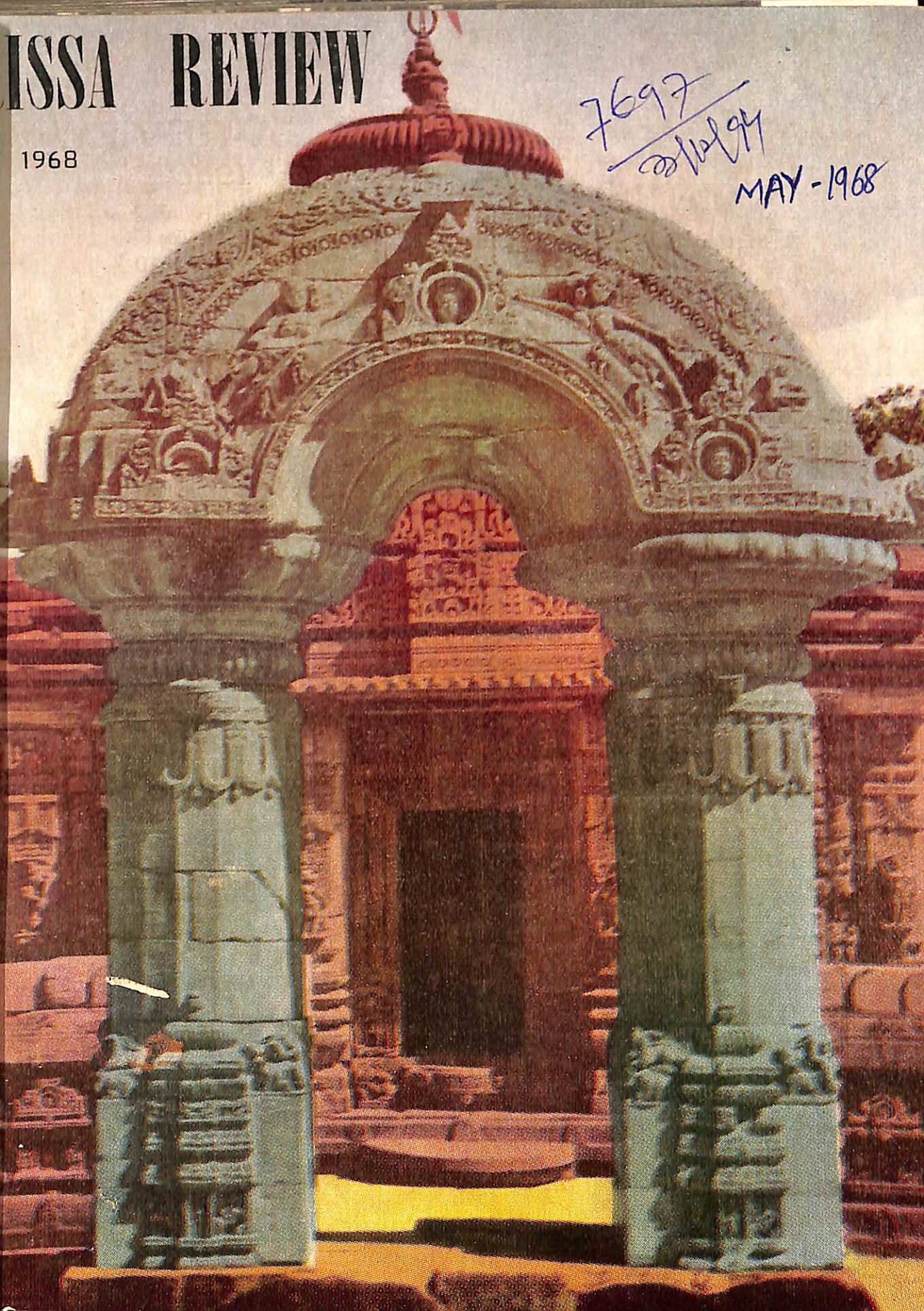


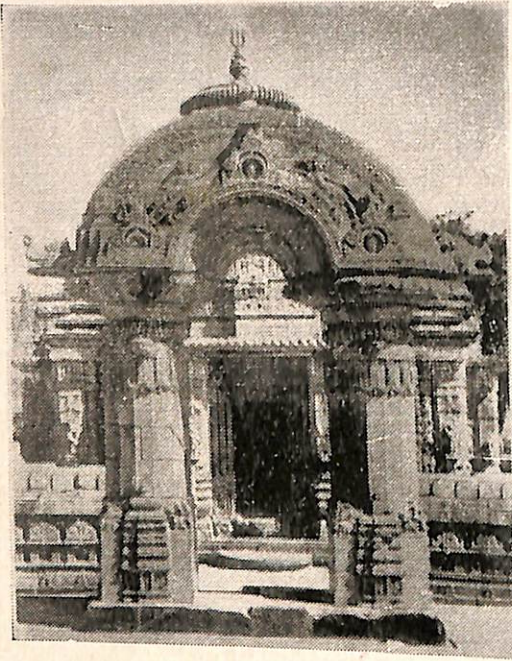
ISSA REVIEW

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Mukteswar temple and its main gate, 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 version.

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DILEMMA OF MODERN MAN

SHRI MIHIR SEN

About this time last year I was amongst many from all over the world who were roaming the parched, hungry villages of Bihar, with a stricken conscience. About forty million people were in the grip of an unprecedented famine that threatened to wipe out almost half of them and leave the rest too sick and debilitated to continue the struggle for existence with any credit to the human civilisation. The whole world literally rushed to Bihar with food, cash and sympathy. School children in Italy, primary school teachers in Belgium, housewives in Germany, Quakers in America missed their meals, saved or raised funds to feed Bihar. Religious leaders exhorted their flock, ~~the~~ editors wrote out impassioned appeals, politicians closed ranks, in fact most of us involved ourselves in the struggle to 'save' Bihar. The result was a modern miracle. Not even forty people died of starvation, where, if mankind had not intervened so massively, probably twenty million would have perished. Our conscience salved, and Bihar 'saved', we

congratulated ourselves on this spectacular display of man's compassion for the fellow-man and returned to our respective chores. Bihar was soon forgotten.

But what about the twenty million Biharis who were rescued from certain death? They were 'saved' only to be delivered to the jaws of slow death and degradation to sub-human level of existence. Famine, as Malthus had said and we know, is nature's way of controlling population within the limits of available food and convenience. This is what Darwin called Natural Selection by a ruthless process of elimination. The imperatives of natural selection obtain everywhere in nature, so that neither the ants, and cockroaches, nor the plants and animals can extend themselves all over this planet, to the entire exclusion of the other forms of life. Thus nature has been able to impose a balance of population amongst the 1,500,000 species of plant, insect, bird and animal life on earth. There was room for each, restricted only by the need for all.

But the old, comfortable though somewhat cruel process of nature was thrown out of gear by the emergence of Home Saplen, equiped with a 1350 c. c. cerebral cortex—the marvellous human brain, the wonder of the solar system! Matter, for the first time became conscious of itself and of its environment.

From now on Nature took a back seat and compelled man to take over the controls. The entire history of human civilisation, is the agonising story of this terrified creature reluctantly though progressively extending its control over the mechanism of nature—the process of evolution. Mordern man arrieved at this planet hardly a hundred thousand years ago though man-like apes who sired our species have been known to precedeus by a million years or more. But even then, this is so very recent compared for example to the cockroach, who has been around for 300 million years and the birds who have been here for a hundred million years.

The opening words of the famed anthropologist Prof. Edmund Leach, Provost of King's College, Cambridge in his last year's (October 1967) Reith lecture series over the B. B. C., were 'Men have become like gods'. These were not uttered in a mood of self-exultation but as an ominous warning. What he meant was man is assuming more and more the role of nature, not only in relation to nature but, and here is the source of alarm, in relation to his own species. Today we intervene with natural processes hundreds of times a day. Every time you turn the

tap, flash the torch, board a train or swallow a tablet, you are interfering with the imperative of nature and are imposing Man's will on his natural environment. And the frequency of our interventions is increasing at compound rate with the scorching pace put up by a galloping science and sweeping technological innovations. Sir Bernard Lovell, the well-known British astrophysicist has gone on to record to the effect that ninety per cent of all scientists and research workers who have ever existed are alive and working today. (The Explosion of Science, Thames and Hudson, London 1967). This is a measure of the scale and extent of Man's intervention in what used to be and still largely is for all living forms other than our own species, the domain of nature. But man is still at best an imperfect god and in fact is partly a beast. He is godlike when he uses his cerebral cortex and thinks, analyses and reasons 'with his head'. But then he soon gets too frightened by the burden of responsibility, refuses to respond cerebrally and chooses to react rather than think, like a beast. The case of man today is not unlike a skilled climber who is frightened (instinctive reaction) of the heights. He knows the climb will get tougher as he goes higher and that he must not turn round and look below. For, the moment he lets his instincts assert themselves and peers down, he is overcome with vertigo and then only a miracle will save him from sudden violent death. Man having begun to intervene with natural processes (he is compelled to, by virtue of being the possessor of the forebrain) cannot go back and should not look back. He must keep going and push forward.

The answer to man's problems is not less and less of interference with nature but more and more of it. Having learnt to drive and begun to manipulate with the steering wheel, he must never let it slip off his grip. Nature, unlike the kindly driving instructor, will not step into assume the control of the driverless vehicle. Nature is more likely to let the frightened driver crash and die, and then come up with a new improved species who can cope with the brain-equipment better and thus proceed with the next phase of evolution. This is precisely what happened to the giant amphibians and the great reptilians who preceded us—the dinosaurs and the dragons of the past—who were the lords of this planet for hundreds of millions of years. Nature in short on mercies and has no regard for our kind of morals.

The answer to our dilemma is more frequent intervention with nature all along the line. Having manipulated with natural selection in Bihar, we cannot simply wash our hands off now. We will have to assume the responsibility for the health, housing, education and culture, of the forty million we 'saved' in Bihar and for all the direct and indirect consequences their continued existence and progress will entail on others—whether animal, vegetable or mineral.

In other words, we can't indulge in the luxury of sporadic intervention with natural processes and expect mother nature to look after what is our job when we feel inclined to take time off to run away or to play! Man must realise that he has now acquired the powers of God

(or more accurately of nature) and that he must consciously, comprehensively and continuously manipulate all along the front and be prepared to face the consequences.

Power involves responsibility and responsibility imposes the duty to choose and to take decisions. Man hates nothing more than the obligation to make up his mind. And from this fear of taking decisions springs the growing crisis of our age—the alienation of the individual and his disoriented psyche. He wishes things were as in the good old days when first, one's father and then, the religious code told him what to do in a given situation. Technology has outflanked religion and old faiths and values have crumbled. No amount of wishful thinking or resort to drugs can alter matters now. The meandering go-as-you-like rhythm of life has suddenly developed a calypso beat, Laissez faire, however, soothing to the nerves, is dead in economics as it is outdated in politics, sociology and in every field of human thought and activity. Keynes and Marx not Adam Smith; Darwin and Huxley not Genesis and Bishop Wilberforce; Freud but not romantic philosophy, Newton and Einstein but not Maharshi Mahesh Yogi, informed professionals and not blundering amateurs have any relevance anymore. The age of diletantism has died a long time ago. The important thing is to recognise it and act daringly. The need of the hour is certainly not escapism but realism. There is urgent need for redrawing of the horizons, redefinition of the perspectives and

for a soaring new philosophy to meet the exigencies of space age. Man cannot live without goals, values and basic beliefs. He needs a culture which can sustain his seared soul and bruised psyche as he hurls himself into a brave new future and literally reaches for the stars. But even if we can persuade ourselves to discard old values, have we got the courage to accept the shattering new ones? Here is an example.

Admitted, we have acquired the powers of the God. But god has three faces—Brahma the Creator, Vishnu the Protector and Maheswar the Destroyer. It accords well with our piety and accumulated values and traditions to play the first two roles. What about the third role—that of God of natural selection? I feel inhibited even to dilate upon it, like the Victorian spinster confronted with the subject of sex!

The Hindu conception of the role of the God of natural selection is symbolised by the fury of Nataraj stamping the earth in an apocalyptic death-dance. Perhaps this is one of the most evocative representation of a fundamental natural process. Yet the role is not so much that of a systematic slayer or of a frenzied destroyer, as it is of a demolisher of the irrelevant, the obsolescent and the useless, whether these be living forms, social systems, matters of faith or of ideologies.

In fact, man has always assumed this role when it came to technology and innovation. He gave up hunting in preference to farming, left the cave for the hut,

abandoned the bow and arrow when sword came along, scrapped sails and took to steam power, and readily jettisons magic and miracles in total preference to modern science, and swaps old technology for new.

But when it comes to matters of faith, say a seventh century religion, blind belief in a nineteenth century ideology, fierce allegiance to a petrified custom like the caste-system, a festering prejudice like racialism or for that matter to the unrestricted right of marriage to the human sufferers of gene-based derangements and congenital infirmities like retinoblastoma (arrestable but not eradicable cancer of the eye) or insanity, we become victims of emotional inertia. There is nothing more unhuman than refusal to change, scrap and destroy. This might have simply meant stagnation in the past, but today, with a racing technology this will tantamount to suicide. The problem is: shall we allow the forces of our dark, animal past to assert themselves and defeat the progress of man and possibly destroy the human civilisation? Or, shall we seek the only probable solution of this forbidding problem through yet unknown application of electroencephalography and psychopharmacology and resort to direct manipulation with the human brain to bring about radical changes in mass belief and thinking. The crude brainsashing of the catholics and the communists were the beginnings. Mass brain-wiping by neural gases or electronic wipers will become unavoidable. I do not see any other way of effecting cultural changes fast enough to match the stormy march of technology.

(Continued in Page 13)

POPULAR ATTITUDE TOWARDS CRIME AND CRIMINAL

Dr. SAMPURNANAND

"A noble people cannot have an ignoble Government and an ignoble people cannot have a noble Government". This sentence was thundered forth by Shri Surendra Nath Banerjee at the Banaras Session of the Congress in 1905, by the way, the first Session which I had the opportunity to attend. Though it sounds very much like a truism, the statement gives utterance to a great truth which needs to be carefully pondered by every citizen. If a good Police—let us use this simple word now in place of the original noble—is a necessary part of the machinery which a good Government employs as a necessary part of the administration—this statement means to assert with every emphasis that a good police administration and a good people go together. To think that crime can be efficiently controlled in a country where the people, namely, a majority of

them, are not good is to think of the impossible. Let us in all seriousness consider whether we in India are entitled to call ourselves a good people. I honestly consider that we cannot do so. We are not a good people.

It is not that every one goes out deliberately to violate one section or another of the Penal Code. Most of us have not the courage to do so. But is our attitude towards crimes what it should be? A man may or may not actively commit a crime for one reason or another but does he or does he not condone a crime he has not committed? We all wax eloquence when speaking about *Bhrastachar* (corruption) but in our social conduct do we try to give the known *Bhrastachari* any indication of the fact that we know him to be a bad man not fit for association with gentlemen?

How many people will take the trouble to help the Police in unearthing a crime ? I know it seems a risky business to offer active help to the Police but some people must bear the risk. I know from my personal knowledge that the day after some one is convicted for murder, apparently disinterested men begin to run about seeking to get a mitigation of the sentence for the murderer. Whether the death penalty should be abolished or not is altogether a different question. What is important is that the person who was murdered was probably as good a citizen as the murderer. So long as murder remains on the statute book as a punishable offence, it is a clear crime to try to shield the murderer which can be as bad a crime as the murder itself. How many persons are not prepared to close their eyes while a crime is being committed near them ? How many will cook up an alibi even before some body begins to think of them as possible witnesses ?

Do we not deceive our conscience by looking in the opposite direction while a crime is being committed before our eyes, conscious all the while that, as a matter of fact, such a thing has happened and later, omitting to give information about it to the right quarter ? We act on the principle that what is every body's duty is no body's duty and if no body else has taken the trouble to put his neck into the noose by walking over to the Police-Station, there is no particular reason why we should do so and yet our evidence may be of vital importance. It may mean all the difference in the world between the punishment of a criminal and shielding him, give a

licence to a powerful criminal to work his will on the innocent and saving the life and property of many a person who is guilty probably of nothing more offensive than crossing the path of the congenital offender.

Lying, twisting, breaking up sentences by a misled emphasis, all these deviations from virtue are considered too trivial even to notice. One forgets that after all small quantities add up to large ones and once a man allows himself to slip into the field of minor offence, he will one day find himself floundering in the deep waters of one of the major ones. To excuse oneself for committing a petty fault is to invite the commission at a latter date of one of the major ones.

I do not want to suggest for a moment that we in India are the star criminals of the world. I know very well that other nations have as large a number of criminals who in their ingenuity and depth of villainy can beat Indians in this game any day but that, after all is very little satisfaction. That there are other bad people in the world beside me does not make my black white and there is further the fact, and the very painful fact, that things were not always so. There has been a very sharp fall from virtue in recent years. The regard for the sacredness of life has visibly gone down. The members of a race which was noted for its adherence to the idea of the sacredness of life, even of the lowest insect, do not think twice today before taking the life of a person who stands apparently against the fulfilment of their interests. Crimes of violence are growing at an alarming pace and it must be

admitted and frankly stated that it is beyond the power of the Police to cope with this evil. No matter what lethal weapons we add to its armory, no matter what additions we make to its numbers, no matter what extraordinary powers we place in its hands, other methods must be thought of for this purpose. Any search for such methods cannot begin before we first realise where the disease lies.

It must be clearly understood that the malady is moral and there must be a re-purification of the moral calibre of society. India has to go back, not to the Vedas as some ultra modernists are fond of saying derisively, but certainly she has to retrace some of her steps. She has gone too far in her craze for modernism. The India of which I am speaking is not the India of the age when one could hear the chant of Vedic mantras at every step but it is not the India of today when the death bell of a fellow human being has no more significance than the passing away of a mosquito or a flea. The atmosphere not the text-book, has to be radically changed. It should be animated by reverence, reverence for life, reverence for that something which pulsates through all that lives. Tennyson speaks of

That God which ever lives and loves
One God, One love, One element.

One must be taught to catch something of the spirit of that one element which makes the whole world kin in spite of a hundred differences. Let us, those of us specially who hold the

position of elders in society, remember that the India of old did not talk in terms of *Adhikar* but *Dharma*. Every one was taught to speak about and to understand his *Dharma* about which there were precise rules laid down. There were no such exact catalogues of *Adhikars*. The emphasis was all on duties. Take care of your duties, the rights will take care of themselves.

The more we can bring back some of the spirit of those days, the more we shall be able to approximate to the idea of a good people. The more we shall be worthy of a good Police and the more we shall be able to co-operate with it when we get it.

I seem to be speaking in a dream land, a world which cannot be made a reality. Perhaps this is so. But unless some people dream the others can not live even a humble plebian life on earth. If we can emphasise rights why not duties? Even today it is after all considered to be a dereliction of duty to look on while a crime is committed in our sight. This sense of dereliction has only to be made more powerful to make it something positive. In what I have written I have laid emphasis on the part to be played by the people at large. I feel that it is more important than anything that can be done by the Police itself. With such changes as can be brought about in the national character, in the national attitude towards crime and misdemeanour, the complaint will not often be heard that such Police as exists at the time does not receive all the co-operation which it can possibly need.

KAPILAS | SHRI B. V. NATH

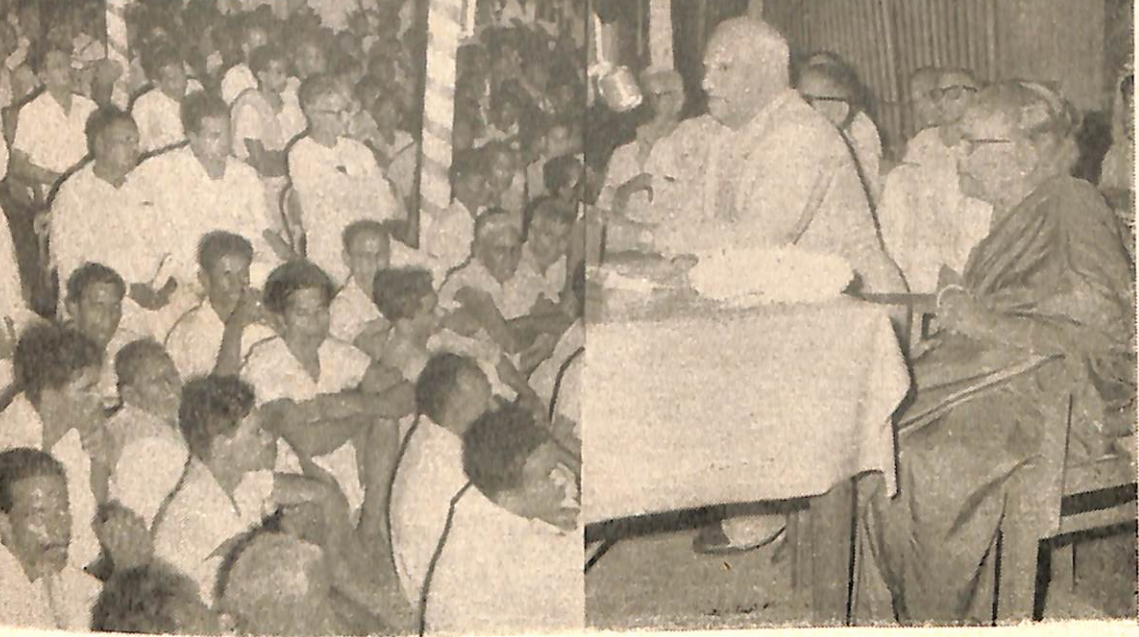
Kapilas is a mountain in the district of Dhenkanal which has assumed great importance in the history of Orissa. The name Kapilas in the corrupt form of 'Kailasha' is the sacred abode of Lord Siva, according to Hindu mythology. A Sanskrit manuscript, named Kapilasamhita, written in 14th 15th century, mentions that Kailash hill (Kapilas mountain), lying between Ekamra (Bhubaneswar) and Viraja (Jajpur) is a sacred place to the Brahmins. This book also further mentions that Ramchandra worshipped Lord Viswanath there and the image of Lord Siva enshrined in the temple is known as Sikhareswar or Chandra Sekhar. King Mahindra Bahadur of Dhenkanal constructed a road to the top of the mountain. The temple of Chandra Sekhar on the top of the mountain is nearly 70 feet high and to the front of the temple there is a Wood-built Jagamohan which can be compared with the

Padmanav-puram palace of Kerala in workmanship.

Kapilas has a history of its own which goes back beyond 11th century. Tradition says that Anangabhima Deva (1211—1238 A.D.) worshipped Sikhareswar on the top of the mountain to be Freed from the sin.

There is also a village named Bhimapur on the foot of the mountain which is named after Anangabhima Deva. Who remained to this village for sometime and worshipped Sikhareswar on the top of the Kailash mountain.

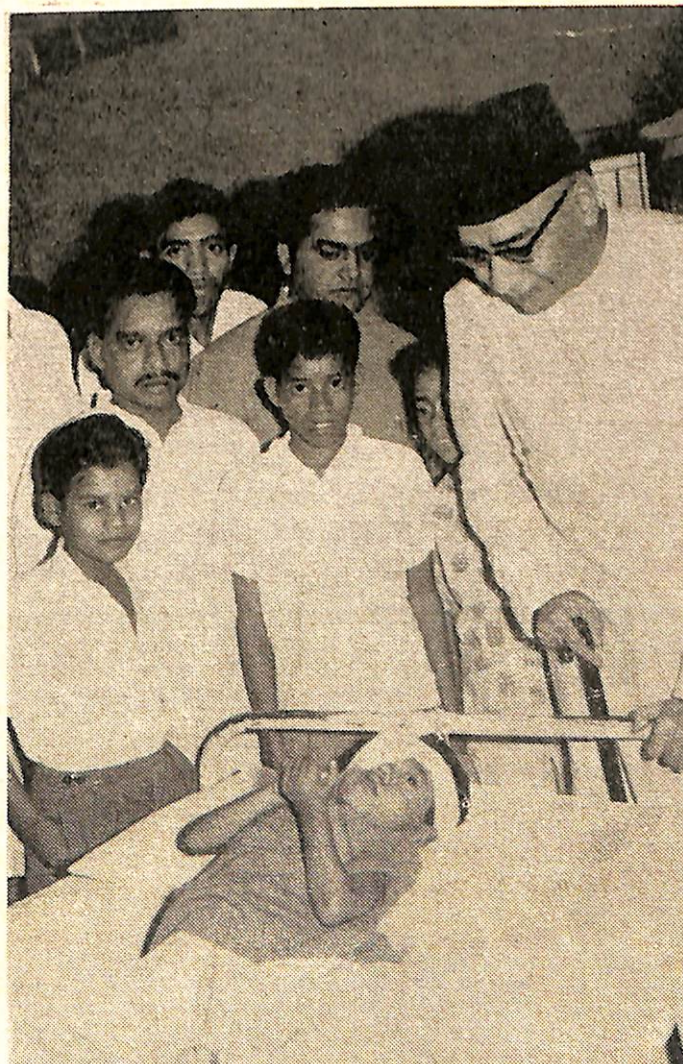
This traditional and historical account is also strengthened by another stone inscription which has been on the finial stone of the ruined temple of Chandrasekhar. This inscription describes the grant of the village Bhimapur to Chandrasekhar of Kapilas by Narasimha Deva (1238—644 A.D.), who designated him as the son of Goddess Durga and Purusottam.



Vice-President Shri V. V. Giri addressing the large crowd at a function held in the premises of the Salt Production and Sales Co-operative Society, Huma in Ganjam district on April 12, 1968

NEWS IN PICTURES

Governor, Dr. S. S. Ansari visiting the wards of the Burla Medical College on April 22, 1968





Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan speaking at the public meeting organised at Cuttack on April 16, 1968 on the occasion of the Crime Prevention Week. Seated to his left is Shri R. K. Padhi, I.G. of Police, Orissa and Shri Manmathanath Das, Professor of History, Utkal University

NEWS IN PICTURES

Dr. H. K. Mahatab Speaking at the symposium on Crime Prevention held on April 20, 1968 at Bhubaneswar



For the above described historical facts and religious sanctity, the Kapilas or Kailash mountain is regarded in Orissa as the Varanasi of Viswanath. There is also a Viswanath temple which is older to the present Sikhaheswar temple.

In the compound of Sikhaheswar temple the images of Chamunda, Mahisa-mardani-Durga, Ganesh and Kartikeya are found.

There is a monastery at Kapilas which is known as 'Brahmachari Matha'. Its spritual head is a follower of Sankaracharya of Govardhan Pitha at Puri. Bhanudeva of Ganga dynasty appointed Shri Ramkrishnananda Swamili of Govardhan Matha at Puri as the head of the monastery as well as the Superintendent of Sikhaheswar temple. His disciple, Sridhar Swami wrote the famous commentary on Bhagavat gita remaining at Kapilas.

Narasimha Deva I appear to have constructed the broken temple of Sikhaheswar in his 10th regnal year that is in 1245 A.D. Tradition further says Prataprudra Deva reconstructed the temple as it was broken in course of time.

The daily worship and offering to God is done according to the custom prevalent in Jagannath temple at Puri. Five times Avakasha and three times Dhupa are done everyday at Kapilas uptill now.

Sivaratri is the famous festival at Kapilas. Large number of pilgrims come to this temple and all of them keep innumerable earthen lamps burning throughout the night and thereby the mountain looks very attractive like the milky way in the sky. The Nagabharan dress of Lord Sikhaheswar is a spectacular sight. Lord Sikhaheswar is covered with large number of golden snakes, donated by pilgrims from time to time, and his five faces carbed on gold is kept on the phallus. To see this, thousands of pilgrims come from far and near the whole mountain, day and night returns to life and commotion.

Thus, Kapilas hill in Dhenkanal district of Orissa, is a beautiful place having jungles all around, natural spring and monasteries. Its scenic view is very attractive and its climate is very pleasant. This ancient place can be easily turned as a place of tourist interest and thereby the cultural history of Orissa can be more and more spot-lighted.

Facts and Factors on Tourism in Orissa

During the last few years after our independence, Tourism in India has assumed a great importance and it has provided a great opportunity to the people of different countries to visit different places and monuments in our country. The foreigners working in different fields of learning and commerce, have found a great pleasure in learning and enjoying many things by personal visit. This has not only produced a great beneficial result to them but also to the Indian people in general. Tourism is good and it has remained in c o n t i n u a n c e in our country since a long time. Our ancient records and literatures reveal that Megasthenes and other Greek travellers travelled in India. Similarly many other foreigners including Hiuen-Tsiang and Thobenoet, travelled in different parts of India and have recorded their visit and experience after their journey. So Tourism has not been a recent event in India but an ancient one which reserves reorientation.

Tourism is a source of great income to our country and in otherwords it can be regarded as a supportin pillar to our India economy. It is an unique field in which various types of people meet together and keep contact with each other by exchange of their thoughts and ideas. So it is an all-comprehensive subject deserving sympathy and encouragement.

Tourism brings different countries into contact and therefore fosters and develops a relationship which ultimately moulds the political relationship towards better understanding. This inter-continental understanding removes away the barrier of misunderstanding.

Orissa which is a State of scenic beauty and monumental art has been attracting a large number of tourists since independence. Steps have been taken from time to time by the State Government to provide accommodation, transport and

guide service to the tourists. It is a work of love for the people of the foreign countries which has earned a renowned reputation in exhaustive manner on our cultural and historical fields. Our ancient history and culture of our land have invoked appreciation from all the foreign visitors.

There are several hotels in Orissa among which the State Guest House at Bhubaneswar, the Eastern Railway Hotel at Puri, the Palm Beach Hotel at Gopalpur and the Class I Tourist Bungalow at Konarak are famous that are serving the tourists in providing accommodation and food. Guide-service of excellent manner is also being rendered to those tourists who like to understand the monumental art and artistic heritage of our country. Excellent transports are also being provided from our tourist department for going to different places of interest. All these arrangements, provided by the State Government of Orissa tend to popularise Tourism. This pattern of arrangement made for the tourists are now considered to be made extensive and wide to suit modern conditions so that the foreigners will be able to come in large numbers and many more will be attracted to come.

Publication of literature is an important factor in the development of Tourism. Booklets on famous temples and places are to be written and published with beautiful get-up and photographs. These booklets will give a vivid description of the monuments and places which will be informative and instructive in character. Scholars having historical and archaeological knowledge should be encouraged

and be given facilities to write such books and booklets for proper exposition of the facts. The Government of Orissa is taking steps in this direction.

Picture postcards is another important factor in development of Tourism. Coloured picture-postcards depicting the scenery-spots, beautiful water-falls, hot-springs, lakes, sea-beaches, sanctuaries and master-pieces of art, handi crafts and temples are to be produced and published which will give an idea to the foreign visitors in foreign countries and this will stir a desire in their minds to come and travel. Every State Government should take steps in this direction so that foreign tourists will get incentive to come to our country.

In the development of Tourism, delivery of lectures through slides can be taken in hand which had been stressed in the past by many foreign tourists. There is an ample scope in this in the State of Orissa. The Central Government have done a lot in this direction. Qualified officers having eloquency have been sent to different countries for giving publicity through lectures which is producing good result. The purpose of delivering lectures to the foreign tourists on different occasions not only inspire them to publicise but brings them closer to understand and appreciate our culture and art. Every State Government should develop such arrangements in their tourist departments by which the foreign tourists will have a clear understanding of what they like to see. Cultural programmes along with this, should also be arranged to show them our music and

dance. Music and dance are another attractive factor in the field of Tourism. These cultural shows will surely encourage our foreign friends to give publicity in their countries for alluring other tourists.

There are many inhospitable mountainous tracts in Orissa which are inhabited by tribal people. These people, being pushed back, generally have adopted an impermanent living. After harvest they enjoy their life by dance and music. There are 41 famous tribes in Orissa and each tribe maintains their customary types of dance with colourful attire. Irrespective of age they engage themselves in group dances which is most attractive. There are many tribals centres near some tourist spots in Orissa and the tribal people show dances at different times on demand. Foreign visitors are taking great delight in witnessing these tribal people dance at different places in Orissa. Government of Orissa are taking steps for showing the foreign tourists the tribal dances on demand. This feature of Tourism is helping our foreign friends to understand the tribal culture in true perspective.

Shooting of wild animals, birds and beasts is another interesting feature in Tourism. Orissa is full of mountains and

jungles where large number of wild animals and birds are found. Day-time shooting and night shooting are done by some foreign tourists when they like. Government, on receipt of information sufficiently ahead, makes arrangement for interested tourists who like the game

shooting most. In the forest of Orissa one can find and shoot spotted deer, wild bears, mouse deer, panther and partridges, etc., since the game shooting in Orissa is very interesting, many foreigners on different occasions have shown great interest in this matter. Hence facility for game shooting is being provided to those who desire it.

Another interesting feature of Tourism in Orissa is the boating in Chilika lake. Most of the tourists coming to Orissa have evinced great interest for boating in Chilika lake. Chilika lake is about 500 square miles in area and the depth of water is 10 to 15 feet at different places. Cool breeze over the dancing ripples of the lake is always a significant factor to enjoy. The vast expanse of water stretching to the horizon looks very attractive. The boating either in day-time or in moonlit night appears most pleasant. Large number of migratory birds flying and floating on Chilika present a spectacle of enchanting beauty. Government of Orissa have already kept machine-boat inside Chilika to provide facilities to the tourists for boating and going inside Chilika. Now some house boats are under construction to provide all-time facilities to the tourists for enjoyment and stay inside Chilika, for days together. This is going to be completed very soon according to the pattern and arrangement as in Kashmir. Bird-shooting from the house boat will be an interesting feature in this scheme. Angling facilities will similarly be provided to those tourists who will like to do so far their enjoyment.

With the growing importance of Tourism in India and outside much has been done in the Department of Tourism in Orissa since a few years and much more remains to be done. There is ample scope in Orissa for development in Tourism. The increasing

influx of foreign tourists to Orissa is the indication of the future which we heartily welcome. It is a good sign. It is, therefore high time to undertake steps in all possible direction to develop Tourism in our country in true sense of the term.

(Continued from Page 4)

Science is progressive. Technology is like the pitiless sea, advancing all the time on the perplexed Canute. There is no turning back now unless by way of suicide. With the powers of God but without their philosophy, man is likely to turn into a maniac, and his glittering civilization will almost certainly end in a heap of radioactive ash. We either go the whole hog and act, believe and behave like Gods with all that it involves, or be prepared to be wiped out and be superseded by a wiser mutant who, for all we know, might

already be lurking somewhere in the fringes of our great civilization, as the tiny, lowly shrew-like early mammal, Phascoscolotherium furtively scurried under the shadows of giant 100-foot Diplodocus and 50-ton Tyrannosaurs in the long, highnoon of reptilian dominance. Destiny of Man is in his cerebral cortex and despite the chorus of frightened cynics, I believe, he will keep his head out of the range of his heart and climb on without ever being overcome by vertigo!

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN ORISSA,

Shri B. DAS

Up-to-date land records are a basic necessity for both the cultivator and the State. But this State, constituted as it is of different administrative units, has no uniformity in the matter of preparation and maintenance of land records. The differences in the procedure of survey, settlement and maintenance of records, actually adopted and followed, varies from area to area in accordance with the pattern of land revenue administration prevailing in those areas. There are also large tracts of unsurveyed areas for which there are no maps and land records. To bring about an uniform system of land records, survey and settlement operations have taken up throughout the State.

Survey of lands in the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore was first taken up between the years 1838 and 1850.

The results of this survey were neither precise nor accurate for the mere reason that the unit of survey was undefined and uncertain. The subsequent survey, preparation of land records and settlement operations were taken up in the area at the end of the last century followed by maintenance of operations taken up in 1906-1912. The next operation was conducted in 1922-1932 and fresh settlement operations have been taken up in the area now.

In the district of Sambalpur, cadastral survey and settlement operations were taken up in the year 1904-1908. Ryotwari-areas in the district of Ganjam had been completely surveyed towards the end of the last century. Record-of-rights were also prepared during that period. Maintenance of records in Ganjam, however, underwent

increasing deterioration as the Village officers neglected to discharge their duties properly. Similar deterioration also set in in the maintenance of records in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore after mutation fees were abolished and the fees for partition were discontinued. The condition of the records of the ex-Zamindary areas of Ganjam and Koraput was far below the standard and they were not suitable for use in revenue administration. In the ex-States some attempts had been made for taking up survey and preparation of the record-of-rights. The operations in the ex-State areas, however, suffered from obvious limitations imposed by the inavailability of adequate funds and personnel.

Soon after the creation of the Province of Orissa the urgent necessity of preparing proper record-of-rights in the Zamindary areas was realised by Government and operations were taken up in Ganjam as early as 1939. After independence and especially after the abolition of Zamindaries, the urgency of having proper survey and record-of-rights in all the areas became more acute. Survey and Settlement operations in most of the areas had also become over due by the time. As stated above, in the ex-State areas the maps and land records had come to such a state that it was difficult to handle them and effect further corrections therein. Lack of up-to-date land records not only stood in the way of satisfactory collection of land revenue but also proved a great obstacle to the implementation of all measures for land reforms. Over and above it was also

found that the rates of rent in different areas were totally disproportionate with the prevailing Price-structure that prevailed after the Second World War. The necessity of taking up settlement operations in different areas, therefore, become urgent in order to rationalise the rent structure as far as possible and to bring the maps and records up-to-date. Keeping all these aspects in view, the Board of Revenue formulated a programme for taking up survey and settlement operations throughout the State.

In accordance with the approved programme of survey and settlement operations to be taken up during the Third and Fourth Plan periods, operations have been taken up in all the districts of the State besides the areas in which such operations were continuing from before.

The entire district of Cuttack has been under settlement operations excepting the Subdivision of Jajpur. Operations have been completed in the Police-Station of Banki and Baidesar, the ex-State of Athgarh covering Athgarh and Gurudijhata Police-Stations, and Kujang forest Block. In the district of Puri operations have been completed in respect of Khurda Khas Mahal area, Parikud Jagirmahal area, Ekharajat Mahal area and the Pipili and Delang Police-Stations. All other areas are now under settlement operations excepting the ex-States of Daspalla, Khandpara and Ranpur. So far as Balasore district is concerned, all the areas have been taken up excepting the Police-Stations of Bhograi, Raibania, Baliapal, Jaleswar, Basta and Singla.

Similarly, in the district of Keonjhar the operations are in progress in the entire district excepting the Subdivision of Champua and Bhuyanpir and Juangpir areas of the Sadar Subdivision. The district of Dhenkanal has also been fully covered excepting the Kamakhyanagar Subdivision. Angul Subdivision and Dhenkanal town, however, have been completed from the Settlement operations. So far as Sambalpur district is concerned, the entire district excepting the Subdivision of Rairakhol is under the operation. In the district of Bolangir the Subdivisions of Titilagarh and Patnagarh have been covered fully and only the Sadar Police-Station of Bolangir Subdivision has been taken up. The rest of the area has not been taken up yet. Sonapur Subdivision however has been completed from the operation excepting a few villages.

The entire district of Sundergarh has been covered though no area has yet been completed. In the district of Ganjam the ex-Zamindari and ex-Inam portions have been completed. The ryotwari portions and the ex-Zamindari and ex-Inam portions of Parlakhemedi Tehsil are now under the operation. In the district of Mayurbhanj however, only the Betonati Tehsil of Sadar Subdivision has been covered and the rest of the district has not been covered. In the district of Boud-Phulbani operations are in progress in the Subdivisions of Khondmals and Baliguda. Operations in the Panchara ex-Zamindari of Boudh Subdivision have been completed.

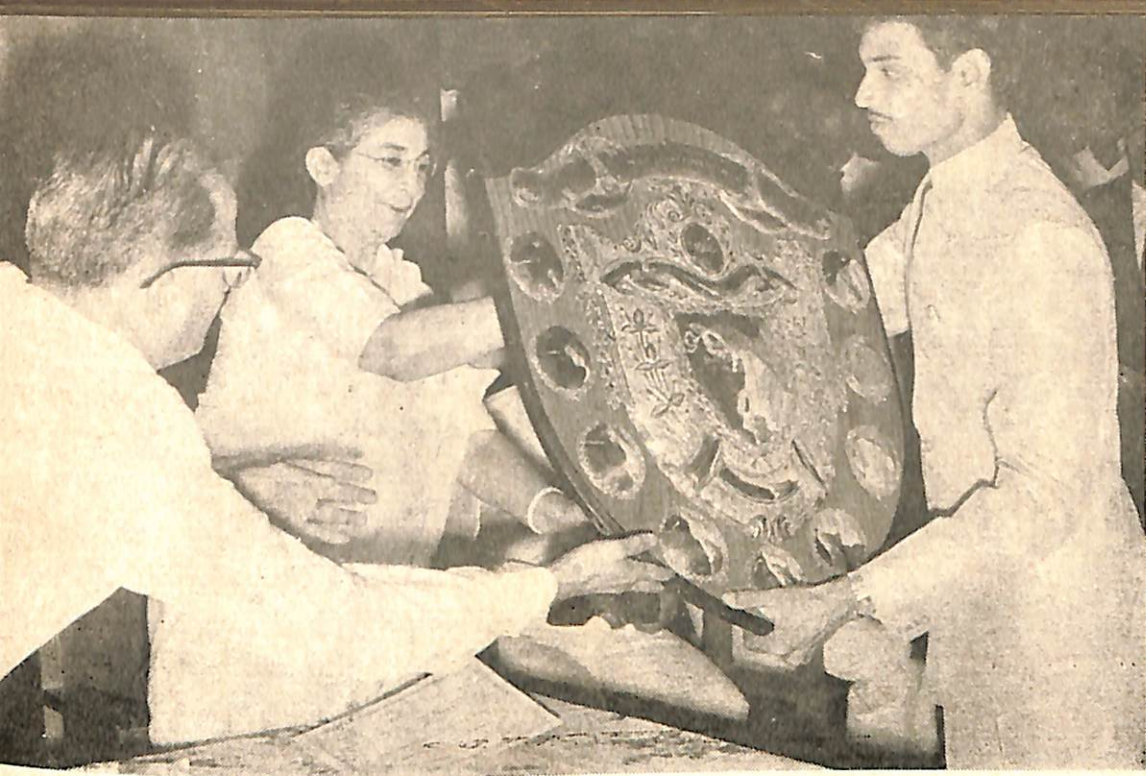
The district of Koraput has been completed from the operation excepting a few

scattered villages. Similarly, the district of Kalahandi has also been covered fully and the operations have been completed.

Thus it will be seen that all the 13 districts of the State have been covered now for settlement operations and the operations are in different stages in different areas. Final publication of the record-of-rights and maps have also been completed in quite a sizeable area of the State. The operations which are now in different stages are to be pursued and completed.

Orissa was made a separate Province with effect from the 1st April 1936. Since then, the office of the Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar, is catering to the needs of the Orissa so far as reproduction of maps is concerned. It has been agreed upon between the Governments of Orissa and Bihar that a sum of Rs. 2,250 will be contributed by the State of Orissa to the State of Bihar annually for storage and maintenance of original maps, correction of settlement maps and Thana maps, correction and maintenance of Forest maps, etc. This contribution is a recurring contribution and is being paid regularly from 1936 up-to-date.

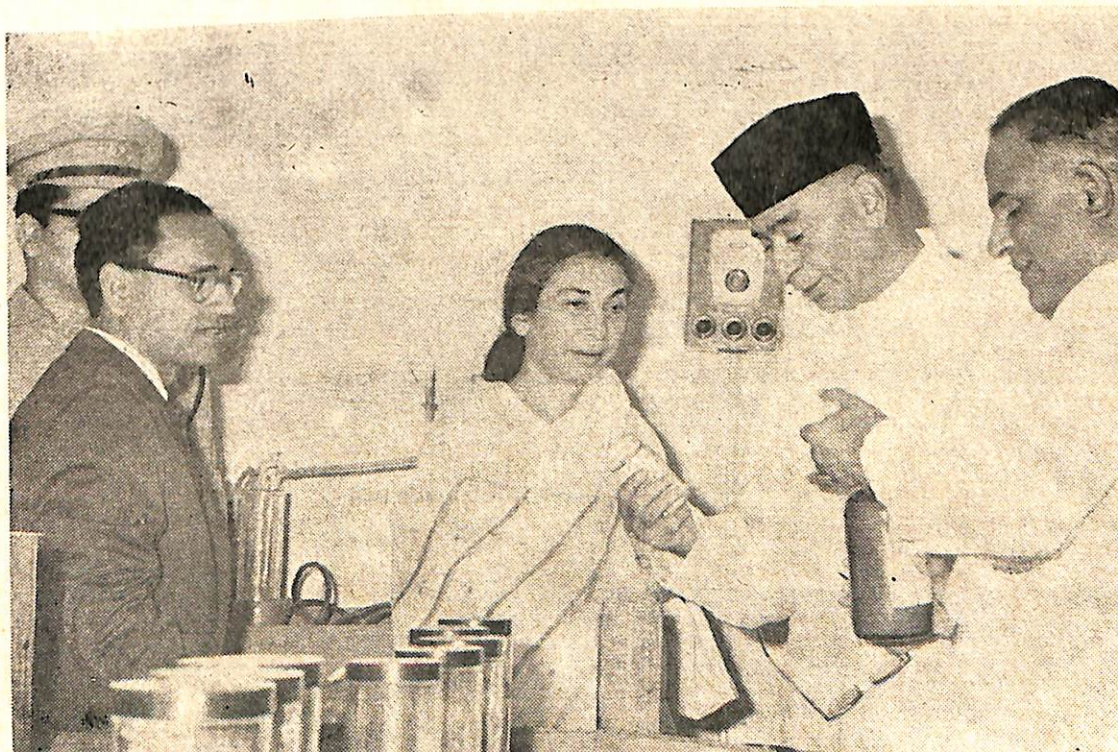
In addition to the above contribution, the Government of Orissa are also to pay separately for the work of non-recurring nature, such as, traverse survey, reproduction of blueprint maps, not-final maps and reproduction of final maps required for administrative and sale purposes. It has been verified that from the year 1936-37



Begum Ansari giving away prizes at a function held in the Law College, Sambalpur on April 24, 1968

NEWS IN PICTURES

Governor Dr. S. S. Ansari and Begum Ansari visiting the Regional Research Laboratory at Bhubaneswar on April 18, 1968





Begum Ansari giving away prizes to successful students at a function in the Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur on April 24, 1968. Seated to extreme right is Governor, Dr. S. S. Ansari

NEWS IN PICTURES

The annual function of the Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya was held on April 3, 1968 at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar
Photo shows: The Governor Dr. S. S. Ansari giving away certificates



to the year 1962-63, a huge amount to the tune of Rs. 23,74,706.32 P. (Rupees twenty-three lakhs seventy four thousand seven hundred six and paise thirty-two) only has been paid to Bihar Survey Office towards the work done for the State of Orissa.

The question of establishing Map printing Office for Orissa was first mooted in 1945. The then Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar, furnished a scheme for consideration of the Revenue Commissioner in the year 1945. This scheme was examined at length but not acted upon mainly due to the slender resources of the Province at that time. The question was reopened in 1951 and dropped again. Again the question was taken up in the year 1958 and from then onwards definite steps have been taken and concrete results have been achieved in the direction of establishing a Map Printing Office for the State of Orissa. The Office has been organised in the newly constructed building at Badajobra and printing of maps has already been taken up in a training-cum-production basis from July 1966.

The Survey and Map Publication Office which has already been organised consists

of 5 sections, namely, (1) Administrative Section, (2) Record Section, (3) Drawing Section, (4) Reproduction Section, and (5) Traverse Section. Machines and equipment have been purchased keeping in view the adoption of camera system of reproduction for printing of maps. This system, in addition to its advantage of printing the settlement maps in a short time, will also be helpful in printing maps in several colours. Also it will be useful for reproduction of maps in the metric system from the maps which has already been prepared in the footfound system. From the inception of the Office, 4,175 sheets of final maps and 20,340 sheets of non-final maps have been printed thus saving a huge quantity of Government expenditure.

The traverse section of the office has done useful work from the filed season of 1963-64 up-to-date. Theodolite traverse of the entire Talcher Subdivision has been undertaken and completed by this office. Also Khondmals Subdivision of Phulbani district has been completed from theodolite traverse by the traverse party of this office. A programme has been framed to take up theodolite traverse in all the unsurveyed areas of the State.

Wild Life

In olden days the State was covered with forests which abounded in wild animals of various types. A traveller visiting Orissa as late as in 1806 found himself in danger of wild animals which haunted the Forest in coastal districts. In the district of Balasore, which at present hardly contains any forest worth the name, elephants were common as late as 1840. Tigers and leopards were found all over the district being numerous in the dense jungle near the coast to the south. Herds of wild buffalo were also found near the sea and had become so large and numerous that they did incalculable damage and were a terror to the country. In the sandy tract adjoining the sea, there were a number of deer, spotted deer, mouse deer and antelope. This was the story in almost all the districts of the State. With the gradual expansion of cultivation, the wild animals were either destroyed or driven to the interior. Many of the species which

were in abundance got extinct or were on the verge of extinction.

With all this destruction, Orissa can still be proud of its natural heritage—the wild life. Its forests still abound in large number of Elephant, Tiger, Panther, Sambar, Bison, Chital, Barking deer, Nilgai and Bear, Wild Buffalo, Four-horned Antelope. Black buck still roams the forests though small in number. Crocodiles and Alligator can be seen along the river Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani. Mahser occurs in the streams of Simlipal Hill (National Park) in Mayurbhanj and occasionally in the upper waters of Mahanadi. Among the birds, Horn bill, Pea-fowl, Jungle fowl, Partridges, Sand grouse are worth mentioning. The Chilika lake on the east coast of the State is famous for the number of migratory birds like Flamingoes in large number sometimes colouring the entire horizon pink, teals in

thousands. Barheaded geese, common geese, etc., particularly during the winter months, when the lake is agog with these birds.

Of the animals of the State, the following are important :—

Elephant (*Elephas maximus*)—

It is more numerous in the areas north of river Mahanadi although it occurs in a limited scale in certain areas like Chandaka, Ganjam, Balliguda, Koraput and Kalahandi. Similipal Forest in Mayurbhanj is said to be a sanctuary for elephants and "probably most of the elephants in Orissa frequent this magnificent forest sometime or other in course of their existence".

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)—

It is very common all over the State. In certain tracts of Kalahandi and Koraput, it is now a menace to human life because of its natural food having been destroyed.

Panther (*Panthera pardus*)—

It is found all over the State particularly in less dense forests.

Bison (*Bibos gaurus*)—

It is generally found in denser forests and occurs in Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Angul, Boudh, Nayagarh, Govindpur and other areas of the State.

Sambar (*Rusa-unicolor*)—

It is generally found all over the State in high hills and inaccessible forests.

Chital (*Axis axis*)

It occurs all over the State.

Barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*)—

It is very common in the Forests of the State.

Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*)—

It occurs particularly in Angul, Sambalpur, Boudh and Koraput forests and is not found in the coastal districts.

Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) and Wild Pig—

They are common all over the State Forests.

Wild Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*)—

Though very rare at present, it was reported to be occurring in quite plentiful in Gangpur, Bonai along the Brahmani valley. It also occurred in Bolangir, Khariar and Koraput area. Their number was so great that when late Mr. Nicholson, the then Conservator of Forests, Orissa suggested to give general protection to them in the Eastern States, Dr. Mooney, the then Forest Adviser, felt that there was no need for such protection. But 12 years later that is in 1948, it was reported that there were only four buffaloes in Bolangir area. It clearly shows that there is no room for complacency in case of preservation of wild life. Species which appear now to occur in plentiful may disappear or become extinct if no restriction is put on shooting. The wild buffalo has now become India's one of the rare animals. It occurs now in limited number

in Kundhakamberu forests in Koraput district and in Khariar Forests. This species is now closed to shooting throughout the year all over the State. It is also proposed to declare the Kundhakamberu Forests as a sanctuary for wild buffaloes.

Four-horned antelopes (Chausinga)—

A species which was reported to be occurring quite in large number all over the State has become very rare because of unrestricted shooting. It now occurs only in Boudh and Nayagarh areas. It has been declared as closed to shooting throughout the year all over the State.

Black buck (Antelope Carriacpra)—

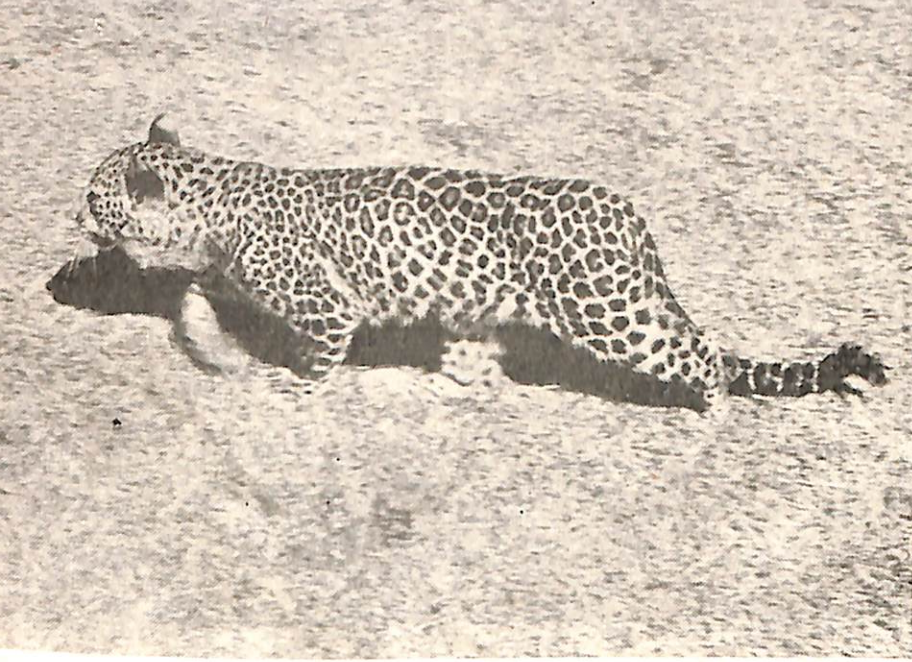
There used to be large number of black bucks in Narla area of Kalahandi and a few herds in eastern portion of Patna towards Sonapur side. They were also plentiful in coastal areas. Due to past indiscriminate shooting this gracious animal is to be found no more in the western side of Kalahandi and Bolangir. Its number had considerably decreased in the coastal districts. But due to better protection afforded in these areas where large-scale afforestation work is going on these beautiful animals can now be seen in the plantation areas. A few herds occur in Balipadar area in Ganjam district where they are jealously guarded by the villagers. The species has been declared as closed to shooting throughout the State all the year round.

The need for regulating shooting in the State had been recognised since long when the State was a part of Lower

Province of Bengal. Hunting, shooting and fishing rules were framed as far back as 1888. Shooting without licence was prohibited and no shooting or capture of animals was allowed during the closed season. Shooting, killing or capturing of male deer of any kind when in velvet or when hornless or the females or young of the following animals were prohibited :

Bison, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer and Antelope.

There was, however, no provision for declaring any area as sanctuary where shooting could be prohibited. The Reserved Forests Shooting Rules, 1907, however, made some provision for declaring certain areas as Sanctuary and certain species as closed to shooting. Species like Buffalo and female Bison were closed to shooting throughout the year; so also the hornless male deer or deer when with horns in velvet and females of all deer and antelope. The forests were divided into three classes, e.g., Class I, Class II and Class III for shooting. In Class I tracts hunting, shooting, trapping and fishing were permissible under permit but the close season was to be observed rigidly and the number of animals to be shot was not limited. In Class II tracts hunting, shooting, trapping or fishing were permissible but the number of animals to be shot or captured was limited and close season was to be observed. In Class III tracts hunting, shooting, trapping or fishing were prohibited in order to prevent the extinction of any species or to form a sanctuary for wild life or for any other reason.



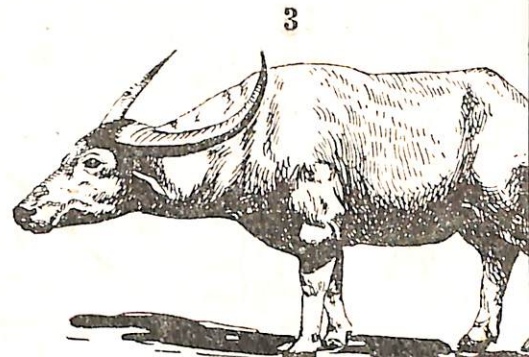
WILD LIFE IN ORISSA

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1. The Panther Cub
2. The Black Buck
3. The Wild Buffalo



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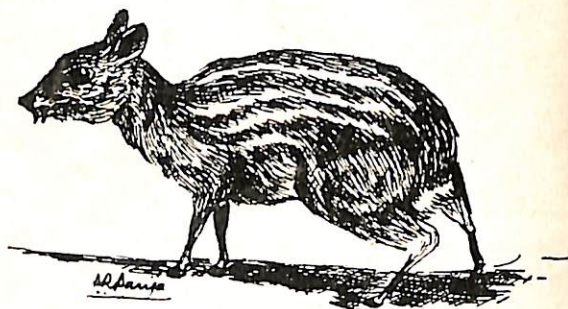
WILD LIFE IN ORISSA



1

1. A group of spotted deer
2. The Chevratian or Mouse-Deer
3. The Fourhorned Antelope
4. The Iguana (Indian Monitor Lizard)

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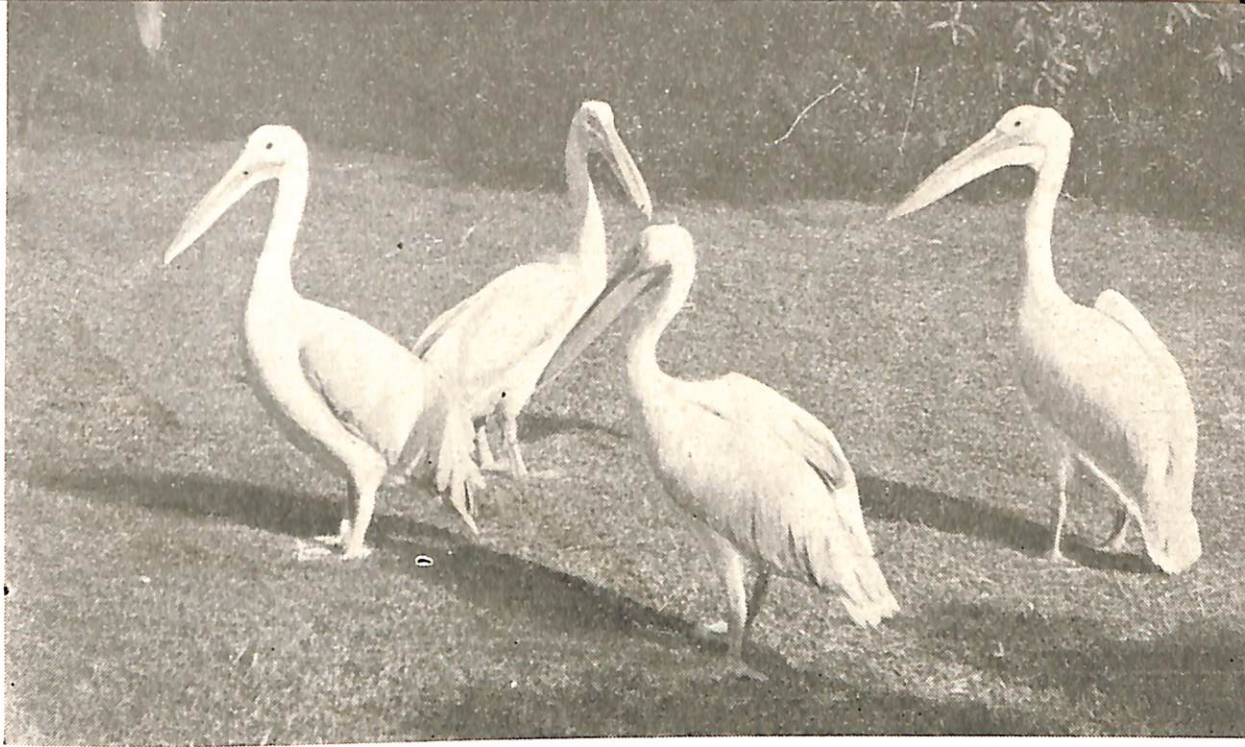


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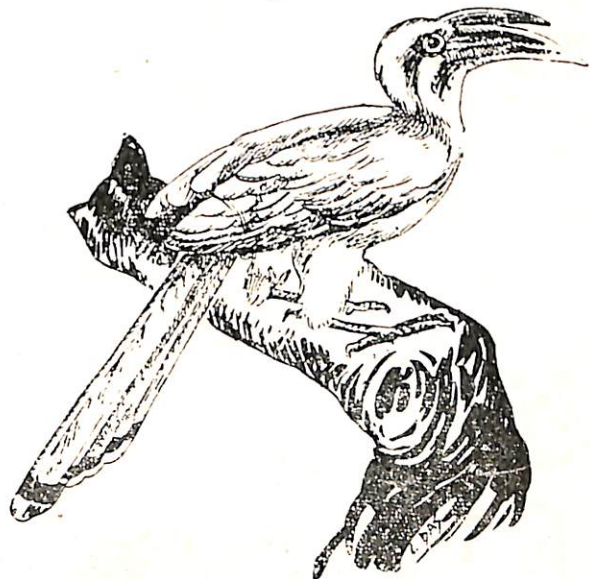


WILD LIFE IN ORISSA

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1. Pelicans
2. The Horn-Bill
3. The Black Partridge
4. The Stone Curlew

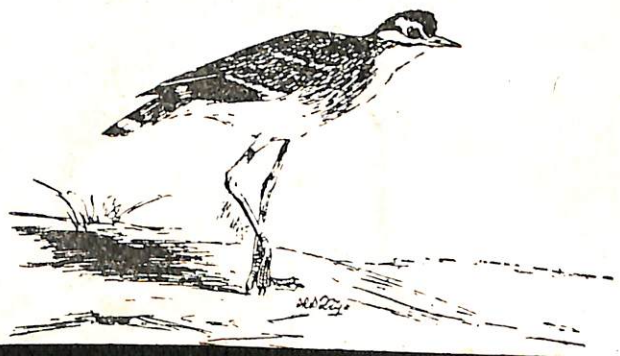
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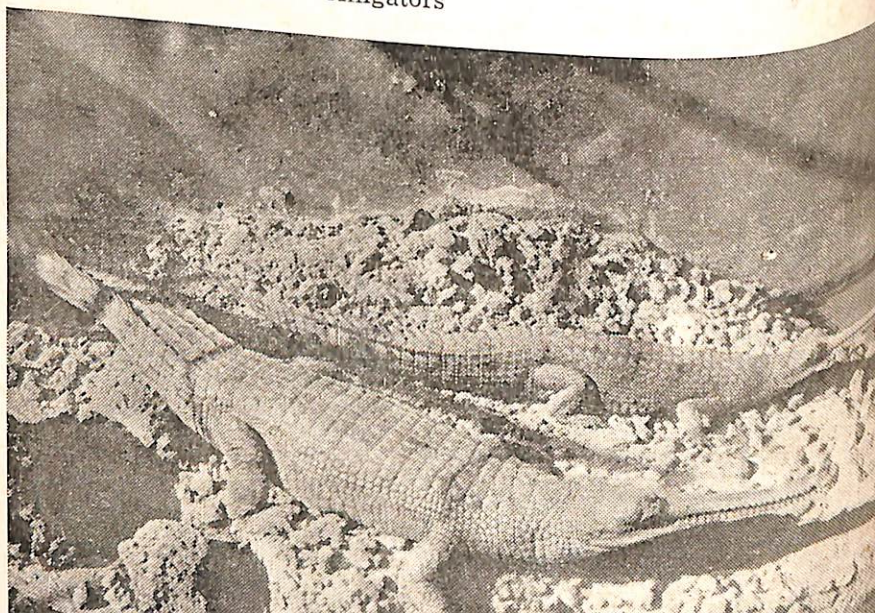




Pankolin and Honey badger

WILD LIFE IN ORISSA

Alligators



In the shooting rules for Protected Forests of Puri and Angul districts as per the rules framed by the Lt. Governor of Bengal, vide notification No. 1993-For., dated the 6th April 1907, Bison, Hornless male deer or deer when with horns in velvet and females of all deer and antelopes were closed to shooting throughout the year. The forests were divided into two classes for purpose of shooting. In Class I areas shooting was allowed with permit but in Class II areas small hunting, shooting, trapping or fishing was prohibited to prevent extinction of any species or to form a sanctuary or for any other reason. No forest was declared as Class III in the State under the Reserved Forest Shooting Rules but the following blocks were treated as Class II.

The Debrigarh Block No. 3, the Hatibari-Kulcher Block, viz., Bandhar Block No. 28, Hatibari Block No. 28-A, Brahmanidungri Block No. 28-B, Chamura Block No. 28-C, Kusumura Block No. 28-D, Kulcher Block No. 28-E., Meghapal Block No. 28-F, in Sambalpur Division; Arang, Banker, Jamna, Rajin, Kotwal, Bharatpur, Jaimangal and Magina Blocks in Puri Division; Baghmunda East and West and Raigada Block of Angul Division.

The Elephant Preservation Act, 1879 and the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 were also in force in the State. It was not till 1930 that sanctuaries were created in the State to afford better protection to the wild animals. There exists at present a few sanctuaries in the State.

1. The Debrigarh Sanctuary—

This was established prior to 1931 by an order of the Government. Extending over an area of about 5½ sq. miles this sanctuary is situated in Debrigarh Felling Series in Sambalpur Division. A portion of it has been submerged by the Construction of Hirakud Dam. The Wild Life to be seen in these areas is Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Deer and Bison, etc. There has been depletion of the wild life because of the proximity of the area to habitation.

2. The Raigoda Sanctuary—

This was established during 1938-39 and lies 23 miles South of Angul town and can be negotiated by Car or Jeep. A net work of Forest road and inspection path traverses the area. The total area of the sanctuary is about 17 sq. miles and the commonest animals found are elephant, bison, sambar, spotted deer, bear, nilgai, barking deer, tiger, panther and a large variety of winged game including jungle fowl and peafowl. There are three well furnished forest rest houses in or around the sanctuary.

3. The Chandaka Sanctuary—

It was established during 1935 by an executive order of the Conservator of Forests, Bihar and Orissa and covers an area of about 12 sq. miles and it is situated about 16 miles towards west of Bhubaneswar. There is a P.W.D. Rest House at Chandaka and a Revenue Department Rest House at Khandagiri, which is only about 9 miles from the sanctuary. The Wild Life commonly met with is elephant, sambar, spotted deer, bear, tiger and panther.

4. The Balukhand Sanctuary

This sanctuary was also established by an executive order of the Conservator of Forests, Bihar and Orissa with the sole object of affording protection to Black Buck which were common along the Puri Sea Coast. This is about 5 sq. miles in extent and covers the Balukhand Casuarina Plantation.

5. Ushakoti

This sanctuary has been established by an executive order of the conservator of forest, Sambalpur Circle in September, 1962, to afford protection to Bisons. Situated at a distance of 25 miles from Sambalpur Railway Station it covers an area of 63.04 sq. miles, extending over the entire Ushakoti block of Bamra Division. The other animals seen in the block are Elephant, Sambar, Tiger and Panther.

6. Khalasuni

This sanctuary is contiguous to the Ushakoti Block in Rairakhol Forest Division, extending over the entire Khalasuni Block. This has been established by an order of the Conservator of Forests, Sambalpur Circle in October 1962.

7. Mahanadi and Baisipalli

This sanctuary extends over an area of 36.6 sq. miles in Mahanadi and Barsipalli blocks of Nayagarh Division. Situated along the river Mahanadi it affords protection to Elephants, Spotted deers, Sambars, Tigers and Panthers.

8. Padmatola

This sanctuary also lies along the river Mahanadi with the beautiful Satkosia gorge on its side. It is situated in the Boudh Subdivision of Phulbani district. The animals seen in the sanctuary are Elephant, Bison, Ehital, Mouse deer, Sambar, Nilgai, Tiger, Leopard and Four-horned antelope, etc.

9. Similipal National Park

The proposal to have a national park in Similipal hills, a compact block of 1,000 sq. miles (2,590 Sq. Kms.) was started during the Second Five-Year Plan. An area of 402.39 Sq. miles (1,042.19 Sq. Kms.) is proposed to be covered by this park. The Similipal hills, with plateaus about 2,000' (60,960 Cms.) with quite a few large sized flat grounds above 3,000' (91,440 Cms.), interlaced with numerous perennial streams and rivers, promoting, flourishing vegetation abounds in natural beauty. The large clearances sheltering tribal villages of Makabadi, Burabalang, Saruda, Nawana, Garah, Similipal etc., along the course of the river Burabalang are some of the finest valleys seen anywhere. The flows of many rivers are intercepted with numerous falls, among which the Barheipani falls of 1,308' (39,867.8 Cms.) drop, presents the most magnificent view at the head of gorge, of about 15 miles (24.15 Kms.) long. Most of the rivers are full of famous Mahaseer fish and provide very good sports. With plenty of water and fodder, the Similipal forests had abundant wild life of various descriptions. Elephants are the most

numerous. There was so much of wild life in these forests, that annually large number of young ones of birds and animals were exported from these hills. Excepting wild buffaloes and black bucks, all other species of animals and birds found in this State are represented here. It is said that

a few Himalayan birds are also found here. Inside the Park there are number of rest houses under the control of different D. F. Os. as mentioned below. There are 9 watch towers suitably placed for viewing the animals.

D. F. O., Baripada	D. F. O., Karanjia	D. F. O., Wild Life Conservation Division
Lulung ..	Gurguria	
Dhudurchampa ..	Chahala	.. Joshipur
	Jamuan	.. Nawana
	Talabandh	.. Bareipani (wooden)
	Dudhiani	.. Jenabil (wooden)
	Kendumendi	..

Nandankanan (Biological Park)—

This combined zoological park and Botanical garden situated at a distance of 12 miles from Cuttack and 18 miles from Bhubaneswar was formally opened on the 29th December 1960 by Shri S. K. Patil, Union Minister of Food and Agriculture, on the occasion of the Central Board of Forestry held for the first time in Orissa at Bhubaneswar. The park covers two demarcated protected forest of Jujhugaron and Krishnanagar in Puri Division covering an area of 600 acres of low hills and forest, with 400 acres of water spread adjoining it. Its main advantage over most of the other Zoos and Zoological parks in the Country, is its natural setting of rolling forests, holding in the centre a winding lake and flanked on the outskirts by extensive bird swamps and marshes. It is within the chandaka wild life sanctuary and the animals of the sanctuary are freely roaming inside the park. Wild

elephants are regular visitors to this park. A wild tigress lured by a male tiger of the zoo, jumped into enclosure and was caught in January, 1967. Spotted deers, sambars, barking deer and wild bears and peafowls are seen in the roads and paths inside the park.

The Botanical garden is at present being developed in Krishnanagar forest, on the northern side of the park by the Agriculture department. Lawns, terraces, flower garden, a number of picnic spots and a small nest shed has been developed on this side.

The Zoological park developed by the Forest Department began with a modest paddock having 800' (24,384 Cms.) of wet moat, with a dozen spotted deer, a pair of sambar, ½ dozen barking deer, and one pair of black buck. It had also 3 avaiaries with peafowls, qualis and parksets. There were also two elephants to give joy rides. A

substantial addition to the animal population was made after the A. I. C. C. Exhibition at Bhubaneswar in January, 1964 when one Tiger, one Indian Lioness, a pair of African lion cubs, one puma, one jaguar and two alligators, purchased from the Calcutta Zoo for the childrens' corner at the exhibition was kept in the park. At present the animals in the zoo consist of one male and two female tigers, one Indian lioness, a pair of African lion, a male jaguar, a pair of Clouded leopards, panthers, sambars, spotted deers. Barking deers, Nilgais, Black bucks, Gibbon, Langur, Lion tailed macque and birds like Black swans, Pelicans, Horn bills, peafowl, varieties of cranes. Munias Parakeets, varieties of Geese, Budgrigers, etc. The animals and birds have been kept in semi-natural conditions and there is one open air tiger enclosure.

For the visitors there is one two-roomed rest house, four tourist huts and many nooks and corners in the garden. There is a canteen, boats are available for boating in the lake.

There is a Museum in which varieties of forest products and stuffed specimens of animals and birds are being kept. There is a proposal to have a toy train which will

be a gift from the Indian Railways. A master plan of Development is under preparation. There is one Nandankanan Development Board with the Minister of Forests as Chairman and Chief Conservator of Forests and other Heads of the Department as members.

In addition to the above existing sanctuaries and parks, it is proposed to have one bird sanctuary at Bhitarkanika and deer parks at Motijharan forest in Sambalpur, Durgapur forest in Rourkela, in Junai Forests of Konark and in Nuapada and Gurubari islands inside the Chilka lake.

There is one Standing Committee for wild life constituted by the State Board of Forestry with officials and non-officials as members which has replaced the wild life Board, in this State.

The following animals and birds have been declared as closed to shooting through-out the year as per provision of the Wild Bird and Animals Protection Act, 1912. Black buck, wild buffalo, Four-horned antelope, peafowl, alligators and crocodiles.

(Courtesy, Forests of Orissa, 1967 Forest Department, Orissa).

TOURIST PUBLICITY |

Shri D. N. Das Mohapatra

At the first approach the subject seems to be a misnomer. The question that automatically arises—is it different in any way from general publicity? For any body well conversant with this industry will not perhaps be put to difficulty in finding out a suitable answer to this perplexing question. Let us then examine how this differs from general publicity medias.

Since 1949, considerable attention is being given to the development of tourist traffic which is an important source of foreign exchange and a promoter of international understanding. The general publicity programmes deal with mainly mass communication and general psychological approach of the mass mind. The tourist publicity on the other hand, is concerned with different people of different country with their peculiar and different psychological make-up. Hence this is a type of specialised publicity which requires specialised people to handle. For an

example, there is a vast difference in between a tourist from Switzerland and a tourist from United States. The likings and dislikings of the tourists of these two countries are different. Moreover there are tourists who are sightseer, interested in rich cultural heritage of our past and on the other hand there are tourist who are camera happy, trigger happy and want to spend in India a lazy holiday. Besides these types, there is still another type who combine business in their tours. To cater to the needs of these type of tourists, the publicity programme requires deft handling of a business acumen with clear insight into their interest and deeds.

Salesmanship

This is the most important basic need of tourist publicity. A salesman is expected to specialise in the product which he wants to sell. Similarly, tourism does not deal with a particular product but sells the

places of the country to the tourists. It should therefore be our endeavour to re-orient our publicity programme for tourist in such a way that they should be given the impression of the place as the only of its kind in the world. The bare facts and details may not be of much interest to them but the speciality of the place should be highlighted in such a way so as to make them determined to visit it on the first day of embarkation in India. But before embarking upon such a programme, Government must take precautions to see that minimum amenities a tourist will need in the place is ensured first. This again includes three most important basic amenities such as (a) a good motorable road to approach the place, (b) a good place to stay and rest, (c) good food to eat. Without ensuring these three basic and minimum needs of a tourist, it is not worthwhile nor desirable to publicise a place. Hence while planning for tourism the first and foremost attention to be given is to undertake the development of the place and then vigorous drive to publicise the place to attract people to visit it. As a salesman plans to boost up its commodities in the market after being sanguine and sure about its utility and need of the product, similarly Government should launch vigorous drive for tourist publicity after being ensured of the minimum amenities available for the tourists in a particular place. The keynote of the salesmanship is to present the image of India in its proper prospective. The manner of presentation of the place to make it worthwhile for a visit requires more or less specialised skill.

Literature

Production of informative tourist literature is also one of the most important aspects of tourist publicity. These literatures are produced at two stages. Firstly, folders or pamphlets with attractive designs and get-up are produced containing informations of permanent value and the informations which are not liable for change. The other stage is the preparation of write-ups and inserts which are corrected from time to time, in collaboration with the documentation section of Department of Tourism, Government of India. Here the information assistants play a significant role in collecting and documenting the most up-to-date information and in compiling them in form of write-ups or inserts. Information Registers on each State of India containing the most up-to-date information on each and every place of tourist interest are compiled regularly to disseminate information on all places of interest throughout the country. This helps in preparation of itineraries of the tourists when he plans to visit any part of India. This is again a very specialised nature of work, which involves proper assessment of tourist interest before suggesting him a suitable itinerary. Generally a prepared itinerary is thrust upon a V. I. P. or a distinguished visitor from Government level which he or she is compelled indirectly to accept. But the general tourists want to be free to choose any itinerary and want to move in their own sweet will. Hence the tourist Bureaux are to produce such itineraries as will be liked by the tourists, after proper assessment of his or her interest.

While producing such type of informative literatures extra care is taken not to avoid any information which will be needed by the tourist in the place which he plans to visit. Too much factual information in this respect is generally avoided which will strain the nerves of the tourists in digesting them. Hence while presenting the facts, care is generally taken to make the style of writing more fluid, impressive and suggestive. The language of these literatures is so oriented that the tourist should feel the thrill of the place before he makes up his mind to visit it. Sometimes these literatures produce something out of a vacuum which necessitates the deft handling of the pen. Therefore, these literatures are a type by themselves and fundamentally differs from the general publicity literatures.

Films and audio-visual aids

This publicity medium comprises of production of featured films, posters and photographs, Indian handicrafts, which are regularly supplied to different international fairs, exhibitions and conferences held in India and abroad. These documentary films mostly produced in colour, are based on the themes selected from different aspects of Indian culture and on different places of interest in India. The commentaries are written in different languages like French, German and English and the films are supplied to the tourist offices in India and abroad and to some of the Indian missions for exhibition. Hence while planning for production of the films extra care is taken to keep the production and technical value of the film

highly educative and attractive to be at par with the international standard. As one foreign tourist remarked after seeing a documentary film of Government of India the synchronising effect in between the background music and the sculptural panels shown in the films are lacking very much. This is true in almost all the films produced by us. The graceful dancers on the temple walls of Orissa, can be made to dance in films, if the harmonising effect of the Indian classical music at the background can be synchronised properly.

Sonnet lummiere spectacle introduced for the first time at Redfort by Government of India is only of its type in the Sub-Continent. This is to produce the glorious past of the Fort built by the great emperor Sahajahan, through the help of light and sound. The tourists are taken back to the glorious days to make them feel the thrilling grandeur of the Mughal imperial glory. The language of the commentary is written and spoken in such a way that thrill of the monument is immediately felt with every word uttered by the commentator. Hence the design and execution of this type of publicity are of very high order which is generally different from general mass publicity. Orissa has got numerous monuments where the spectacle can be produced with ease.

Press Publicity and Window Display

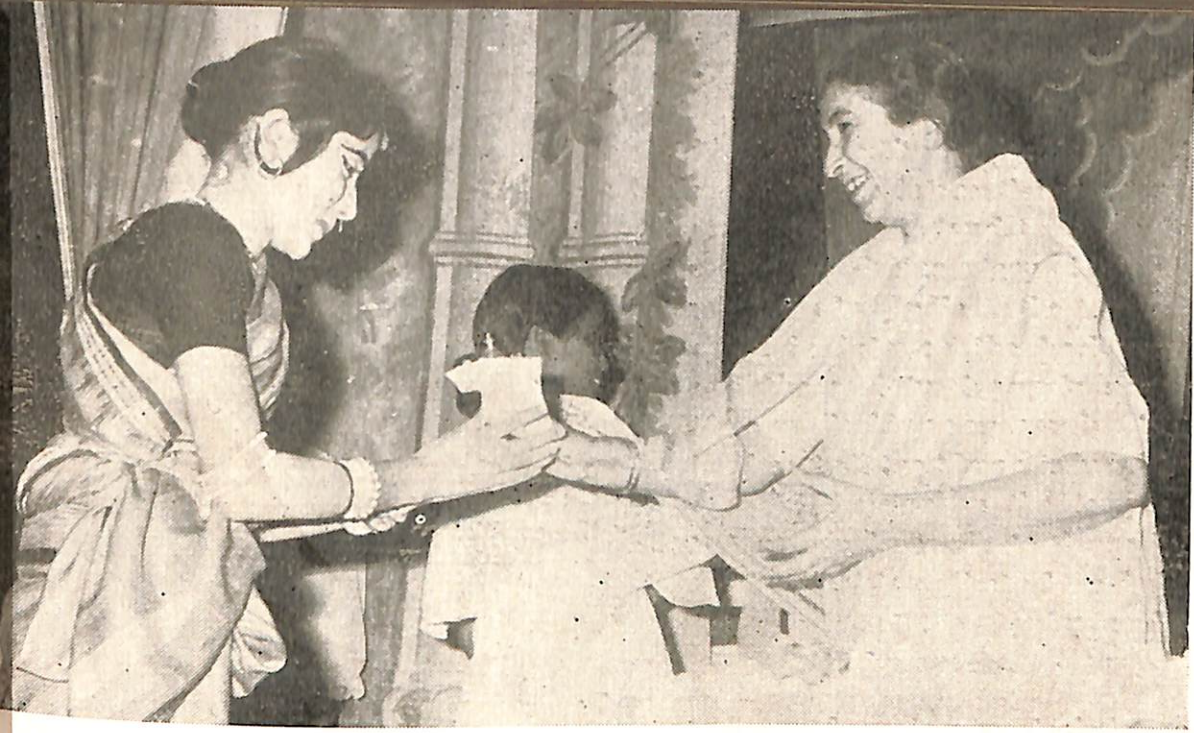
This involves maintaining good liaison with Indian as well as foreign press. This is a very effective media of publicity campaign to publicise the tourist attractions of

India. In addition to advertising tourist attractions and amenities in India, Festivals are also given special prominence. Selected travel writers, journalists, photographers, radio and television commentators are invited by Government of India and each State is asked to make them their guests. On their return, they write articles and publicised tourist attractions by lectures, radio and T. V. talks. For home tourists, advertisement in Indian languages and English dailies are inserted and the papers are requested to bring out supplements on tourism to stimulate tourist traffic within the Country.

Window displays in the tourist offices and in the offices of the Air lines, Steamship companies and Travel Agencies, are one of the most important media of publicity. Models, handicraft and handloom products are generally used for this purpose. Such windows are designed on a "Catch attention" device to attract the immediate attention of the tourist. Here again a word of caution is necessary. The exhibits should be planned and designed in such a way that the tourist should feel the thrill at the first sight. The average psychological approach to a place lies in the fact that they generally are interested to see, enjoy and buy things, which they will never be able to do without paying a visit to the place and in any part of the world other than the place. Hence the focal point in such publicity programme should be to highlight the special and the most outstanding contribution of our cultural heritage. Their interest in our developing

economy is just a passing phase. On the other hand their enthusiasm to see things unparallel and unprecedented peculiarity of our cultural tradition, which they won't be able to see anywhere in the world, should be exploited to make the place attractive to them. This also includes putting up hoardings with attractive designs at different places of embarkation.

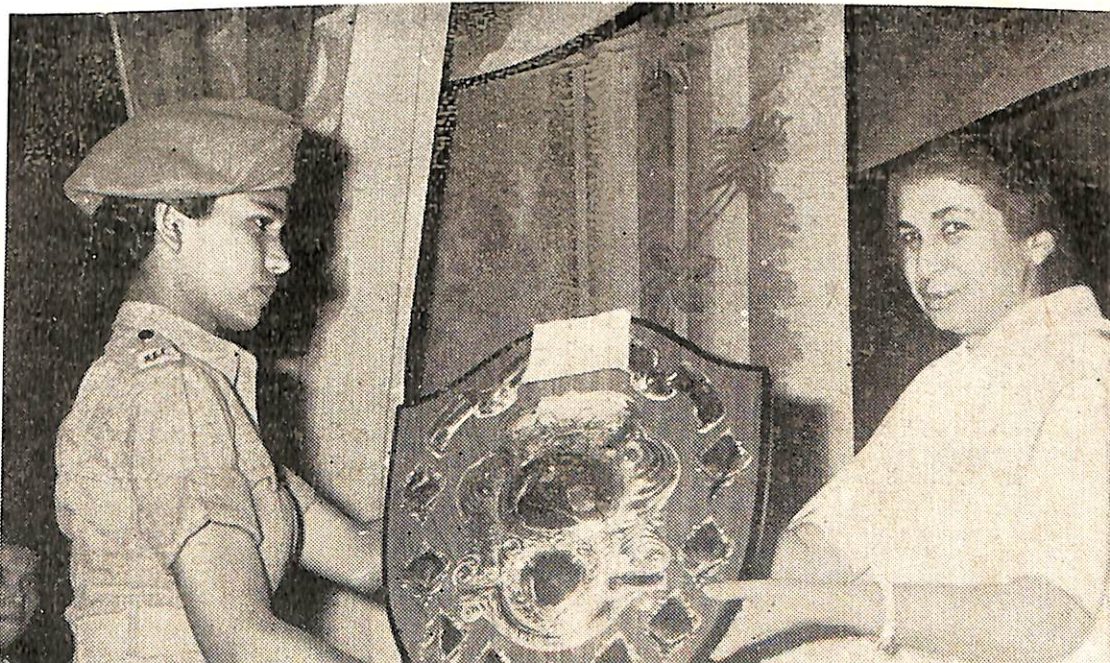
Lastly, the introduction of proper guide service in and around the places of interest, should be made operative on a more scientific line. The guides are the first ambassadors of the country and they are expected to know something of every-thing. It is therefore necessary to keep panel of guides well equipped with all types of knowledge and information including a comprehensive knowledge of our tradition. The guides and the tourist Bureaux Officials are the agencies to make the publicity programme a success. If they fail to work up to the expectation and the tourists are left with a feeling of being exploited in India, then it will adversely affect the publicity programme of Government, how vigorous campaign it may be. Hence the organising machinery of tourist organisation should be geared up with dynamism and determined effort to keep space with the increasing drive of the publicity programme adopted by Government from time to time. Tourists are generally busy people with less time or no time at their disposal to idle away. Hence all the services should be provided to them with utmost promptness.



Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa and Begum Ansari visited the Government Girls' High School, Banki on April 29, 1968. Photo shows: Begum Ansari giving away prizes to the successful students of the school.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Begum Ansari awarding a Shield to an N. C. C. Cadet at the prize giving ceremony of the school.





Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo addressing the conference of the Officers of the Public Relations Department at Bhubaneswar on May 1, 1968.

The Chief Minister at the foundation stone lying ceremony of the Central School Building, Bhubaneswar on April 30, 1968.



NEWS IN PICTURES

Central Schools—

An Unifying and Integrating Factor in India

Presiding over the Prize distribution function of the Kendriya Bidyalaya, Bhubaneswar on the 30th April 1968, the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, said :—

"The advantage of an institution of this type is that here students belonging to different States, different regions, different linguistic groups come together and study a common syllabus in a common medium of instruction—that inculcates in them the spirit of integration and unity which is so badly needed today in our country. Language is a vehicle of expression; it is a means for exchange of views and it should have been an unifying factor. But unfortunately today, language has become a disuniting, disintegrating factor in our country. That is where we cannot but blame the politicians who are responsible for giving the shape to the language issue

which has aroused emotion and has caused so much of violence, stresses and strains and disunity in our country. Fortunately, we, in this State, are not so much roused over this problem. Yet, we cannot be completely unaware of what is happening around us because we are part and parcel of the same one India. Hence, although this phenomenon is an unfortunate one, it has taken hold of the minds of people in vast regions of this country, yet I hope that ultimately better sense will prevail and we will be able to get over the present emotional phase and find a rational solution to this problem. Ultimately, this institution which is being run

on an all India pattern, where there is a common system, common syllabus and common medium of education, will help in creating the true spirit of unity and integration. Those who are young and who are reading through this institution today will, in later life, if they have developed the spirit properly, will be able to bring about a different out-look and help in bringing and also in building up a better country. For this reason, this institution has a peculiarity of its own and an important role to play like other institutions of this type. It is the tradition that you build up from the beginning that will lay the guidelines for the future and, therefore, I hope that you, those who are in charge of this institution, the staff, the Principal, as well as those who are Members of the Management Committee, will strive your best to create a healthy tradition which will help in the proper development of this institution at present and also will be a beacon light for the future. Each institution like an individual develops a personality of its own and the personality of an educational institution of this type will be built up by the traditions that you are able to create."

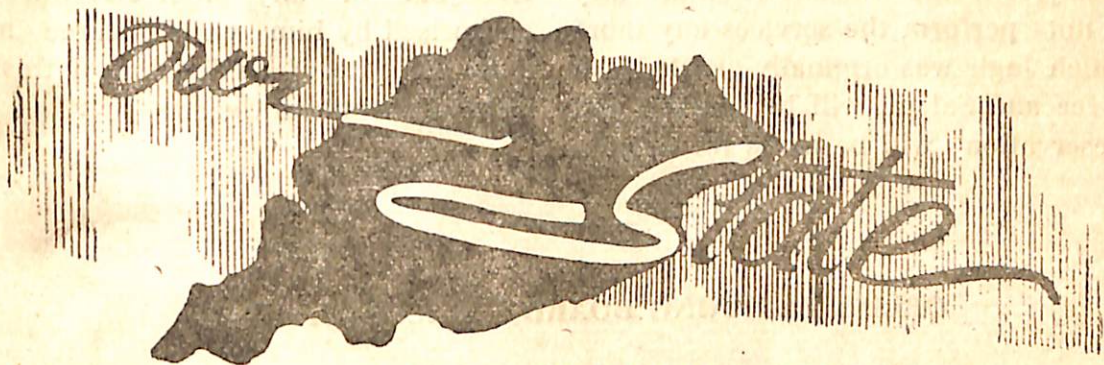
Referring to the Prize winners, the Chief Minister continued:—

"The old idea that to be good at studies one must be a book-worm always or getting things byheart is not true. One can,

with proper attention, concentration and comprehension, be able to do well in studies without spending unnecessarily long time over books. At other times, one can enjoy himself by taking part in sports and games. Therefore, I for one, do not believe that the two things are incompatible and hope that those who have done well in studies as well as in sports will continue to excel in both".

Shri R. N. Singh Deo, the Chief Minister, also laid the foundation stone of the new School building in Unit IX of the New Capital, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 4,33,000.

Earlier, Shri P. Tripathy, I.A.S., Director of Public Relations, Tourism & Protocol and Chairman of the Management Committee of the School, welcoming the Chief Minister as the Chief Guest of the function said that the location of the School on the site in Unit IX of New Capital was decided upon taking into account the nearness of the site to the Sainik School, the Regional Research Laboratory, the Regional College of Education and other Central Government offices and institutions and colonies of their employees as the School mainly caters to the need of the Defence personnel, the Central Government employees, the all India Services and the floating population.



ABOLITION OF JAGIR

Kalahandi

The Government of Orissa, in Revenue Department in a Press Note have said :

In the ex-State areas comprised in the district of Kalahandi Duria-Jagir was granted to certain persons for rendering services to the Village Community. As their services are no longer required in the present set up it has been decided by the Government that those Jagirs should be unfranchised and the Jagir lands settled free of salami with occupancy rights on assessment of fair and equitable rent in favour of the holders of such Jagirs and others in actual possession as on the 1st July 1968. With effect from the date of unfranchisement, Jagir holders need not perform the services for which the jagirs were originally granted. No reservation out of the Jagir lands will be made for the Grama Sabha and no Patta fee will be levied.

The jagir holders desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of acquiring occupancy right in lieu of surrendering their rights and interests in such Jagir lands may apply to the Collector, Kalahandi or any other Revenue Officer authorised by him within two months of the date of issue of the G. O. No. 20494-R., dated the 24th April 1968.

Keonjhar

The Government of Orissa in Revenue Department in a Press Note have said :

It has come to the notice of Government that Jagir "Paikali" was granted to various persons in the ex-State of Keonjhar for rendering services to the Village Community and to the State. Although they have ceased to render such services, they are enjoying rent-free lands as before. It has, therefore, been decided by Government

that this Jagir should be resumed immediately and the Jagir lands settled with occupancy rights therein on fair and equitable rent with the holder of the Jagir and others in actual possession as on 1st July 1967 subject to the condition that they need not perform the services any more for which Jagir was originally granted. No Patta fee and Salami will be charged and no reservation will be made for Grama-

Sabha. The Jagirdars desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of acquiring occupancy rights in lieu of surrendering their rights and interests in respect of such Jagir land may apply to the Collector, Keonjhar or any other Revenue Officer authorised by him within three months from the date of publication of this Press Note in the official Gazette.

ORISSA PLANNING BOARD RECONSTITUTED

The State Government in a resolution, have reconstituted the Orissa Planning Board.

This 12-member Board with the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo as Chairman and the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan as Vice-Chairman will (i) impart a sense of direction and purpose to the Planning process, (ii) lay-down policies for Plan formulation and plan implementation, (iii) conduct studies and surveys for collection of Economic, Social and Political data, (iv) implement the Fourth Five-Year Plan in an integrated manner, (v) formulate annual plans within the frame work of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, (vi) review the progress and revision of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and annual plans as and when necessary, (vii) prepare prospective plans wherever necessary and (viii) act as the State Evaluation Advisory Board.

The members of this Board are, Shri Raj Ballav Mishra, Minister, Community Development & Panchayati Raj, Agriculture, Labour and Housing, Shri Surendranath Patnaik, Minister, Revenue, Irrigation and Power, Shri Harihar Patel, Minister, Industries, Commerce, Home (Jails, Reformations and Public Relations), Shri Dayanidhi Naik, Minister, Works & Transport, Shri Murari Prasad Mishra, Minister, Co-operation, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Shri Brundaban Tripathy, Deputy Minister, Agriculture, Planning and Co-ordination, Chief Secretary, Additional Chief Secretary-cum-Secretary, Planning & Co-ordination and Additional Development Commissioner, and Secretary, Finance Department. The Director of Evaluation-cum-Deputy Secretary, Government, Planning & Co-ordination Department is the Secretary of this Board.

SMALL INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN KALAHANDI DISTRICT

Kalahandi district in Orissa had 113 small industries including 65 rice mills and four oil mills during 1965-66.

Of this, 16 are saw mills, seven carpentry workshop, four bakery and confectionery, three readymade dress units, one steel trunk factory, two wire nail manufacturing, one washing soap, one sugar, four beaten rice, two katha, two tyre retreading and one engineering workshop.

Largest number of persons 332 are employed in the Saw Mills. Excluding the four Oil Mills, 985 persons are employed in these units.

Total investment in these 113 small industrial units is Rs. 89,59,090.

This is revealed in the Industrial Potential Survey in the district of Kalahandi conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute at Cuttack.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

There appears to be a misunderstanding in the minds of the public about the procurement of foodgrains in the State and exports to West Bengal and it is considered necessary to clarify the position.

It is the policy of Government to build up sufficient stocks to meet the internal requirements of the State and despatch the surplus stocks to the Central pool. The total procurement up to the 24th April 1968 was 1,89,033 tonnes of paddy and 162 tonnes of rice which works out to 1,23,046 tonnes in terms of rice. The State has despatched to West Bengal 59,035 tonnes of rice during this period, which includes 10,350 tonnes of last year's stock. The last allotment for export was made on the 11th April. The State Government has at present balance stock of about 72,000 tonnes in terms of rice in

hand which can meet the internal demands of the State adequately. During the remaining six months of the Khariff year further procurement will be done.

The production of Khariff Crop in the State this year is estimated to be 34 lakh tonnes of rice. In addition, a good harvest is expected from Dalua paddy in several districts and the State expects to procure a substantial quantity thereof. Government would like to make it clear to the public that there will be no difficulty in meeting the demands for internal consumption within the State during the rest of the year and there should be no apprehension on this account. Government will not, however, permit export, if the available stocks are not sufficient to meet the internal requirements.

RELAXATION IN RICE AND PADDY CONTROL ORDER

Under the Orissa Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1965 issued on the 29th of December 1965 and as subsequently amended on the 16th June 1967 and the 31st October 1967 restrictions on the purchase, sale and storage of rice or paddy within the State of Orissa have been imposed to the extent that any person (other than a producer in respect of his own produce) cannot purchase and sell exceeding five quintals of rice or paddy in a single calendar day or store exceeding ten quintals of the same at a time. This is applicable to all parts of the State of Orissa except the border areas in the districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj where the above purchase, sale and storage limits have been reduced to one quintal and two quintals respectively.

2. With a view to allowing free mobility of paddy and rice throughout the State, Government have decided to relax the above restrictions as detailed below :—

- (a) Free limits of purchase and sale of rice or paddy in a calendar day to be increased from five to ten quintals.
- (b) Storage limit of rice or paddy to be increased from ten to fifty quintals at a time.

The above relaxations will apply to all areas of the State except the border areas.

Areas in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts falling within a belt of sixteen kilometres along the border of the State and all areas of other districts falling within a belt of eight kilometres along the border are treated as border areas.

The limits of purchase, sale and storage will continue to be one quintal and two quintals respectively for the border areas of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts as at present.

For the border areas of other districts the limits of purchase, sale and storage will be five quintals and ten quintals, as at present.

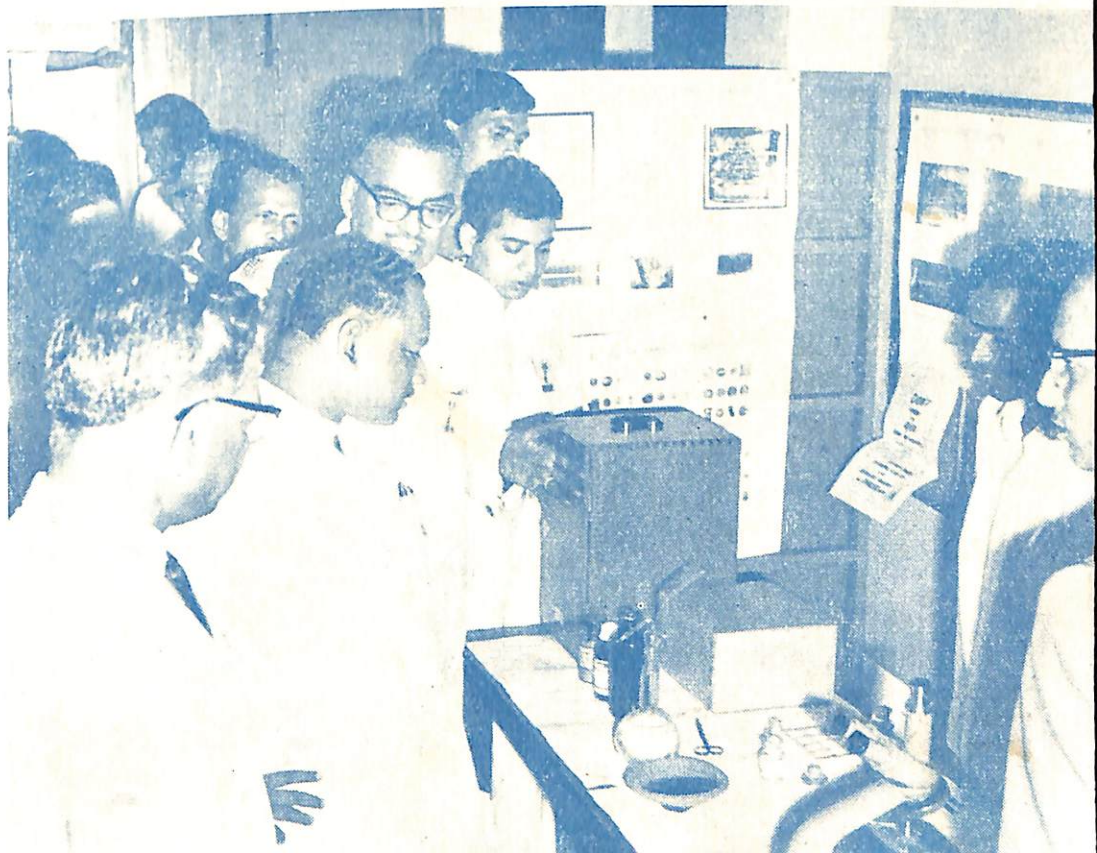
3. The above relaxations will be effective from the 1st May 1968 and a notification amending the Orissa Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1965 is being issued accordingly.

4. It is intended that all concerned should take advantage of the above relaxation and avail of this opportunity in moving the stocks freely from the surplus areas to the deficit and drought-affected pockets. It is hoped that this relaxation will help in maintaining the prices in the entire State at a uniform level to the benefit of the consumers in the scarcity areas.



Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan is witnessing 'Crime Scene' stall put up by the Police Department in an exhibition, organised on the occasion of the Crime Prevention Week, at Nari Seva Sadan, Cuttack on April 16, 1968

Deputy Minister, Shri Kartik Chandra Majhi going round the exhibition organised at the State Information Centre, Bhubaneswar on April 17, 1968 on the occasion of the Crime Prevention Week



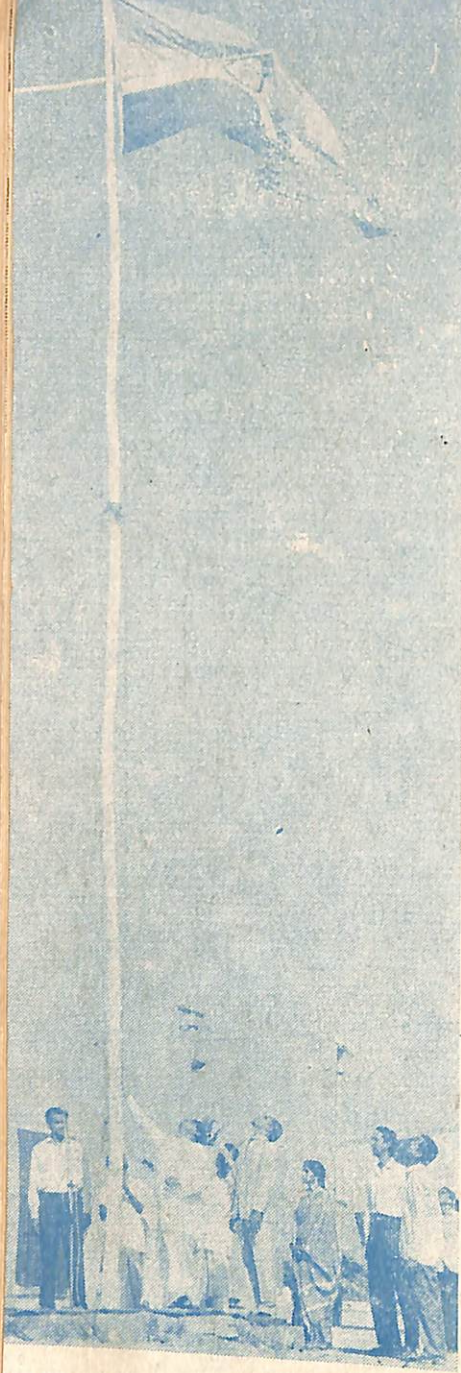
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Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Commerce and Industry unfurling the National Flag and the Merchant Navy flag at the Port Investigation Office premises at Gopalpur-on-Sea on April 5, 1968 to mark the observance of the V National Maritime Day