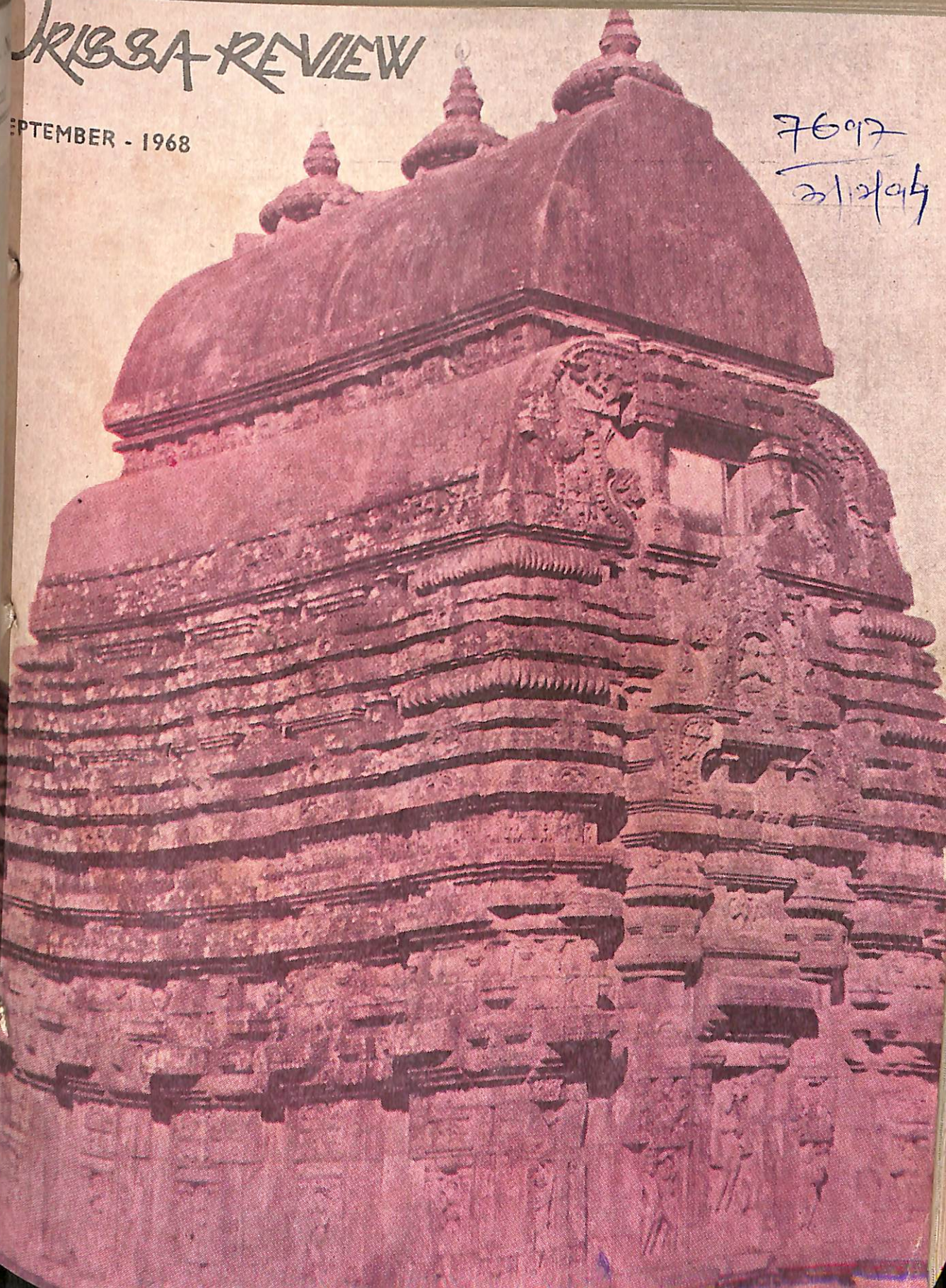


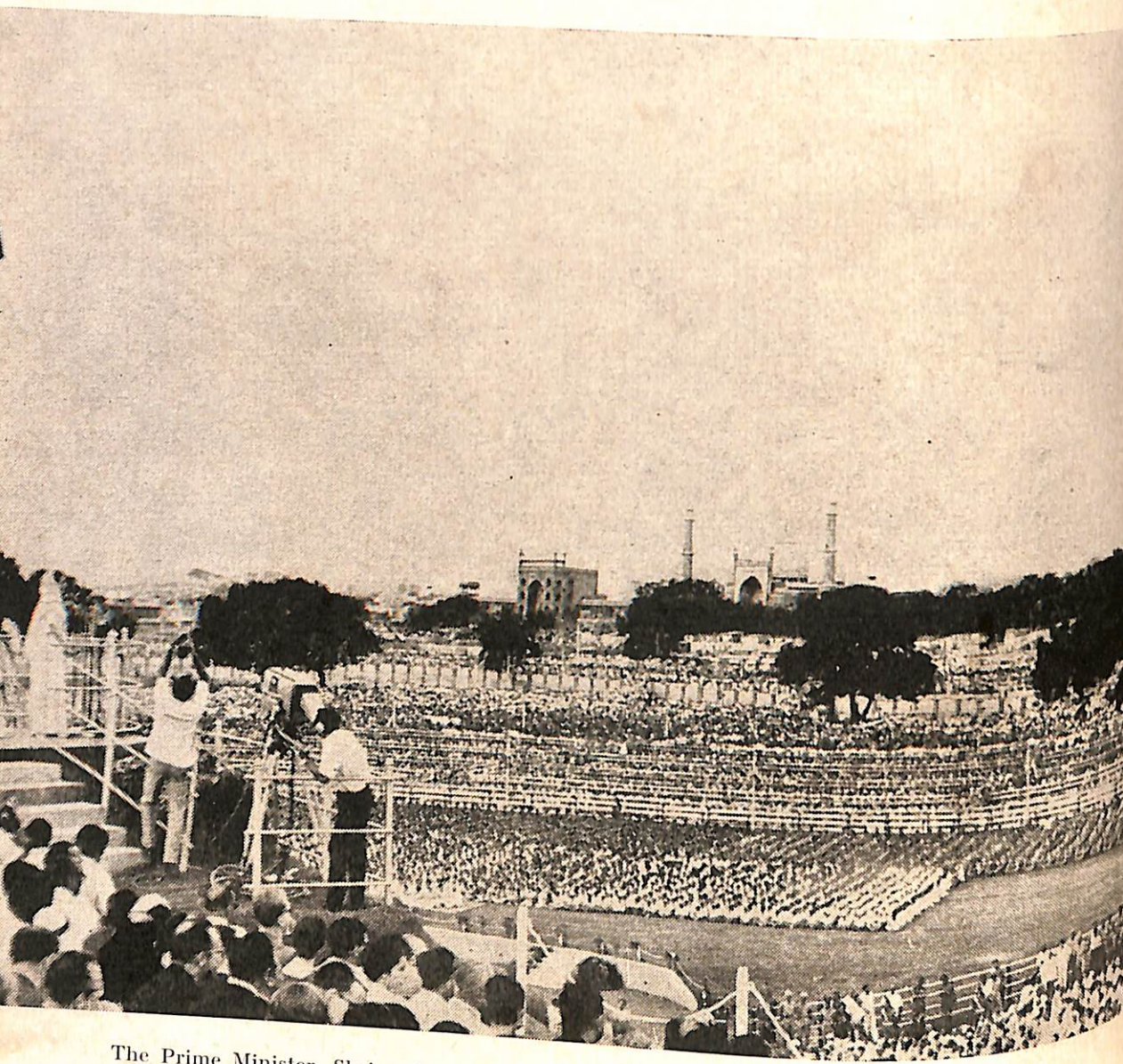
1968

# KRISHNA REVIEW

SEPTEMBER - 1968

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The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, addressing the nation from the ramparts of the historic Red Fort in Delhi, on the 21st anniversary of Independence Day (August 15, 1968).

# ORISSA REVIEW

## September 1968

No. XXV No. 2  
Bhadra 1890



Boital Temple, Bhubaneswar

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 versions.

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# Contribute Generously to the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare

Appeals for help for school teachers as well as their dependants in pitiable circumstances come from all parts of India. The School teachers more often are faced with situation in which immediate appreciable financial assistance becomes necessary but they do not have the means to face the situation.

Government of India have established a fund known as National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890 which has been a Trust at the Centre with the Working Committees in each State and the parent Trust operates through the State Working Committees. Government of Orissa have also constituted a State Working Committee under the Chairmanship of State Education Minister and D. P. I. (Schools) as its Secretary-Treasurer.

The funds of the National Foundation are utilised to give relief to the poor, needy and distressed school teachers and also for promoting the general welfare of all teachers and their dependants.

Although the National Foundation is free to receive donations throughout the year, it has been felt obligatory to give an impetus by having a concerted drive to associate the public with its objectives. It has been decided to celebrate the Teachers' Day on the 5th September, 1968 which is the Birth Day of the ex-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

An appeal is made to the people of this State to donate generously to the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, which is for a very noble cause.

## Our Contributors

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# Human Rights:

## Some Basic Issues

The year 1968 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and is being observed all over the world as the International year for Human Rights.

The Declaration of Human Rights was both an affirmation of our collective faith in the equality of the rights of man as well as a multi-lateral pledge to work for a common standard for all people and all nations. Our own Constitution gives legal and constitutional content to these ideals.

In this article, an attempt has been made to highlight some of the basic issues connected with human rights—in the form of questions and answers.

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small".

Eighteen years later, the Declaration has given legal form in two Covenants on

Human Rights which will be binding on States that have become parties to them and will come into force upon ratification by thirty-five States. The year 1968, marking the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal declaration of Human Rights, has been unanimously designated by the U. N. General Assembly as International Year for Human Rights.

### FOR LASTING PEACE BETWEEN NATIONS AND RACES

Outlining the objectives of the Declaration in a message issued on the occasion,

Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India, said :

“ The last two decades have seen not only the extent to which the world has succeeded in promoting respect for human rights but also the magnitude of the work that remains to be done. On the one hand, great advances in technology and science have led to sweeping changes in many countries and have considerably widened the scope for human endeavour. On the other hand, there still remain some parts of the world where the spirit of man is suppressed and political freedom is denied to those struggling for liberation from colonial rule. The conscience of mankind is outraged at the continuance of policies of apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

“ During the coming year it should be the endeavour of all member-States of the United Nations to bring about greater understanding of human rights and to seek to extend the declaration of Human Rights to those areas where they are now denied. As long as fundamental freedoms and human rights are withheld, there cannot be lasting peace either between nations or between races. ”

#### WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS ?

Human rights are based on mankind's increasing demand for a decent, civilized life in which the inherent dignity of each human being will receive respect and protection. This idea reaches beyond the comforts and conveniences that science and

technology can provide. We do not speak merely of biological needs when we talk about human rights; rather, we mean those conditions of life which allow us fully to develop and use our human qualities of intelligence and conscience and to satisfy our spiritual needs. Human rights are fundamental to our nature; without them, we cannot live as human beings.

To deny human beings their rights is to set the stage for political and social unrest—wars and hostility between nations and between groups within a nation—and leads to urgent demands for a better life in larger freedom. Human rights, far from being an abstract subject for philosophers and lawyers, affect the daily lives of everyone—man, woman and child.

#### ARE THE RIGHTS SO FUNDAMENTAL ?

Broadly speaking, two kinds of rights are recognized in the Universal Declaration. First there is the traditional kind, civil and political rights, which gradually evolved over centuries during the long development of democratic society. Then there are economic, social and cultural rights, which started to be recognized more recently when people realized that possession of certain political and civil rights would be valueless without the simultaneous enjoyment of certain rights of an economic, social and cultural character.

#### WHAT ARE CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS ?

First, we should all have the right to life, liberty and security of our persons. We must not be held in slavery, or punished

in an inhuman or degrading way. All of us should be equal before the law. We must not be arrested or exiled purely because of someone's whim. We should be entitled to a fair hearing, if someone charges us with a crime, and we must be presumed innocent until proved guilty. Our privacy, family, home and correspondence must be protected against arbitrary interference. If we are persecuted, we should be able to seek asylum in another country. We should have the right to a nationality. We should be able to marry and found a family, and our family should be entitled to protection. We should have the right to own property.

Then there are the well-known fundamental freedoms: freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, and the freedom to join with others in peaceful assembly and association. Also, everyone should have the right to take part in the government of his country, through elections and through equal access with anyone else to jobs in the public service.

### WHAT ARE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS ?

They include the right to work, to free choice of jobs, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. Every man or woman should be entitled to the same pay if he or she does the same work. All of us should have the right to rest and leisure. An adequate standard of living is another of our rights, and this means enough food,

clothing, housing, medical and social services, and social security. Mothers and children should be entitled to special care and assistance. Everyone should have the right to education, and the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community.

### WHO SAYS THESE ARE OUR RIGHTS ?

Philosophers and the greatest figures in world history have been stressing and developing the concept of human rights from the beginning of civilized life, and the United Nations has reaffirmed them. All of the political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights mentioned here are set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the United Nations General Assembly adopted on the 10th December 1948, with not a single country voting against.

### DOES THAT MAKE THEM THE LAW IN ALL COUNTRIES ?

The declaration itself states that it is a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, and not a binding set of rules. But the mere fact that the Declaration was solemnly accepted by so many countries of such varying cultural, economic and political backgrounds implies that those countries are ready to promote the rights they have themselves proclaimed. It may be interesting to note that the declaration has been incorporated in the constitutions of a number of countries and its wording is reflected in many other constitutions.



### WHAT IS THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION ?

It is the right of all peoples to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development. This also includes the right of peoples freely to dispose of their natural wealth and resources. Because it is both a political and an economic and social right, and because of its importance, the General Assembly inserted the right of self-determination in Article 1 of both Covenants.

### ARE ALL OF THE RIGHTS SET OUT IN THE COVENANTS TO BE GIVEN EFFECT IMMEDIATELY ?

By and large, all of the obligations which a State assumes under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are meant to be implemented as soon as that State ratifies the Covenant. The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, however, states that its provisions are to be carried out progressively. There is a difference between a right such as freedom of thought and expression, which can be put into effect immediately by any country, and a right like the right of education, which requires money, teachers and buildings before everybody can enjoy it.

### WHO IS TO ENJOY THESE RIGHTS ?

All the rights in the Declaration and the Covenants are to be enjoyed by all persons, without any discrimination as to race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. The principle of non-

discrimination is basic not only to the Covenants but to all United Nations activities to promote human rights.

### WHAT CAN THE INDIVIDUAL DO ?

The first duty of the individual citizen with regard to human rights may seem so simple and obvious that many of us neglect it : it is to understand what our human rights are, so that when they are violated, we can recognize the act as a violation. To take one example, when a youth of obvious ability is unable to go to college because he or she lacks the financial means, our reaction may be no more than mild sympathy. When we recognize, however, that such a situation may be contrary to the principle that higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we may take a more serious view of the situation and try to find remedies.

Once we understand our rights, our next responsibility is to promote them—for others as well as for ourselves. And that responsibility begins with the people around us, for it is in our local communities that we have most influence. Acting on our own and in concert with others in non-governmental organizations, we can remedy human rights violations and promote respect for rights at home. We can each strive to enable our own countries to set a good example for the rest of the world. And we can learn from the experiences of others by reading about what other countries are doing to promote human rights for their own peoples.

# Orissa's Image

## Projected In West Germany

A rousing reception with cordial hospitality and admiration was given everywhere to the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo in West Germany. His visit has been a historic event for Orissa.

Shri Singh Deo, who was on a month-long tour of West Germany and several other European countries, was a guest of the Federal Republic of Germany. His West German itinerary included Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Schwetzingen, Dilsberg, Munich, Hamburg, Berlin and Bonn. He is visiting London, Paris, Geneva and Rome on his way back from West Germany.

### A VERY POLITE POLITICIAN

Commenting on the Orissa Chief Minister's visit to Dilsberg, HEIDELBERGER TAGEBLATTE, a West German newspaper, hailed Shri Singh Deo as 'a very polite politician'.

The newspaper, which published an elaborate report on the Chief Minister's visit in its issue, dated August 9, 1968, said : "Maharaja Singh Deo is a very polite politician. He is very clever and unobtrusive. Sure it was more than just an act of politeness when he wrote into the visitors book yesterday, 'It is a joy to see the spirit of independence and pride of the farmers, and also to see the new methods they use in their fields.' Mr. Singh Deo, the Chief Minister of the north-east India State of Orissa (20 million people) still was under the impression of his visit at the farm of Mr. Admund Maiyer in Dilsberg-Rainbach, when he wrote this. He was most interested to see the animal-keeping, the rationalising and mechanising of that farm. Not less interest showed the Chief of the Government and the head of more than 12 Cabinet Ministers to the art of keeping the country-side clean and tidy. In his country, he said, there is also a

programme like that, but not very successful up to now."

### SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE PRAISED

Following an interview with the Chief Minister, the newspaper's correspondent writes; "When he (Shri Singh Deo) was asked what impressed him most in Dilsberg, Mr. Singh Deo answered, "It was the spirit of independence and freedom of the farmers, and their struggle for success, and the pride they take in cultivation and maintaining their farms".

### WITHOUT ROYAL SIGNS

During the Chief Minister's tour in Heidelberg, another West-German newspaper, RHEIN-NECKER-ZETTUNG, gave an impressive account of Shri Singh Deo as a one-time ruler and his present position as a Chief Minister in these words: "So he was seen by his people till 1947: Wearing a splendourous Turban, lots of jewellery and glittery swords, King of a very big country.

And this is how he is seen today: In a plain dark suit with button-up jacket, without royal signs or royal company, but a real and true royalty by his character."

### ORISSA'S IMAGE PROJECTED

The newspaper went further to depict the changing face of Orissa as projected by the Chief Minister, in course of a Press-interview. It said: "Orissa today is a developing country. There are great mineral findings of which some of them are right in the jungle. The industrialisation of Orissa is quite progressive, thanks to some foreign countries who helped, one of them being the Federal Republic of Germany. But still the progress is not fast enough, for, many of the 20 million people, said the Chief Minister, did not even have enough to live on. During his journey Maharaja R. N. Singh Deo will try to get more contacts with people who can help, bring the needed progress into his State."

## Orissa's Bid for Parity With Developed States

One of the paradoxes of our present system of federal finance and planning is that prosperous States having surplus in the revenue account can mobilise larger internal resources for financing plan outlays, but in case of financially weaker States like Orissa, scope for resource mobilisation for Plan financing is very much restricted. This, in essence, would imply transfer of larger resources from federal source in favour of weaker States, so as not only to place finances of all States, as far as possible, at a level of parity, but also to promote greater national welfare.

This can be described as the guiding-spirit of the State Government's memorandum to the Fifth Finance Commission, a summary of which was recently released in a Press Conference held by the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan. We reproduce below some of the high lights of the memorandum, providing useful information about the State's finances and urgent requirements.

*Per capita* State income in Orissa is the lowest in the country. *Per capita* consumer expenditure in Orissa is also the lowest in the country. If poverty line is defined as monthly expenditure not exceeding Rs. 50 per household, then one in every two households in Orissa would be found to be living below the poverty line.

Orissa has also a predominant population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together constituting 40 per cent of her total population. Government have special responsibilities for promoting the educational and economic interests of these weaker sections of the people.

### TRANSFER OF RESOURCES NEEDED

*Imbalance between revenue and needs* in a State like this where poverty and backwardness get perpetuated in a vicious circle is obvious. The necessity for large transfer of federal receipts in her case is therefore, self-evident.

The object of balanced regional growth recommended by the National Integration Council's Committee on regional aspects of national integration can be achieved only by taking special care to strengthen the finances of relatively under-developed States like Orissa through transfer of larger resources in their favour.

### BURDEN ON STATE'S FINANCE

Government of Orissa have taken adequate steps not only to effect economy in expenditure but to maximise revenue also. Additional expenditure arising out of frequent revision of dearness allowance, and for undertaking Relief measures, imposed very substantial burden on the State's finance. Government were, therefore, compelled to curtail expenditure on maintenance of roads, buildings, etc. They also enforced stringent economy measures by cutting down expenditure on travelling allowance, contingencies and by banning creation of new posts. The State Government mobilised Rs. 32.25 crores additional resources for the Third Five-Year Plan, and expect to mobilise Rs. 8.01 crores for the three subsequent annual plans. For the Fourth Five-Year Plan commencing from 1969-70, the State Government propose to mobilise Rs. 21.95 crores. The

*only tax concessions granted by the State Government are in respect of land revenue and Irrigation rates, in which cases there was pressing need for relief. In spite of these concessions, there is steady increase in the per capita State taxation.*

### CASE FOR FINANCE COMMISSION

The Finance Commission should set right basic imbalances in the financial structure of Orissa which leads to overdrafts. The main causes of such overdrafts are :—

- (a) emergence of revenue deficit in spite of Finance Commission Awards mainly due to—
  - (i) increase in dearness allowance;
  - (ii) increase in relief expenditure;
  - (iii) Inadequate Central grant for financing P I a n Revenue expenditure;
- (b) increasing burden of debt repayment, particularly relating to loans from Central Government.

### IMBALANCE IN CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

The Constitution envisages grants-in-aid from the Union as a balancing factor to remove disharmony between needs of the States and financial resources required to fulfil these. Past experience, however, clearly reveals that this balancing mechanism has not worked effectively.

In regard to dearness allowance, Finance Commission should evolve a self-adjusting

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In regard to dearness allowance, Finance Commission should evolve a self-adjusting

mechanism by which, additional expenditure arising out of revision of rates, subsequent to the Finance Commission's Award should qualify for Central assistance, as long as State rates of dearness allowance do not exceed Central rates.

### FAMINE RELIEF FUND

In the case of relief expenditure which is unpredictable by its very nature, the Finance Commission should recommend not only increased rate of transfer to the Famine Relief Fund on the basis of past average, but should also recommend that if expenditure in any particular year exceeds the balance available in the Famine Relief Fund, the excess should be met by corresponding Central grant.

### CENTRAL LOANS

The repayment of loans obtained from the Central Government should constitute a valid charge on the Revenue Budget of the State and the liability should qualify for grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. States like Orissa with deficit in the revenue account have been compelled to obtain fresh loans in order to discharge liabilities for repaying old debt. Loans have, thus, paradoxically become self-perpetuating rather than self-liquidating. Since receipts accruing from projects on which loan capital is invested form part of revenue receipts of the State, repayment of loan, barring a small portion which can be paid out of recoveries from third parties, should be treated as a charge on the Revenue Budget. Otherwise, as the burden of debt increases, the State Govern-

ment will have to depend more and more on the Centre for obtaining further loan assistance to meet repayment liabilities. Since sanction of such assistance by the Centre is discretionary, autonomy of States may be jeopardised.

### THE PARADOX

One of the paradoxes of our present system of federal finance and planning is that prosperous States having surplus in the revenue account can mobilise larger internal resources for financing Plan outlays, but in case of financially weaker States like Orissa, scope for resource mobilisation for Plan financing is very much restricted. This is inequitable because faster rate of development is more essential in case of poorer States who are often compelled by the constraint of finance to have smaller Plans because they are not able to mobilise adequate internal resources. The Finance Commission should consider federal devolution in the light of these developments. The Commission should determine the quantum of grant under Article 275(1) not only to cover the deficit but to leave a surplus in the revenue accounts of financially weaker States.

### PARITY WITH DEVELOPED STATES

If as a result of Finance Commission's scheme of devolution of taxes, any State derives revenue surplus, which is likely in certain cases, similar surplus in *per capita* terms should be generated for all States through the medium of Article 275(1), if

necessary. This, in essence, would imply transfer of large resources from federal source in favour of weaker States, so as not only to place finances of all States, as far as possible, at a level of parity, but also to promote greater national welfare.

### ACCIDENTAL AFFLUENCE VERSUS INVOLUNTARY BACKWARDNESS

It is abundantly clear that the relative affluence of certain units in the Federation is largely due to historical accidents by which urbanisation and industrialisation had earlier start in those areas. It is high-

time that the units which were left outside the main streams of industrial development are not longer penalised for their involuntary backwardness.

The Finance Commission should take into consideration these factors so as to set right imbalances in the finances to States like Orissa through an appropriate scheme of devaluation in order to enable them to undertake adequate programmes of development so as to attain a degree of parity with the more developed States of the Union.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

According to the census report of 1961, scientific instrument industries employed 2,089 persons in Orissa. Over 90 per cent or 1,899 persons were engaged in industries manufacturing and repairing musical instruments, 108 persons in optical instruments and lenses, eight in medical and surgical and 74 in assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.

Sambalpur, with 717 persons engaged in musical instrument industry, heads the list. Ganjam and Cuttack districts had some extent of business in assembling and repairing of watches, while Ganjam and Puri figured well in the optical and lens industry.

Kalahandi and Baudh-Khondmals had only musical instrument industries where 39 and 22 persons were engaged in the industry respectively.



# AGRICULTURE IN BOLANGIR

A. N. Tiwari

The march of Bolangir from scarcity to plenty has been a story of untiring efforts, indomitable will and solid determination of the people of the district. Taichung was comparatively unknown in 1966-67. There was a spectacular break-through in the sphere of high-yielding programme in the year 1967-68 when 5,494 acres were brought under Taichung during the Khariff as against 15.42 acres in the preceding year.

The capping achievement of people's first experiment in the high-yielding programme came when Shri Laxman Kumar Dharua of Kutenpali of Loisingha Block produced a record yield of 195 mds. 5 seers and 8 chhataks of Taichung per acre. As an act of recognition of this achievement, the State Government presented Shri Dharua with a 5 H. P. pumping set. The Panchayat Samiti of Loisingha honoured its brave farmer by presenting him with a power sprayer. The Chief Minister gave a pride of place to Shri Dharua when the picture of Shri Laxman Kumar Dharua and

his wife along with another farmer Budha Chhatria and his wife formed the feature of Chief Minister's New Year's greetings to the people during the year 1968. This single act has been a source of tremendous incentive to the farmers all over the district. A sense of competition has developed amongst them to win laurels in future in the field of agricultural production.

The results of high-yielding programme attempted in the Khariff of 1967-68 were so encouraging that it had its own impact on the prospects of Rabi which followed the Khariff. Bereft of irrigation facilities in the district, the people took up the challenge and they impounded water, wherever it was available. Small cross-bunds were put up across streams and rivers and areas which had never felt the impact of plough were reclaimed for the first time by pumping water from these small reservoirs. At villages Jaljad and Talgaj in Bolangir Block II, the Youth Club took

the initiative of reclaiming a tract of about 60 acres by impounding water in the neighbouring Nibrutijore. They got a luxuriant crop of potatoes, maize and vegetables. Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Chief Minister of Orissa, visited this area during his tour of the district and congratulated the young farmers for their brilliant pioneering efforts in the field of agricultural development which was the need of the hour. Such activities of new reclama-

tion and cultivation during Rabi extended to various parts of the district. The farmers exhibited a sense of competition and invited people to come and see their performance. Areas that remained fallow for years in the past were now smiling with luxuriant crops of wheat, potato, maize and vegetables. Here was an instance of the determination of farmers of Bolangir to change their destiny.



Shri Budha Chhatria, a farmer of Loisingha Block, Bolangir District, Orissa, who harvested 125 mds. of Taichung NATIVE—1 per acre seen with his wife, who is proudly displaying her Taichung Pass Book.

During the Rabi season of 1967-68, an ambitious target of 20,690 acres for growing Taichung was fixed. Out of these, 20,000 Acs. were to cover the irrigated areas of Binka and Dungripali and 690 acres were spread over various Blocks of the district. Eye-brows were raised and doubts expressed in many quarters, if such a stupendous target could ever be achieved. But once again the determination of the farmers, the leadership of Legislators, Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis and Sarpanches and the guidance of the officials made the impossible possible. History was created when the target was over-reached

and instead of 20,690 acres, Taichung was grown in about 22,824 acres all over the district.

The irrigated areas lying in the ayacut region of HiraKud Canal of Binka and Dungripali presented a lush green of smiling Taichung paddy. This was duly reflected in the smiling faces of the farmers and it filled the visitors with a new wave of expectation. Doubts were dispelled and a new confidence developed.

The mighty step taken towards agricultural development had its own impact on



In order to make people more agriculture minded and to encourage cultivator to have more than one crop from one piece of land, steps have been taken by the Bolangir district Administration to write suitable aphorisms on walls. Photo shows the Industry Minister, Shri Harihar Patel, near one such signpost, while Collector, Shri A. N. Tiwari, I. A. S., looks on.

the procurement. 25,000 tonnes of paddy were already procured till the month of June, 1968 as against hardly 7,000 tonnes procured in the year 1964-65 which was the highest since 1959. This gave a fitting stimulus to the people.

Potato had their own story to tell. A big attempt was made during the Rabi of 1967 for growing potatoes. The people were not accustomed but they were not found wanting in enthusiasm to take a new crop as an experimental measure. About 1,500 acres were covered by potatoes. The results were startling. There were potatoes ranging from 500 gramme to 1 kg. each. Here was a much-needed experiment in potato cultivation in the district which has opened new vistas and has given new hopes to the people. The soil is so good that much larger areas could be brought under potato cultivation in years to come. As a recognition of the achievement of the farmers and by way of a fitting incentive to them, Government have just

sanctioned a Cold Storage costing rupees 8 lakhs to be located at Bolangir.

The story of agricultural development in the district will perhaps remain incomplete without the mention of an incident which played a substantial role in furthering the production of vegetable in the district. The people in the villages dug up shallow wells in their Bahal lands (low-lying wells) and utilised the water for extensive vegetable cultivation. The results were immediately felt when the markets in various parts of the district continued to bristle with green vegetables right till the end of Summer season. This was something which had never happened in the past.

This was the story of Bolangir's stride in the field of agriculture. There are reasons to believe that the movement will break new grounds in future and Bolangir's tirade against poverty will find its echo in every corner of the district.

# State Warehousing Corporation

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

In Orissa the State Warehousing Corporation was established during 1958 in pursuance of the recommendation of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India. The main idea underlying the Scheme is to reduce the wastage to the minimum and create adequate credit facilities to the agriculturists which would enable them to tide over the difficulties of rural indebtedness. The benefits which were expected to flow from the operation of the scheme may be summed up as follows :—

- (1) Avoidance of distress sale by pledging the goods with the Banks and obtaining advances to meet the immediate requirements.
- (2) To regulate the flow of goods into the market and thus ensure a better price to the producer and

more equated and less erratic price to the consumer.

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

At present 14 Warehouses and 5 Sub-Warehouses are functioning under this Corporation which are spread over in nine districts of the state as indicated below :—

WAREHOUSES	DISTRICTS
1. Jatni	.. Puri
2. Ganupur	.. Koraput
3. Rayagada	.. Koraput
4. Kesinga	.. Kalahandi

WAREHOUSES	DISTRICTS
5. Junagarh ..	Kalahandi
6. Khariar Road ..	Kalahandi
7. Bolangir ..	Bolangir
8. Titilagarh ..	Bolangir
9. Kantabanji ..	Bolangir
10. Jharsuguda ..	Sambalpur
11. Rajgangpur ..	Sundargarh
12. Angul ..	Dhenkanal
13. Atagarh ..	Cuttack
14. Chandabali ..	Balasore
SUB-WAREHOUSES	
1. Birapratapapur ..	Puri
2. Belpahar ..	Sambalpur
3. Rengali ..	Sambalpur
4. Badamba ..	Cuttack
5. Narsinghpur ..	Cuttack

During 1967-68, these Warehouses received 5,377 tonnes and released 6,094 tonnes of commodities (including the brought forward stock).

So far, an amount of Rs. 22,00,000 (twenty-two lakhs) has been invested by the shareholders, i.e., Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government on 50:50 basis.

There is provision for granting loans up to Rs. 5,000 in case of an individual agriculturist-Producer, provided he has a genuine case and is solvent enough to

take the loan. Advantage of this provision is being taken and loans are being granted to Agriculturists on pledging Warehouse Receipt with the State Bank.

The Traders also keep their goods in the Warehouse for scientific storage in order to avoid loss. There is provision for granting fresh loans to traders in respect of goods stored in the Warehouses built after 1964. The traders whose limit of loans were fixed prior to the declaration of emergency are however continuing to receive this advantage from year to year. Besides, Government stock of wheat, rice, paddy and sugar have been stored in Warehouses quite frequently in recent times.

The activities of the Corporation have received a new and vigorous life with the setting up of Food Corporation of India. New Warehouses were established at Rajgangpur (Sundargarh District), Chandabali (Balasore District), Athargarh (Cuttack District), Angul (Dhenkanal District) and Sub-Warehouses at Badamba (Cuttack District) and Narsinghpur (Cuttack District) for storage of rice, wheat, sugar, gram, gram dal, maida, suji, etc.

The Warehousing Scheme is not primarily intended to earn profit. It's responsibility lies in educating the people in the philosophy of scientific storage so that the country may not lose valuable food stuff by careless handling and unscientific storage.

## THE MATIAS OF ANANDAPUR

Sanatan Jena

Anandpur, the headquarter of Anandpur subdivision, is situated 22 miles north of Jajpur-Keonjhar Road station. Hardly two miles away from it, is a small village called Kainipura, where people belong to five castes, namely, the Telis (the oilmen), the Nayaks (the palmists), the Chasas (the cultivators), the Patros (one of the Scheduled castes) and the Matias (people of the soil).

The Matias, who form the subject matter of this article, live on one side of the village, a little detached. Though not the original settlers of the village, they have lived here for more than a century. A rare community in the locality they usually establish marital relations in the districts of Phulbani, Kalahandi and Sambalpur, from where they are believed to have migrated to this place. It so happens that if in a particular year one of these families has migrated to somewhere

else, in the next year one could find that a new family filling the vacuum. There are about 20 families in the village today.

The Matias converse in Oriya in a different accent, it being peculiar to the local people. Their dresses reflect poverty. Not being the original settlers, they hardly possess any landed property, other than the plots in which their huts exist. Proficient in manual earth-moving works, like digging of earth to shape good plots of land, tanks or ponds, all family members, young and old, take part in manual works. Their proneness to hard work even during the hottest season of the year, makes the name of the community worthwhile.

Married males put on sacred threads, probably prepared by themselves but not by Brahmins. They do not accept food from communities other than Brahmins.

Sometimes, they are reluctant. They are an animistic people who worship fire, water, trees, rocks, animals and spirits.

Yet, they observe many Hindu festivals, the fire-walking, during the Dashahara or Kumar Purnima, being the most important. All participants fast the day before. Towards the evening, the actual festival begins, to the accompaniment of traditional songs and a peculiar musical instrument, made of a pumpkin-shaped earthen pot, a *Koola* (a flat basket), a bow and a stick with metallic rings at its head.

The mouth of the earthen pot is covered with *Koola* and the bow is adjusted in such a way that one end touches the middle of the *Koola* and the other held firmly by one thigh on the ground. When the man rubs the stick over the rough surface of the bow, a deep sound, accompanied by the jingling of metals, is produced.

Kalishies are those persons, who by virtue of their own or by the influences that may be attributed to near-sorcery, go in a trance and enter in the early hours of the morning into the fire, made out for the purpose in a 15 feet long and two-feet wide pit. The two ends of the ditch are to be kept wet so that the Kalishies, before and after entering into it, can make their feet cool. There are some special Kalishies to enter this ditch. The Kalishies cross from one end to the other by walking or hopping in bare feet.

They believe that the fire place has supernatural powers. Those desirous of having children could enter it along with them.

Fire-walking over, the Kalishies go to a nearly water pond to take a dip and then regain their senses. Then they take food, which marks the end of the festival.

#### NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN ORISSA

According to the census reports of 1961, there were 15,890 motor vehicles in Orissa with a population of 17,548,846. The proportion for 1,000 was 0.91 only.

Cuttack district alone had 4,178, vehicles, the largest number in the State. Sambalpur had a higher proportion of vehicles 2.2 for every 1,000 population. Baudh-Khondmals had the lowest 0.21 only.



# *Industrial Development in Orissa:*

## *A Brief Survey*

Industrial growth and production in Orissa was affected by recession during the last year, which made a strong impact on the Indian economy in general. Nevertheless, Orissa took all possible steps to develop industries so as to fully utilise her vast natural resources. The new ministry which was formed in the State in March, 1967, took the earliest opportunity to announce its industrial policy which marked a departure from the policy hitherto followed by the State.

### THE NEW POLICY

The new policy-resolution which was announced in February last was significant in the sense that it gave some major concession to the private sectors for setting up industries in the State. It was decided that the State Government would give land, power at concessional rate and financial assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up new industries in the State. A planning and design cell for development of industries was set up and an Advisory

Committee was formed. The Advisory Committee was set up to lay down details of work to be done and the planning and design cell and to scrutinise feasibility report prepared by the cell and suggest changes.

### SCHEME FOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS

With a view to supplying suitable sites to private industrialists steps were taken to develop industrial areas at places like Rourkela, Sunabeda (Koraput), Talcher, Jajpur Road, Paradeep, etc. A co-ordination Committee for industrialisation of developed areas has been constituted with a view to examine the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Ancillary industries in Rourkela. A scheme has been prepared to develop specific areas at the above places.

### ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES

A special drive has been launched for development of ancillary industries at

Rourkela. So far seventeen ancillary industries have been set up there. All possible assistance being rendered to these units so as to enable them to participate in the purchase programme of the Rourkela Steel Plant. Survey has been made to explore possibilities for manufacturing some new ancillary items at Rourkela to cater to the requirements of the Steel Plant. A common facilities centre and tool room have been set up at Rourkela to render common service facilities to the ancillary units functioning there.

The Advisory Committee for ancillary industries in Rourkela has also been re-constituted with the Chairmanship of the General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant.

#### EVALUATION OF INDUSTRIES

A Standing Committee for reviewing the working of the public sector corporations established in the State during the Third Five-Year Plan has been set up. This Committee will also screen proposals for capital expenditure of these corporations and other important development.

The State Government have also appointed another committee, namely, the "Evaluation Committee for undertakings in Panchayat and Co-operative sectors and in Pilot Projects in Orissa". This Committee will evaluate the working of the public sector industrial co-operatives including Panchayat Samiti Industries and Pilot Project Industries.

#### STEERING COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIES

As establishment of new Industries and smooth running of existing ones need the

co-ordinated efforts of different departments in the State Government, a steering Committee of industries has been formed to look into this. This Committee has been delegated with the power to examine the application for industrial licence and to device suitable procedures for eliminating delay in allotment of land, water, electricity etc. to the industries.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

During the last year, 37 parties were granted State-aid loan amounting to Rs. 90,000 for establishment of small scale industries in the State. Besides, Government invested money in the share capital of the following Public sector corporations as noted against each.

	Rs.
(1) Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa.	2,64,90,000
(2) Orissa Small Industries Corporation.	3,50,00,000

The State Government also stood gurantee in favour of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for a sum of Rs. 174.11 lakhs.

#### IMPORT LICENCES

Import licences for import of raw materials, spare parts and components worth Rs. 12,23,293 were granted to S. S. Units of the State during the last year.

#### PILOT PROJECT INDUSTRIES

Eleven Pilot Project Units closed down completely and three more partially during the last year on account of industrial recession. The running units manufactu-

red goods worth Rs. 37.74 lakhs and sold goods worth Rs. 43.23 lakhs. M/s. Kalinga Foundry Ltd. received order from the Railway Board for supply of railway sleepers worth Rs. 25 lakhs. M/s. Spark Battery received an order from the Transport Association of Madras for supply of batteries worth Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

### PRICE PREFERENCE TO SMALL INDUSTRIES

Government have decided to continue to pursue the policy of price preference for products of the Small Village and Cottage Industries for a period of 3 years from, 1st September 1967. Government have further decided that while making purchases for State Services negotiations with local manufacturers, would form a part of price preference policy and the purchasing officer should negotiate with local manufacturer before finalising the purchases on the basis of the tender received.

### RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECT

The two Rural Industries Projects running at Jajpur and Barpalli have set up 36 industrial units. Out of these 21 units are rice huller units. 27 units including 18 rice hullers have started production. A training centre for golden grass products has been set up at Khannagar under Jajpur Project. There is provision for training of 25 trainees at this centre. Each trainee receive a stipend of Rs. 20 per month.

### MACHINERIES ON HIRE PURCHASE

During the last year 27 applications were received for supply of machinery on hire purchase basis by the National Small Industries Corporation. Out of these the corporation has accepted 19 applications for supply of machines worth Rs 6.63 lakhs.

### RECONSTITUTION COMMITTEES

The Government have reconstituted the Orissa River Board and the Orissa Board of Industries during the last year.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Growing unemployment amongst the engineers has seriously affected the technical education and training programme in the State. The number of students seeking admission to the Engineering Schools and Colleges has considerably fallen. In view of this the State Government have decided to close down the Engineering School at Kendrapara from this year and at Bhadrak from next year. The admission capacity of the School of Mining Engineering at Keonjhar has been reduced from 40 to 20 since last year.

Government have also set up a high-power all party committee to find out ways and means for deploying the unemployed engineers of the State.

# From Editor's Bookshelf

The art of progress is to preserve order amid change and to preserve change amid order.

—*Alfred North*

Civilization begins with order, grows with liberty, and dies with chaos.

—*Will Durant*

Most of the greatest evils that man has inflicted upon man have come through people feeling quite certain about something which, in fact, was false.

—*Bertrand Russel*

Culture is the sum of all the forms of art, of love and of thought, which in the course of centuries, have enabled man to be less enslaved.

—*Andre Malraux*

A single death is a tragedy, a million deaths is a statistics.

—*Joseph Stalin*

You can never have a revolution in order to establish a democracy. You must have a democracy in order to have a revolution.

—*G. K. Chesterton*

Is it only in the realm of politics that the work of emancipation may go on? Is not the emancipation of mind the first and greatest need?

—*Henrik Ibsen*

A nation is a historical group of men of recognizable cohesion, held together by a common enemy.

—*Theodor Herzl*

Men should stop fighting among themselves and start fighting insects.

—*Luther Burbank*

How shall freedom be defended? By arms when it is attacked by arms; by truth when it is attacked by lies; by democratic faith when it is attacked by authoritarian dogma. Always, and in the final act, by dedication and faith.

—*Ibid*

## Story of Baulagadia

The story is based on a post-census (1961) survey undertaken by the Superintendent of census operation of Orissa. Baulagadia, in Nilagiri sub-division of Balasore district, owes its importance to stone handicrafts as old as the village.

### OCCUPATION

Baulagadia is a village of stone artisans in Balasore district of Orissa. Located close to the Bay of Bengal, it is not far from the mountainous ranges that influence considerably the life of its inhabitants.

The population of the village as recorded during survey is 752, which is slightly higher than the 1961 Census figure of 715. Density per square mile is 826.37 with 182 houses. It is inhabited by Hindus of 14 different communities and the Khandayats numbering 437 form 58 per cent of the population. Houses are of mud with roofs of straw. The first pucca well was constructed in 1959.

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the villagers. Stone carving—a household industry—takes the second place. Dependence on this trade is on the wane and reliance on agriculture is increasing. A Stone Workers' Co-operative Society functions to promote the handicraft industry. Young artisans prefer boulder collection to stonewares industry, because the former offers higher wages. A few old artisans stick on to this traditional occupation. A young man seldom feels inclined to put up with this rigorous stone cutting when alternative occupations, less arduous yet more paying, tempt him at his threshold.

This trend is disquieting for the village economy. Out of the total area of the village 582.19 acres, cultivated acreage is 484.15. Ninety households possess more than 2.5 acres each, while 87 households own less than 2.5 acres each. Paddy is the only crop grown in the village. Lack of assured irrigation is the main factor for no rabi cultivation. Agriculture is done in the traditional way.

Cost of cultivation per acre is Rs. 156 as against the gross yield of paddy per acre is 18 maunds per acre. According to the prices prevalent in the year of calculation, the produce fetches Rs. 216 a net profit of Rs. 60 only for the farmer.

Survey of engagements of the households in different occupations reveal that 75 households are engaged in cultivation only, 56 in cultivation and household industry, two in cultivation and business and one in cultivation, household industry and business.

Out of the 182 households 133 or nearly 73 per cent are in debt.

#### LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Out of 752 persons, only 162 or 21.5 per cent are either literate or educated of whom 120 are males and 42 females. Percentage of literacy among males is 31.2 and females 11.5. Only eight males and one female have passed the primary

examination and four persons are matriculates.

Two Oriya newspapers-daily Samaj and weekly Matrubbhumi are subscribed by the village library set up in 1958 with a collection of 920 books.

Most of the adults are fully aware of the new laws on untouchability, adoption, early marriage and succession. The women, however, practise untouchability rigidly even today.

Poverty, under-nourishment, unhygienic surroundings and lack of protected water supply brought in their trail diseases of skin, gastro-intestinal disorders and malaria. But malaria has been checked to a very great extent. Filaria appears to be rampant. The ponds-almost one for two households are largely to blame.

The impact of the total changes on the life of the people of Baulagadia is, in a way, far reaching. But the people have not changed as much as they should under the weight of the impact. The somewhat static economy continues to run on set grooves and the shift in social trends and attitudes has not been significant. Caste rigidity, which dominated the social life is giving way to a state of relaxation slowly. The school, library, Jubak Sangha and Mahila samiti constitute important landmarks.

# Education Schemes In Orissa: An Assessment

During 1966-67 the draft Fourth Five-year Plan was reviewed and finalised. But the three annual plans for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 have been prepared under acute financial stringency without having much bearing on their relationship to the Fourth Five-year Plan. The Plan outlay for general education had to be reduced to Rs. 224 lakhs only which includes Rs. 5.00 lakhs for cultural programme for the year 1968-69. Hence there is practically no scope to provide funds for new development programmes for general education during 1968-69, except making provision for continuance of the schemes implemented in the previous two years. Even some of the continuing schemes, like building projects had to be totally dropped as an additional amount of Rs. 31.00 lakhs had to be partially accommodated under plan budget for payment of revised dearness allowance to Government

and non-Government employees with effect from 1st November 1967. Thus the planning pursued during the period 1966-67 to 1968-69 after the Third Plan period have no bearing on the size and content of the Fourth Five-year Plan. Hence it has been decided by the Government of India to initiate the Fourth Five-year Plan with effect from the year 1969-70.

## PRIMARY EDUCATION

At the end of the Third Plan period the total enrolment of students in the primary schools was 19.25 lakhs and the total number of primary school teachers was 50,000. The teacher-pupil ratio at this stage was 1:38. In 1966-67, 4,000 primary school teachers were appointed. During 1967-68, and 1968-69, provision was made for their continuance with no additional appointment of such teachers due to

inadequacy of outlay. The management and control of these primary schools were transferred to Zilla Parishads from 1961.

### MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

Progress of education at this stage has not been uniform throughout the State. M. E. Schools are opening increasingly in the old provincial areas by the enthusiasm of private managements, but this enthusiasm is not forthcoming to the desired extent in the backward areas of the State. It has been, therefore, decided by Government to pay greater attention to the backward areas particularly the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani in the opening of M. E. Schools. This is proposed to be done by providing funds for payment of full deficit grant to the aided schools located in such areas, in addition to setting up of Government M. E. Schools in extremely backward areas in these districts. In 1966-67 funds were provided for the opening of 25 Government M. E. Schools for boys in the backward areas of the State. In 1967-68, provision has been made for opening of one Government M. E. School for boys at New Capital, besides giving grant to about 480 M. E. Schools for boys.

During 1968-69, provision could not be made due to reduced outlay for opening of any new Government M. E. Schools. But funds have been provided for the continuance of the schools already started in 1966-67 and 1967-68, resulting in opening of the next higher class and for payment of grant-in-aid to the schools. Altogether a sum of Rs. 50.25 lakhs has been provid-

ed for the continuing and new M. E. Schools both for boys and girls.

An amount of Rs. 1.64 lakhs have been provided for the continuance of 3,100 maintenance stipends to girl students, 1,000 maintenance stipends to boys students and 450 merit-cum-poverty scholarships at M. E. Schools, although due to paucity of funds, award of new scholarships could not be proposed for 1968-69.

### HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

As in the case of middle school education, there was an unexpected enthusiasm in the opening of boys' high schools during the Third Plan period. As against 452 high schools, the number of high schools was raised to about 1,000, out of which the number of girls' high schools was 96. But most of these schools are being opened in advanced areas of the State. To improve the enrolment at this stage of education, it is necessary to open schools in the backward districts of the State, besides giving incentive to girls' education by implementing some special schemes for girls' education at this stage. This quantitative improvement of education at this stage has been proposed to be achieved by (i) opening of new high schools in backward areas, (ii) giving full deficit grant to such high schools located in these areas, (iii) giving special allowance to women teachers serving in backward areas, and (iv) providing subsidised transport to girls students in new urban areas. During 1968-69, a total amount of Rs. 34.19 lakhs has been provided for opening of the next higher class-



high schools and for giving grant-in-aid to the high schools in the State.

### EXPANSION OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

General science is taught as a compulsory subject in all high schools. As the teaching of the subject requires the use of laboratories, it has been decided to provide laboratories successively in all high schools. During the 3rd Plan period, about 100 high schools have been provided with laboratories. During 1966-67, science laboratories were provided in 35 high schools at a cost of Rs. 4.43 lakhs.

### EXPANSION OF TRAINING PROGRAMME

At the end of the Second Plan period there were eighty elementary training schools in this State with an intake capacity of 2,925. During the Third Plan period, the intake capacity of these 80 E. T. Schools was raised by one thousand increasing the total intake capacity of these 80 schools to 3,925. Besides, 45 Condensed Course Training Centres were opened during the Third Plan period offering 1,800 seats.

Since a decision has been taken to appoint matriculates as primary school teachers, it has been decided to reduce the number of E. T. Schools. During 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, 30 E. T. Schools were abolished out of which only 13 E. T. Schools were converted to Secondary Training Schools. The total number of E. T. Schools as it stands during 1968-69 is 37 with an intake capacity of 1,930.

Out of the 45 Condensed Course Training Centres opened during the Third Plan period, as many as 36 centres have been abolished during these three years. The total number of such centres as it stands at present is 9 with an intake capacity of 360.

### SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOLS

During the 2nd Plan period, there were 5 Secondary Training Schools with an intake capacity of 220 and 6 Basic Schools with an intake capacity of 180. During the 3rd Plan period, 5 more Secondary Training Schools were opened. The intake capacity of the 10 Secondary Training Schools at the end of the 3rd Plan period was 460, besides 180 seats in the 6 Basic Training Schools.

In order to give adequate facilities to the untrained teachers and in view of the decision to appoint matriculates in primary schools, it has been decided to increase the training facilities at this stage.

During 1966-67, 13 E. T. Schools were converted to Secondary Training Schools. In 1967-68, second year classes were opened in these schools. During 1968-69, due to inadequacy of funds, no more E. T. Schools could be converted into Secondary Training Schools. But provision has been made for continuance of 1st and 2nd year classes of these Secondary Training Schools. The total number of Secondary Training Schools at it stands at present is 23 with an intake capacity of 977.

## TRAINING COLLEGES

At the end of the 2nd Plan period there were 2 Training Colleges with an intake capacity of 200. At the end of the 3rd Plan period there were 3 Training Colleges with an intake capacity 360, besides the Regional Training College at Bhubaneswar, which has a provision for 60 trainees. During the annual plan of 1966-67, 24 seats were increased in the Basic Training College of Angul.

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

There was an unexpected rise in the number of colleges in the Third Plan period. As against 29 colleges at the commencement of the Third Plan, there were 57 colleges for general education at the end of the Plan and 61 colleges at the end of 1967-68. With the introduction of the Three-year degree course in our State, all the old Intermediate colleges were upgraded to degree status. New subjects of studies along with the teaching of honours in various subjects were introduced in a number of colleges.

## POST-GRADUATE STUDIES

Post-Graduate studies in mathematics, physics, chemistry and botany under science and Oriya, English, economics under humanities were available in the Ravenshaw College and in few subjects in humanities and in science under the Utkal University. In the year 1966-67, post-graduate studies were started in a few subjects in two more Colleges at Sambalpur and Berhampur. Provision has been made for continuance of these subjects of studies in the year 1968-69.

## UNIVERSITIES

The State Government decided to open two Universities at Sambalpur and Berhampur, with effect from 1st January 1967. A sum of Rs. 4.70 lakhs was provided for these two Universities during 1966-67, which was further increased to Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1967-68. An equivalent amount has also been provided for 1968-69 for these two Universities.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided for the Utkal University during 1966-67 and 1967-68 for its teaching and development activities. The University started post-graduate studies in mathematics in 1966-67 and that in physics and chemistry in 1967-68. Opening of post-graduate studies in Oriya and a few other subjects during 1968-69, is under contemplation of the Utkal University. Against this increasing teaching programme of this University it has not been possible to provide more than Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1968-69.

## EVENING COLLEGES

During 1966-67, four evening colleges were opened by Government for the benefit of the employees. During 1967-68, 1st year classes were opened in these four colleges. Provision has been made for the continuance of P. U. and 1st year classes in these colleges during 1968-69.

## SOCIAL EDUCATION

During 1966-67, the scheme for 'removal of illiteracy' was introduced at Bhubaneswar, Pipili and Khurda areas in

the districts of Puri and in Dhenkanal  
dar and Gandia Block in the district of  
enkanal. Provision has been made for  
ntinuance of these centres during 1968-

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

The physical education activities in the  
ate need expansion to a great extent.  
ue to inadequacy of funds, Rs. 10.66 lakhs  
as provided for the purpose during 1966-  
7, and a provision of Rs. 0.12 has been  
ade during each of the years 1967-68 and  
1968-69 towards deputation of candidates  
or physical education course and as grants  
o Bharat Scouts and Guide.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided  
or payment of grants to the Youth Wel-  
fare Board for its developmental activities  
during each of the years 1966-67, 1967-68  
and 1968-69.

### CULTURAL PROGRAMME

The work of editing and publication of  
Sarala Mahabharata which was taken up  
during the year 1960, is in progress. It is  
expected that the printing work in respect  
of all the 19 Parvas will be completed by  
the end of the year 1968-69.

Publication of rare and valuable manus-  
cripts and books on technical literature  
comes under the purview of this scheme.  
The works which were taken up during  
the past few years have been completed.  
Provision has been made to take up the  
work of publication of some new books  
during the year 1968-69.

The work of compilation of delux  
edition of the work of Kavi Samrat  
Upendra Bhanja is in progress. Some por-  
tion of the 1st volume is in the Press for  
publication.

The translation and publication of the  
book "THE WAY WE LIVE" and the  
"HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT  
IN INDIA" will be taken up during the  
year 1968-69.

The work of compilation and publica-  
tion of Encyclopaedia has been undertaken  
by the Utkal University since the year  
1967-68 and the publication of a small  
Encyclopaedia has been completed. The  
compilation work of the 1st volume of  
large Encyclopaedia is in progress.

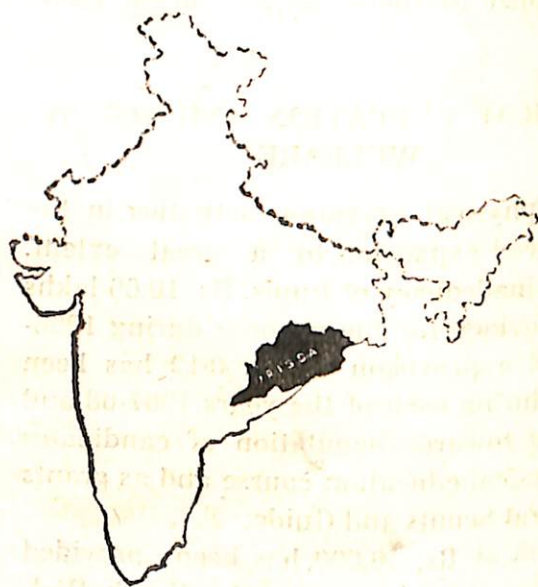
During the year 1966-67, a total gross  
expenditure of Rs. 0.34 lakh was incurred  
for the above purposes. It is anticipated  
that an amount of Rs. 1.10 lakhs will be  
spent during the year 1967-68.

The Budget for the year 1968-69  
provides an amount of Rs. 2.83 lakhs for  
the following purposes :—

1. Publication of Sarala Mohabharat
2. Publication of Delux Edition of Kavi  
Samrat Upendra Bhanja.
3. Publication of technical literature  
and rare manuscripts.
4. Publication of Oriya Encyclopaedia.
5. Establishment of the institute of  
Languages.

( At Page 34 )

## Do You Know ...



That the percentage of Consumer's total expenditure diverted to food items is 73.11 for rural areas in Orissa, as against 70.14 for rural India as a whole and 70.76 for urban areas of Orissa as against 61.40 for urban areas of India ?

That in Orissa an overwhelmingly large area under foodgrains (unirrigated) is mainly responsible for a lower net value of output of Rs. 180.80 per acre as compared to State like Kerala, Assam, West Bengal, Madras etc. where the net value of output per acre are Rs. 445.44, Rs. 347.78, Rs. 313.21 and Rs. 282.87 respectively ?

That, in 1965 there was one doctor for every 6,157 persons at the all India level whereas in Orissa there was one doctor for every 9,719 person ?

That the total production of iron-ore in Orissa in 1967 amounted to 5.87 million tonnes as against 18.09 million tonnes in the country as a whole ?



### CREATION OF NEW ASSESSMENT UNIT AT PHULBANI

The Government of Orissa have been pleased to create one Assessment Unit at Phulbani in Ganjam II Circle in the current year under the charge of an Assistant Commercial Tax Officer. This Unit comprises the areas of Boudh and Phulbani Subdivisions of Phulbani district, and has been so constituted as to provide better facilities to the dealers and assesseees of the concerned areas in the matter of assessment registration, receipt of statutory forms, filing of returns, etc. The assessments of the dealers and assesseees between the turnover limit of 2 lakhs are to be taken up by the officer incharge of this Assessment Unit. The assessments of the big dealers and assesseees i.e., of those hav-

ing annual turnover of above 2 lakhs will however, continue in the Circle headquarters at Bhanjanagar. The dealers and assesseees of the concerned areas will no longer be required to go to Bhanjanagar for the purpose of filing of returns, registration, amendment to the certificate of registrations and such other matters like payment of tax, issue of 'C' declaration forms, filing of return, etc.

The dealers and assesseees of the areas are advised to take full advantage of these facilities and render full co-operation to the officer incharge of Assessment Unit, Phulbani.

## PRE-EXAMINATION TRAINING

At the instance of Government of India it has been decided by the State Government in Tribal & Rural Welfare Department to provide Pre-Examination Training facilities at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack to the deserving Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates who intend to appear at the competitive Examinations for the State Civil Service. It has also been decided that 20 students belonging to these Scheduled communities would get the benefit of such training during the current financial year. The training will ordinarily last for one year. The selection of deserving candidates would be made by the Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

The Pre-Examination coaching for appearing at I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations is in existence in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who would be selected for getting pre-examination training for the competitive examination for State Civil Services would avail themselves of the coaching facilities already available for I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations. In addition, the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates would be given special coaching in General English, especially in English Composition and General Knowledge. Such special coaching would be

imparted during the extra hours by the experienced teachers selected by the Principal, Ravenshaw College and these teachers would be given some remuneration for this purpose by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department.

Boarding and lodging facilities would be provided to such candidates selected for undergoing pre-examination training. A fully furnished hostel would be available for accommodation if there are sufficient numbers of students coming forward for this training. Each selected candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community would be given a scholarship of Rs. 80 per month through the Principal, Ravenshaw College by the T. & R. W. Department. The amount of scholarship would be utilised towards the boarding charges and other personal expenses of the candidate concerned. One experienced teacher selected by the Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack would be the Superintendent of the hostel and he would be given some allowance for this purpose.

The intending eligible candidates should immediately contact Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack for the detailed information in the matter.



The Vice-President of India, Shri V. V. Giri, being received by the Governor of Orissa, Dr. S. S. Ansari and the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan at Raj Bhawan, Bhubaneswar on August 12, 1968.

## NEWS IN PICTURE

The Governor of Bihar, Shri N. Kanungo, addressing the students and staff of S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack on August 19, 1968.

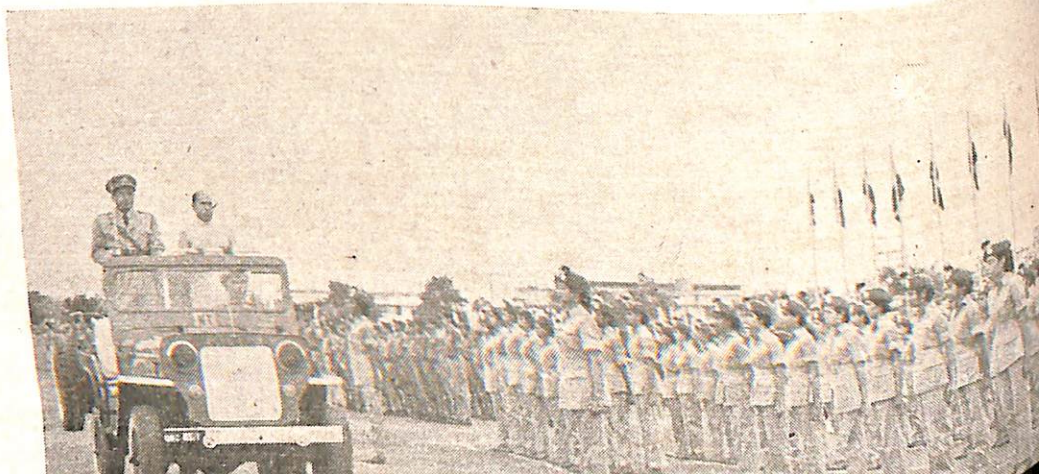




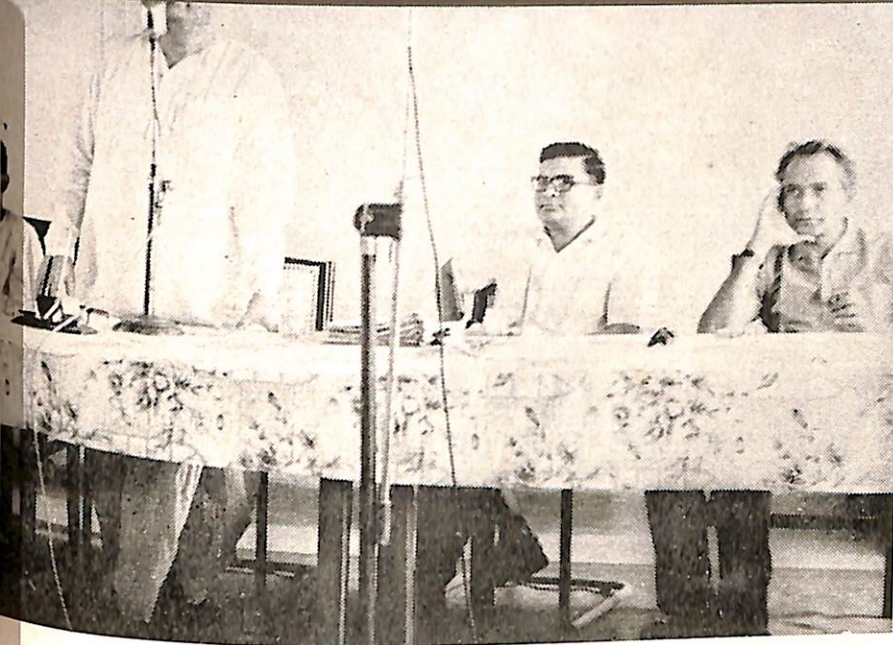
The Chief Minister is seen presenting a Model of Sushilabati D. A. V. College for women at Rourkela to Dr. A. N. Khosla, ex-Governor of Orissa at a special function, held at New Delhi.

## NEWS IN PICTURE

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister inspecting the state-level Independence Day Parade at Bhubaneswar on August 15, 1968.



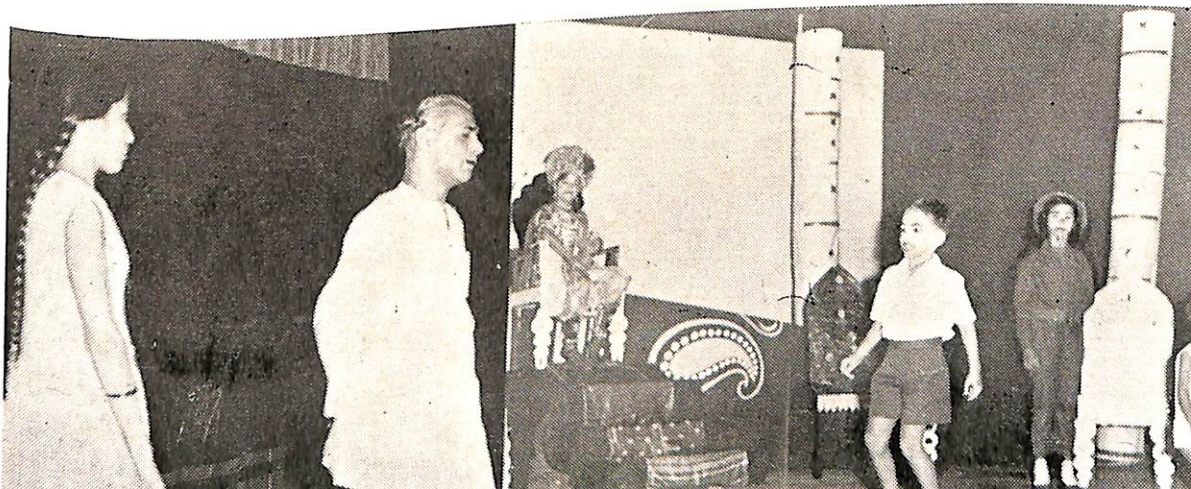




Shri Raj Ballav Mishra, Minister, C. D. & Agriculture, Orissa, is seen delivering the inaugural speech at the Block Development Officers conference on the 25th July 1968 at Keonjhar

## NEWS IN PICTURE

Natyokkala, a Cultural Organisation of Bhubaneswar, recently presented a children's show at Rabindra Mandap.  
Photo shows : Shri Murari Prasad Mishra, Minister for Co-operation & Forestry addressing as Chief Guest.





Shri Harihar Patel, Minister, Industries, Commerce and Home (Public Relations), inspecting the Independence Day Parade at Bolangir on August 15, 1968.

## NEWS IN PICTURE

Industry Minister, Shri Harihar Patel inaugurated the bridge on Solandi river in Bolangir district on August 15, 1968.

Photo shows : Shri Patel and Smt. Patel at the bridge site (on the left) with Collector, Shri A. N. Tiwari, I. A. S. (on the right).



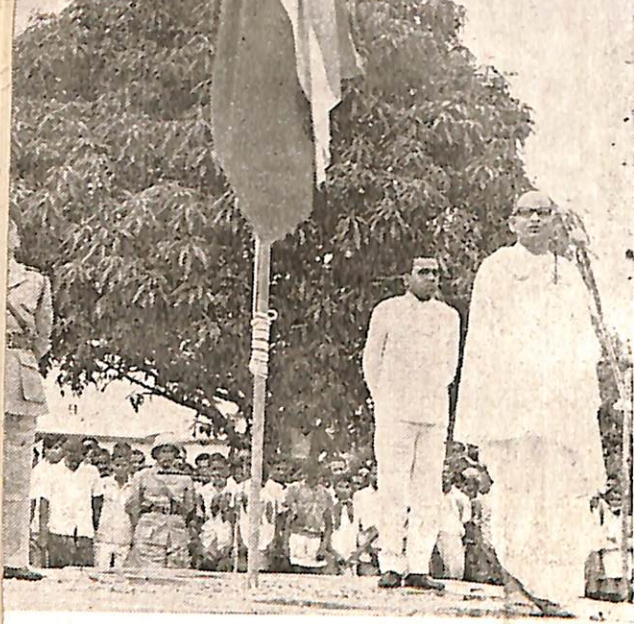


Special prize for the 1968 Republic Day Parade went to Sainik School, Bhubaneswar. Capt. Suryakanta Tripathy of the Sainik School, receiving prize from the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, at the State Level Independence Day Parade at Bhubaneswar on August 15, 1968.

## NEWS IN PICTURE

Sgt. P. Senapati (Junior Division, N. C. C.) of Capital High School, Bhubaneswar, being awarded a shield for the 1968 Republic Day Parade by the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, at the State Level Independence Day Parade at Bhubaneswar on August 15, 1968.

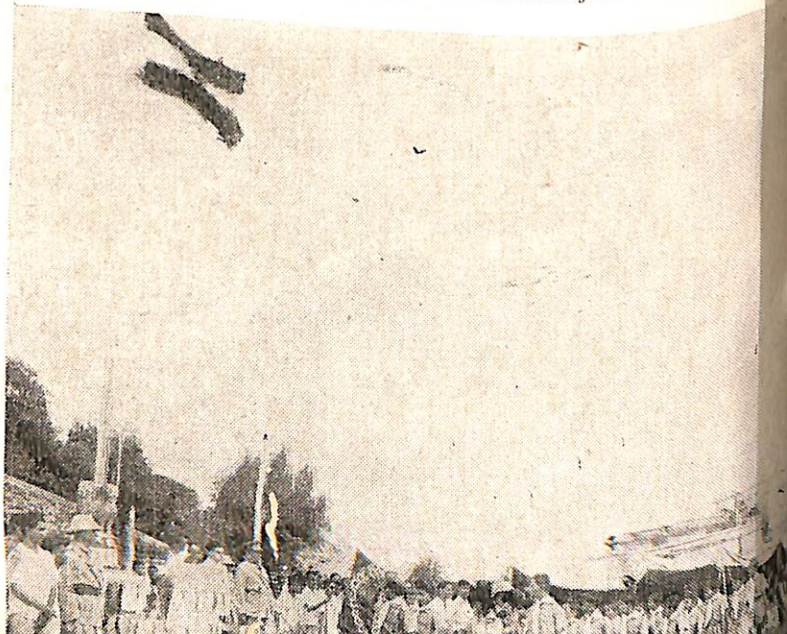




The Supply Minister, Shri Nityananda Mahapatra is seen addressing the people at Bhawani Patna on the occasion of the Independence Day, 1968.

## NEWS IN PICTURE

A View of the march past at the Police Parade ground on 15-8-1968 at Keonjhar Garh.

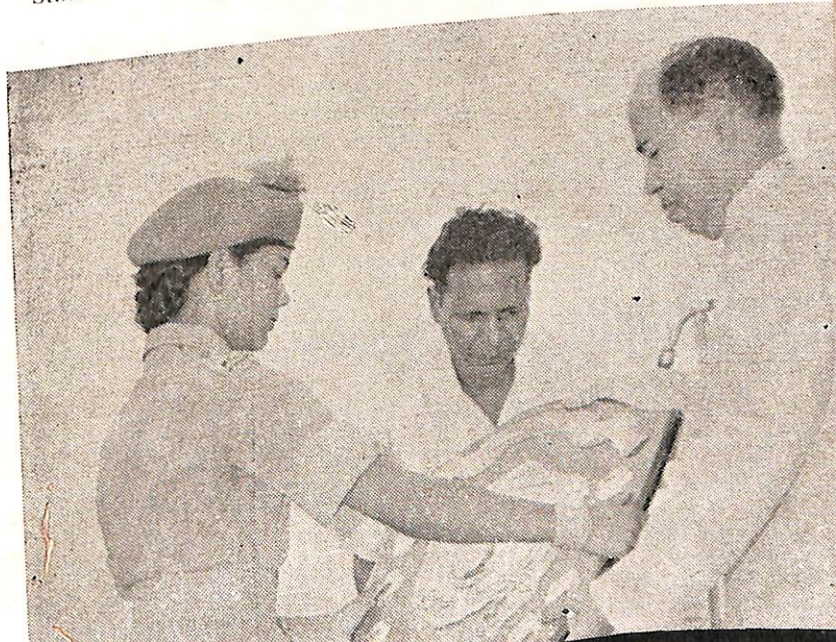


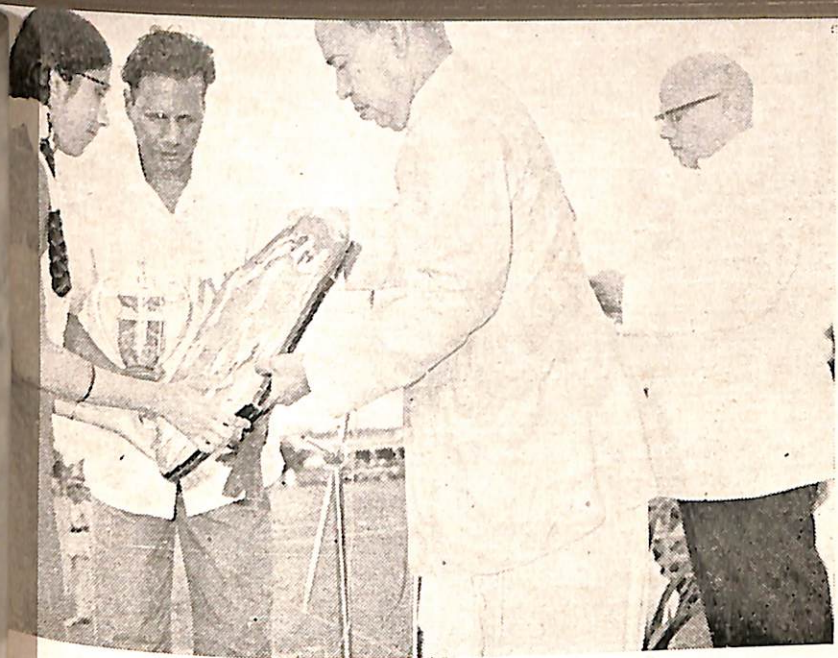


Bina Mohapatra of the Demonstration Multi-purpose School, Bhubaneswar, receiving a shield for the 1968 Republic Day Parade, from the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, at the State Level Independence Day Parade at Bhubaneswar on August 15, 1968.

## NEWS IN PICTURE

Sjt. Major Ranjana Pradhan (Senior Division, N. C. C.) of Women's College, Bhubaneswar, receiving the 1968 Republic Day Parade Shield from the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, at the State Level Independence Day Parade at Bhubaneswar on August 15, 1968.

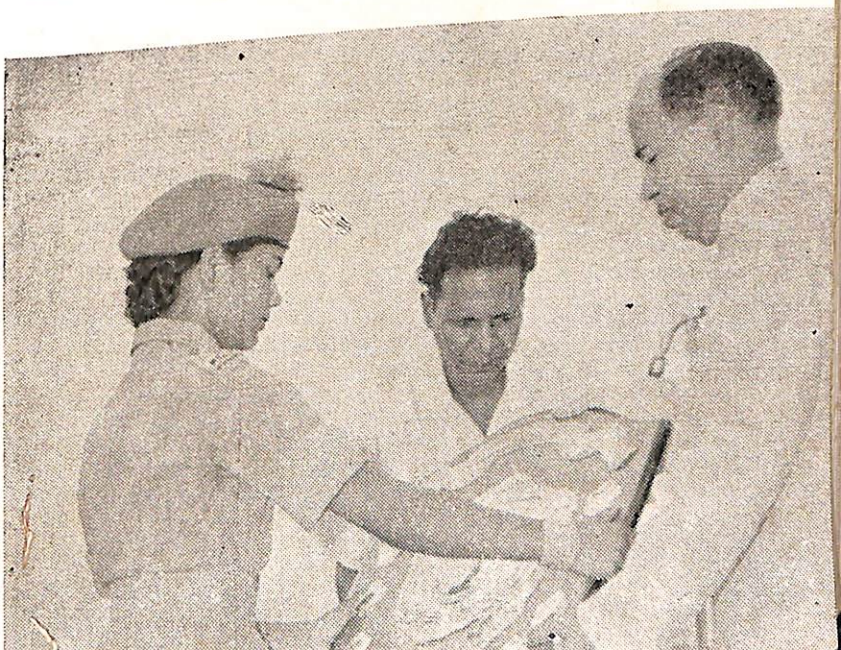




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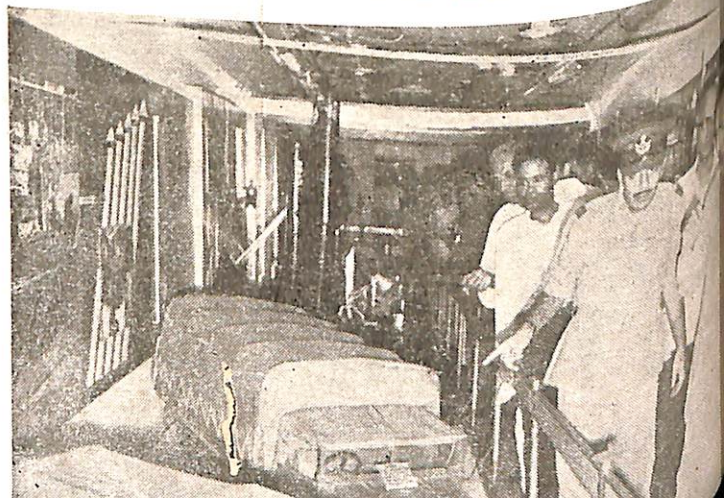




Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan going round the Children Library in Unit VI, Bhubaneswar on August 22, 1968. Education Minister, Shri Banamali Patnaik is seen alongside Shri Pradhan in the picture.

## NEWS IN PICTURE

Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan going round the Defence Exhibition train at Bhubaneswar on August 18, 1968.



## COMMENDABLE SERVICE OF THE VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS OF ORISSA

Distress of the people of the drought affected areas of the State is yet to be over and therefore different official relief measures are in operation in the drought affected areas and will be continued till the next harvest. But official relief measures cannot be adequate to ameliorate the suffering of the people. Chief Minister, therefore, appealed to the voluntary organisations to help the distressed people. In response to his appeal several national and international organisations including Ramakrishna Mission, Utkal Relief Committee, Bharat Sevak Samaj, CASA (Christian Agency for Social Action), C.C.I. & C.R.S. (Catholic Churches of India and Catholic Relief Society) and Utkal Nabajivan Mandal came forward to help the affected people. Different non-official organisations were allotted different areas for relief operation. They have started work in great earnest. The areas allotted to each organisation and the extent of relief so far rendered by them are given below.

**Sri Ramakrishna Mission**—The mission has been allotted the Hindol Subdivision of Dhenkanal district for its relief programme. They are distributing gratuitous relief @ 2 kgs. of rice per adult and @ 1 kg. of rice per child beneficiary per week. 7,046 number of beneficiaries have so far been covered and the total quantity of rice issued is 220 tonnes.

**Utkal Relief Committee**—This organisation is working in many of the worst affected areas of the State. They are covering Bhograi and Jaleswar areas of Balasore district; Mahakalapara, Rajnagar,

Ersama, Athagarh, Narsinghpur and Baramba areas of Cuttack district; Daspalla Block, Gania Block and Nuagaon Block areas of Puri district; Khajuriapada Block and Harbhanga Block of Phulbani district, 16 blocks including Kashipur Block, Nandapur Block, Dasamanthapur, Narayanpatna, Bandagaon, Padwa Blocks of Koraput district; (Through OXFAM) Chandrapur Block, Pattangi Block, Similiguda Block and Laxmpur Block of Koraput district; Jagannathprasad, Digpahandi, Buguda Blocks of Ganjam district; and Betnoti and Barsahi Blocks of Mayurbhanj district.

The Committee has already distributed relief to 1,29,000 beneficiaries all over the State. Besides free distribution of foodgrains, they have also taken up execution of a number of projects under the 'food for work' programme.

**Bharat Sevak Samaj**—This organisation has started "food for work" programmes with the help of foodgrains, received from the Catholic Relief Society at two places in Balasore district. 2,350 bags of wheat have already been received out of the donation of 9,000 bags promised by the Catholic Relief Society. The following areas have been allotted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for drought relief operations. Basta Block, Balipal Block, Soro Block and Remuna Block of Balasore district; Ersama Block (for completion of incomplete works) of Cuttack district; affected areas of Khurda and Sadar Subdivisions of Puri district, Rasagovindpur Block of Mayurbhanj district.



*Casa (Christian Agency for Social Action)*—They have taken up several 'food for work' programmes with their own resources. 19,000 persons are working in 21 projects now under execution. 28 projects were completed by the organisation in June last. 20 more projects are reported to be under way in Dhamnagar Block of Balasore district. This organisation has included Bhadrak Subdivision in Balasore district, Sukinda Block, Korai Block in Cuttack district, areas adjoining Sukinda areas in Keonjhar district, Chhatrapur subdivision in Ganjam district.

*C.C.I./C.R.S. (Catholic Churches of India/ Catholic Relief Society)*—This organisation

has been allotted for relief work in Mohana Block, R. Udayagiri Block, Bhanjanagar Agency areas in Ganjam district; Phiringia Block and Phulhani Block in Phulhani district.

*Utkal Navajeevan Mandal*—Utkal Navajeevan Mandal has undertaken drought relief works with resources provided for by the OXFAM. The organisers of the Utkal Navajeevan Mandal have already received a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the OXFAM, besides some baby food. They will distribute gratuitous relief in Parjanga, Kamakshyanagar, Angul, Kankadahad in Dhenkanal district.

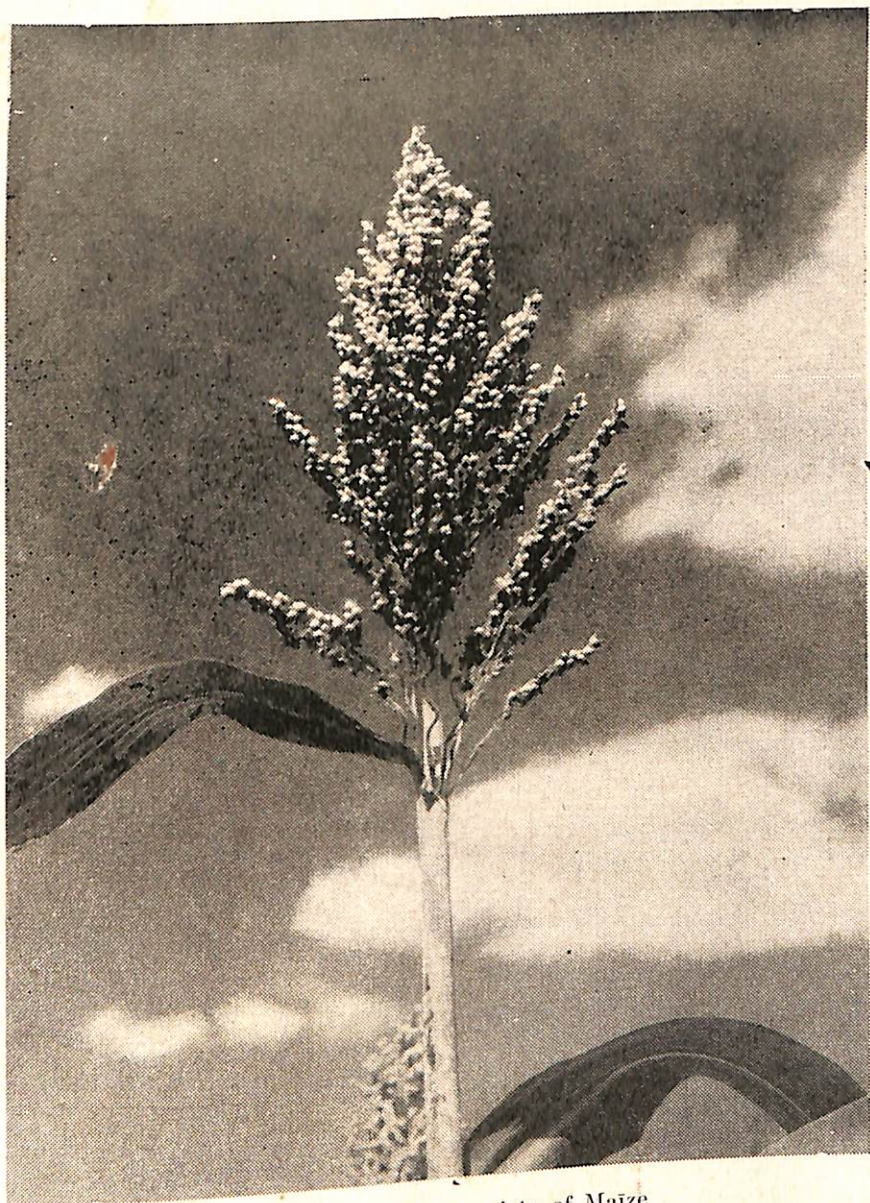
From Page 29

The Orissa Council of Sports which has been constituted to advise Government in the matter of development of sports and games receives regular grant from the State Government. During the year 1966-67, a gross expenditure of Rs. 0.30 lakhs was incurred for the purpose.

The Budget for the year 1968-69 provides a gross amount of Rs. 1.74 lakhs for the following purposes :—

1. Grants to the Orissa Council of Sports

2. Grants to the Associations for promoting physical education and sports.
3. Establishment of rural sports centres
4. Deputation of candidates for higher training in physical education.
5. Organisation of residential Coaching Camps.
6. Expansion of Regional Coaching Centre.



A high-yielding variety of Maize



Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo was given a rousing reception at Biju Patnaik Airport on September 1, 1968 after his month-long tour abroad. Photo Shots—(from Left to Right) Shri H. Patel, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Shri P. K. Deo, Shri Mohan Nayak, and Shri S. K. Das.

Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo being accorded a warm reception by his Cabinet Colleagues, M.L.As. Press Men and Officials of the Government at Bhubaneswar Airport on September 3, 1968, on his return from a month-long tour abroad in Europe.

