and the incomplete schemes.

A great incentive has been given to the growers by increasing the procurement price of paddy.

An Evaluation Committee has been set up for small industries, the Government are awaiting their report on receipt of which further steps would be taken to put them in proper shape. An Evaluation Committee has also been set up for the State Sector Corporations for a similar purpose.

Prohibition was introduced in the State after Independence sometime in 1947-48 as an experiment only in Cuttack district. Thereafter it was extended to four more districts in 1956. But since it failed in Rourkela the then Congress Government

lifted prohibition from Rourkela. Subsequently the Parija Committee recommended to Government about the general failure of introduction of prohibition in parts of the country in the following terms :—

- (1) Propensity of a section of the people to break law with impunity and this section, it appears, is gaining strength.
- (2) An organised illicit trade in liquor has established itself and a section of the people has been making large profits by keeping goonda elements to suppress the lawful opposition.
- (3) Corruption among the enforcement staff which is working directly against the scheme.

Therefore Government decided in favour of changing the prohibition policy.

After emergence of non-Congress Governments in many of the States the Central-State relationship has assumed great importance. Orissa has strived to have the understanding necessary for perfect relationship. But the response has not been always encouraging. Till now a sum of Rs. 15.82 crores is still outstanding, even after the Paradeep Port has been taken over by the Port Trust. The amount was spent by Government of Orissa for construction of the Port with explicit consent of Government of India.

The Control policy of the Government of India has created certain problems, particularly by their new sugar policy. Even the quota that was being issued has been reduced to more than half which has put the consumers to great difficulty.

(Extracts from a press statement issued by the Chief Minister at a press conference held on December 31, 1938.)

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A Journalist Looks Back

Shri Sachin Dutta, who worked for over twenty-four years in Orissa as a special correspondent of the Amrit Bazar Patrika, has had a varied personal experience about Orissa and its people. The following is an extract of the talk which he delivered recently at the Rotary Club, Cuttack, on the eve of his departure from Orissa following retirement from service. Incidentally, the Orissa Review wishes Shri Dutta a happy and peaceful retired life.

By wide contacts, associations and movements almost throughout the State, for these nearly 24 years, I have liked and loved Orissa and have earned love and confidence of hundreds of my friends and wellwishers here. I must say Orissa has been very much deep in my mind and thought. By nature, and upbringing, I have been sentimental. It is no wonder, therefore, the eternal beauty and artistic features of the Orissa temples and charms of the hills and dales, rivers and rivulets, lakes and springs, have left their indelible impressions on my mind. Further, Orissa is a State full of all specimens of humanity, most civilized and enlightened in learning and intellect, down to the large population yet very primitive in life and habits; a sizable number of rich men, Rajas, Maharajas and businessmen to the millions of poor, indigent, and suffering and hungry people, even after 20 years of independence. I have learnt to appreciate this State's historical vicissitudes through the ages and the new renaissance in cultural, industrial and political fronts and the rapid march towards progress and development.

I must say with reasonable pride and pleasure that I have not only seen, but reported to my paper the different aspects of New Orissa rising in the teeth

of pathetic onslaughts of squalor and distress and going ahead on all fronts. Its hitherto untapped and precious resources like the minerals have been either brought to many uses in industrial productions and exported to earn foreign exchange; the unbridled and wasted water of the major rivers have been controlled and utilized in various projects of power production, irrigation and also control of floods, although not fully even now, schools, colleges and universities, both general and technical, have been multiplied; Orissa's talented young men and women have been coming up in high academic careers and filling up responsible public and private assignments. Orissan experts in fine arts and artistes in dance and music have been drawing national and international fame; industries big and small, have been springing up in numerous areas, and the business world has been expanding with the State having network of road and rail extensions; beautiful and large mansions residential and official buildings are coming up and are in process of construction, many in places of jungly and marshy lands which had presented shocking looks even, say, fifteen years back; big tanks and water sources have been converted into pisciculture projects while the extensive forest wealth of Orissa with variegated flora and fauna,

is developed in scientific process and a zoo-cum-botanic garden has been carved out in the natural surroundings with the promise of developing into one of India's finest attractions for rest, recreation and incoming tourists.

What I mention here is but a brief outline of the massive development programme through which the once backward Orissa State is passing presently through the phenomenal transformation into a welfare state to be able to stand on a par with, or, very close to the status of, the other well advanced States of India.

In between this record of high achievements, I have seen how Orissan leaders and workers in different spheres have faced tremendous odds and obstacles, trials and tribulations due to adverse forces, both man-made and natural disasters like floods, droughts, famines and cyclones which have often washed away or spelt destruction of improvement works of the different Five-Year Plans and involved colossal loss of life and property and diversion of national fund to meet the series of crises.

In spite of all these, I make bold to say that Orissa is now, by and large, up on the map of India. This emergence of

Orissa has taken place definitely within these twenty years of freedom, but in fact, even slowly prior to that since the formation of the new Province in 1936. Some of modern Orissa's outstanding landmarks are—(1) Hirakud Dam Project which is the largest river valley project, first of its kind after independence, longest in the world; its reservoir is the biggest artificial lake in Asia. (2) Paradeep Port on Orissa coast is the deepest sea port and on a novel lagoonshaped part. (3) India's first public sector steel plant has been located at Rourkela. (4) The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack has earned the reputation of being the biggest institution of its kind in South-East Asia. And many more have been envisaged to come up in the years to come !

Personally speaking, I am happy and proud to say that as a journalist and a special correspondent, I have seen before my eyes almost all these epochal events during these twenty-three years of my humble career. I hope and pray that Orissa that has been my dreamland and where I have passed the best part of my life, will rise from strength to strength and will carry her message of yesterday to its fulness tomorrow in spite of the odds and obsessions of the current times.

Need for a—

REVISED EXCISE POLICY IN ORISSA

The manner in which the prohibition policy had so far been implemented in the State has given rise to so many undesirable practices that both on moral and financial grounds it would be desirable to regulate the present prohibition policy of the State on a more realistic basis. We reproduce below extracts from the memorandum on revision of Excise Policy in the State in this context.—Editor.

After the attainment of Independence, like some other States of the Union, the State Government in order to do away with the evil effects of drinking and in the hope of realising the social benefits, such as better nutrition, health, clothing, housing and entertainment for the people, claimed for prohibition, declared themselves in favour of enforcement of prohibition in the State, even through it meant foregoing a substantial amount of revenue, otherwise badly needed for the accelerated development of the State. In pursuance of this decision, a policy of introducing gradual prohibition was adopted and in the year, 1947-48, prohibition was introduced in 16 Police-stations of Cuttack, 12 Police-stations of Puri and 6 Police-stations of Balasore. Thereafter, it was gradually extended to the other areas of these districts till the entire areas of these districts were covered by prohibition. Subsequently, prohibition was introduced in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput as well. Since the 1st April 1956, 5 districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam and Koraput (as

it then stood constituted) are completely dry, whereas the rest of the districts of the State are wet. Prohibition has been introduced in these areas not under any Prohibition Act, but under section 19(4) of the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915. A number of exemption and concession, however, have been given in the dry areas of the State, viz. :—

- (1) Adivasis have been allowed home-brewing of Pachwai for domestic consumption up to a limit of 8 seers undiluted and 20 seers diluted.
- (2) Foreign liquor shops in the dry areas have been opened and permit-holders, who can get permits on payment of prescribed fees can purchase their quotas from these shops.

The State Government have been watching carefully the implementation of prohibition policy from its inception. As expected, introduction of partial prohibition in the State gave rise to many

administrative, social and economic difficulties which State Government endeavoured their best to overcome. It, however, became clear within a few years of introduction of prohibition that while none of the social benefits, which were claimed for prohibition were being realised, a number of malpractices and social evils had appeared necessitating incurring of further expenditure to combat them. As early as 1960, working group of the State Development Advisory Board consisting of official and non-officials and presided over by the Finance Minister had the following observations to make on the working of prohibition in the State :

"Prohibition has not been a success and it has given rise to so many undesirable practices that both on moral and financial grounds, it would be desirable to abolish prohibition in the State."

The State Taxation Enquiry Committee appointed by Government which also reported in 1960 had the following observations to make in regard to working of prohibition :

"We would, however, fail in our duty if we do not invite attention to the financial loss incurred by the State and the one striking fact in all the evidence we have received by word of mouth and in writing. It is unmistakably clear that there is a considerable volume of opinion in the State against the continuance of prohibition both on fiscal and moral grounds. Witness after witness

have averred that prohibition has failed in its objective. We have heard this from persons of all categories and classes, lawyers and other professional men, politicians and public men."

In view of this accumulated authoritative opinion about the working of the prohibition in the State, State Government appointed a Prohibition Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. K. Parija in 1961 to review the experience gained and devise ways and means to meet the problems and difficulties faced in the introduction of prohibition in the State. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee went into the question in detail and came to the main conclusion that the policy of prohibition had not been successful although the Scheme was launched at a great loss of revenue to the exchequer. The Committee's finding was that any successful implementation of programme of prohibition and fulfilment of objectives behind it depends on the following two factors :—

- (1) Unless prohibition is enforced sincerely throughout India, it will do more harm than good as has been the case with the present Scheme ;
- (2) That the excise revenue is still a big source and with the introduction of prohibition throughout the State, the source will dry up and there will be more expenditure on enforcement side and as Orissa is a State with smaller resource, the Centre should be requested to meet the whole loss arising out of loss of excise revenue.

The recommendations of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee were examined by the State Government and as the State Government could not fulfil these two conditions considered necessary to be fulfilled before prohibition could be successfully enforced, it was decided to continue the *status quo* which policy is still continuing. The administration of prohibition, therefore, continues to be beset with the following difficulties and problems many many of which had been pointed out in the Prohibition Enquiry Committee Report with the only difference that with the passing of time, these difficulties and problems have become intensified :—

- (1) Propensity of a section of the people to break law with impunity and this section, it appears, is gaining strength,
- (2) Large-scale illicit distillation and smuggling of such liquor from the different distilling centres to the towns, industrial pockets and semi-urban areas and labour camps for illicit sale. Sometimes children and women are employed in this liquor-traffic,
- (3) The use of sulphate of ammonia for quick fermentation and the use of all sorts of filthy places, dirty water and dirty receptacles in the manufacture and sale of liquor, make the drink poisonous,
- (4) Misuse of tinctures containing spirit of over-proof strength and misuse of denatured spirit as alcoholic beverage to the great detriment of health of the consumers,
- (5) Organised smuggling of liquor from the bordering outstill shops of the neighbouring wet districts of the State and from the wet areas of the adjoining States,

- (6) An organised illicit trade in liquor has established itself and a section of the people has been making large profits by keeping goonda elements to suppress the lawful opposition,
- (7) Corruption among the Enforcement staff which is working directly against the scheme, and
- (8) Even the illicit distillers and smugglers are corrupting the local non-official leaders and politicians in many places,
- (9) Abuse of concession granted to the Utkal Rajya Talgur Samabaya Sangha to tap palm trees for drawing sweet juice for the manufacture of gur or for the sale of Neera. Recently, there has been two tragic incidents due to drinking poisonous tari tapped illicitly, one in Salepur area of Cuttack district where six persons have died and the other in Purusottampur area of Ganjam district where thirteen persons have died,
- (10) Abuse of the concession regarding home-brewing pachwai—there is illicit sale of such Pachwai, particularly in Mayurbhanj district.

Experience of other countries who have tried to introduce prohibition has not been happy as prohibition besides rousing the latent anti-authority complex of many persons, driven a number of people to be law-breakers, has led to more drinking by more people, illicit distillation on large-scale, boot-legging, smuggling, use of poisonous and unhygienic

drinks, gangsterism and widespread demoralisation and corruption in society as well as in the administration. The experience of the other States of India as well as our own State is no different. In fact society is paying a very heavy price for the present impractical dubious experiment by way of giving scope for large-scale immorality and corruption. Apart from other considerations, the change of policy has, therefore, to be viewed mainly from the necessity of saving the society and the administration from further demoralisation, degradation and corruption.

It is necessary, therefore, to review the present policy of partial prohibition and after carefully weighing the pros and cons it is clear that the present state of affairs under which none of the objectives of the prohibition have been realised, in spite of the fact that Government have been losing a substantial amount of revenue cannot be allowed to continue and should be brought to an end.

In this connection the Chief Minister and the members of the Council of Ministers had the benefit of discussion in a meeting arranged for the purpose with some leading public men, viz., Dr. P. K. Parija, who was Chairman of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, appointed by the then Government in 1960. Dr. H. K. Mahtab, who has had personal administrative experience of prohibition policy not only in this State but also as Governor of Bombay and Dr. Sadasib Mishra, a leading Educationist and Economist. The consensus which emerged from these discussions was that prohibition, to be successful, must be introduced all over

the country and not by State in isolation or in parts of any State and that the cost to the State due to the loss of revenue and the expenditure on enforcement must be fully reimbursed by the Centre and in the absence of these two factors there is no point in continuing the present prohibition policy of the State.

In this regard there are only two alternatives to end the present highly unsatisfactory state of affairs :—

- (1) To enforce prohibition rigidly and extend it to the whole of the State ;
- (2) To allow moderate drinking and regulate its consumption as was the case prior to introduction of partial prohibition, in the State.

As regards alternative (1) above, it is found that apart from the further loss of revenue which the State can ill-afford at the present moment, it will involve huge expenditure on enforcement with little chance of realising the objective. Further, the fact that the whole of the country is not going to have prohibition and on the other hand recently some of the States of the Union which had introduced prohibition have scrapped it and some other States of the Union having prohibition are reportedly thinking of relaxing prohibition measures, renders the adoption of this alternative extremely difficult, may be impracticable as it is impossible to adopt or enforce any policy in isolation. It is relevant to refer to the following observation of the Parija

Committee Report with regard to the success of any programme of prohibition in the State :—

“Prohibition to be successful, should be broad-based and should not only be extended to the wet districts of the State but should also be enforced throughout the country as an All-India programme. This is not only desirable on principle but also absolutely necessary from the practical point of view. We wish to emphasize that unless prohibition is enforced sincerely and rigidly throughout India, it will do more harm than good as has been the case with the present scheme.”

Again the Central Government who have repeatedly approached for an assurance to the effect that loss of revenue on account of introduction of prohibition should be made up by them have not given any such assurance. Financial position of the State is such that it cannot implement this programme depending upon its own resources and on the other hand, requires additional funds for undertaking urgent programmes for the social and economic development of the people of the State.

In view of the above position, it is clear that it is neither desirable nor practicable for the State to adopt the alternative at (1) above, till such time as the country goes dry as a whole and Central Government comes forward to make up the loss in revenue of the State on this account. As the experience of working of prohibition during the last

decade has shown continuation of prohibition and its extension in the State without betting the above two conditions fulfilled will only yield negative results without realising the social benefits. Even if the State was to incur considerable additional expenditure on the enforcement of prohibition, there is no possibility that social benefits claimed for prohibition will be realised and the malpractices and social evils of illicit drinking and its attendant demoralising and debasing influence on certain sections of the society will continue to corrupt the society and also the administration.

As regards the second alternative, this will mean modifying the present policy of prohibition in view of the problems created by the introduction of partial prohibition in the State and difficulties in introducing complete prohibition and its rigid enforcement as discussed above. A time has come when a realistic and practical view regarding introduction of prohibition in the State has to be taken and until such time as the entire country is prepared to introduce prohibition and the Centre is prepared to make up the loss sustained by the State Government in introducing complete prohibition in the State, there is no point in continuing with the present policy of partial prohibition in the State and instead it would be better to revert to the system prevailing prior to the introduction of partial prohibition in the State. Accordingly, it is suggested that present Excise measures in the five districts of the State may be completely revised. In adopting revised measures it is necessary to see that these are done in such a way that the present evil of drinking of illicit liquor is fully counteracted and the loss to the State Exchequer as well as the moral degradation and corrup-

tion are avoided. There are two alternative systems by which manufacture and sale of liquor in the dry areas could be regulated—

- (1) The distillery system
- (2) The outstill system

After carefully weighing the pros and cons of these two systems it is found that introduction of the distillery system would be time-taking and would involve giving a guarantee to the person who would set up distillery for the next two to three years. Further the liquor under the distillery system will be more costly and the illicit distillers will be tempted to continue their present nefarious activities to curb which State Government will have to incur further expenditure. Outstill system, on the other hand, which is now in vogue in the wet areas of the State is capable of quick introduction and is better suited to counteract illicit distillation and smuggling in country liquor which is going on at present in the dry areas, apart from having the advantage of involving less cost of administration. The only thing against outstill system is that it is regarded as an outmoded system. This objection, however, can be ignored as the wet areas of the State are under outstill system from where large-scale smuggling is taking place into the dry districts and introduction of the distillery system as a whole in the State, can be considered at a later stage when the scope for illicit distillation, smuggling, boot-legging and

corruption are eliminated by the change and a right atmosphere is created with regulation and propagation of temperance. When the opportune time for introduction of distillery system comes, the question of having distilleries in the public sector as opposed to the practice of allowing private distilleries can also be examined and necessary decision taken.

In consideration of all aspects of the question, viz., moral, social, economic, financial and administrative, it has been decided that prohibition of liquor will be lifted from the dry areas in the State comprising Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam districts and Koraput district excluding Kasipur Tahsil with effect from the 1st April 1968 and that arrangements for supply of liquor in these areas will be made by outstill shops which will be settled by auction.

With regard to foreign liquor, withdrawal of the notification prohibiting possession of liquor in the above five districts will require consequential changes in the present policy. Auctioning of foreign liquor shops, whether 'on' or 'off', was held *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court as the rules made by the Board of Revenue in this regard was found to be in contravention of the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act. The question of revising the present policy regarding foreign liquor shops, whether by settlement or by auction, is under examination still and necessary steps will be taken to unify the systems both for country as well as foreign liquor from the 1st April 1968.

The Castle at Cuttack

SHRI G. N. DAS

“Stark walls and crumbling crucible,
Straight gates and graves, and ruined
well,
Abide dumb monuments of old;
We know but that man fought and fell
Like us, like us, for love of gold.”

Andrew Lang.

The Gangas—originally a tribe which appears to have migrated from the banks of the Ganga to Mysore and subsequently to Kalinga (the ancient name of the south-western part of coastal Orissa)—are famous in the history of Orissa, nay India, for the construction of the magnificent temples of Jagannath at Puri and the Sun God at Konarak. It was also a Ganga king, Anangabhimā III (About A. D. 1211—38), who built his capital at the site of the Barabati village on the Mahanadi river. It was called Varanasi-Kataka, the same as modern Cuttack, Orissa's largest town and its erstwhile capital.

Prior to the transference of the headquarters to this place or its neighbourhood, Yayatinagara or Yayatipura, modern Jajpur, which is about 45 miles north of Cuttack, was the capital of coastal Orissa. Probably the cause of the transfer was the relative proximity of Jajpur to Bengal, the Muslim rulers of which often attacked the Ganga territory from the beginnings of the Thirteenth Century.

The name “Kataka” means both “capital” and “army cantonment” and we may agree with the view of the eminent Indologist, Dr. D. C. Sircar, that it was probably a military stronghold of the Gangas during their successful campaigns

to halt the advance of the Muslims. Enjoying a strategic position at the apex of the delta, it was admirably suited for this purpose. The Muslim historians did not fail to notice this and the author of *Sair-ul-Mutakharian* wrote: “As this spot of fortunate ground is surrounded on every side by the waters of two rivers, such a situation renders it very strong; and should any enemy attempt to besiege the place by coming to an understanding with the neighbouring zamindars, and the siege should chance to be protracted until the beginning of the rainy season, he would find it difficult to subsist, and his convoys would be greatly at a loss how to approach his camp.”

In about A. D. 1434 the regime of the Gangas came to an end and Orissa was ruled for more than a hundred years by the Suryavamsi Gajapati dynasty. Its founder, Kapilendra I, extended his kingdom from the Hooghly to the Gulf of Mannar in the Tamil country. Varanasi-Kataka, which continued to be the capital of these kings, was a flourishing town. In A. D. 1533 or 1534 the last king of this dynasty was killed by his minister, belonging to the Bhoi (or writer?) caste, who founded the Bhoi dynasty. It was in turn supplanted in about A. D. 1559 by Mukunda Harichandana, the last independent Hindu king of Orissa. According to tradition, it was he who built the Barabati castle in Cuttack, but probably he only enlarged or rebuilt the earlier one constructed by the Ganga king Anangabhimā mentioned above.

Writes Abul Fazl, the historian of Akbar's court, in his *Ain-i-Akbari*: “Rajah Makanda Deo built a palace here

nine storeys in height; the first storey was taken up for the elephants and the stables ; the second was occupied by the artillery and the guards and quarters for attendants ; the third, by the patrol and gate keepers ; the fourth, by the work-shops ; the fifth, by the kitchen; the sixth contained the public reception rooms ; the seventh, the private apartments; the eighth, the women's apartments; and the ninth, the sleeping chamber of the Governor. To the south is very ancient temple."

Mukundadeva did whatever he could to protect Orissa from the Muslim invaders but on his death in 1568 it was conquered by the Kararani Sultans of Bengal. Then began a struggle between the Afghans and the Mughuls for the possession of Orissa till it was finally annexed to the empire of Akbar in 1592.

In 1633 a party of English merchants including William Bruton and Ralph Cartwright visited Cuttack, being the first Britishers to do so, and were struck by the pomp and splendour at the court of the Mughul Governor in the Barabati castle. They entered it through a bridge on the eastern side of the surrounding fosse and were taken across number of buildings to the hall of audience. There they became centres of considerable curiosity while waiting for the Governor, Agha Muhammad Zaman. A handsome Persian nobleman, he was a favourite of Emperor Shah Jahan and had been deputed to Orissa to deal with the aggressive activities of the turbulent ruler of Goïconda. Gorgeous carpets held in place by golden pillars at the corners were spread on the floor of the hall and a long cushion of red velvet for the Governor to lean upon was placed in the centre. At last he arrived in a stately

procession, resting his arms on two valets and preceded by his brother who was carrying a sword. He was accompanied by 50 courtiers and was welcomed with bows from the assembled crowd.

When Cartwright was introduced to him, he acknowledged his greetings by a friendly inclination of his head. He then took off one of his shoes and asked his British visitor to kiss his foot, which he did after twice refusing to do so. After all those present had taken their seats on the floor crosslegged, Cartwright offered gifts to the Governor and requested trading rights. But just when he finished speaking, it was time for prayers and the entire assembly knelt down facing west. Afterwards the British were granted the right to trade in Orissa free from duty as well as to repair and build ships. The business being over, "the palace was soon ablaze with countless wax tapers which the attendants lighted up with great ceremony." According to Bruton, the castle had "nine lofty courts" and not nine storeys as stated by Abul Fazl.

Orissa remained under the Mughuls till the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 when it passed into the hands of the Subahdars or Governors of Bengal, who, though acknowledging the suzerainty of the Delhi emperor, functioned for all practical purposes as independent rulers.

However, the Muslims were not able to give Orissa the blessings of a sound administration and, taking advantage of the internal strife in the Mughul empire, the Marathas carried on regular inroads on Bengal and Orissa from the year 1742. Nawab Alivardi Khan of Bengal was unable to vanquish them and concluded a treaty with them in 1751 which

paved the way for ultimate Maratha supremacy in Orissa. During these battles Cuttack and the Barabati castle played an important part.

Orissa continued to be a province of the Marathas till 1803 when it was conquered by the British. They entered Cuttack on October 10, 1803 and met with no opposition except from the castle wherein the Maratha garrison had entrenched themselves. The British built their batteries about 500 yards from it and started firing from the early hours of October 14 till the guns of their opponents were silenced at about 11 a.m. They then advanced over the bridge and stormed the fortress, whose defenders surrendered after suffering severe loss of life. "With the fall of Barabati into the hands of the English," writes Dr. H. Mahtab, "practically the whole of Orissa passed under the British rule."

For many years the fort served as a prison where several Orissan kings were kept in confinement. In 1829, following the suggestions of Commissioner Pakenham, the stones of its walls were sold and also used in building a road and a lighthouse. The same year the Commissioner of Embankments suggested that the fort might be dug up for hidden treasures but it is not known if this was done. Its stones were used for repairing the revetments of the Mahanadi and the Kathjuri which were damaged by floods in 1855 and for constructing a magazine during the mutiny in 1857. In 1873 a hospital was built with them and the destruction of the monument was complete.

As remarked by a well-meaning British officer a few years earlier: "The injury done to the old fort is irreparable

and it is a most discreditable circumstance that one of the finest remains of antiquity in the province of Orissa should have been destroyed in the way it has been for the sake of stones for the use of roads and other public works."

Today the fort area contains an old mosque of Fathi Khan Rahim, the buildings of the 101-year-old Cuttack Club and several houses meant for high Government officers. But nothing remains of the historic castle except some high grassy mounds, the water-filled moat which was full of crocodiles during the Muslim days and the entrance archway on the east which has been under protection by the Government since 1913.

However, till the early part of the 19th century it appears to have presented an impressive spectacle, as recorded in the historical accounts of A. Stirling. Of course the elaborate palace built by Mukundadeva had by then disappeared, leaving behind only fragments of sculptured cornices and a large stone candelabra. But he saw the castle towers which were both round and square in shape and the arched gateway on the east with a massive square bastion on either side. Another square tower with a flag-staff stood in the central area of the fort.

This complex of buildings was surrounded by two ramparts, of which the inner one measured 2,150 feet by 1,800 feet, and all around there was a moat faced with masonry which measured 220 feet at the broadest part. The lofty battlements and other features of the fort appeared quite imposing from the opposite bank of the Mahanadi and it is no wonder that Thomas Motte, who travelled in the region in 1766, felt tempted to compare it with the western side of Windsor Castle in England.

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. Never the less it will be difficult to ensure the success of such an attempt without the active cooperation 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 cooperation by way of contributing such materials as they consider suitable and befitting for any of the aforesaid sections. All dispatches should reach the Editor, **ORISSA REVIEW**, office of the Director of Public Relations and Tourism, Bhubaneswar.

—EDITOR, **ORISSA REVIEW**

The Role of Fertiliser Plant, Rourkela in Increased Agricultural Production in Orissa

Sri A. L. Nair

Orissa is one of the few States in India having some surplus rice production which it has been supplying to other deficit States in the country. Rice is its main crop with an annual yield of about 43.50 lakh tonnes (estimated yield in 1964). Considering the size of Orissa's population (about 17.6 million in 1961) and the fact that rice is their staple food and the main crop, the surplus from the annual yield of rice is not sufficient to ensure a prosperous economy for the State which has to depend on other States for a large number of items of agricultural produce, including even vegetables and fruits.

And yet, with a cultivated area of about 148.00 lakh acres (of which estimated area under autumn, winter and summer rice in 1964 was 107.05 lakh acres) and with a normal annual rainfall of about 1482.2 mms., combined with a fairly good irrigation potential provided by several minor, medium, and major irrigation projects (about 32.45,000 acres in 1964), Orissa could well be a granary of rice in India, and could have manifold increase in production of other agricultural produce, provided requisite agricultural inputs are assured to the farmers. Fortunately, the farmers in Orissa are generally receptive to improved methods of agriculture and action is well on way to supply the high yielding varieties of

seeds and improved agricultural information through the National Seeds Corporation, the State Agricultural Farms, and the existing extension service agencies covering practically the entire State. Irrigation is also further being extended through additional irrigation projects, including ayacut development programmes to remove the gap between irrigation potential created and its utilisation, and through rural electrification programmes which energise tube wells and pumps for irrigation purposes. Supply of credit is being arranged to an appreciable extent through the network of Co-operative institutions covering the State. What seems particularly lacking is the fertiliser input. Hence the depletion of the soil in plant nutrients and the low yields in Orissa from even improved varieties of seeds which are highly responsive to heavy dosage of chemical fertilisers.

In the recent crop cutting experiments conducted in some parts of the State, it has been found that some of the progressive farmers have obtained a yield of over 90 mds. of rice per acre. This has been possible by ensuring sufficiency of requisite fertilisers combined with other inputs. The average yield of paddy in Orissa, is, however, still much less in comparison to the yield in other States in

India and in other agriculturally advanced countries. The following figures indicate the position in 1965-66:—

State	Average yield per acre (in pounds)
Orissa	489
Madras	1209
Andhra	1015
Mysore	1187
Kerala	1025

In other contries

Japan	2840
Chaina Taiwan	1885
Italy	2780
U. A. R.	3160
U- S. A.	2400

Nitrogen is the most important element that is required in large quantity by crops. Since our soils are generally poor in nitrogen, farmers have to supply additional nitrogen (besides $P_2 O_5$ and $K_2 O_3$) to increase the yield of their crops. The application of the basic nutrient of nitrogen in the cultivated lands in India has, however, hitherto been extremely meagre as would be apparent from the following:—

Average application of Nitrogenous fertiliser per hector of cultivated land (in kgs.) 1963-64.

India	2.42
Netherlands	126.56
Taiwan	132.50
Belgium	89.73
Japan	103.42
W. Germany	52.75

In the context of the low utilisation of nitrogen nutrient for cultivated lands in India, Orissa has to make up considerable leeway in the distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers. The following figures indicate the annual distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers in Orissa and in some of other States in India. The distribution of these fertilisers in Orissa, during the succeeding two years, continued to be low, but action is now being taken to step up supply and use of fertilisers.

Annual distribution of nitrogenous fertiliser

State	1262-63	1963-64	1964-65
Orissa	17,602	10,643	35,554
Madras	189,947	143,657	189,708
Andhra	226,097	229,685	243,834
Uttar Pradesh	190,280	333,050	191,989
Punjab	127,269	213,324	238,610

Considering the present low use of fertilisers in Orissa and the available resources and conditions for additional fertiliser utilisation, it is possible to achieve a revolution in increased agricultural production in the State if the existing extension machinery and the other agencies concerned organise a co-ordinated and sustained drive in popularising the proper use of fertilisers and in ensuring their easy availability to the cultivators.

The Fertiliser Plant at Rourkela is happily in a position to make a significant contribution in the attainment of the above objective so far as the need for a nitrogenous fertiliser is concerned. The Plant, which is one of the largest Fertiliser Plants in India, was commissioned in

November 1962, and has a rated capacity of 1,15,000 tonnes of nitrogen in the form of 5,60,000 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) per year. Due to certain difficulties, the annual production of CAN has hitherto been less than half the rated capacity, but the Plant is expected to achieve full production after the installation of the Naphtha Reforming Plant which will be completed before the end of the next year. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate contains 20.5 per cent nitrogen, and is manufactured in an attractive, dust-free, easy flowing granular form. It consists of 60 per cent Ammonium Nitrate with 40 per cent limestone. Half of the nitrogen is in the form of nitrate which helps rapid and vigorous growth of the crop. The other half is in Ammonia form for sustained development. The addition of limestone to Ammonium Nitrate gives two advantages. Firstly, it improves the physical qualities of the fertiliser, rendering the Ammonium Nitrate non-explosive and reducing the fire hazard, and secondly, it imparts a neutralising action to the fertiliser for counteracting the physiological acid reaction of Ammonium Nitrate, even if all Ammonia is converted to nitrate form. Also, the fertiliser being neutral to slightly alkaline in nature, it is considered to be a much more suitable fertiliser on acidic soils of Orissa than Ammonium Sulphate or Urea. Fertilising with Calcium Ammonium Nitrate is to be carried out one or two weeks before sowing or planting so that some part of the Ammonium Nitrate gets nitrified by soil bacteria thus being available for seedlings. In regions having tropical rains, the ammonium part is nitrified so quickly that large quantities of nitrolime would be exposed to the risk of partly being washed off. Therefore, in these areas of intensive cropping, the dressing should be given in two or more split doses. The

quantity of fertilisers to be added would vary with the type of crop, composition of soil, intensity of cultivation, etc. The general recommendations for dosage for some of the specimen crops, etc., are as follows. Detailed information regarding dosage or other crops can be obtained from the Rourkela Fertiliser Plant free of cost :—

Crop	Nitrolime to be applied per acre (pounds)
Rice (wet land) ..	150 to 300 (to be applied as top dressing when the paddy has developed its root system).
Wheat ..	200 to 300
Millets ..	100 to 200
Potato ..	400 (phosphate fertiliser also to be added in equal quantity).
Cotton ..	250 to 350
Jute ..	200 to 350
Co-conut ..	5 per tree per annum (to be done at the end of rainy season).
Mango ..	10 per tree per annum
Banana ..	500 (with plenty of green manures).

The entire production of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate at Rourkela was earlier being marketed through the Fertiliser Pool of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and distributed under their directives to the various State Governments. Since October 1966, however, part of the fertiliser production has been decontrolled in the country. Considering the acute shortage of fertilisers in India,

there is still very keen competition among the various States and its cultivators for procuring available fertilisers. The existing scarcity of fertilisers is likely to continue in the country for some time more. However, in consultation with the State Agriculture Department regarding Orissa's needs for Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, the Fertiliser Plant, Rourkela, has undertaken to supply to the State Government, through the State Co-operative Marketing Organisation, a major portion of its de-controlled production of the fertiliser during the Fourth Plan period. The estimated requirement is reported to be as under :—

1967-68	..	100,000 tonnes
1968-69	..	120,000 tonnes
1969-70	..	160,000 tonnes
1970-71	..	200,000 tonnes

During the current year (1967-68), the State Marketing Co-operative Organisation has so far (till 21-11-1967) given despatch instructions only for 15,048 tonnes of CAN. Further indents are expected, for quick supply of which arrangements have already been planned by the Fertiliser plant. With the assistance of the large number of extension workers covering the entire State and the existing net-work of godowns at the disposal of the State Marketing Co-operative Organisation, it should be possible for the organisation to place the entire requirement of CAN within easy access of all farmers in the State and thus to enable the Fertiliser Plant, Rourkela, to make a worthwhile contribution in ensuring increased food production and consequently increased prosperity for the State.

ଗୁଣ୍ଠର ଗୁଣ୍ଠିକାଠି
ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ
 ଓଡ଼ିଶା
ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣର
ଗୁଣ୍ଠିକାଠି

କୁସର ପାଣି ପତ୍ର

— ଫସଲ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ —
ମଉଷ୍ଟି ଚୋରସ
 ତିନି କୋଣିଆ ବାରିକୁ, କଟକ-୧

THE ORISSA MINING CORPORATION

For the first time in the history of this Corporation, Chrome ore is being directly exported by Orissa Mining Corporation to Japan. It is also a happy coincidence that this occasion marks the first ever export of Chrome Ore through Paradeep Port. This is an occasion which calls for a brief exploration of the activities of the Orissa Mining Corporation in the field of mineral development in Orissa.

It is well known that the Damsal valley just south of Daitari contains good deposits of Chromite. Mine owners in private sector were producing nearly 80 to 90 per cent of the total Chromite production in India, from only this valley. Most of the mine owners were given leases on the understanding that they would put up either Ferro-chrome Plants or Bichromate Units. But as the establishment of Ferro-Chrome plants and Bichromate units was not undertaken by such lessees, such of the areas as were free and not exploited by Private sector were leased out to Orissa Mining Corporation during the period of last 6 to 7 years. Orissa Mining Corporation with the help of Geological Survey of India took up detailed prospecting and drilling of Chromite deposits within the leased area, and this in turn proved the feasibility for a ferro-chrome plant, Accordingly, Industrial Development Corporation which is another undertaking of Government of Orissa, took up establishment of a Ferro-Chrome plant nearly at Jajpur Road.

The Ferro-Chrome plant as now designed will not be able to utilise chromite dusty fines or chromite friable

ore, which are raised in the Orissa Mining Corporation Mines along with hard lumpy ore which is the main raw material for the ferro-chrome plant. Hence over a period of two years, Orissa Mining Corporation conducted intensive market study both in India and abroad for the sale of the Chromite dusty fines and Chromite friable ore. The market for these two types of ore was highly fluctuating. The Major problems were the enormous quantity of ore of this type which is made available by Russia in the world markets as well as the highly competitive ore available from Rhodesia. By about 1966 the Rhodesian supply was affected as a result of the general ban on imports to this country. The western markets were also on the look out for a reliable supplier from India as Indian Chrome ore had always been of a very high standard. Finding that this period was marked by buoyant conditions which might not last long, Orissa Mining Corporation quickly invited tenders on a global basis for the sale of chrome ore. M.M.T.C. (a Government of India undertaking) were also given a copy of the tender notice. After scrutiny of the various offers received as a consequence, Orissa Mining Corporation selected the famous Japanese Firm of Lux Ore and Chemicals (represented by Continental Ores (India) as their offer was found to be most attractive. Since it is expected that the condition of sellers' market in Chromite ore will be a purely short-term phenomenon, Orissa Mining Corporation took advantage of the conditions to enter into a contract for sale of Chrome ore for a period of two years. Care has been taken

to see that only dusty fines which are not required for the I. D. C.'s ferro-chrome plant will be exported. This achievement is all the more creditable when it is noted that the export of this type of ore was in the monopolistic control of a very few private mine owners in India. The Lux Ore and Chemicals Limited in Japan are the biggest dealers for chromite ore supplies for the ferro ally area steel plants, refractories and chemical plants in Japan. They handle nearly 60 per cent of the total chromite ore imported into Japan.

A doubt has arisen in certain quarters about the advisability of India continuing to export basic raw materials instead of finished products. Here again Orissa Mining Corporation has taken a long range point of view. They have restricted their export to 2 years. The main object of this is to earn sufficient foreign exchange and create sufficient Internal resources so that Orissa Mining Corporation will be able to establish a Chrome pelletisation plant. This will in turn ensure that the export of raw materials such as chromite fine dust will ultimately

be substituted by export of semi-finished products.

On this occasion I shall be failing in my duty if I do not record our appreciation of the help rendered by Government of India and particularly M.M.T.C. without whose help we would not have been able to receive the ship at Paradeep. We are particularly grateful also to the Paradeep port authorities who have proved to be a continuous source of encouragement to us. I also express our thanks to M/s. Lux Ore and Chemicals Limited of Japan as well as M/s. Continental Ore Limited, India for their continued assistance to and corporation with us. Orissa Mining Corporation is a comparatively new-comer not only in the field of production of chromite but also in the export business. We therefore, take this opportunity of requesting the chromite producers in India as well as clearing and forwarding houses to extend to us all help they can. We are extremely grateful to Government of Orissa who have been extending to us all help in undertaking this ambitious task. I will conclude this note with the hope that in not too-great future Paradeep port will be able to handle a substantial part of Chromite export.

Oriya Boy wins National Awards for Bravery



Shriman Ajoy Kumar Mohanty, was born in December 1956. He is a student of Class VI in Maharatha Madhya Bidyapitha, Naharkanta in the district of Cuttack. Smart, brave and daring by nature, Shriman Mohanty is very regular in his habit of doing social service around the villages. He likes to play out-door games like foot-ball, ring-ball, badminton and other country games. He is one of the best foot-ball players in his school team. He was awarded with a special prize from his School in 1965 by killing a dangerous cobra from his class room.

In last 18th June, 1967 his younger sister of about two and half years old

fell into a well of about 28 feet deep with a radius of 3 feet. About 30 to 40 people were present near the well and no one dared to rescue the child. As soon as Shriman Ajoy got the information, rushed to the spot and jumped into the well and rescued the child from drowing state at the risk of his life. He is being awarded the National Child Welfare Award for his bravery in the ensuing Republic Day Parade at New Delhi.

Shriman Ajoy is the son of Shri Shrinibas Mohanty who is an employee under the State Government of Orissa in the Mining & Geology Department (Administrator's Office) at Bhubaneswar.

BARABATI RAFFLE

(Authorised by Government of Orissa)

DO YOU KNOW ?

That the Barabati Raffle is the ONLY Raffle which during the short period from 4th February 1962 to 23rd July 1967 has paid :

21 FIRST Prizes of	Rs. 1,10,000/each
36 SECOND Prizes of	Rs. 27,500/each
36 THIRD Prizes of	Rs. 13,750/each
36 FOURTH Prizes of	Rs. 5,500/each
40 FIFTH Prizes of	Rs. 2,750/each

AND thousands of other prizes ranging from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 22

AND ALL IN GUARANTEED CASH PRIZES

2. That the BARABATI RAFFLE is the only Raffle that is giving donations to the NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND regularly and to humanitarian causes all over India.

To name a few :—

	Rs.
Our contribution to the National Defence Fund so far is	2,46,785
Our contribution to Bihar Drought Relief Fund ..	20,000
Our contribution to Orissa Cyclone Relief Fund ..	60,000
Our contribution to the Chief Minister's Relief Funds and other funds of the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal.	67,500

HELP US TO HELP ALL SUCH NOBLE CAUSES AND ALSO

Take your chance to WIN a Fortune—our First Prize of Rs. 1,10,000
IN OUR "NEW YEAR GIFT - 1968" EVENT

Draw on 21st April, 1968

Rs. 1 per ticket and a form of 15 tickets at Rs. 10

For details contact your local Distributor or write to—

BHAIRAB CHANDRA MAHANTI

Honorary Secretary
Barabati Raffle Committee
Cuttack-5

A VILLAGE OF KANDHAS

—LAKHRISH

Lakhrish in Kalahandi district of Orissa lies in an almost inaccessible area of dense forests and hills infested with tigers and wild animals. It is mainly inhabited by Kandhas.

The facts are based on the Survey—a special feature of 1961 census.

The Kandha village of Lakshrish standing in a very small valley, in Kalahandi district has a population of 574—130 families occupying an equal number of houses area of 637.62 acres, a little less than one square mile. Density is 580 per square mile. It is surrounded by hills covered with thick forest growth. In the forests are tiger, bear, boar, deer and sambar.

No popular traditions or legends throw light on the settlement and growth of the village or how it got its name. The oldest households have lived in the village for four or five generations and the village is perhaps not very old.

Most of the villagers are Kandhas who were once of nomadic habits. Shifting cultivation by burning forests set the pattern of their life. Doms and Lohars settled in the village. Doms taught the Kandhas the agricultural methods and Lohars the method of making iron implements. Thus the Doms are held in high regard.

The Kandha and Dom population in the village is 338 and 196, respectively. Lohars number 30.

Resources

In Lakhrish the main occupation is agriculture. The cultivated area is 529.57 acres with a low fertility. Cultivation is not regarded as profitable. On the slopes of the surrounding hills a variety of leguminous plants on a multiple-crop basis is grown and the surrounding forests provide vegetables, fuel and building materials. These factors contribute to the self-sufficiency of the village.

Of the total 130 households, 116 are directly dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is done in the primitive style. Nearly 90 per cent of the villagers derive their income from cultivation.

Of the total population of 574 persons, 270 are engaged in cultivation on their own behalf. Agricultural labourers are 35, of whom 24 are women. The farmers are between the age of 15 and 54. Of the 35 labourers, one male and one female are below 14 years of age. Of the five persons engaged in household industry, two work as carpenters, two as black-

'GRAND RAFFLE'

authorised by Government of Orissa

RICH OVER NIGHT !

By Spending Re. 1 only. If you purchase a lottery ticket

Rs. 1,30,000 Won by Shri P. C. SARKAR, 4 Bhabanath Sen Street CALCUTTA-4 in our SILVER JUBILEE DRAW held on 29-10-1967. In addition to Second Prize of Rs. 35,000 won by Shri Munni Lal s/o Sheo Ram Naie, VILL./PO. SURHA, Dt. Hamirpur (U. P.) and 650 Prizes

Total amount distributed in Prizes exceeds .. Rs. 75,00,000

Total funds given to promote education in Orissa .. Rs. 95,00,000

Astonishing figures of 1st, 2nd, 3rd Prizes in various provinces because in this lottery unfair method of holding draw separately for different provinces is not followed.

	1st. PRIZES	2nd PRIZES	3rd PRIZES	
Andhra ..	9	4	10	Rs. 10,94,000
Madras ..	3	8	3	Rs. 6,34,000
Kerala ..				
Mysore ..				
M. P. ..	1	2	1	Rs. 1,78,000
U. P.-Delhi ..	2	8	7	Rs. 5,51,000
Punjab ..	3	1	2	Rs. 2,90,000
Bengal ..	16	7	11	Rs. 18,84,000
Orissa ..	4	2	—	Rs. 5,05,000
Bihar-Assam ..	1	3	4	Rs. 3,75,000

CHALLENGE

No lottery in India has-distributed so much in prizes
Why not try a chance ?

GRAND RAFFLE EVENT

CLOSING DATE EXTENDED TO : 12-2-68

DRAW DATE SAME : 25-2-68

K. C. CHARITIES FUND LOTTERY, BERHAMPUR, (GM)

smiths, and one makes aluminium rings and bangles. Retail trade engages three males and one female. Five hold Government employment—five are cowherds.

Forty-seven households own less than five acres each, 44 households own five to ten acres and 19 households above 10 acres each. Nine households earn below Rs. 25 a month, 96 between Rs. 26—50, 21 between Rs. 51—75, three between Rs. 76—100 and one above Rs. 100 a month. And she is a Grama Sevika. Except the four households in the two higher income-groups, the others spend a very substantial part of the earining on food, the nine earning Rs. 25 or less spend Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 on food, and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on other items.

Out of 130 households, 43(33.1 per cent) are in debt.

Social Life

Marriage takes place at an early age. Almost all persons above 25 years are married. None is divorced or separated.

In 1961, not a single villager was literate. One lower primary school was started in 1956. Adults are not interested in education and the majority of children attend school only for a few days.

Untouchability is persisting. The Doms and Ghasis are not allowed to draw water from the village wells, but Dom children are allowed to sit with other children at school.

Their favourite alcoholic beverage is "Handia" which is prepared by every household. It is an important item at religious functions. It is customary for a child to be named after the paternal grandfather or great grandfather if it is a boy and after the paternal or maternal grandmother or great grandmother if it is a girl. The head of the household or

the father of the newborn sacrifices a fowl to the household deity in the kitchen. In a Kandha house the kitchen is the sacred place where deities are kept.

Marriage by capture or force is prevalent among the Kandras, Doms and Lohars. Sometimes married women are enticed away. The youngman pays a compensation to the woman's husband. The amount varies according to whether the women has children or is childless. Pre-marital sex is permitted between youngmen and women if they are within marriageable relationship. If a woman became pregnant as a result she is married to the youngman responsible for her condition. Dowry is not compulsory and this practice is despised.

The Kandhas believe in spirits which are held to be the causes of suffering or happiness to the human beings and cattle. These spirits are believed to bring about death, disease, accident or loss of property.

Smallpox is considered as the visitation of a Goddess. Cholera is known as "Mardi" and cattle disease as "Khura", and these are believed to be caused by a spirit called "Sat-Bhaen". Fever, headache and other common diseases are also believed to be caused by spirits. The Kandhas are truthful and attach utmost importance to the sanctity of oath.

Dancing is the popular form of recreation for men and women of all ages. Young males and females stand in two separate lines holding hands and facing each other. Special costumes are worn for the dance performed to the beat of drums and the two lines move one step forward and then back—the youngmen singing songs making fun of the girls who reply suitably.

The Future

The society in Lakhrish appears to have hardly made any significant headway. The village is almost cut off from the mainstream of social and economic activities in the State and the caste stratification noticed elsewhere has fully manifested itself even in this small and primitive community. Their interest in social reforms is negligible.

With a systematic and phased programme of agricultural extension, adoption of improved cultivation practices and management of soil conservation schemes is possible. The people are co-operative. But to stir the villagers out of their indolence to march forward on the path of economic and social advancement is not an easy ask.

ORISSA STATE CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANK LTD. (GANJAM)

This is for the information of the public that to grow more food the ORISSA STATE CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANK LTD. (GANJAM) is giving long-term loans to cultivators not exceeding Thirty Thousand rupees for digging wells, setting up tube wells, and to purchase pumps, tractors and other agricultural impliments. Those who want to avail this opportunity they may apply to Primary Land Mortgage Bank in their locality. Such Banks are situated in every Sub-Divisional Headquarters.

Some important informations :—

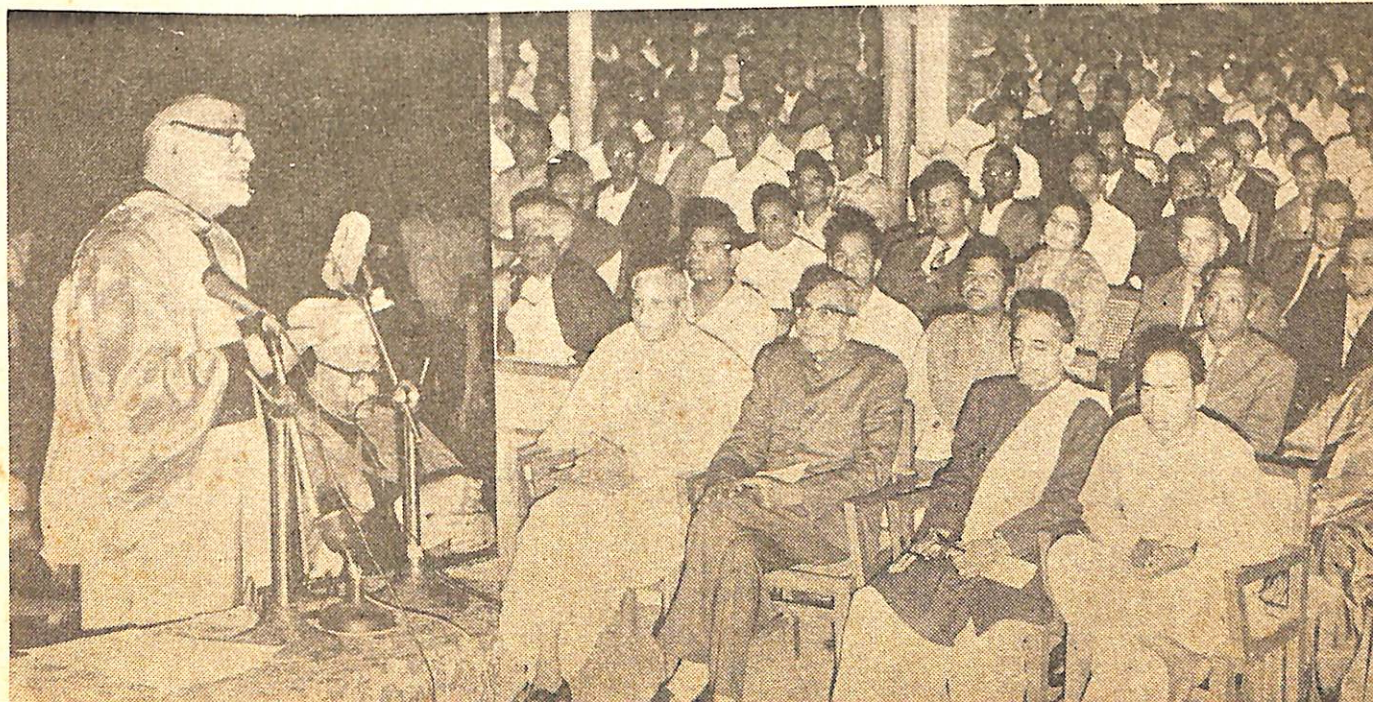
1. The loan is to be repaid within a maximum period of TEN YEARS
2. Rate of Interest is $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum
3. Rebate of 20 per cent is given on the marked price on impliments required for setting up of Pump sets and Tube wells if purchased on or before 31st March 1968.
4. The Debtor, at his will, can purchase Pump sets and agricultural impliments from any dealer and the loan towards this will be made over to the dealer from whom the purchase is being made instead of giving it to the Debtor.
5. The prescribed preliminary share deposit and a recommendation letter from the Revenue Inspector to the effect that the applicant is the owner of the land being mortgaged for the loan, should be submitted along with the application for loan.
6. The loan can be released only after the Registration of the mortgaged land is made and the Encumbrance Certificate from the Sub-Register's office is obtained to the effect that neither the land is mortgaged for something else nor can be transferred.
7. Encumbrance Certificate is brought from the Sub-Register's Office prior to the work is taken up for setting up of Tube Wells.

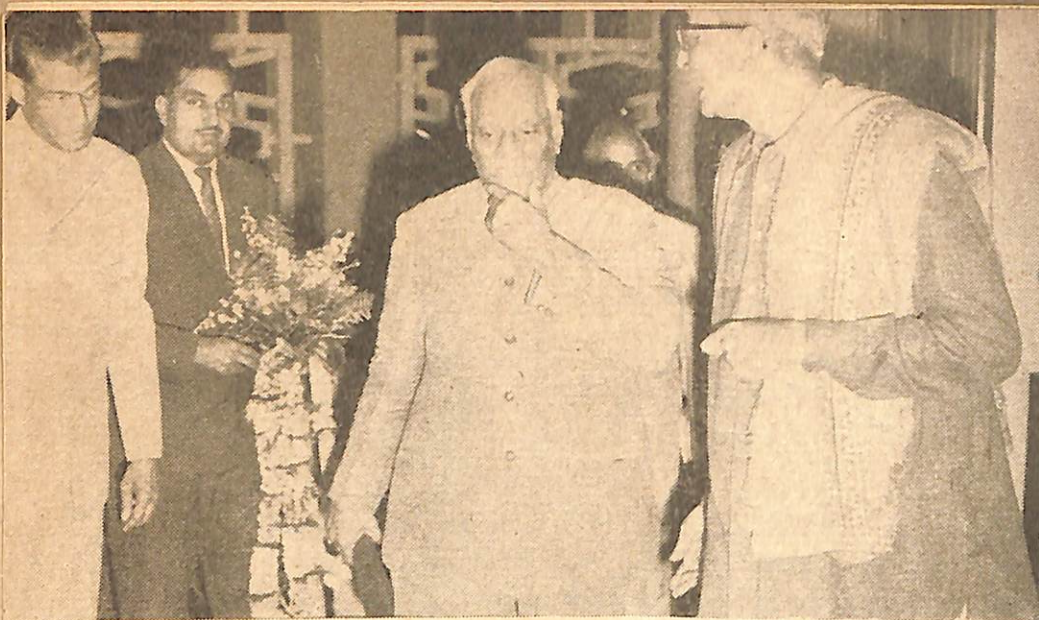


The President is being conferred Doctorate in the Special Convocation of the Utkal University on January 6, 1968.

PRESIDENT IN ORISSA

President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain, addressing the Special Convocation held on his honour at Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar, on January 6,

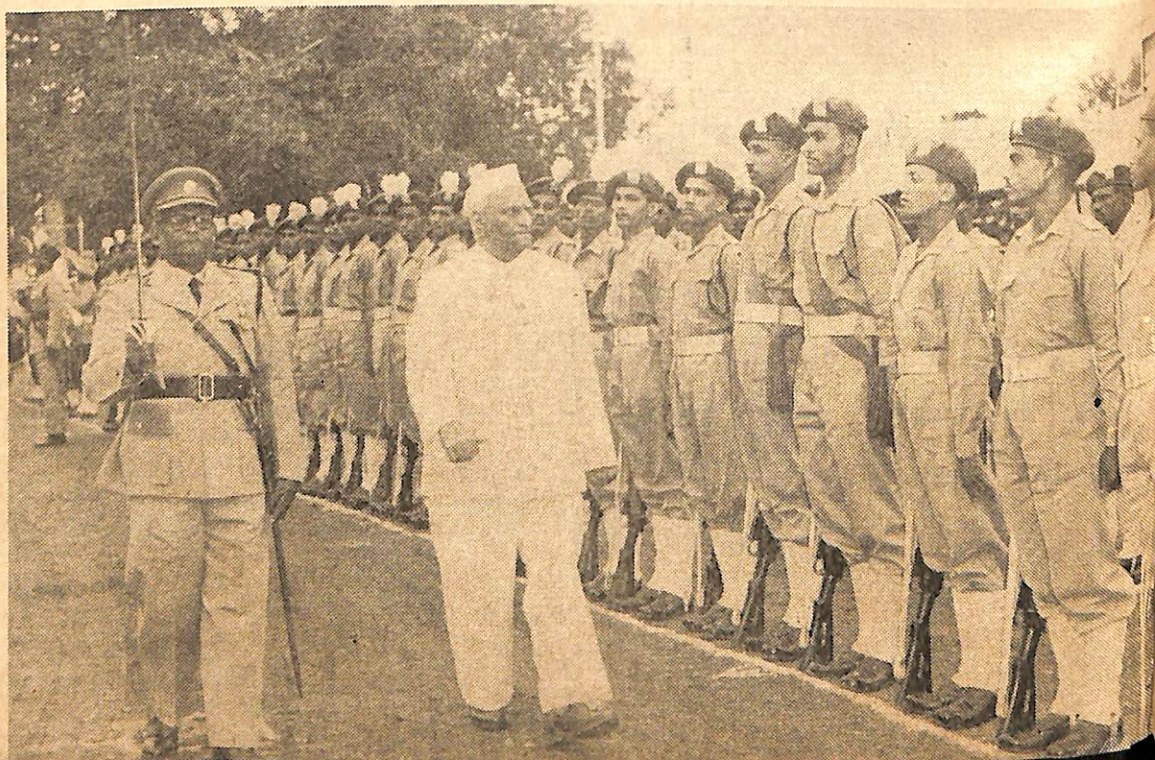




Vice-President Shri V. V. Giri being received by the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Sing Deo, on his arrival at Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneswar, on December 13, 1967.

VICE-PRESIDENT VISITS ORISSA

A guard of honour was presented to the Vice-President of India, Shri V. V. Giri, on his arrival at the Berhampur Railway Station on December 10, 1967.

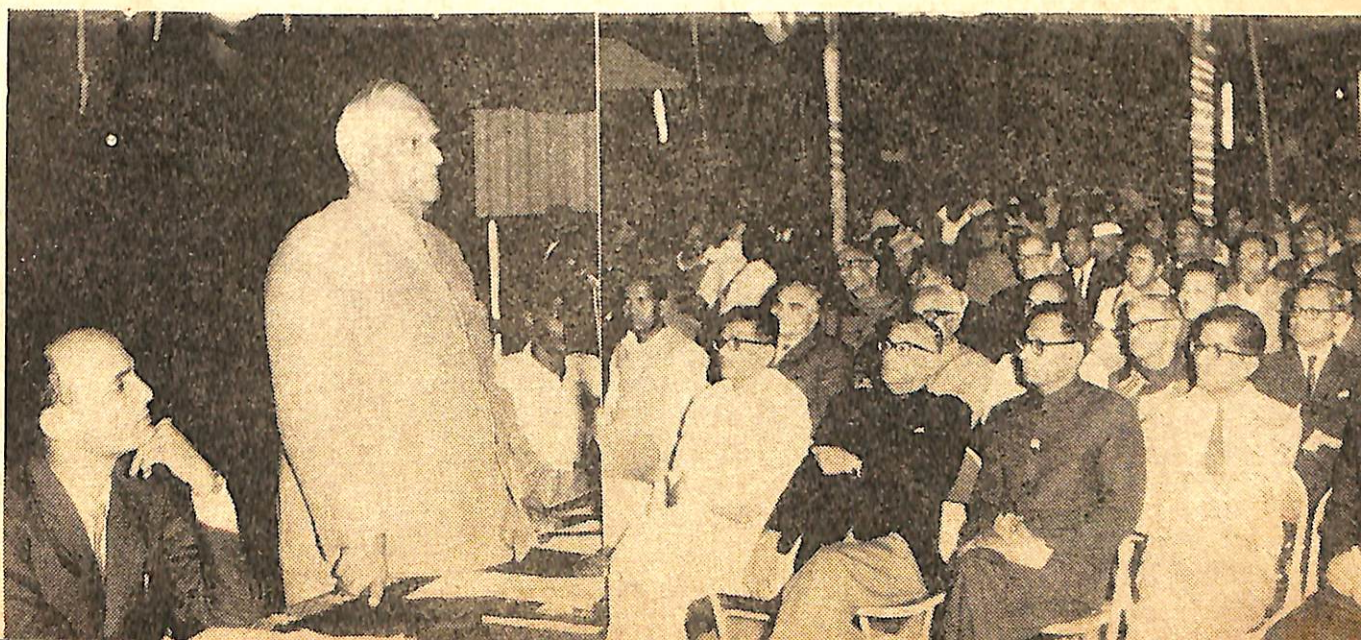


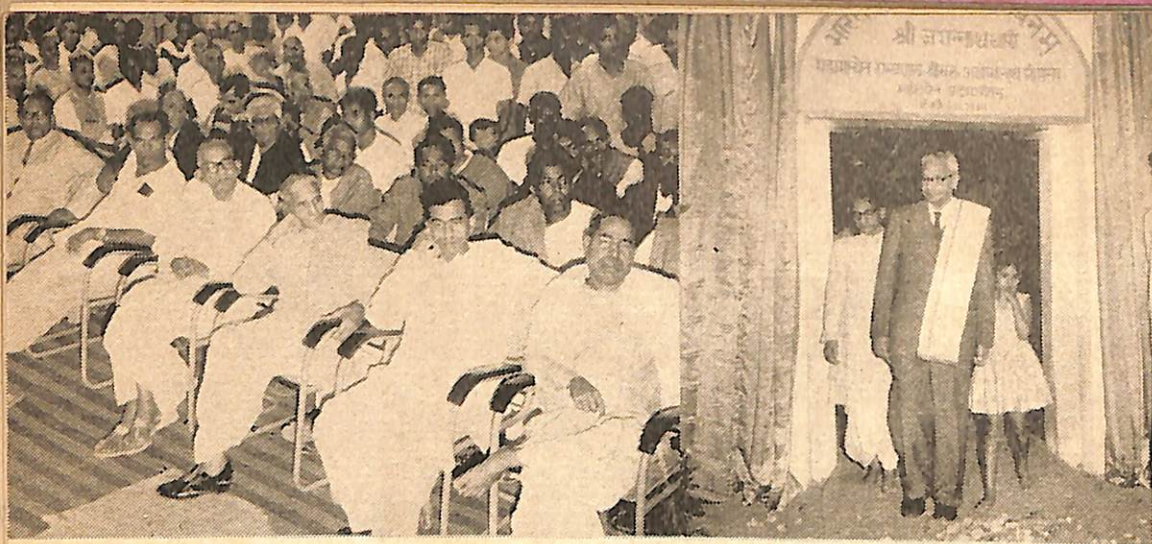


Vice-President Shri V. V. Giri, addressing University teachers and students at Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar, on December 14, 1967.

VICE-PRESIDENT VISITS ORISSA

The Vice-President of India, Shri V. V. Giri, addressing the students of Khallikote College on the occasion of College Anniversary Day on December 10, 1967, at Berhampur.





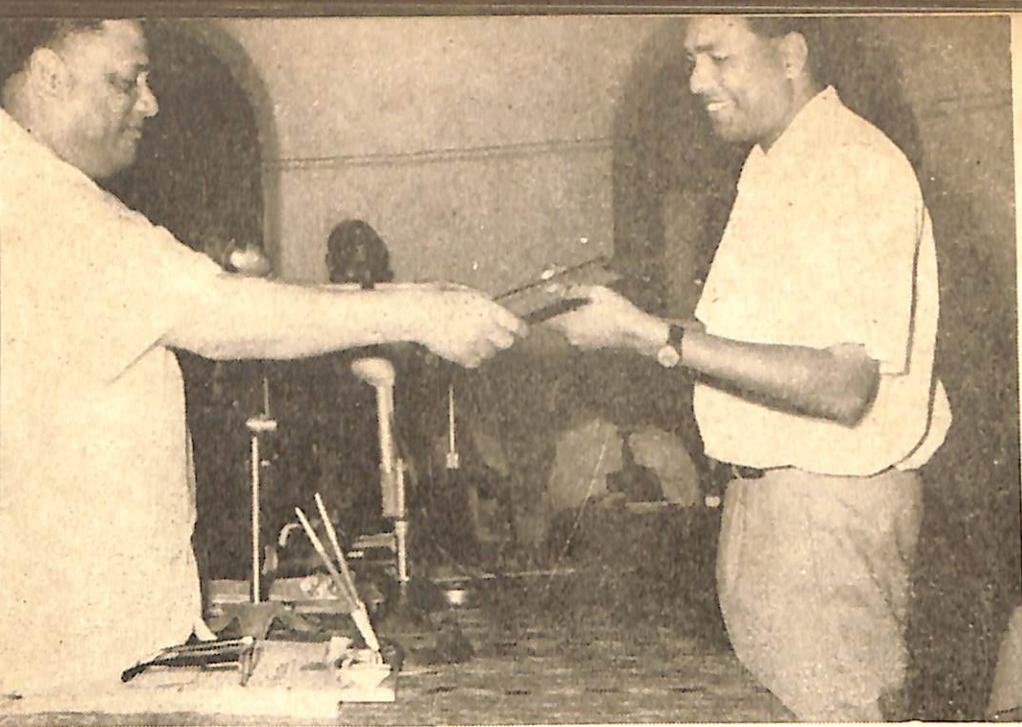
The Governor, Dr. A. N. Khosla, inaugurated the Chaturdham Veda Bhawan at Puri, on December 6, 1967.

Photo shows : Dr. Khosla with Shri Biswanath Das at the entrance of the Veda Bhawan, while the audience look on.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri U. N. Dheber, Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, is being received by prominent citizens at the Bhubaneswar airport on 26th December, 1967. Shri Jagannath Rao, Minister, Government of India, who travelled by the same plane is also seen in the picture.

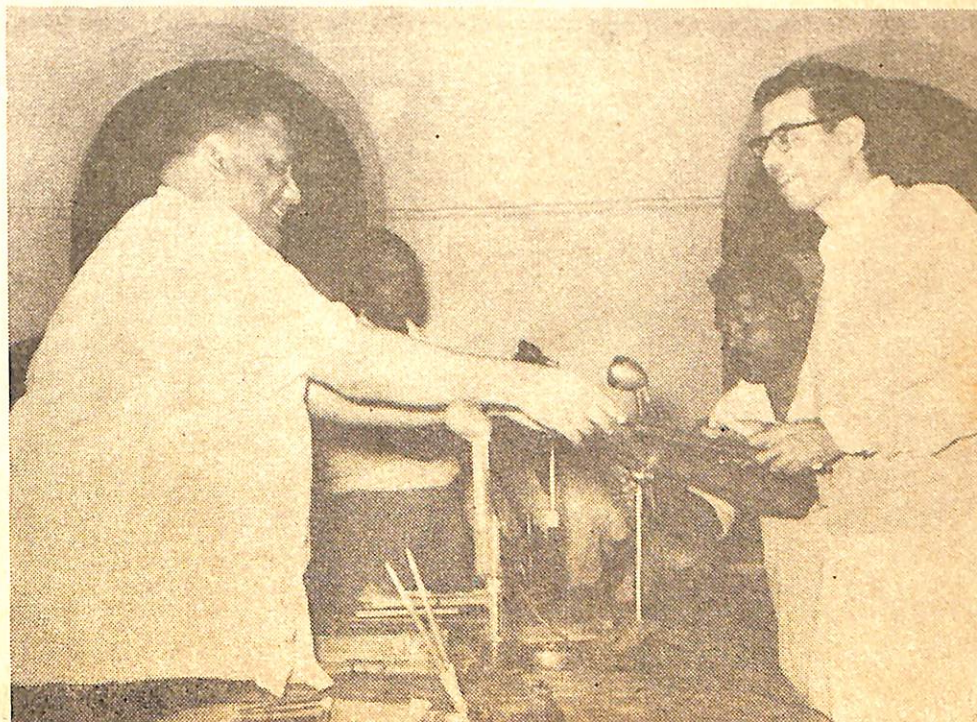




Shri Rajballabh Misra, Minister of Agriculture, C.D. and Labour, Orissa, is presenting a commendatory letter awarded by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India to Shri S. B. Misra, Personal Superintendent, Indian Aluminum Comp. Hirakud, on behalf of Shri V. S. Schdev for his out-standing contribution in the promotion of Small Savings Scheme in the Indian Aluminum Co. for the Year 1966-67 in the inaugural function of National Savings fortnight held at Sambalpur, on 1st December, 1967.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Rajballabh Misra is presenting a commendatory letter to Shri Satrugnan Panda, Chairman, Panchayat Samiti Rengali, for his record service rendered in the task of promotion of Small Savings movement in his Panchayat Samiti area for the Year 1965-66 at Sambalpur.





A cultural show was held at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar, on the occasion of inauguration of International Tourist Week. The function was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, on December 11, 1967.

Photo shows : Foreign tourists witnessing Odissi dance presented by Shrimati Sanjukta Panigrahi.



Shri Murari Prasad Mishra, Minister of Co-operation & Forestry, inaugurated the Tourist Lodge at Nandankanan, on 9th December, 1967.

Photo shows : Shri Mishra and other State Government officials at the Tourist Lodge.

NEWS IN PICTURES

International Tourist Fortnight was observed at Bhubaneswar from December 11, 1967. During the period the Hankyu Ancient Study tour team of Japan visited Bhubaneswar on December 23, 1967. The Development Commissioner of Orissa, Shri R. P. Padhi along with other Officers of the State according a reception to the team at the airport.

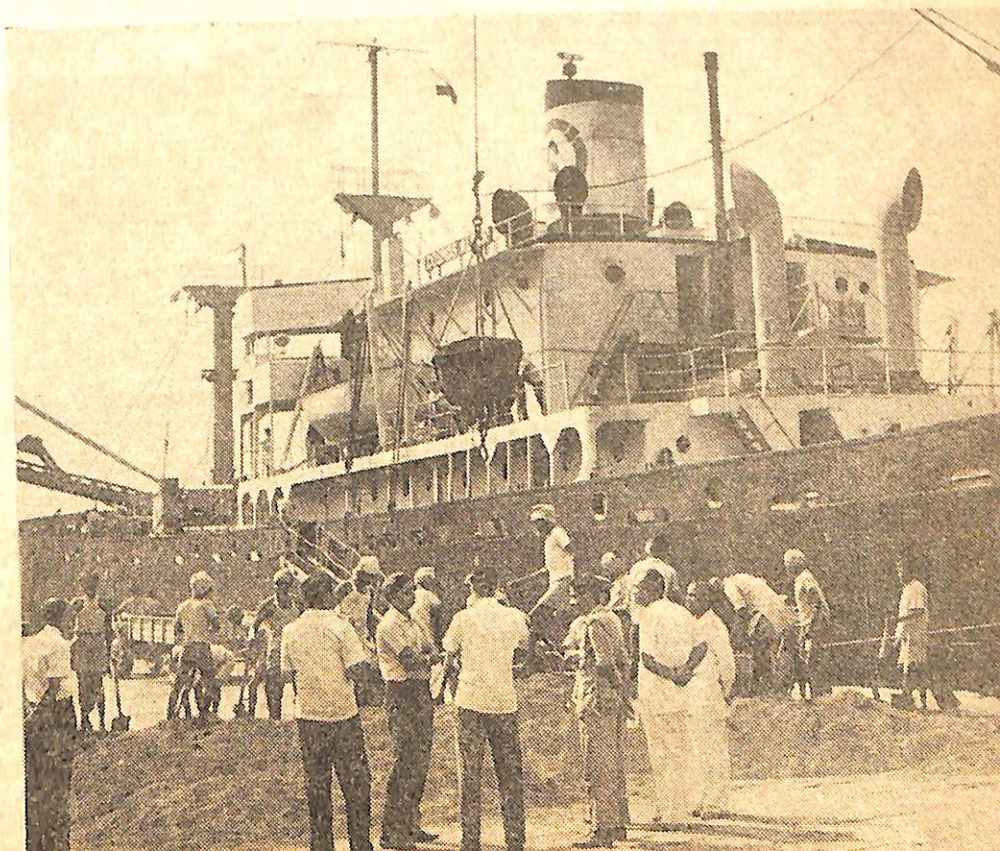




Dr. H. K. Mahtab presiding over the foundation stone laying ceremony of the buildings for SRI AUROBINDO CENTRE at Bhubaneswar, on 24th November, 1967.

NEWS IN PICTURES

For the first time Chromite was exported through Paradip port on 2nd December, 1967
Photo shows : Chromite is being loaded into the ship.

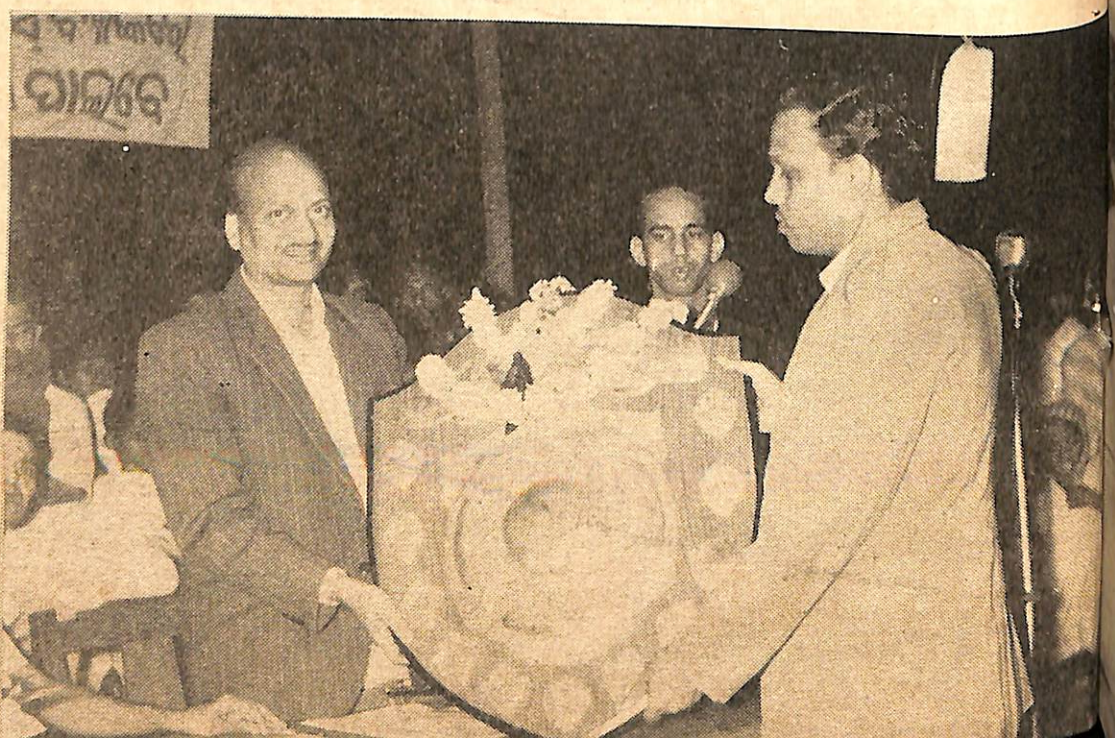


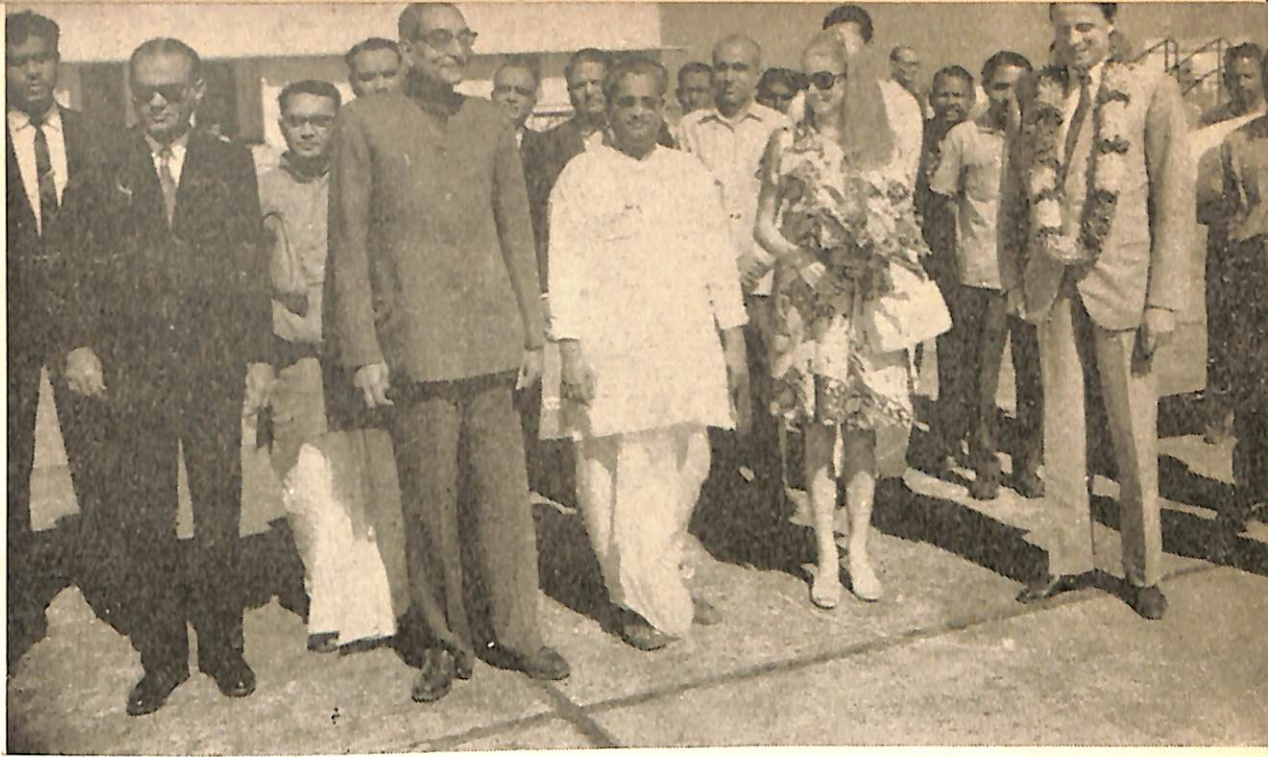


A well knit-function was organised in the village Chandavilla of Baripada Block in the District of Mayurbhanj on December 17, 1967, in which the said village was declared as a Savings Village. Forty-five families out of 50 families in the village opened the Pass Book Account. Shri P. C. Sahoo, Additional District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj, addressing the gathering.

CHANDAVILLA SHOWS THE WAY

Baripada Sadar Block won the Small Savings Shield for the year 1966-67 for highest investment under Small Savings Securities in the Mayurbhanj district. The target for investment for Small Savings for Baripada Block was Rs. 1.70 lakhs against which total net achievement was Rs. 4.11 lakhs. Photo shows the shield being awarded to the Block Development Officer, Baripada by Shri P. C. Sahoo, Additional District Magistrate, Mayurbhanj, in a function on 17. 12. 67, organised in the village Chandavilla, which was also declared as a Savings Village.



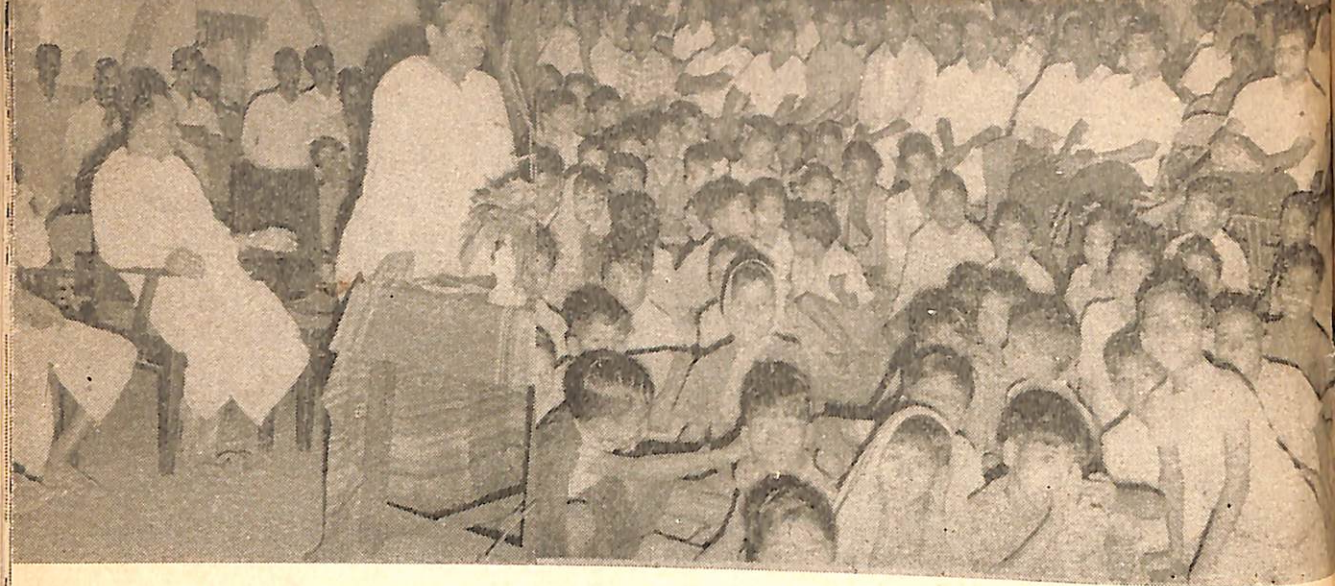


Baron Thyssen and Baroness Thyssen of Germany are being received by the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo and Industry Minister Shri Harihar Patel at the Bhubaneswar air-port on December 30, 1967.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Dr. Sadasiva Misra, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University is seen opening the book (Paper backs) Exhibition at Information Centre, Bhubaneswar on January 9, 1968.





Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industry, Commerce and Home (Public Relations) delivering his Presidential address at the Samanta Chandra Sekhar Jayanti observed at Khandpada on December 24, 1967. Sitting next to him is seen the Cultural Affairs Minister, Shri Nityananda Mohapatra, who was the chief guest of the function.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri K. C. Panigrahi, Chairman, Bolangir Municipality, addressing a gathering on the occasion of the Small Savings Fortnight at Bolangir on December 4, 1967. Seated at his left is the Collector, Shri A. N. Tiwari.





PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OF ELECTION PAMPHLETS AND POSTERS

The following press note, issued by the Election Commission of India, is hereby republished for general information:—

The Commission by its press note released on the 2nd January, 1967, had drawn the attention of all the political parties, contesting candidates and owners of printing press, to the provisions of section 127A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which stipulates that every election pamphlet, hand-bill, placard or poster which is printed or multigraphed by any process (except copying by hand) must bear on its face the name and address of the printer and the name and address of the publisher.

The printer of any such document must obtain from the intending publisher, a declaration (in duplicate) as to his identity, signed by him and attested by two persons to whom he is personally known.

As soon as the document is printed, the printer must send one copy of the declaration and one copy of the document

to the Chief Electoral Officer, if the document is printed at the capital of the State, and to the District Magistrate of the District in any other case.

These restrictions, however, do not apply to any hand-bill, placard or poster namely announcing the date, time, place and other particulars of any election meeting or routine instructions to election agents or workers.

Contravention of any of the provisions of the section is made punishable with imprisonment up to six months or fine up to two thousand rupees or with both.

However, several instances have come to the notice of the Commission where on the eve of the last general elections, printing presses failed to comply with the requirements of the law in this respect, and the proprietors of such presses have generally pleaded ignorance of the law for their lapse.

In the interests of pure, free and fair elections the Commission is anxious that the law should be strictly enforced and the defaulters made to pay the penalty if they fail to comply with the require-

ments. The Commission would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the printing presses, political parties and the public once again to the provisions of law.

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K. S. DUTT.

Chairman

T. R. BHAGAVAT

General Manager

SUBMISSION OF IMPORT APPLICATION BY NEW SMALL SCALE RADIO INDUSTRIES

The new Small Scale Radio Manufacturers, desirous of importing the raw materials and component parts of Valve type and Transistorised radios, Car radios, Amplifiers and Microphones are required to submit their import applications in prescribed form and manner so as to reach the office of the Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack, on or before the 31st January 1968 positively.

Definition of new units which are required to submit applications as indicated above:—

S. S. I. units who had been assembling radio sets as were in production on the 31st March 1967 but did not obtain any import licence earlier would only be considered as new units.

The applications of units, other than those indicated above will not be considered in any case.

Two copies of the application supported by the treasury chalang, list of machines and equipments already installed, Small Scale Industries registration number, Income Tax clearance/

Exemption number and actual production figure from the 1st April 1966 to the 31st March 1967 separately in respect of different types of sets (single Band and Multi Band) are required to be submitted to the concerned District Industries Officers within the above date. One copy of the application may be sent to the office of the Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack, in advance.

Incomplete applications and applications submitted after the above fixed date will be liable for rejection.

The list of components allowed to be imported can be had from the concerned District Industries Officer.

Existing radio manufacturers who have been granted import licence during 1966-67 may also apply direct to the licensing authority after utilising the previous Import Licence to the extent of 90 per cent by way of opening letter of credit or 60 per cent by way of actual imports or 70 per cent by way of shipment. The documents showing the above utilisation in the form of photo copy of the exchange control or custom copy of the licences may be sent.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCARCE CATEGORIES OF IRON AND STEEL

The Government of Orissa in Supply Department have said in a Press Note that under the revised procedure for distribution of scarce categories of iron and steel, such as G.C.I., G.P., B.P. sheets and M. S. Plates after docontrol of the same, Government of India are making allotment of these scarce categories to the States, to import them through a Government sponsored corporation. The Orissa Small Industries Corporation has been entrusted with the import of the entire allotment of the State and to undertake the distribution under the different quota heads, namely, S. S. I. Agriculture and State pooled. The entire allotment of those

scarce categories shall be imported by the Orissa Small Industries Corporation on behalf of the State Government and after receipt of the stock they will distribute the quotas to the concerned Departments under S. S. I. and Agriculture according to the distribution already intimated to them. the Corporation will also meet the requirements of other Government Departments, local bodies and general public out of the stock received under the State pooled quota subject to the availability of stock. Persons in need of these articles may approach the Orissa Small Industries Corporation for supply subject to availability of stocks.

CALENDAR 1968

JANUARY							JULY						
Sunday	*	7	14	21	28	*	*	7	14	21	28	*	Sunday
Monday	1	8	15	22	29	*	1	8	15	22	29	*	Monday
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30	*	2	9	16	23	30	*	Tuesday
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	31	*	3	10	17	24	31	*	Wednesday
Thursday	4	11	18	25	*	*	4	11	18	25	*	*	Thursday
Friday	5	12	19	26	*	*	5	12	19	26	*	*	Friday
Saturday	6	13	20	27	*	*	6	13	20	27	*	*	Saturday
FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
Sunday	*	4	11	18	25	*	*	4	11	18	25	*	Sunday
Monday	*	5	12	19	26	*	*	5	12	19	26	*	Monday
Tuesday	*	6	13	20	27	*	*	6	13	20	27	*	Tuesday
Wednesday	*	7	14	21	28	*	*	7	14	21	28	*	Wednesday
Thursday	1	8	15	22	29	*	1	8	15	22	29	*	Thursday
Friday	2	9	16	23	*	*	2	9	16	23	30	*	Friday
Saturday	3	10	17	24	*	*	3	10	17	24	31	*	Saturday
MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
Sunday	*	3	10	17	24	31	1	8	15	22	29	*	Sunday
Monday	*	4	11	18	25	*	2	9	16	23	30	*	Monday
Tuesday	*	5	12	19	26	*	3	10	17	24	*	*	Tuesday
Wednesday	*	6	13	20	27	*	4	11	18	25	*	*	Wednesday
Thursday	*	7	14	21	28	*	5	12	19	26	*	*	Thursday
Friday	1	8	15	22	29	*	6	13	20	27	*	*	Friday
Saturday	2	9	16	23	30	*	7	14	21	28	*	*	Saturday
APRIL							OCTOBER						
Sunday	*	7	14	21	28	*	*	6	13	20	27	*	Sunday
Monday	1	8	15	22	29	*	*	7	14	21	28	*	Monday
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30	*	1	8	15	22	29	*	Tuesday
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	*	*	2	9	16	23	30	*	Wednesday
Thursday	4	11	18	25	*	*	3	10	17	24	31	*	Thursday
Friday	5	12	19	26	*	*	4	11	18	25	*	*	Friday
Saturday	6	13	20	27	*	*	5	12	19	26	*	*	Saturday
MAY							NOVEMBER						
Sunday	*	5	12	19	26	*	*	3	10	17	24	*	Sunday
Monday	*	6	13	20	27	*	*	4	11	18	25	*	Monday
Tuesday	*	7	14	21	28	*	*	5	12	19	26	*	Tuesday
Wednesday	1	8	15	22	29	*	*	6	13	20	27	*	Wednesday
Thursday	2	9	16	23	30	*	*	7	14	21	28	*	Thursday
Friday	3	10	17	24	31	*	1	8	15	22	29	*	Friday
Saturday	4	11	18	25	*	*	2	9	16	23	30	*	Saturday
JUNE							DECEMBER						
Sunday	*	2	9	16	23	30	1	8	15	22	29	*	Sunday
Monday	*	3	10	17	24	*	2	9	16	23	30	*	Monday
Tuesday	*	4	11	18	25	*	3	10	17	24	31	*	Tuesday
Wednesday	*	5	12	19	26	*	4	11	18	25	*	*	Wednesday
Thursday	*	6	13	20	27	*	5	12	19	26	*	*	Thursday
Friday	*	7	14	21	28	*	6	13	20	27	*	*	Friday
Saturday	1	8	15	22	29	*	7	14	21	28	*	*	Saturday



The President of India Dr. Zakir Husain, is leaving for Cyclone-hit areas of Cuttack district and Paradeep Port in helicopter from Bhubaneswar, on the 6th January 1968, morning.