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The image of Baisnabi in Chausathi Jogini temple at Hirapur, ten miles from the Temple-City of Bhubaneswar. The temple was built during Bhaumakara Dynasty and is very important from the point of view of the study of tantric Cult.

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

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Acting Editor : Shri Biswajit Das

STUDENTS AND LAW

Dr. C. D. Deshmukh

The problem of students and the law is not unique either in time or in space, and each age or each establishment catering for students has reacted in a way appropriate to its environment when confronted with it. In some of the oldest Universities of Europe, Professors have been known to have been removed at the behest of students, and this, apparently Latin, tradition is in vogue in some of the countries of South America. The Gown-versus-Jown confrontation of 18th century United Kingdom is to be found mentioned even in elementary text books on British history. It has to be remembered that the students of the centuries from the 13th to the 19th were relatively older than the University Students of today, and also, came from the privileged classes. The concepts of law and order were, also, not so firmly anchored to democracy as in the current century. The instruments of the law were in a comparatively weak position against wilful assaults on law and order by highspirited young gentlemen, almost

encouraged to sow their wild oats, so that they could settle down to the important positions in life which the sons of the ruling classes were destined to occupy. There is hardly any lesson that one could draw from this historical experience, except perhaps, this: that the law held its hand where the offences against it were regarded somewhat tolerantly as the antics of spirited young people, often liable to be called upon to join the armed forces.

For about a century or so prior to the Second World War, the growing University student population seems to have behaved with a reasonable regard for law and order and with a tolerable sense of discipline in most parts of the world. I am not aware of any significant part having been played by University students in Russia during the 1917 revolution. Hundreds of thousands of them played their part manfully in the Second World War, both in the democratic and the auth-

critarian countries. As far as one knows there was then in the world no problem of student indiscipline, much less of students and the law.

But the Second World War appears to have changed all that. The over-lying spirit on the part of educated youth seems to be that of resentment at the proved failure of the older generation to order better the affairs of the world which were traditionally in their hands; moreover, for the first time, in the history of the world, a war had been fought as a total war, fully involving all the people in a warring nation. The victory of the allies seemed to indicate that a united people could, when properly led, break and defeat the most systematically gathered and deployed armaments in the world. The broad lesson drawn was that people could resist force however well organised. Within a nation this could mean that no Government could bend people to its will merely by force, however righteous its conduct might be from its own standards—and in many instances the conduct of the highly placed could not be described as righteous by any impartial observer. This was exemplified by the manner in which in South Korea, in Turkey, and recently in Indonesia, students toppled powerful Governments. Of all sections of the people students have a special advantage in such struggles both on account of their numbers and on account of their youth. No Government, pledged to develop the nation, as all modern Governments are, can very well destroy the very generation for which they are working in order to vindicate the Law. It follows that no force can break a student movement if it raises its standards against something grossly corrupt, treacherous, inefficient or selfish.

Mahatma Gandhi deliberately broke laws enforced by a colonial Government and enlisted the backing of the common man, including the student. But his Satyagraha was against the wielder of the power of the law and not necessarily the law itself. Indeed he taught his followers cheerfully to suffer the penalty. His deliberate violation of law brought on him the penalty of his name being removed from the roll of members of his bar institution in U. K., the Inner Temple. Although in the light of subsequent events the authorities of the Inner Temple have more than once, I am told, re-examined the question, the decision has so far, and rightly, in my opinion, been not to delete the penalty. Gandhiji's deliberate violation of the law had no element in it of contempt for the law. The deliberate flouting of the law by Indian University Students in recent years can by no stretch of imagination be traced to Gandhiji's life and teachings, Violation of the law by University Students in India has to be considered at two levels: (i) on the campus, and (ii) off the campus. It is clearly the duty of the University authorities to maintain and vindicate the law on the campus. But the idea that the police should under no circumstances be called to assist is quixotic, especially as University campuses are seldom segregable closed units. Moreover, even where the campus can be segregated successfully, if the violation of law is on any considerable scale, no means, e.g., watch and ward, can prove sufficient to cope with widespread disorder, destruction of valuable equipment and property, or grievous hurt to academic staff and other persons. It must always be a case of correct judgement in regard to the necessity of or right moment for calling in the police.

Where the police are called into quell disturbances on a University campus, a special moral responsibility rests on the Officers-in-charge to ensure that excessive force is not used and that the innocent are not roughly handled. There have been too many complaints of police excesses or injustice to let one draw the comforting conclusion that the police can always be treated to use the force at their command judiciously. Loss of control of temper is apt to vitiate the conduct of the operation by the officers in command. Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity of ensuring that the law takes its course with complete objectivity and restraint, especially where the youth are concerned.

Student disturbances, riots, and destruction of property outside the campus is and has to be treated, as part of the general disregard of law in the environment. The very existence of some of the fundamental rights of the citizen is jeopardised by mass violation of the law. Those who lead the so-called peaceful demonstrations which the citizens are entitled to make, bear a special responsibility for ensuring that violence does not break out. It is usual to lay the blame on unsocial elements in such circumstances, but I am firmly convinced that such excuses are untenable. Incidentally, it does seem strange that there are always unsocial elements in adequate numbers to fan the flames of lawlessness. It is not clear why they cannot be identified and suitably dealt with under the Criminal Procedure Code.

There is nothing particularly heroic in student rampages either on the campus or outside. They are indefensible and

destructive of the very values on which a democratic welfare state can be built up, or peace maintained in the world. Indeed there is something cowardly and contemptible in such deliberate violations of the law and the coercion or terrorizing of citizens going about their work lawfully.

The youth who indulge in violence and destruction of public property, no matter what the provocation, by no means prove either valour or their potential reliability if a War breaks out with a hostile neighbour. Their conduct has in it more of the bully than of the hero.

There is every reason to believe that the propensity to violent infraction of the law is confined to a small fraction of the University Student population of India and that the ranks of law-breakers are swelled by other students coerced or bullied into joining, as well as by outside elements, e.g., students from other places as well as the unsocial elements and politically oriented outsiders.

There is little doubt that the frequency and incidence of law-breaking has increased rapidly as a result of the feeling of impunity generated by the almost invariable reluctance of Governments to deal firmly with offenders. This reluctance must in my opinion be ascribed to political timidity rather than to any special consideration towards immature adolescence. The indulgence shown is not therefore the judicious restraint shown towards first offenders, but is a palpable encouragement to further bouts of violence.

This violence usually takes the form of pelting stones and brickbats at opponents or even innocent passers-by or audiences,

breaking of peaceful meetings and assaulting teachers, leaders and even the police. It is difficult to imagine anything more uncivilized or barbarous than this sort of ventilation of grievances, real or fancied or anything more destructive of the very foundation of civil liberties. In many cases no arrests are made by the police, and even where arrests take place, the public is unaware of the subsequent processes. In the vast majority of cases the offenders are released in order to create a peaceful atmosphere for negotiations with a high level authority and often no less than the Chief Minister. It should be added that this kind of indulgence and impunity is shown to many other classes of rioters, e.g. workers, but the consequences are not so potentially disastrous as in the case of students.

Parental authority has declined together with authority in general in this steady erosion of law. Indeed, it is permissible to think that parents often passively encourage such violent agitations, e.g. against increased fees.

The most serious aspect of student transgression of the law is that they often score a point as a result of their violence where peaceful representations have failed to elicit a favourable response. It is safe to assume that where, as is customary these days, violent demonstrations are in the offing, authority is anxious to go as far as possible consistently with academic or statecraft principles to remove grievances or rectify matters. But it is part of human nature, whether individual or collective, that a decision taken in cold blood can never be as

thoroughgoing as one taken under great stress or pressure. In other words, man does not know how far he can go unless he is pushed. It is suggested that this must be accepted as the settled order of things in human affairs and residual discontents put up with in the larger interests of the ordered management of human affairs.

Since the community as a whole is still out of sympathy with violations of the law by students and since the vast majority of students are at heart not inclined towards violence and are more interested in their studies, rather than in vindication of student positions in relatively less important or less fundamental matters, it would appear that the state and the community should be able to stop the current erosion of law and order by unambiguous opposition to it and by firm and fearless action to maintain law, the bulwark of all human society.

Lastly, and most importantly, it should be always borne in mind that 'students and law' is only one, although a significant and an exceedingly difficult aspect of the general problem of 'the community and the law'. The key lies ultimately in the hands of the politician, both in regard to instigation and self-improvement. Students are imitative and anxious to be in the fashion—and fashions in this, as in other walks of life, are set by the politician. The latter can reform his ways only through better education, and better education means primarily better student motivation. Herein lies the vicious circle which is awaiting a towering leader to break.

Crime, Police and the Public

Shri Panchanan Tripathi

To the many days, weeks and fortnights observed in the country for focusing attention on various objectives has now been added the National Crime Prevention Week. Contrary to general expectations, the significance of the celebration lies not so much in the methods adopted by the Police for prevention of crime ; what is sought to be achieved is how the public or society by their active co-operation and participation can help the police in preventing commission of crimes. For historical reasons, dating back to pre-independence days, a gulf still exists between the public and the police. There is a certain hesitancy in accepting policemen as equal members of the society in which they live, arising partly, perhaps, from the nature of the duties, mostly unpleasant, they are called upon to perform. A feeling of this kind

generated, no doubt, out of a misconception of the functions of the police has not helped in bridging the gulf that remains between the public and the police. Much is being talked about the role of the police in a welfare State. Police functions being what they are, the role of the police cannot be materially different in a welfare State in so far as the nature of their duties is concerned. The changed role, if any can only be in the manner of performance of these duties in a different environment. Once the realisation takes place, on the one hand, that whatever be the kind of state, the nature of police duties remains the same and that, on the other, performance of these duties is to be conditioned by the environment in which they are required to be performed, the gulf shrinks.

Co-operation of the public for prevention of crime can be had only if it is realised that crime is a social evil. Parliament and Legislatures enact Laws to combat social evils for the good of the people. In a democratic form of Government and way of life, the will of the majority of the people is reflected in these enactments. It, therefore, follows that whatever laws are enacted for curbing social evils or crime have the necessary support of the majority of the people. For the enforcement of these laws, Parliament and Legislatures again deploy the police as their instruments or agents. In enforcing these laws, therefore, wherever infringement occurs, the police have a legitimate right to expect the support and co-operation of the majority of the people. Unfortunately, this support and co-operation in enforcing the laws of the land is not forthcoming from the people for a variety of reasons. One may be due to the methods sometimes adopted by the police in the enforcement of the provisions of the laws. The other, and more important reason, perhaps, is due to a general unawareness or indifference among the people of the social evils that is sought to be fought by enforcement of the laws through the agency of the police. Nothing would make the work of the enforcing agencies easier and pleasant when they go about their duties with the implicit confidence in them that they have behind them the support of the majority of the people who, if necessity arises, might even stretch a helping hand to bring the evil doer to book. For an attitude of this kind to come forth from the public, leaders of society have a great role to play. They alone, by constantly educating public opinion on right lines, can

bring about a transformation for the better in the public attitude towards prevention of crime. Given this kind of lead and education, the day will not be far off when an watchful public would be the surest safeguard for prevention of crime. From that day onwards would slowly emerge a change in the public attitude towards the police ; they will no more be treated or stigmatised as punishers of evil doers but as protectors of social values which society, by and large, cherishes.

To enlist the co-operation of the public in preventing and detecting crime, drastic change in the attitude of the police is also called for especially, at the lower levels. Police Officers of the lower ranks are so much burdened with paper work that they scarcely find time to be mobile enough to prevent crime before it is committed. Some device can surely be found out whereby the essential data or information required from subordinate officers can be had by dispensing with the large amount of paper work, especially, at the Thana level. The fear that delay in paper work would jeopardise the career prospects of the officer looms large in his mind. Instances are not few where, on being informed of the possibility of the commission of a crime, the reaction of policemen was slow with the result that the crime could be committed. In instances of this kind where the public takes the initiative in keeping informed the police in advance of the possibility of a crime and the policemen's approach to it was no more than routine and, in the process, the crime is committed. It would be futile to expect public co-operation or enthusiasm in the prevention of crime. In other words, the co-operative mood of the public at a given

time, helpful in the discharge of police duties, should not be let gone when the opportunity presents itself. The feeling that the police is for the public and vice versa should be fostered and developed by taking advantage of instances of the kind mentioned above.

In England and some other countries, a notable way in which members of the public are rewarded for their outstanding co-operation in helping the police in prevention of crime is by honouring them with suitable awards. Although this is also done in this country, for some reason

or other, it has not been able to catch public imagination. It is time that suitable awards or honours are instituted to enthuse the public in the prevention of crime. Apart from the monetary value of the award or the kind of honour that is to be publicly bestowed on him in recognition of his merit, such a system would bring about, by and large, a consciousness among the people that the work for which the awards are instituted or honours given to members of the public is also the work that the police are called upon by the State to perform, helping thus to bridge the gulf existing between the two.

"The police perform an essential duty in the modern State. It is not always a pleasant duty. In India there is a hang over of old days when the police was distrusted and considered as something apart from the ordinary citizen. That, of course, is wrong and this feeling must be made to disappear."

Jawaharlal Nehru

"Policemen are the soldiers of God."

Mahatma Gandhi

The Buddhist Weavers in the Cuttack District

Shri Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee

Outside Ladakh in Kashmir, there are Buddhists only in the Cuttack district. They are known as Saraks which is a corruption from the word Sravaka. They mostly live at Ragadi near Banki, Nuapatna near Tigris and at Maniabandha near Baramba. Maniabandha has the largest Sarak population.

About four hundred years ago, two weaver communities of West Bengal migrated to the Hindu kingdom of Orissa to escape the prosecution of the Abyssinian tyrants who usurped the throne of Bengal. They came to Orissa by the 'Badshahi' road which extended from Burdwan to Balasore. One Weaver Community is still called 'Bengali Tanti', though like the Saraks who followed them, they have completely become Oriya in language and customs. One batch of the Saraks settled at Chandrakona in the Midnapore district, then a part of the kingdom of Orissa. A few families of Saraks still live at Chandrakona.

According to their tradition, the Saraks came from the village Nandigram in 'Vardhamana Saraka desa'. At first they

settled at Chaudwar. King Pratapa Rudra extended his patronage to them which aroused the jealousy of the Brahmans. Faced with persecution again, the Saraks moved to the village of Maniabandha in interior. In the 18th Century, the Raja of Tigris induced a large number of Sarak weavers to come over to his State.

The Saraks observe Vaisakha Purnima—the most sacred day of the Buddhists. In their prayer they make obeisance to Buddha the Enlightened One, and called themselves as 'Baudhaputra'. They do not take the assistance of the Brahmans in their religious ceremonies and engage their own priests. They are strict vegetarians and do not inter-marry with the Hindu weavers. At Nuapatna, a sapling of the Bodhi tree of Bodhagaya has been planted at the request of the Saraks. An image of Buddha, a gift from the Buddhists of Burma, has been installed in a thatched room, at Nuapatna. After living for centuries among the Hindus, the Saraks have adopted many Hindu customs. They worship Jagannath whom they

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Towards a New Goal

Under the auspices of Present Coalition Government and in pursuance of the twenty-one-point programme, many important far-reaching measures have been undertaken in 1967, with a view to uplift socio-economic condition of the people.

Decisions like abolition of land revenue, lifting of restrictions on possession of country liquor in five out of thirteen districts of Orissa as a measure of securing uniformity initially and to release regulatory measures for enforcing temperance, reduction of water rates payable on different kinds of crops have been adopted during this period. Similarly, the year has also witnessed heart-rending condition of the people in the coastal districts arising out of the natural calamities like the unprecedented cyclone and the devastating floods for which the Revenue Department had to gear up its administrative machinery to face the situation and to organise the relief operations.

A brief account of the important activities of the Revenue Department is described here.

Land Revenue Abolition

Payment of land revenue has been assailed by many quarters as an inequitable charge on the poor tenantry. Many expert thinkers, economists have in the past raised their voice for its abolition and its replacement by more progressive tax of agricultural income. The Land Revenue and Land Tenure Committee appointed by Government in 1946 recommended for deprovincialisation of land revenue. The Committee were also of the view that in view of the public opinion in India, condemning land revenue, any attempt to retain it on its old basis would be risky. In January 1967 it was decided that land revenue collection should be assigned in favour of Grama Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis in the ratio of 50:50. But before this decision could be given effect to, the question of abolition of land revenue engaged the attention of Government more actively. In the month of March, 1967, Government decided to abolish land revenue and pending completion of examination of all the problems connected with it, instructions were issued to stop collection of revenue/rent for the current agricultural year due from the tenants holding lands under Government.

The question of abolition of land revenue was referred to a Seminar consisting of experts from different spheres of public life including Members of Parliament, State Legislature, land revenue experts, administrators, lawyers and public men of different shades of opinion. The Seminar was held on 4th, 5th and 6th of September 1967. The various problems linked up with the question of abolition of land revenue were examined threadbare. The Seminar recommended that the collection of land revenue in respect of lands held under Government used for agricultural, horticultural and piscicultural purposes should be stopped while the concept of land revenue appearing in different laws should remain unaffected. Homestead lands in rural areas should also be exempted from payment of land revenue while those in Municipal and Notified Area Council areas should be liable for payment. Lands used for industrial purposes should be liable for payment of land revenue excepting such lands in areas other than Municipal/Notified Area Council areas used for small-scale industries. The survey and settlement operations should continue. To meet a part of the survey and settlement operations, a cess known as "Patta Cess" should be levied.

Government in principle have agreed with the above recommendations and are taking steps to issue necessary instructions in this regard.

Revision of Excise Policy

In pursuance of the Directive Principles of the State Policy of the Constitution, prohibition had been enforced in the

State in the five districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam and Koraput, whereas the rest of the districts of the State were allowed to remain wet.

Introduction of partial prohibition in the State gave rise to many administrative, social and economic difficulties which the State Government tried their best to overcome with little result. It became clear to State Government that by introduction of prohibition none of the social benefits aimed at were realised while a number of malpractices and social evils had appeared necessitating further expenditure to combat them. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee headed by Dr. P.K. Parija had expressed the view that unless prohibition is enforced sincerely throughout India, it would do more harm than good. The State Government felt that as a result of introduction of partial prohibition, society is paying a very heavy price by way of giving scope for large scale immorality and corruption.

It was, therefore, considered expedient to review the policy of prohibition and after carefully weighing the pros and cons, Government felt that it is not practicable to enforce prohibition rigidly and expand it to the whole of the State till such time as the Country goes dry as a whole and Central Government comes forward to make up the loss in revenue in introducing complete prohibition in the State. Accordingly, they have decided to lift prohibition of liquor from the aforesaid dry districts with effect from the 1st April 1968 and to arrange for supply of liquor in these areas through outstill shops to be located at suitably selected sites which will be settled by auction.

Revision of Water rates

Prior to the commencement of the Orissa Irrigation Act, 1959, different Irrigation Laws were in force in different parts of the State till 1961. Even after the unification of the Irrigation Laws by enforcement of the Orissa Irrigation Act, 1959, it was found that there was a lot of public discontentment against equitability of the levy under this Act. Therefore the State Government appointed a Committee of eleven members headed by the Revenue Minister during March 1967 to go into the problems and to offer their recommendations.

The Committee, known as Irrigation Rates Revision Committee, 1967, after careful consideration of the various problems referred to them and submitted the following majority views :—

1. In the present state of economy, financing of Irrigation Projects out of the general revenue and making the supply of Irrigation water free will not be advisable in the best interest of the State and as such there is no case for free supply of irrigation.
2. In the economic interest of the State the rates for irrigation water should be voluntary.
3. The irrigation rates need not be fixed with reference to the cost and maintenance of Irrigation Projects. But while fixing water rates the condition of agriculture and agriculturists and the economic overheads made available by the State, should be taken into consideration.

4. The existing rates for Irrigation for Khariff paddy are considered high and so should be reduced by half as to provide necessary incentive to the cultivator by giving him enough profit.
5. Water-supply shall be made on lease agreement. If owners/occupiers of 75 per cent of the area in an Irrigation Block apply for water for irrigation of Khariff paddy, then supply shall be made to all including the 25 per cent of the owners/occupiers who have not applied and all will be liable to pay water rate due for the Block.
6. A uniform rate applicable for the entire State in respect of crops other than the Khariff paddy will be appropriate. The rates for such crops as fixed in the Orissa Irrigation Rules, 1961, appear high and as such should be revised.

Out of above recommendations, the recommendations relating to Rabi crops have been implemented with slight modification with effect from April 1, 1968 and the rest recommendations are under consideration of Government and the final decision will be taken shortly.

Compilation of District Gazetteers

The Gazetteer Unit was placed under the Board of Revenue in September 1965. The Government of India have approved publication of five District Gazetteers, viz., Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Puri. Out of these, the

Gazetteer of Koraput district was published on the 26th January 1966 and that of Mayurbhanj district on the 26th January 1967, the Bolangir District Gazetteer on the 26th January, 1968. The draft of Sambalpur District Gazetteer is now being ready to be sent to Government of India for scrutiny. It has been programmed to complete the work of compilation by the end of the Fourth Plan Period.

Natural calamities and Relief Measures

The people of the State have been victims of acute drought continuously since the year 1965. While the drought was continuing, the districts of Balangir, Kalahandi, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Puri were affected by devastating floods, during August and September, 1967. As if these calamities were not enough, the wrath of nature, manifested in the form of an unprecedented cyclone, swept the coastal belt of the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore on the 9th October, 1967. The State Government had to organise large scale relief operations for these calamities.

To study the extent of damages and advise Government in the matter of grant of relief in the affected areas a State Relief Committee and a District Relief Committee had been formed. Besides, considering the magnitude of the emergent situation, a Committee of the Council of Ministers have been formed with the Deputy Chief Minister as Chairman and Minister, Revenue, Minister, Health, Minister, Agriculture and Minister, Supply as Members and Secretary, Revenue Department as Secretary of the Committee to deal with the situation at the Government level.

To meet the continuing drought situation the time-limit of completion of incomplete test relief works undertaken during the year 1966-67 was extended and new test relief works were undertaken. Till the end of October, 1967, 5,484 test relief works were taken up of which 4,496 works were completed and the expenditure was to the extent of Rs. 80,55,375-59 P. As many as 4,502 drinking water projects were taken up of which 3,265 were completed. The expenditure on this account till the 30th October, 1967 was Rs. 25,02,331-90. P. Taccavi loans to the tune of Rs. 28,48,720 under A. L. Act and Rs. 3,39,720 under L. I. L. Act were also disbursed by the 31st October, 1967. In addition, gratuitous relief was given to 23,975 beneficiaries in 154 centres and fair price shops were opened.

The flood referred to above affected an area of 2,936 square miles comprising 5,602 villages with a population of 1,966,042. The calamity took a toll of 40 human lives, 2,873 heads of cattle and 11,962 houses completely and 9,256 houses partly collapsed and 17,929 houses were damaged in 2,751 villages. The estimated loss of production is 1,945,088 quintals in terms of paddy. The buildings of 75 High Schools, 197 M. E. Schools and 1,136 Primary Schools were damaged.

In addition to emergent relief for 7 days to 892,952 beneficiaries, gratuitous relief was catered to 41,881 old, infirm and indigent persons for a period of 30 days. Emergency Feeding Programme for expectant and nursing mothers and school-going children was implemented in all the affected districts and a lakh of persons were benefited. Distribution of seeds was made at a subsidised rate and pesticides

were distributed free. The house building grants, Taccavi loans and loans to artisan and fishermen were distributed in quick succession. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs have been made available for Test Relief Works and 3,322 projects have been taken up and tube-wells were sunk to provide drinking water in the flood affected area. The State Government have provided of a sum of Rs. 2,16,78,000 on this account.

loans to artisans and fishermen and Taccavi loans were also distributed in a time-bound programme. Grants-in-aid were given to reopen the schools and financial assistance were allowed to the students in the affected areas in the form of exemption of school and examination fees. A sum of Rs. 2,38,54,000 have been provided for expenditure in this connection.

The intensity of the damages caused by the cyclone was no less. It has caused large scale devastation in 1,450 square miles of the coastal area affecting 2,191 villages with a population of 874,059. The catastrophe not only took a heavy toll of 327 human lives and 10,249 heads of cattle it also rendered a large section of the people homeless. In all 139,452 houses were either collapsed or damaged. Popular institutions like schools, Government buildings and all the assets of the community were devastated. Damage to crop by inundation of sea water and high velocity of the cyclone added to the large scale destruction of all types of fruits like banana, coconut, vegetables and betel leaf had completely shattered the economy of the coastal area, which is normally the granary of the State.

It is gratifying that not only official but also many philanthropic and non-official organisations from throughout the country are coming forward with relief to help the affected people. A Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has, therefore, been formed to utilise the relief profitably in an organised manner.

Before the close of the relief operations, to the utter dismay of the cultivators, a dry spell set in from the later part of September to November 1967 with abrupt stoppage of rains which again made the crop prospects bleak.

Here again the State Government had to organise large scale relief operations by way of emergent relief to 727,248 beneficiaries, distribution of seeds, mid-day meals to expectant and nursing mothers covering 48,000 beneficiaries, house building grants in the order of a crore was distributed. In addition to this, house building

Thus it is evident that the year 1967 was a critical and trying one for the State and the Government in the Revenue Department in particular. As the administrative and Co-ordinating Department of Relief it had to steer clear through many odds and it is still making all efforts to meet the situation.

Chandan Jatra

Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty

The people of Puri cling to customs and traditions that gave life, meaning and pleasure. This city has a plethora of colourful festival accompanied by pomp, grandeur and pageantry. Some sixty two festivals are observed for the various deities of the Shri Jagannath Temple. These festivals have their origins in pre-historic past but the customs, traditions and rites are observed scrupulously to the last as was done in these days of yore.

The Car Festival of Shri Jagannath is the most fabulous but there are other festivals that are charmingly attractive. One such festival is known as Chandan Yatra meaning "Festival of Sandal".

Chandan Yatra is a three-week long festival beginning from Akhya Trutiya the 3rd of the Lunar month of Baisakh. This corresponds with the Georgian calendar during May-June. During the current year the festival starts from 30th April and will continue till May the 20th at the Narendra Tank which has an island

temple in the midst. This festival originated from the fun & frolic that Lord Kirshna enjoyed with his Gopis during Summer, by a cool bath in the river and the pleasure trips by boat.

Shri Jagannath is the presiding deity of the festival. The representative image of Shri Jagannath known as Madan Mohan and Laxmi (the Goddess of wealth) and several other deities are offered a stately cruise in the Narendra Tank in beautifully decorated barges adorned with figures of open winged swans accompanied by music and dance. From the very procedure of this worshipping it is obvious that the Gods are supposed to be offered with all possible human comforts and luxuries. Thus during summer the Gods are smeared with Sandal pastes and are fanned throughout the noon by huge decorated fans. In the afternoon, they are carried in processions to this tank for a cool dip in the water.

They are carried in beautifully decorated palanquins decked with tropical flowers accompanied by great pomp and splendour. The procession is led by two caprisioned elephants holding Chamaras (Wig fans) in their trunk occasionally fanning the deities. Many shades are constructed specially for the deities to take shelter from the scorching heat of the day. The entire procession halts at every shade and deities are offered cool drinks and summer fruits and flowers.

The journey ends at the famous Narendra Tank and these deities are placed in two beautiful boats. Another boat carries the musicians and dancing girls (Devdasis) to dance before the deities. The boats then cruise around the tank several times and are finally brought inside the small island temple. Here these images are dipped in a receptacle containing fragrant sandal wood paste for about an hour. Later the kitchen attached to this temple offers delicious food, fresh fruits and cold drinks which

are placed before the deities with great devotion. Late at night every day these deities return with the procession to their abode in the great temple of Shri Jagannath.

Thus everyday the procession starts in the afternoon around 2 P.M. and returns late at night. This continues for twenty-one days. However, great fun fare is held on the 20th day when the tank is illuminated and fire works are displayed in the night. The boats cruise round the tank for twenty-one times.

It is summer and large crowd gather around the tank to witness this refreshingly cool scene and may jump into the tank to show off their aquatic talents. A big fair is held around the tank which is frequented by men, women and children to the attractive stalls put in the fair. The summer festival ends and the visitors and pilgrims await for the great march of the Car Festival when everyone can have a glimpse of the Lord. The Car Festival will be held on 28th June this year.

Financing Craftsmen and Entrepreneurs for Development of Small Industries

There are instances where craftsmen and other qualified entrepreneurs have worthwhile schemes to set up and operate small industries but are unable to do so for lack of sufficient resources to provide the initial capital, or, as it is technically termed, the "Owner's Equity", required. For want of such resources, they cannot obtain finance from Banks or other financial agencies. If, however, financial assistance was made available to them, they might be able to set up and operate the proposed enterprise successfully. It is to encourage entrepreneurial talent that the scheme set out herein is being introduced, to give financial assistance to such craftsmen and qualified entrepreneurs.

The Scheme—The scheme envisages provision of finance to such entrepreneurs, including, to the extent necessary, the owner's equity in business. So long as the purpose is to set up a worthwhile project, there are prospects for its successful operation and, in consequence, reasonable assurance of repayment forthcoming, finance will be made available, provided, of course, the persons possess the requisite know-how as

well as managerial ability. The entrepreneurs will, however, be required to charge to the Bank their assets acquired either through the finance made available by the Bank or otherwise.

To start with, however, only such projects will be entertained where the total financial assistance to an entrepreneur can be limited to rupees one lakh.

Eligibility—Entrepreneurs who have worthwhile projects for setting up new industries and possess the requisite know-how and ability to operate the projects successfully, but have only limited resources, will be eligible for financial assistance under the scheme. Persons who already own a factory wholly or partially will not be considered.

Purpose—Advances under the scheme will be given to industrial units which are engaged in the manufacture, processing and preservation of goods. Preference will be given to the following industries :—

(a) Defence-oriented industries.

(b) Industries which are substantial net savers of foreign exchange and, in particular, are export-oriented.

(c) Industries providing essential consumer goods which have an assured base in domestic raw-materials.

(d) Industries which provide a basis for—

(i) Agricultural development, and

(ii) further industrialisation.

Location—The proposal should be for setting up the industry in an Industrial Estate, where there is provision of suitable factory accommodation with requisite ancillary facilities like water-supply, power, transport and communication. Also, the accommodation should as far as possible be secured on a rental basis.

Technical feasibility and economic viability—The project must be technically sound and economically viable.

A confirmation will be required from the Small Industries Service Institutes or the Director of Industries that the project is technically feasible and that the products of the unit will have a ready market. In addition, the Bank will independently examine this aspect, as well as economic viability, where necessary, in consultation with specialists in the line.

Financial Assistance.

For acquiring machinery/equipment—Most of the machinery/equipment will normally be movable or at best fixed to

the ground through nuts and bolts (not firmly embedded in the earth to comprise part of fixed assets) finance would ordinarily be provided by way of Instalment Credit, under the Bank's Instalment Credit Scheme as modified for small-scale industries.

Medium Term Loans will also be considered, where this becomes absolutely necessary, to finance acquisition of part of the fixed assets, which cannot be catered through instalment credit.

For providing long-term working capital—Finance for this purpose will be provided by way of Medium-term-Loans.

For short-term working capital—To finance the carry of stock-in-trade, short-term working capital will be provided by way of Cash Credit or Demand Loans on normal terms as applicable to small-scale industries.

Cash Credit or Demand Loans will be either on 'lock and key' basis or 'factory type', or a combination of both according to the requirements, with separate split-up limits for each. Where necessary, trust receipt facility will also be extended.

The Bank will also extend credit facilities to meet short-term working capital needs arising out of outstanding receivables, by way of overdrafts against bills.

Security—The assets financed would require to be charged to the Bank under :—

- (a) Instalment credit .. Hypothecation of movable machinery/equipment
- (b) Term loans .. Registered mortgage over fixed assets, where the loan amount is not in excess of Rs. 25,000 and equitable mortgage, accompanied by a Memorandum of Deposit.
- (c) Working Capital .. Pledge/Hypothecation of all current assets

Medium-term-Loan for long-term working capital may be granted on a clean basis if no surplus assets are left to be charged. Where, however, the entrepreneur has any other unencumbered personal assets, a charge will be obtained there against for the purpose. In any case, a suitable undertaking will require to be given by the entrepreneur stating that any surplus available on the other accounts could be utilised by the Bank in repayment of this loan.

Where possible, if the protection available in the above manner is not considered adequate, a third party guarantee, particularly for the clean loan may have to be offered.

- (i) Term loan .. Ordinarily not longer than 5/7 years; start-up period will be considered in appropriate cases.
- (ii) Instalment credit .. Not longer than 5 years
- (iii) Short-term working Capital. .. On demand.

The amortisation schedules will be determined on the basis of the surplus to be generated by the enterprise.

- (i) Interest on term loans .. 2 per cent above State Bank Advance minimum $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on outstanding (standings).
- (ii) Interest on working Capital .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above State Bank Advance minimum 9 per cent per annum.

Disbursement

Term loans/Instalment credit will be disbursed strictly in accordance with the scheme approved by the Bank. The financial arrangements concerning the purchase of machinery, as also raw materials and components, should be finalised in consultation with the Bank.

Terms of repayment—While any surplus generated by the enterprise will first be applied in repayment of the Instalment Credit and Medium-term-Loan and no part of the surplus will ordinarily be allowed to be withdrawn from business for any purpose whatsoever till the owner's equity is strengthened, the repayment programme of the loans granted will be as under :—

Interest/Commission—The Bank charges for the credit facilities provided under the scheme will be as follows

Besides, commission at the approved rate (which is $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent) on the amount of sanctioned limits in regard to working capital advances and on the amounts outstanding in the case of term loans and instalment credit loans will be payable to the Guarantee Organisation.

Insurance—The assets charged to the Bank should be fully insured, at the borrowers' expense, against the usual risks with a company or companies

on the approved list of the Bank, in the Joint names of the Bank and the borrowers; the insurance policies should be deposited with the Bank. The borrowers shall also undertake to take out insurance against riot and strike risks as and when called upon by the Bank to do so.

Expenses—Any legal expenses incurred in connection with the sanctioning of the loan, viz, lawyer's fees cost of documentation, etc., will be borne by the borrowers.

(Continued from page- 8

consider to be an embodiment of Buddha. They also worship Radha-Krishna.

The Saraks are somehow eking out an existence because there is not much demand for the fine Saris they weave. They used to weave fine curtains depicting Buddha, for which there was market in the Buddhist countries.

Nuapatna and Maniabandha are situated on the road from the Raj-Athgarh Railway station to Narsinghpur. The foreign tourists may contact the S. D. O., Athgarh, for accommodation at the Dak Bungalow at Athgarh. They are also advised to visit two magnificent Buddhist sculptures at Baneswar, which is situated at a distance of seven miles from Maniabandha.

UMERKOTE IN DANDAKARANYA

Shri L. K. Das

Umerkote, a name that stands for a tiny, obscure place, a village that grows into an important commercial township, hitherto unknown to the outside world, today comes to lime-light in the Press and may rightly claim to have a place in the map of the country for its contribution towards growing such important crops like Hybrid maize, mesta, high yielding varieties of paddy and wheat, which have brought it not only prosperity but also a good name.

Looking back at its history and genesis one gets surprised at the stride of events that have stirred it into multifarious activities and concomitant growth and prosperity during the past few years particularly after the advent of the Dandakaranya Project which took birth in the year 1968 with the twin objectives of resettlement of displaced persons of East Pakistan—a burning problem before the country, and integrated development of the area that had remained neglected for centuries and almost forgotten and unknown outside for its vast hidden potentialities of forest and mineral wealth.

Situated at a distance of 80 miles from Koraput, the headquarters of the Project amidst the glorious surrounding of thick forest at an elevation of about 1,800 feet above sea level stretching over its area between longitude 82 E to 82.90 E and 19.50 N to 20 N latitude in the south-west corner of Orissa bordering the State of Madhya Pradesh to which it is linked by a new road especially constituted by the Project, Umerkote with an area of 1,200 Sq.miles and 500 villages harbouring a population of 1,81,706 has been a project of the State Government of Orissa since 1944 in the district of Koraput which came into being in 1936, prior to which it was a part of the Jeypore district under the British administration till the abolition of the estates in 1952.

Tracing back to recorded history of the 4th-5th century A.D., Umerkote is known to have been a part of the Kingdom of the 'Nalas' who had their capital at Pushkari in the modern Umerkote district. These 'Nala' Kings claimed their descent from the famous King Nala of the epics. Nishadas described in the

Podagada inscriptions lend ample evidence to this fact that it was ruled by the prosperous and mighty Nala Kings. Prior to this, however, no recorded history throws any light. Nevertheless, legends and folk lores reveal that it was a part of the Kingdom of Dandak of the Pre-Ramayan era. Shrouded in the mysterious past of horror and barbarism amidst the thickest of woods abounding with tigers, bears, bisons and other wild animals, left to the fancy of imagination; Podagada, only 12 miles interior of Umerkote, situated at the foot of a lofty hill range of the same name, is the only evidence of living memory of its bye-gone ages. A temple named 'Sidheswari' alias 'Bhairabi' a dilapidated mud house standing at the foot hills reminiscent of the remote past of both peace and happiness on the one hand and of ignorance and poverty on the other elicits awe and wonder as if the silent diety is crying out at the casual visitor—"Umerkote need development".

Endemic malignant malaria did, perhaps, stand on the way of its attempts towards development and exploitation of its immense resources of mineral and forest wealth which, however, caught the imagination of the Committee headed by Sir Ramamurthy, Rtd. I. C. S, which was to explore ways and means for resettlement of a distressed mass of humanity called refugees from East Pakistan. Umerkote saw the change of an era, gigantic machinery and host of men appeared by early 1959. The Government of Orissa, convinced at the master plan that envisaged a prosperous and integrated development in future, offered as much as sixty-four thousand acres of land, covered with jungles to the DDA which was charged

with the mighty responsibility of resettlement of East Pakistan D. Ps. after reclamation of the forest lands.

Umerkote zone, one of the four zones in the Project, came into activity from late 1959 with one reclamation unit going into operation. The Zonal Administration with all its *paraphernalia* was set up in 1960 and was assisted by various organisation like Agriculture Transport, Medical services, Education, Malaria Eradication Programme, construction and the like. The local population looked at the huge machines with awe and wonder yet had their own subtle fear and suspicion that their age-old forests would be laid down in moments and getting destroyed before their eyes. Vehicles moving to and from various directions; mobile medical vans going round work centres; (the camping places for the D. Ps who had to spend some time before they got their lands finally reclaimed and harrowed) and treating patients in the villages; batches after batches of D. Ps. arriving—eagerly looking forward for the place where they are to live in, construction of village roads and buildings and resettlement villages with the trade name, UV-1,2,3, etc are all still fresh in the minds of men. Activities increase, business and commerce flourish, lands once covered with forests and scrub jungles are seen green with crops like paddy, mesta, pulses.

With the passage of time resettlement villages sprang up like mushrooms amidst the forests. Each village accommodating 50 to 100 families enjoying all the modern minimum amenities of life like Primary School, two tube-wells and one or two surface wells, a village tank

and a head-water tank, a Community Centre, Service huts for the service personnel like Sewak, Compounder, Teacher etc., each village connected to the main road by link roads, presents the picture of an ideal village that is really seen in the country standing in contrast to the age old Adibasi villages of mud hovels harbouring beasts and men together.

Although Umerkote usually gets an average annual rainfall of 50", the calamitous unprecedented drought that afflicted the Project, vis-a-vis the entire country during 1965 and the partial drought during 1966 with only 33 inches and 39 inches of rainfall respectively brought a set-back and caused some desertions of settlers to unknown destinations, but for a short while. Many of them had come back in search of their deserted home and the land that had atleast sustained them. Yet their morals remained high and their struggle continued with courage and determination and their urge for a better living with a dignity and honour received an impetus. Thanks to the diversified cropping pattern based on a judicious choice of dry farming methods, selection of short duration varieties of paddy and other crops which did not fail them under the worst of conditions including the hostile climate with unpredictable rains and the soil too poor to produce good crops. As in many other parts of the country the settler had just enough to carry him through the years. As a natural consequence more and more stress was laid on agriculture and adequate attention was paid to provision of irrigation facilities. A medium Project-costing Rs. 99.99 lakhs, a dam came up on the river "Bhaskar" ten miles upsteam of Umerkote with a

commandable area of 5,500 acres, out of which 4,500 acres of land belonging to the local people. The canal system began irrigating the lands from the rabi season of 1965 which further settled the minds of the D. Ps. who began to raise good crops out of the lands after following soil conservation measures like contour bunding and level terracing. The use of fertilizers steadily went on increasing. High yielding varieties of paddy like Taichung Native-1, Mexican Wheat, Hybrid Maize found their place in time and further enhanced the love of settlers for their land which was at one time considered unproductive and unmanageable and even hostile.

Encouraged by the benefits derived and the success achieved by minor irrigation and village tanks which could atleast have the crops during emergencies in the Kharif season, when the rains failed, each village was provided with a tank besides eight minor irrigation tanks which also gave a filip to the agricultural resettlement programme. Not satisfied with the conditions of living of the D. Ps. the D. D. A. came to the rescue of those settlers who could not either cultivate their lands due to various reasons like old-age, sickness and apathy or who were permanently invalid by supplying them with milch cows, poultry birds, by opening cottage industries like weaving centres, wood-working centres or by employing them in other vocations of life. All these had their own supplementary beneficial effects.

Today, the end of an era of despair and gloom and frustration—marks the beginning of a life for the displaced persons who consider themselves as "settlers"—nay free citizens of India instead of being

called by the derogatory name of D. P. The results of years of trial and experience, the tenacity and perseverance on the parts of the settlers and the recommendations of various Expert Committees, have all led to the evolution of a diversified cropping pattern which meets the needs of every settler family with 2.5 acres of land under the main food crop, paddy, 1 to 1.5 acres under hybrid maize and 1 to 2 acres under mesta (a fibre crop) which found a ready market and brought immediate cash and relief to the settlers and the rest of area, out of the balance from the allotted area of 5.5 acres, under pulses like Arhar, Urid, Kulthi, oil-seed like groundnut, til and niger and a variety of vegetable crops like brinjal, chillies, gourds, etc. and fruit trees like banana, papaya, mango, lemon in the homestead plot of 0.44 acre which all supplied a balanced diet to the settlers. The average estimated income per family rose to Rs. 2,000 and above in 1967 from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 in 1962 from agriculture alone, leaving aside the subsidiary income from diary, fishery, poultry and other cottage industries. Fortunate enough are those settlers who are getting the irrigation facilities which will almost double their income through double cropping.

During the span of these eight years, Umerkote once surrounded by dreadful forests, now surrounded by 50 new settlement villages accommodating 3,050 families of settlers spread far and wide in an area of about 500 Sq. miles with one modern 40 bedded hospital build at a cost of Rs. 5.34 lakhs of rupees standing mejestically at a corner to see to its sick. Connected by main roads to cities like Raipur, Vizianagaram and other places to facilitate its trade and business, with a

681 acres Mixed Farm at its gateway to meet its requirement of seeds, grafts and gooties and one High School in the centre to educate its children, with an ever expanding market. Umerkote can coincidentally look forward for a better future. If the natural resources like the 'Podagarh' mines containing high grade iron ore are exploited and connected to towns like Jagdalpur and Jeypore by railway lines in addition to the present programme of construction of pucca all-weather roads and if other industrial units like saw mills, wood working centre etc., are undertaken with the arrival of electricity as has been envisaged by the State Authorities, Umerkote will have a bright future.

In attaining the much cherished objective, the emotional resettlement, rooted deep in the new soils of Umerkote the settlers have, in fact, derived much help and co-operation during the course of resettlement from the so called 'Adibasis', the original inhabitants, who have in turn emulated many of the good habits including improved methods of cultivation of crops like mesta, Hybrid Maize and the like. Instances are many when both the settlers and the adibasis have joined together in performance of Pujas and other ceremonies in several new villages like Purla, Jamrunda, Parchipara, Turudihi, etc.

This being the happy beginning it can be justifiably hoped that the much desired integration is not far off provided the gap of economic inequalities between the new immigrants and the age-old inhabitants does not widen to the extent that it may lead to exploitation.

With an average income of Rs. 2,000 per family per annum from agriculture alone, with 3,000 settler families leading a peaceful contended life, Umerkote can probably claim the honour of contributing its mite towards a great cause of resettlement of a distressed mass of humanity—a preplexing problem before the country and can, as well think of a ever widening economy. Only if the standard of living of the adibasis is raised to that extent as against the existing *per capita* income of Rs.187 (Orissa) per annum, there can be everlasting peace and harmony.

It is needless to say that an allround concerted attempt for the upliftment of social and economic condition of the adibasis is all the more necessary in a scale and magnitude that will bring social justice and economic equality in the near future.

“Nature with equal mind
Sees all her sons at play
Sees man control the mind
The wind sweep man away”

..... Mathew Arnold

COMMON MAN'S WATCH FROM H.M.T.

A watch is not just an ornament, a status symbol. It is an indispensable accessory of life in the modern world. In India about 3.5 million watches are in demand annually and till very recently over two million watches costing about Rs. 20 crores in foreign exchange were being imported.

Today, India produces over 450,000 watches a year, while the production was nil in 1950-51.

The delicate and intricate job of watch making is done by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore in collaboration with the Citizen Watch Company of Japan.

The capacity of HMT, according to present estimates, is 360,000 watches a year and even this will meet only a tenth of the country's demand. When the factory grows to its planned size, by 1971, it will meet a major part of the internal demand and even export watches. HMT is one of the very few factories in the world producing all the components and assembling watches under a single roof.

The factory started production in July 1961 with the assembling of 800 watches from imported components. The manufacture of Indian components began on a modest scale in 1963 and by 1967, the indigenous content in HMT watches has risen to 84 per cent.

The HMT Factory now produces six types of watches, five for men—Citizen, Janata, Janata Luminous, Pilot and Sona, and one for Ladies—Sujata. Sona is earmarked for export and Pilot for flying personnel. Watches, with black electroplated dials and luminous Arabic numerals and hands, are also being manufactured for defence personnel and they are known as JAWAN.

The factory has made big strides in production. In 1963-64 the out-turn was over 121,000. It reached about 240,000 in 1966-67. The factory is aiming to reach a record performance of 1,000 watches a day in 1968-69.

To keep imports to the minimum, raw materials and tools were obtained from western countries for setting up a tool

room. Intensive training was also given to workers. Use of available indigenous brass rolled products in the manufacture of gold-plated Citizen watch cases, has reduced the import by 10 to 15 tonnes a year. Efforts are also afoot, for the preparation of a solution for electroplating, which is now being imported. This might result in an annual saving of lakh of rupees.

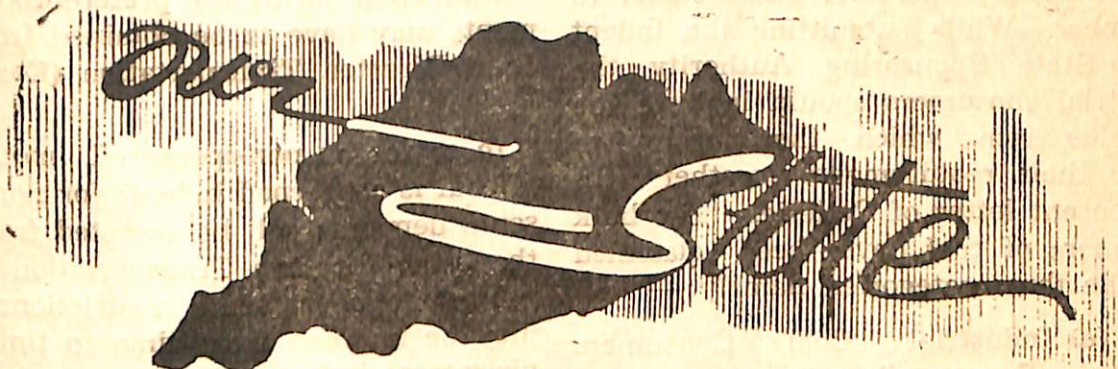
The prices of HMT watches were kept around Rs. 100, in keeping with the basic

objective of making watches for the common man. However, due to rise in production costs and devaluation of the rupee the prices have been increased by Rs. 13 per watch.

The factory employs about 1,200 workers. A large number of the workers are women, specially trained for assembling watches, which demands delicate skill, patience and above all a high degree of concentration.



A specially trained woman workers assembling watches



DECONTROLL OF COAL

It is notified for the information of general public that Government of India have decontrolled Coal with effect from the 24th July, 1967 as regards price and distribution of almost all varieties of coal. Any person can therefore, now purchase, acquire, despatch, transport, divert or transfer without any order of allotment or written authority from the competent authority of State Government non-coking coal of all grades produced in all coalfield coking coal not required for metallurgical consumers and coal produced in Assam provided such coal would be consumed within India. Since coal has been completely decontrolled the State Government have accordingly rescinded the Orissa Coal (Control of Distribution) Order, 1966 provided that such rescission shall not affect—

- (a) the previous operation of the said order or anything duly done or suffered thereunder, or
- (b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued under the said order; or

- (c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the said order, or

- (d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid; and

Any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if the said order had not been rescinded.

The Industrial consumers whose monthly requirements exceeds 1,500 M. T. shall submit their indents for preferential allotments of wagons to the State-sponsoring authority, namely, State Coal Controller and Deputy Director of Suppliers for sponsoring their demands to the Joint Director of Transportation (Coal), Eastern Rly. House-17 Netaji Subhas

Road, Calcutta-1. The State Coal Controller will sponsor their demands quarterly, i. e., January to March, April to June, July to September and October to December. While submitting the indent to the State Sponsoring Authority the Industrial consumers should indicate the coalfields from which they desire to derive their requirements together with the consent letter of Collieries. The bulk consumers of coal have been classified into the three categories, namely:—

- (a) Industrial Coal Consumers (Sponsored).
- (b) Soft coke and brick-burning Coal Consumers (Sponsored).

(c) Non-sponsored movement of coal.

Application forms for preferential allotments may have to be obtained from the Joint Director, Transportation (Coal).

In so far as non-sponsored movement of coal is concerned indents for non-sponsored demands will be accepted freely by the Joint Director, Transportation (Coal) subject to operational restrictions that may be imposed from time to time. No piece-meal indent will however be permitted for such consumers or destinations which can deal with Box rakes or are within 15 miles of such destinations.

COMMITTEE SET-UP FOR CONSIDERATION OF MAKING TEMPORARY POSTS PERMANENT

A Committee to review the implementation of Government orders for making the temporary posts permanent was constituted in Political and Services Department Resolution No. 2154-Gen., dated the 14th February 1964. As a result of the special drive launched by the said Committee a considerable number of temporary posts existing in various Departments and offices were made permanent. The Committee was dissolved in Political and Services Department Resolution No. 19119-Gen., dated the 14th October 1965.

It has now been brought to the notice of Government that a large number of temporary posts are existing in various Departments and Offices awaiting permanency. Government have, therefore, been pleased to decide that the question of conversion of the temporary posts which

qualify for permanency should be taken up and completed early. With this end in view Government have decided to constitute a Committee with the following members : (1) Additional Development Commissioner—Chairman ; (2) Secretary, Finance Department—Member, (3) Additional Secretary, Political and Services Department—Member.

The Additional Secretary, Political and Services Department will function as Secretary of the Committee.

When the case of a particular Department is examined by the Committee, the Secretary of that Department and the Head of the Department concerned may be invited to be present in the meeting.

The Committee will function with immediate effect.



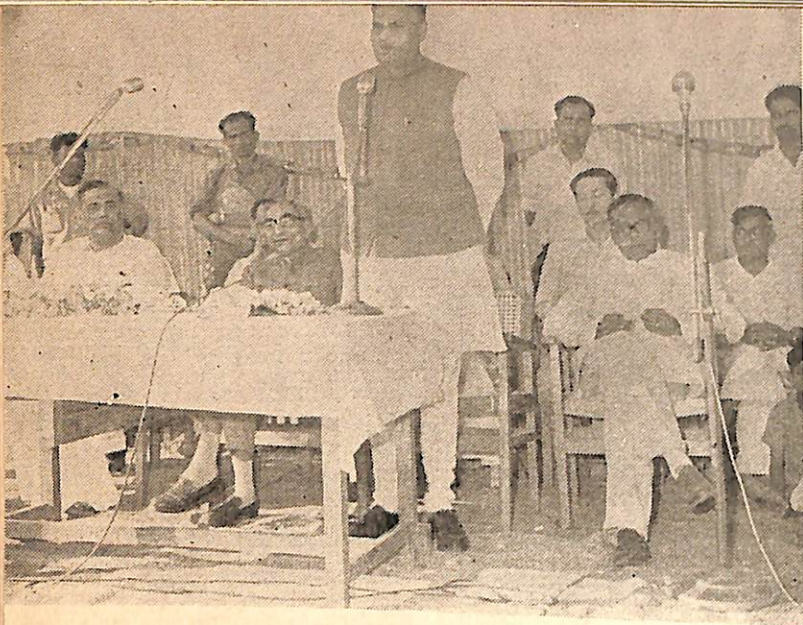
NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa, is seen being greeted by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Minister for Labour & Rehabilitation, on the occasion of foundation laying ceremony for the Satiguda Dam of Dandakaranya Project in Malkangiri.

Shri Santanu Kumar Das, Minister for Tribal Welfare, Orissa, is seen being greeted by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Minister. Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa and Dr. M. M. Das, Chairman, DDA are looking on.



NEWS IN PICTURES



Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Minister is seen speaking on the occasion of the foundation laying ceremony for the Satiguda Dam in Malkangiri, Dandakaranya Project.

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa accompanied by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Minister were accorded a hearty welcome by the settlers of Malkangiri village No. 7 in Dandakaranya Project. Dr. M. M. Das, Chairman, DDA and Orissa Ministers Shri R. B. Mishra and Shri Santanu Kumar Das are seen in the background.



NEWS IN PICTURES



Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa, is seen addressing the gathering at the Annual Prize Distribution ceremony of the Unit-2 Girls' High School, Bhubaneswar, on March 12, 1968, Seated to his right is Begum Ansari, who gave away prizes to the students latter.

A cultural function was organised by the Ananda Marga Primary School, Bhubaneswar, on March 10, 1968, to felicitate the Orissa Troupe on their return from Bombay. The function was inaugurated by the Industries and Public Relations Minister, Shri Harihar Patel.

Photo shows the Cultural Affairs Minister Shri Nityananda Mohapatra congratulating the artists.



NEWS IN PICTURES



At a largely attended meeting at Champua on the 15th February, 1968, the Minister, C. D. & Agriculture, Orissa, Shri Raj Ballav Mishra is seen awarding the Small Savings Shield to the Headmaster Champua High School as the best school in the district in Small Savings drive during 1966-67. Shri N. R. Hota, I. A. S., Collector, Keonjhar & Shri G. N. Das, I. A. S., Additional Secretary to Government, Finance Department, are seen on his left.

The State Level Seminar on Intensive Agriculture Development programme was inaugurated by Agriculture Minister, Shri Raj Ballav Mishra at Bhubaneswar on March 3, 1968. *Photo shows:—*Shri B. Sivaraman speaking to the audience. Seated to his left is Shri Raj Ballav Mishra, Minister for Agriculture.



NEWS IN PICTURES



Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa, was happy to lay the foundation-stone for the Satiguda Dam of Dandakaranya Project in Malkangiri.

Shri Kartick Chandra Majhi, Deputy Minister, Finance and Home (P. R.) laid the foundation stone of Belma bridge on the Joshipur-Raruan Road on the 18th February, 1968. The 170 feet bridge will be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs. The Tentua and the Belma bridges will establish an all-weather road link between Raruan and the district and Subdivisional headquarters. These two bridges will also provide road link between the important business centres of Chainbasa and Jamsedpur.



NEWS IN PICTURES

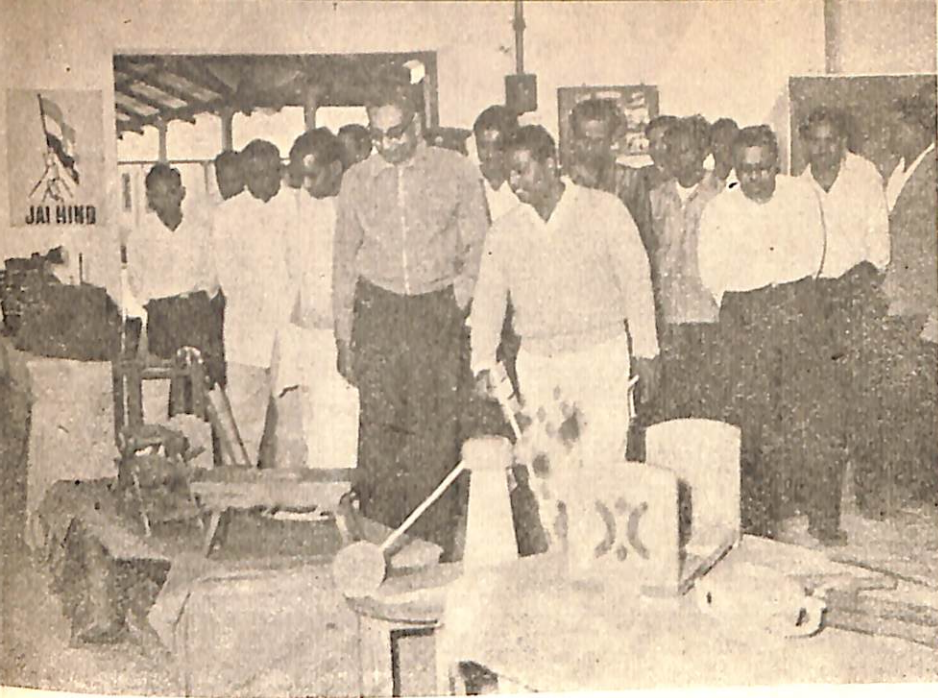


In the State level function held at Bhubaneswar, on March 25, 1968, Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo awarding shield to Shri Nilamani Mohanty, Agent for booking highest collection.

In the Handloom Exhibition held at Bhubaneswar, the running shield was awarded to the Cuttack District Handloom Weavers Societies, on March 12, 1968, for best production.

Photo Shows : The Minister for Industries, Shri Harihar Patel presenting the shield to Shri H. K. Misra, Assistant Director, Textiles, who receives it on behalf of the Societies.





NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa, was happy to visit the Industrial Training Institute at Ambaguda, Dandakaranya Project.

One truck involved in smuggling of rice was seized at Kuchei-gate near Baripada on March 8, 1968. The Truck was carrying 100.83 quintals of rice, 15 bags of ground-nuts and 70 grams of horse-gram.

Photo shows : Weight of rice bages are being taken after seizure of the truck in the presence of the Anti-smuggling-Magistrate, Police and Supply Staff.



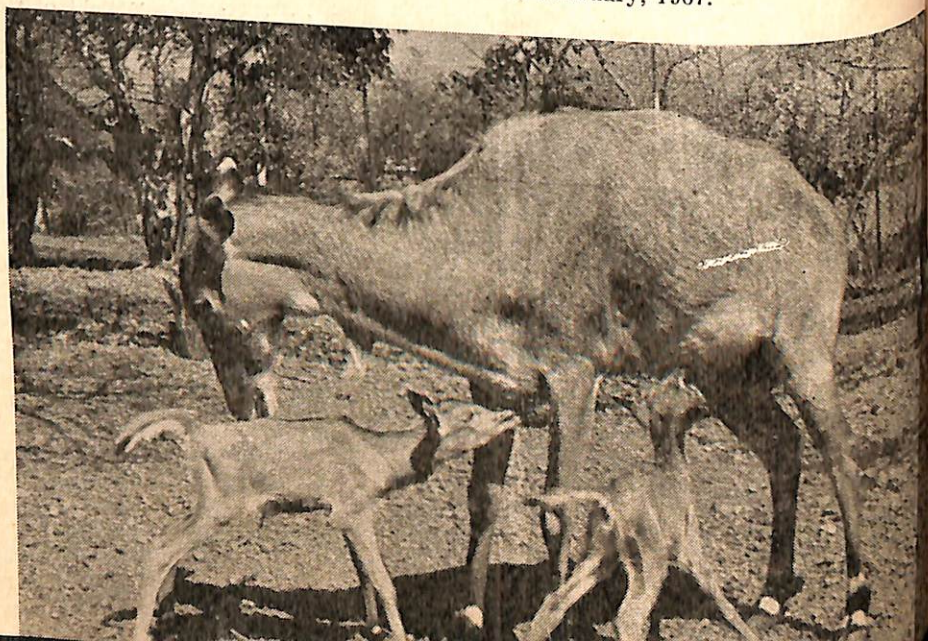


NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Murari Prasad Mishra, Minister, Co-operation, Forestry and Agriculture (Animal Husbandry and Fisheries) visiting wheat crop at Nuapara in Tentulikhunti Block with Collector, Bolangir and Shri Radha Mohan Mishra, M. L. A. and Panchayat Samiti Chairman of Tusura during a recent visit.

The Nil Gai, 'Chhita' of the Nandan Kanan gave birth to two calves on March 15, 1968. The two calves have been named 'Runu' and 'Jhunu'.

Earlier, 'Chhita' had given birth to three fawns, one in February, 1966 and two in February, 1967.



ELECTION OFFENCE

The Election Commission often receives complaints, particularly at the time of a general election or a bye-election, that some candidates resort to the practice of providing conveyance to voters for going to or from polling stations, and thereby inducing them to vote for them. The hiring or procuring, whether on payment or otherwise, of any vehicle or vessel by a candidate or an agent or by any other person with the consent of the candidate or his election agent or the use of any such vehicle or vessel for the free conveyance of an elector other than the candidate himself, the members of his family or his agent, to or from any polling station is a corrupt practice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. It is also an offence punishable under section 133 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

The most speedy and effective way of dealing with this corrupt practice and offence would be to prosecute the offender under the Code of Criminal Procedure,

1898. Any person having information regarding the illegal procuring or hiring of vehicles or vessels or illegal conveyance of voters may immediately make a complaint to the Presiding Officer of the polling station to which the voters are illegally conveyed and request the Presiding Officer to make a written complaint to the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or such person may himself make the complaint to the Magistrate.

After taking this step, the illegal conveyance of voters may also be used as a ground for an election petition against the offending candidate in due course.

Any complaint made or grievance expressed to the Election Commission or the Returning Officer at a later stage may not be effective. All concerned are accordingly advised that for speedy and effective remedy they should launch prosecution against the offenders under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the manner detailed above especially when the relevant evidence to prove the offence is fresh and readily available.

ORIYA TO BE USED IN HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

State Government in a notification has directed that with effect from April 14, 1968, Oriya shall be used in all offices of the Heads of Department and in offices subordinate to them excepting the office of the Registrar, Orissa High Court and the offices of the District Judges and offices subordinate to them. Oriya shall be used for all official purposes other than those specified below:—

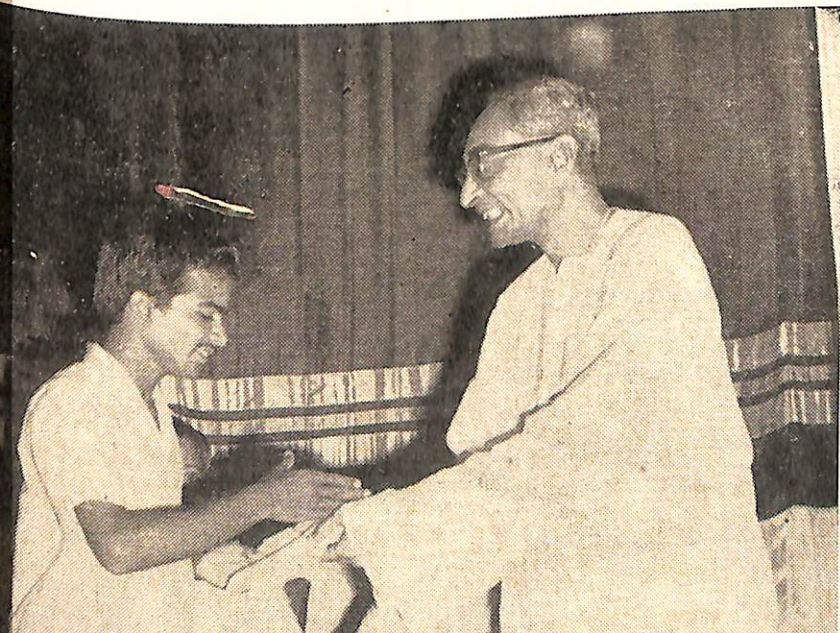
1. Business relating to matters of a purely technical nature. 2. Maintenance of accounts and other matters relating

thereto. 3. Correspondence with the State Government. 4. Transactions with private individuals, Firms and Companies and with offices other than the offices of the State Government who correspond in English. 5. All matters relating to or arising from—(a) proceedings in any Court or Tribunal, (b) Judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings. 6. Numerals in mile stones. 7. Traffic signs. 8. All matters in respect of which the English language is required to be used under any law for the time being in force.



In a State level Small Savings function held at Bhubaneswar on March 25, 1968, Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo awarding National Defence Certificate for Rs. 50 to Shri Sukamal Chandra Bardhan of Ravenshaw College for best essay written on Small Savings.

The Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri R. N. Singh Deo awarding National Defence Certificate for Rs. 25 to Shri Suresh Chandra Das of Bikram Dev College for the second best essay written on Small Savings.





Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa was accorded hearty welcome by the children (top) of village No. 3 and by the people of the village No. 7 (bottom) of Malkangiri in Dandakaranya Project.

