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Union Deputy Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy garlanding the statue of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sadasiv Mishra installed in the premises of Brahman Samiti Hostel at Puri on April 13, 1969

Shri Radhanath Rath is seen paying homage to Kabyakantha Shri Ramachandra Dash after garlanding the statue which has been installed in the premises of Brahman Samiti Hostel, Puri on April 13, 1969



Union Deputy Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy opening a Children's Park in the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar on April 12, 1969





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

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# ORISSA REVIEW

## May 1969

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ORISSA REVIEW pays its respectful homage to the late President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain.



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### DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN A SYMBOL OF INDIAN UNITY AND CULTURE

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#### ORISSA CABINET'S RESPECTFUL HOMAGE

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The Orissa Cabinet in their meeting on May 4 last, condoled the death of the President Dr. Zakir Hussain and adopted the following resolution.

"THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PLACE ON RECORD THEIR PROFOUND GRIEF AT THE SAD AND SUDDEN DEMISE OF PRESIDENT DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN. IN HIM THE NATION HAS LOST AN EMINENT FREEDOM FIGHTER, EDUCATIONIST AND STATESMAN. HE WAS A SYMBOL OF INDIAN UNITY AND CULTURE AND HIS SERVICES FOR ACHIEVING NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND SOLIDARITY ARE GREAT AND ABIDING. THE COUNCIL OFFER THEIR RESPECTFUL HOMAGE TO THE DEPARTED SOUL AND EXTEND THEIR HEARTFELT CONDOLENCE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BEREAVED FAMILY".



## *Chief Minister's Homage to*

# *The Late President Dr. Zakir Hussain*

The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, has issued the following condolence message at the sad demise of President Zakir Hussain. The message was broadcast over All-India Radio, Cuttack, on May 4, 1969.

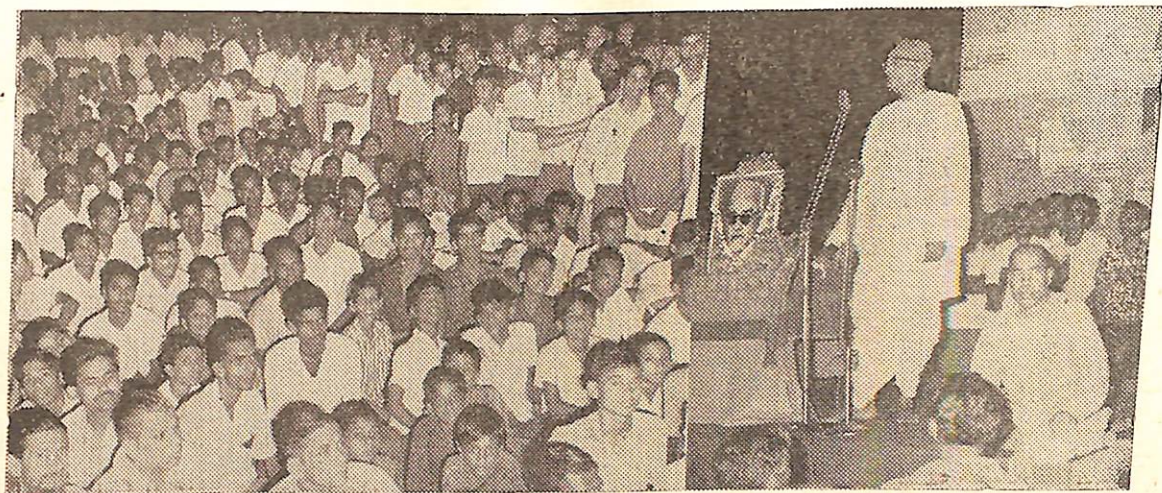
"The news of Dr. Zakir Hussain's passing away reached me at Puri shortly after 1 p.m. yesterday. It was so sudden that it took me some time to believe that he was no more with us. Only 16 months ago he had paid us a visit in Orissa and had endeared himself to all during that brief period of stay by identifying himself with what we, in this State, cherish to be nearest to our heart. His death has created a void which will be difficult to fill for decades to come. With his outstanding and unrivalled eminence in the field of education, he combined nationalism of the highest order. Rarely do we come across in our life time, a person of such erudition and sagacity synthesizing all that the culture of the country stands

for. His passing away at this juncture when we are still groping for the integration of the nation is the deadliest blow of all. In him, he epitomized national integration. In all the fields of his public activity, he placed 'Service before Self', the guiding principle of Gandhiji, as his motto, and in a year, when the nation is celebrating the Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, his sudden disappearance adds poignancy to the situation. He was one of the last links between the old generation and the new and the practical wisdom and statesmanship, that he brought to bear on the problems of the day, will no longer be available. The nation and the country are indeed much poorer without him.

"At this hour of national loss, I, on behalf of the Government and the people of Orissa and on my own behalf, offer our sincerest condolence to the members of the bereaved family and pray God that his soul may rest in peace."

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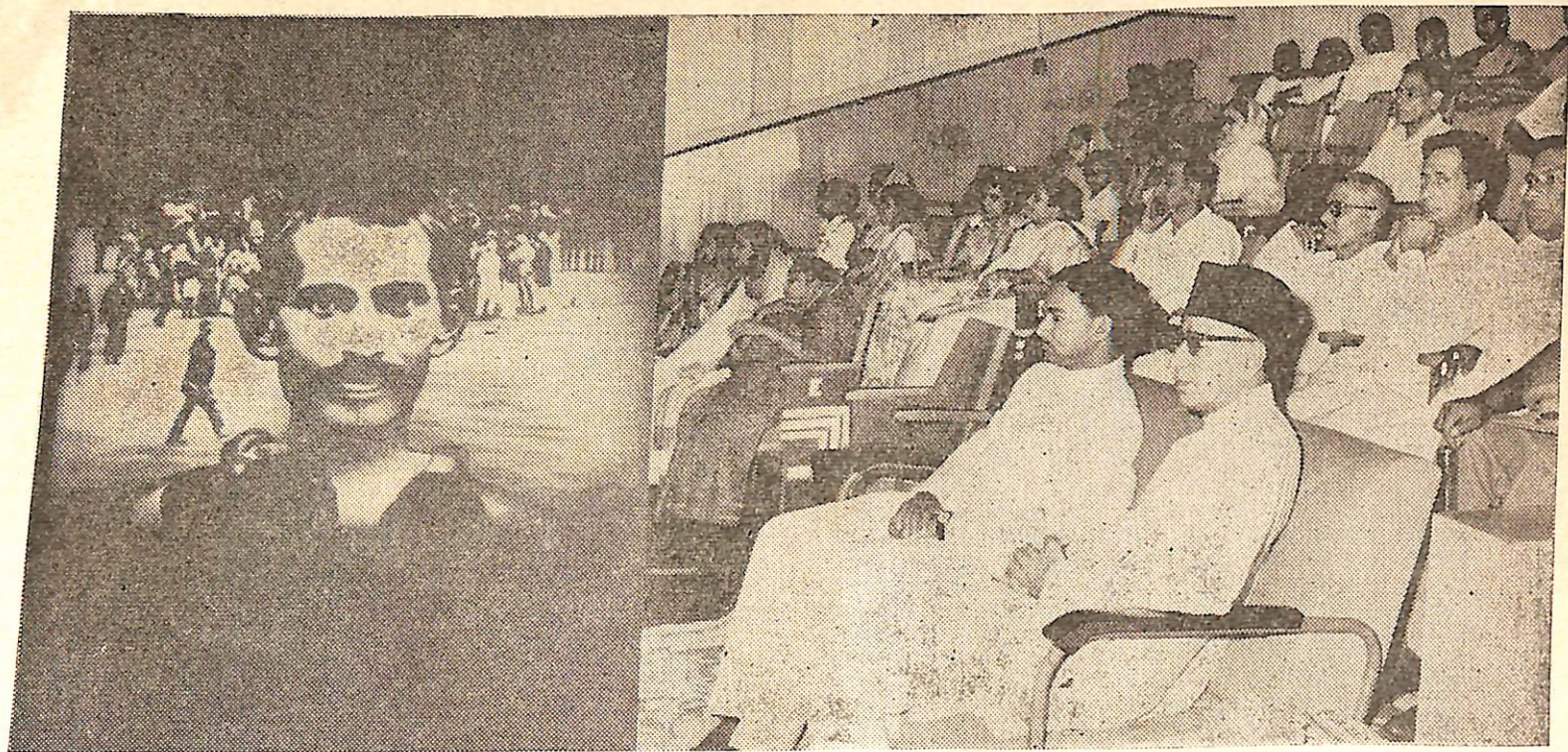
On the sudden demise of the beloved President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain on May 3, 1969 at 11. 20 A.M., a condolence meeting was held the same evening in front of the State Information Centre, Bhubaneswar. In the photo, beside the portrait of the departed President, Chief Minister of Orissa Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, is seen paying homage. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister is also seen sitting on the dais





The Nation was plunged in grief on hearing the news of the sudden demise of Dr. Zakir Hussain, at Rashtrapati Bhavan, Delhi, on May 3, 1969. People from all walks of life, including the Acting President, Shri V. V. Giri and the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi placed wreaths on the body of the late President lying in state at Rashtrapati Bhavan. In photo Shri Giri and Shrimati Gandhi beside the body lying in state





The Governor, Dr. S. S. Ansari inaugurated the show of the first complete biographical film "Mahatma" in the Grand Cinema at Cuttack on April 7, 1969

Photo shows: Dr. Ansari witnessing the picture.



## IN MEMORIAM

President Zakir Hussain is no more. The nation has been caught-unaware in his death. Dignitaries from all over the world came and have paid homages to the departed soul. India has sustained a grievous loss in his death.

Dr. Zakir Hussain had been a silent philanthropist all his life. He played an important role in the freedom struggle and kept himself close to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, which were dear to him. Till the last day of his life, he had been urging the country to follow the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi. In spite of his involvement in politics he used to evince keen interest in diverse subjects. In fact, he was the symbol of a composite culture. He was one who took the whole of the country as his home and regarded his countrymen as members of his own family. When he assumed the Presidential responsibilities, he took the pledge to dedicate his life to the service of the nation. He was yearning for establishment of peace and travelled in and out of the country as a messenger of peace. He did not hesitate to undertake

a tour of Nagaland even a few days before his death. He had an indomitable capacity for physical strain.

Simplicity and innocence were his chief characteristics. People who came to see him used to find great solace in his words. His personality had always a pacific influence.

Dr. Hussain was also an eminent educationist, and evinced deep interest in all matters relating to education. He nourished the idea of basic education, which is a blending of education and physical labour, which conforms the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Perhaps, the problem of unemployment would not have posed such an acute problem in the country had the system of basic education been adopted and practised widely the way he wanted. Little heed, however, was paid to this aspect and, as a result, the country has gradually drifted away from the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Most of our people today have come to realise its ill consequences. In order to ensure a bright future for the country, he had emphasised



the need to follow the path of Mahatma Gandhi. He did pioneering work in organising an educational institution called Jamia Millia in a bid to transform his ideas into a reality. He was always eager for the all round development of this institution. It is but proper that his mortal remains have been laid in its premises. His devotion towards the development of education has been unique.

His yearning for development of the finer aspects of life should inspire us. This, in fine, would be the fitting tribute to the departed soul.

While expressing our deepest grief at his sad demise, we convey our heart-felt sympathy to the members of his bereaved family. May the departed soul rest in peace.

The month of May seems to be an inauspicious month for the Indian nation, for four years ago, on the twenty-seventh day of May, India had lost one of her most illustrious sons, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. On the third day of May this year, India again lost one of her great statesmen, President Dr. Zakir Hussain.

While ORISSA REVIEW mourns the sad and sudden demise of Dr. Zakir Hussain, it also pays its respectful homage to the memory of the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

May the ideals left behind by these great sons of India inspire us and lead us to a brighter future.



## Dr. ZAKIR HUSSAIN

Dr. Zakir Hussain was born in 1897 at Hyderabad where his father was a practising lawyer and Editor of a law journal called *Ain-e-Daccan*.

He received his early education at home under the guidance of an English tutor. He was barely nine, when his father passed away. The family migrated to Etawah in Uttar Pradesh in 1907 and he joined a High School there along with his three brothers.

Dr. Zakir Hussain graduated from the Aligarh University and later obtained his Ph. D. from the University of Berlin.

Dr. Zakir Hussain found himself caught by the first wave of non-co-operation movement which swept across the land in 1920. Thus began his long association with Mahatma Gandhi.

He was among that small group of patriotic Indians who devoted their life to national service in the sphere of education. It was he who persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to found the Jamia Millia at Delhi in 1920. He felt that a broad-based national renaissance could not be brought about through the narrow gate of politics. It could only be ushered through a new approach in education and culture and a new pattern of national character.

He considered the established system of English education as narrow, stereotyped and anaemic. Through Jamia Millia, Dr. Zakir Hussain aimed to develop a new pattern of education which would be rooted in the national culture.

Jamia Millia was one of the first institutions to try the project method to develop a community approach in living and learning; to train students for responsible citizenship; and to arouse interest in art which did not find any place in ordinary schools.

For nearly three decades, he worked as Vice-Chancellor of the institution under conditions which would have worn down a man of lesser faith and devotion.

Both before Independence and after Independence, Dr. Zakir Hussain has been concerned with the formulation of an educational theory and pattern which would be responsive to the forces operating in national life.

As President of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, Dr. Zakir Hussain gave shape to Mahatma Gandhi's ideas of basic education. He linked practical work with intellectual work in a fruitful union, thus averting the danger of schools being turned into factories of spinning and weaving.



Dr. Zakir Hussain, who had been connected with UNESCO as a member of Indian delegations, was elected member of its Executive Board during 1956—58. He also worked as Chairman, India Committee, International Students Service (till 1955) and World University Service, Geneva (1955—57).

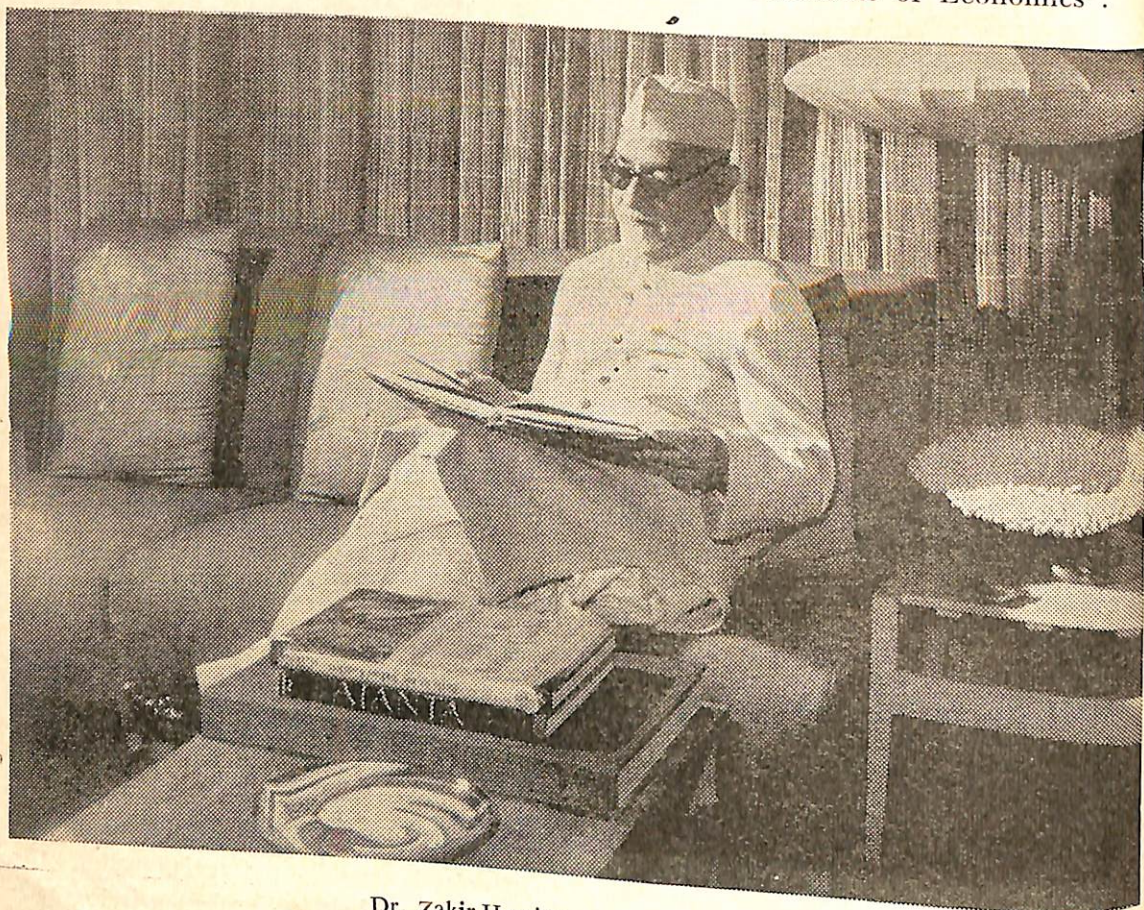
In recognition of his services in the spheres of culture and education, he was awarded "Padma Vibhushan" in 1954.

Dr. Zakir Hussain was nominated to the Rajya Sabha in 1952 in the quota reserved for those who have distinguished themselves in the field of literature, science, art

and social service. He was re-nominated in April, 1956, and continued to be a member till his appointment as Governor of Bihar on July 6, 1957.

In May, 1962, he was elected Vice-President of India.

Dr. Zakir Hussain has a number of publications to his credit, the more prominent among these being "Capitalism: An Essay in Understanding"; "Shiksha" (Hindi); and translations in Urdu of "Plato's Republic"; Mr. List's "National System of Economics"; and Edwin Cannan's "Elements of Economics".



Dr. Zakir Hussain reading a book



# Shri V. V. GIRI

Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri was born at Berhampur, Orissa, on August 10, 1894. After graduating from the Khallikote College, Berhampur, Shri Giri joined the National University of Ireland, Dublin, from where he emerged as a Barrister-at-law.

Soon after his return to India, Shri Giri joined the Indian National Congress. Before long, he made Trade Unionism his special field.

He was among those who were responsible for the formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress, of which he was President twice.

A long period of his public life was devoted to building up the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. He was its General Secretary for seven years, and later its President for another seven years.

He represented the All-India Trade Union Congress at the International Labour Organisation Conference in Geneva in 1927, and attended the Second Round Table Conference in London, in 1931, as the representative of workers.

Shri Giri is an experienced Parliamentarian. Elected to the Madras Legis-

lative Assembly in 1937, he was Labour and Industry Minister in the first popular Ministry in Madras during 1937—39. He was re-elected to the Madras Legislature in the General Elections in 1946 and held the portfolio of Labour for almost a year in the Prakasam Cabinet. After the resignation of the Cabinet in 1947, he served as India's High Commissioner in Ceylon till 1950.

During the First General Elections in 1952, Shri Giri was returned to the House of the People from the Pathapatnam Constituency, in Madras State on the Congress ticket. A few months after his election, Shri Giri took over the Labour portfolio of the Government of India which he held from May, 1952 to September, 1954.

Shri Giri has been an accomplished Trade Unionist and Administrator, besides being a successful diplomat. Wayback in 1937, he was the convener of the National Planning Committee of which the late Prime Minister Nehru was the Chairman.

Shri Giri was Governor of Uttar Pradesh during 1957—60; Governor of Kerala 1961—65; and then Governor of Mysore till he was elected Vice-President of India.





A Pattachitra of Puri



The Mukteswar gate

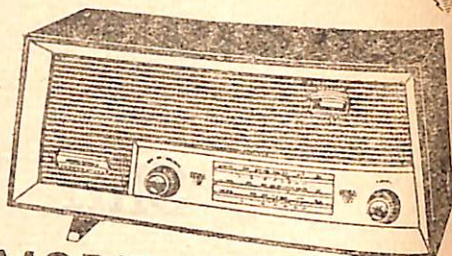


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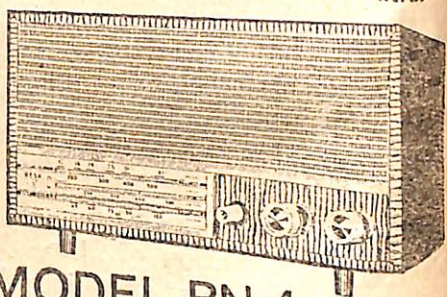
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## QUOTES FROM ZAKIR HUSSAIN

The whole of Bharat is my Home and its people are my Family....It shall be my earnest endeavour to make this Home strong and beautiful, a worthy Home for a great people engaged in the fascinating task of building up a just and prosperous and graceful life.

\* \* \*

It is a part of our national temperament and an inheritance from the great leader of our liberation movement, Mahatma Gandhi, that power should be used only for moral purposes. The place of the strong is what we shall dedicate ourselves to work for.

\* \* \*

The historical evolution of States often confronts neighbours with difficulties, some of them most profound and seemingly intractable. Nevertheless, States rise above their difficulties for the common good of their peoples.

\* \* \*

Since every Government is concerned primarily with the good of the people of its State, there need be no conflict between the Centre and the State or between one State and another.

\* \* \*

Stability is vital now that we are at the turning point of our development programmes and we cannot afford to allow ourselves to be distracted from our purpose.

Now more than ever we need to exercise those qualities of self control and discipline that won for us independence.

\* \* \*

All love and want children, but we owe to each child the chance for good life. Therefore we should have only as many children as we can well provide for.

\* \* \*



Untouchability has to be completely abolished. It is no doubt declared illegal in our Statute books. But the last vestiges have still to be removed from our minds and our daily lives.

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Our youth shows signs of restiveness, gives way to frustration, and the sense of insecurity and unrest expresses itself sometimes in spells of indiscipline and violence. The youth is the hope of the country. All its energies require to be carefully nurtured and canalised in constructive channels, if the future of the nation is to be safe.

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Our democracy stands in danger of disruption from within if increasing recourse is had to violence as a means for securing redress of wrongs, supposed or real.

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The world is on the brink of a precipice and the very existence of mankind is at stake... The only way to redeem humanity and to establish lasting peace is to follow the way shown by Mahatmaji. The soul-force of love is the most effective antidote to the atom bomb.

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Every unit of the armed forces represents the personality of India. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and others—all live together in the units, share common aspirations, uphold a common cause and are jointly prepared to offer any sacrifice for the honour of their motherland. They

speak different languages, often practise different customs ; but they have all one thing in common and that is the fact of being Indian. They represent an important facet of the unity of India.

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We have to understand that in the final analysis, the defence strength of a nation rests on its economic strength and the morale of its people. All of us, in whatever walk of life we may be, have therefore to work together to build up this strength.

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In this exciting age when man is pioneering in outer space, it would be tragic indeed if he should be overwhelmed by problems of his own creation on earth—problems concerning the proliferation of his species as well as his weapons and the rapid exhaustion of the world's natural resources. There can only be one common destiny for mankind as a whole—a future in which man will be able to conserve his resources, plan his population, narrow the gap between the rich and the poor both among the peoples and nations, and learn to live with his neighbour in peace and tolerance.

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After all, all our languages are the product of the same culture and tradition. There is an underlying unity in the rich diversity of languages in our country. The linguistic reorganisation is only an arrangement for administrative convenience and it should never be allowed to threaten the unity of the country.

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The teacher's is not to dictate or dominate, his is to help and to serve, to understand and shape in Faith, Love and Reverence—Yes, Reverence for the child. Teachers like these can be trusted to initiate the great change in Indian education which alone can bring about the change in our Society for which it is visibly crying.

\* \* \*

But we might do well to remember that great works of art are produced by intense devotion and utter dedication in an atmosphere of critical appreciation which only an artistically schooled public can provide.

\* \* \*

The process of integration does not end with the integration of administrative units ; it is a continuing process and in the broad outline we have chosen for our national development this unending process is the very basis of our national existence ; for we have chosen to organise our people's life as a secular democracy and since we are resolved to evolve for ourselves a socialistic pattern of society, also as a social democracy. Education, true education, is the life breath of such democracy.

\* \* \*

The basic principle of education in a democracy should be reverence for the individuality of the child, the child who is to grow into the citizen, upon whose full development and intelligent and willing participation in making it a more and more just and more and more morally perfect organism the very fate of democracy depends.

Education is the individualised subjective revivification of objective culture. It is the transformation of the objective into the subjective mind. It is an individually organised sense of values awakened by goods of culture which are embodiments of the values accessible in experience to the persons concerned.

\* \* \*

We are not just lookers-on in this world of culture, we are its makers and can, therefore, hope to grasp its phenomena in their totality and to get to a knowledge of their essence.

\* \* \*

To us economy is not an attitude of mind, but a social province, a part of culture, a complex of human actions and institutions, necessitated by the divergence between the limitless wants of man and the limited resources available for their satisfaction which makes householding economy indispensable.

\* \* \*

It is no longer the glory of God but the happiness of man which is the objective of life.

\* \* \*

Culture is the objective mind, the knowing agent is subjective mind. There is in the mind of man the capacity to form ideas, to act aims, to establish norms, which distinguishes him from all living things and which enables him alone of all



others to create culture, i.e. to objectify his being in institutions and symbols—All that is in culture was once in man. We are the creators of this little word of culture and can know it and understand it as God knows and understands the big universe He has created.

\* \* \*

For the well-being of a modern society, the expanding knowledge and growing powers which science places at its disposal has to be combined with a deepening of a sense of social responsibility and keen appreciation of moral and spiritual values.

\* \* \*

Freedom is never given, it is earned and kept only by those who continue to earn it every minute of their active life.

\* \* \*

A democratic society does not only have to work for the realisation of ideas and plans prescribed by others, but each one of its citizens has to contribute as "a fraction of the national arbiter" in the framing of the design of national life.

\* \* \*

Our task now is to prove that we follow a policy of peace because of faith and not expediency, that we can face the challenge of the new situation by eliminating the non-essential, and continuing doggedly with the essential, by undertaking freely all that in some other countries people are forced to do under compulsion.

\* \* \*

Our task has an economic aspect. We have to cut down our own requirements ourselves, so that our Government can dispose, as required, of our country's industrial resources. We have to help in maintaining the price level and in keeping the profiteer out of his nefarious business.

\* \* \*

From individuality through character to personality, is the destiny of worthwhile humanlife. It is a programme of life-long endeavour, of work on yourself, the work of self-discipline and self-perfection, and work in the willing and cheerful Service of larger and higher aims than the mere personal.

\* \* \*

Unity, strength, effective organization of common welfare cannot be achieved if each of us insists on having things his own way, if each of us is under the delusion that the world cannot go on without him and, therefore, he must be given his proper share of importance.

\* \* \*

A democracy does not compel, it persuades. It has to rely for its success on individual initiative and not on impositions from above. Co-operation, persuasion and the exercise of individual initiative are its basic qualities.

\* \* \*

The life of freedom is wide and expansive, it is one long procession of choices; it requires constant exploration of diverse possibilities; it requires constant adaptation to change; it requires active intervention in affairs involving a thousand nuances of appreciation and understanding; it demands initiative and resourcefulness.

\* \* \*



If we are succeed in the gigantic task of changing a traditional into a rational economy of transforming a static into a dynamic social life, of changing the power-State of the ruler and the ruled into a Welfare State of free democratic citizens, if we have to plan for progress and stability in a just, non-exploitative society of free men, we shall need these qualities of scientific humility and readiness to serve in ample measure.

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The edifice of national life is never complete ; it is always under construction, it grows and expands ; the details within its broad constructional outlines constantly demand elaboration, its innumerable elements have to be kept in organic balance, for each one affects and is affected by all the others.

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The process of integration does not end with the integration of administrative units ; it is a continuing process and in the broad outline we have chosen for our national development this unending process is the very basis of our national existence.

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Our future as a people will depend in no small measure on the ideas and principles which inspire Indian education, and on how its evolution helps in the growth and development of the democratic way of life, on how it provides for the full growth and development of individuality, and on how it harnesses harmoniously-developed individuality to social ends, on how it probes into the secrets of the self, and how it masters the mysteries of selflessness.

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The basic principle of education in a democracy should be reverence for the individuality of the child, the child who is to grow into the citizen, upon whose full development and intelligent and willing participation in making it a more and more just and more and more morally perfect social organism the very fate of democracy depends.

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I ask for a spirit of mutual tolerance among you, so that the youth of the future will feel that in making room for its growth, in expressing and asserting itself in its own way, it is not asking for a privilege which the grown up and effective members of society habitually deny to each other.

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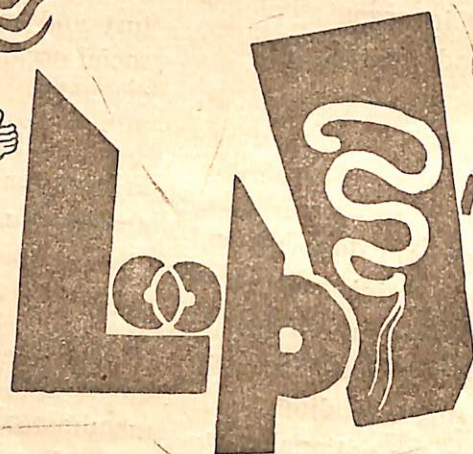
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## Some Plain Talking on The Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan

I have to begin by expressing my deep disappointment at the draft Fourth Five-Year Plan. The draft Plan is unrealistic; it is inconsistent; it is vague; it suffers from irrational prejudices and, above all, it is positively against the interests of less developed States and weaker sections.

I say that the draft Plan is unrealistic, because some of the major premises on which the structure has been raised are of extremely doubtful validity. For example, the average rate of net domestic savings is to go up from 8 per cent in 1967-68 to 12.6 per cent in 1973-74. This implies a marginal savings rate of about 25 per cent. Achievement of such a growth of incremental savings may come about in a year of exceptionally good harvest but it is impractical to expect such a sustained growth over a long period in the present circumstances of the country. The fact that this expectation is fanciful will be

apparent if viewed against the background that during the last 18 years the average savings rate has increased by about 3 per cent and during last 9 to 10 years it has practically not grown at all. Public savings are expected to grow from 0.8 per cent of the national income in 1967-68 to 3.8 per cent in 1973-74. In absolute terms, it means that public savings will grow from about Rs. 223.00 crores in 1967-68 to a fantastic figure of Rs. 1,447.00 crores in 1973-74. Another instance of wishful thinking is in the field of agricultural production. It is also not known how internal prices will be stabilised in spite of the planned deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 850.00 crores. The incremental capital out-put ratio of 2 has been worked out on the assumption of only one-year lag between investment and the generation of out-put. The story of our massive investments in industrial, irrigation and power projects is quite contrary to this.



SOME PLAN....

The Plan is inconsistent in many of its aspects. The foremost being that while the expectation of the increase in the national income is based mainly on the growth of agricultural production, adequate financial outlays have not been provided, under the sectors influencing agricultural production. Heavy outlays have been provided for massive Central Public undertakings despite their poor performance in the past. Funds have been provided in Central Public Sector even for consumer goods industries which can be left to the private enterprises with much better results. Again the targets laid down for education and health cannot be achieved in some of the States, because of inadequate provision.

The draft Plan seems to be torn between pseudo ideological considerations on the one hand, and the need to draw up a rational workable programme based on the experience of the past on the other. It is mentioned that further ventures of larger corporate enterprises should be confined to what is described as "technologically challenging fields". My view is that at the present stage of development, it will be disastrous to allow ideological obsessions to triumph over reason. We cannot afford such a restraint which may slow down our rate of growth. In the chapter on Approach and Policy there seems to be a pathetic attempt to revert back to a policy of controls which has let us down so badly in the past. We have tried to manage and guide the economy with controls for last 22 years with much suffering and failed. The policies of the past 1 or 2 years promised a slightly greater awareness of the benefits of relaxation of controls. We must not allow the dead

weight of discredited past policies to draw us back from that path.

As I stated earlier, the Plan seems to be designed (may be by accident) in such a manner that it is positively detrimental to the interests of poorer States and weaker sections. The manner in which the objective of balanced regional development has been set aside while giving lip service to it all the time, is very distressing tale.

We met here in May 1968 and considered the approach to the Fourth Five-Year Plan. We reiterated the need to formulate the Plan in a manner which will spread the benefits of progress evenly over the entire country. A Committee of this Council was set up to decide the principles for distribution of Central assistance. A little later, we met in the National Integration Council at Srinagar and passed a resolution once again emphasising the need to reorient the investment policies not only of Government but of financial institutions also, to ensure balanced regional development. After a lot of consideration and discussion, a draft Plan has been produced. We must now ask whether implementation of this Plan will reduce regional disparities. Nine States have a *per capita* income higher than the national average—7 have lower. Seven out of nine of the prosperous States have higher *per capita* **State Plan** outlays than the average. On the other hand, with the exception of Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir, all the poorer States have lower *per capita* **State Plan** outlays than the average. A number of States having lesser population and much higher *per capita* income than Orissa have Plan outlays which are much in excess of the Plan outlay of Orissa.



Thus although we started with a clear objective of reducing regional disparities, we find ourselves faced with a set figures, which will accentuate considerably the existing disparities in the levels of living of the people of different regions. While it is true that Central assistance has been determined according to a formula decided upon by the Chief Ministers, we have no information about the manner of the application of the formula. There were obvious mistakes in Orissa's State income calculations. These were brought to the notice of the C. S. O. and Planning Commission. There were problems in the estimation of spill-over of our projects and we had made some suggestions. Unfortunately, our suggestions do not appear to have been given due consideration.

The purpose of keeping a reserve of 10 per cent for completion of continuing large irrigation and power schemes was to enable the completion of all such schemes in the country. An arithmetical distribution of his reserve will not enable the poorer States like Orissa to complete such projects because of the very meagre total Plan outlay. The distribution of this reserve should be based on needs and not on any rigid formula.

I had suggested in the September meeting of the Committee of the National Development Council that 10 per cent of the Central assistance meant for special problems should be used as a balancing reserve to ensure for poorer States outlays at least proportionate to their population. After all, inadequacy of a State Plan especially of a backward State is the most important of special problems.

We are told that since Central assistance is now a fixed amount, the size of a State Plan depends upon efforts made by the State. For the Fourth Plan period, my Government has agreed to additional resources mobilisation to the extent of Rs. 35.00 crores which amounts to about 3.1 per cent of the combined efforts of all the States as compared to Orissa's population of 4 per cent. *Per capita* income of Orissa is about 25 to 30 per cent lower than the National Average. Our efforts, therefore, cannot be considered as inadequate. However, if there are any marginal increases possible, we are always prepared to take suitable action.

The difficulty in some of the poorer States like Orissa arises not out of lack of efforts on the part of those State Governments but on account of the very heavy repayment liabilities of Central loans. The Planning Commission seems to be under an impression that a State's Plan can increase by a further effort to mobilise additional resources. This is not true in all cases. There are seven poorer States, namely, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Out of these seven States, five have lower *per capita* plan outlays. These are Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Out of these only in the case of two States, namely, Rajasthan and Orissa the additional resources are being utilised entirely for reduction of non-plan capital deficit. In these States even if a greater effort is made for additional resources mobilisation, it will go only towards reducing the non-plan capital deficit without increasing the plan outlay. This makes it extremely difficult to



formulate proposals for additional resource mobilisation measures. It is, therefore, essential that the recommendations of the Finance Commission in respect of rescheduling the repayment of Central Government loans must be accepted in full for Rajasthan and Orissa.

Apart from generally depressing the economy of the poorer States, the proposed outlays will hit some of the objectives and targets laid down in the Plan. Expansion of education and health services will have to be completely stopped. Weaker sections of the society including scheduled tribes of which the State like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have very large population, will be neglected. Targets of food production, power generation, transport etc. will not be attained. Disparities in levels of living will increase giving rise to discontentment and anger.

The outlook of State Plan being extremely bleak for the underdeveloped States there will be hardly any scope for providing necessary infrastructure. Without this private sector will not expand. Now only the Central Sector remains. Let us now see if there are any relieving features in the Central Sector.

In the chapter on Agriculture, there is no indication about the programme that is likely to be taken up in different States under the Central Sector. From the nature of the programmes and the write-up, *prima facie*, there does not appear to be any attempt to give any weightage to backward areas. In fact, I fear that the benefit of most of these provisions, specially Rs. 263.00 crores, meant for support to financial institutions may go largely to the richer States. Steps

will have to be taken to give due weightage to the poorer States while finalising the programmes.

Under Power, the picture is still more distressing. A provision of Rs. 198.00 crores has been made for generation schemes in Central Sector. These schemes benefit very few States and some, if not most of them, are the more prosperous States. To the extent the need of power is met by Central generating stations, the pressure on the State Plan is reduced. I would, therefore, press for the transfer of these projects to the State Plans. The entire amount of Rs. 198.00 crores should be added to the pool of Central assistance to State Plans. An amount of Rs. 45.00 crores has been earmarked for rural electrification in the Central Sector. This amount is meant largely for energising lift irrigation points. Since the poorer States will find it difficult to provide enough funds for matching facilities, unless careful steps are taken, these funds will also flow mostly to richer States. I would, therefore, suggest that the rural electrification programmes to be taken up with these funds should be confined to the poorer States.

Under Industry and Minerals, the situation is rather alarming. There is a programme of investing Rs. 2,910.00 crores in this sector. The only item for Orissa mentioned in Annexure II to the relevant chapter is about Rs. 4.67 crores for Rourkela and some small amounts for technological improvements in the Steel Plants and a nickel project. Thus, not even  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of this investment is meant for Orissa despite the abundant natural resources of the State. About Rs. 800.00 crores of this investment is going to one State. A number of other States are also getting large chunks



of this investment. We have been pressing for inclusion of a coal based fertiliser project at Talcher. Feasibility studies have been conducted, technical opinion has been obtained, economics has been worked out and the project has been proved to be the best among the coal-based fertiliser projects in the country. Yet, there is no mention of the project in the draft plan. It is vaguely mentioned that 2 or 3 coal-based fertiliser plants will be set up during the Fourth Plan period.

Under Railways, the outlay provided for is Rs. 1,050 crores. We have been pressing for early completion of Cuttack-Paradeep Rail line and taking up a new line called Talcher-Bimalagarh-Koira Valley to connect Talcher with Rourkela. Unfortunately there is no mention about this new line in the Draft Plan. Similar is the story under Ports, and I will take this opportunity once again to urge the Central Government to take up an adequate programme of development of Paradeep as early as possible.

To sum up, the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan provides for extremely inadequate outlays in the State Sector for economically backward States. In the Central Sector, programmes of Industry and Power, almost negligible amounts have been provided for the backward States, specially Orissa. Because of the poor prospects in the public sector, private effort is also not likely to materialise in the poorer States. In other words, the Plan as a whole provides for a dark and gloomy future for the people of the poorer States, especially Orissa. Obviously, such a Plan cannot be acceptable to us.

We are faced with two alternatives, either to reject the Plan outright and start a fresh exercise or to make such alternations in it as possible to make the Plan tolerable. In the national interest, I would prefer to follow the second alternative. To make the second alternative work, we have again to revert back to the State Plan. As I said earlier, 5 of the poorer States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Bihar have low *per capita* outlays. The *per capita* outlay in Uttar Pradesh is only marginally less than the average. Out of the rest, Bihar is being compensated to a degree more than adequate by massive programmes in the Central Sector. This leaves only 3 States, namely, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa in respect of which State Plans have to be adequately increased. For this, additional funds must be made available out of which the minimum amount required for Orissa is Rs. 85.00 crores. There are two ways of achieving this. One is to increase the Central assistance to these States treating the 20 per cent which has been kept for spill over and special problems as a balancing reserve. The other is to make a reduction in Central Sector Programmes relating to Agricultural production, Power, Education, Village and Small Industries and Industries & Minerals and divert the savings to the State Plan, of these 3 States. While this will look after the State Plan, need will still remain to take adequate care to direct the flow of Central Plan investment in an adequate measure into the backward States. Similarly, for financing institutions, although we have been saying that weightage must be given

( At Page 21 )



## A VOYAGE OF FRIENDSHIP

The Explorer's Club of India takes great pleasure in announcing plans for the next expedition it proposes to organise.

It shall be a sail-boat expedition which will cover a distance of 10,000 miles and will take nearly six month's to complete. The venture has been in contemplation for over 12 years.

The boat will set out on a day of special maritime and historic significance from an ancient port of Orissa. Its destination shall be BALI islands in the Indonesian archipelago.

After touching this great outpost of Hindu culture, the expedition will return via the Arabian Sea to Broach in Gujerat—the other great sea port which has played a historic role in establishing and maintaining closest relations with the Subarnadwipa (Indonesian and Malaysian archipelago).

On the return voyage, it is our intention to invite one or two representatives of Indonesian youth to join the expedition as members of the crew.

### PURPOSE

The purpose of the expedition is to :

1. Arouse and foster the spirit of adventure amongst the youth of India,
2. Interest the nation in maritime enterprise, especially in the sea of our destiny—the Indian Ocean,
3. Renew and strengthen the historic bond of friendship, first forged twenty centuries ago by our daring ancestors, between the peoples of our two great countries.

The expedition might cost upto rupees ten lakhs, all of which the club proposes to raise in cash and in kind from the people of India. In strict adherence to club policy and to demonstrate our disapproval of the attitude of total dependence on Government doles for everything even in organising adventurous undertakings, we shall not ask nor accept cash



contributions from any State or the central Government for the project. It may be pointed out that in organising the recently concluded Andaman expedition, the club neither asked nor received any Government cash.

The expedition may set out within the next 18 months.

The crew of two, possibly of three, shall be selected by the Explorers' club from applications received from volunteers of over 18 years of age and of Indian nationality. Applicants should have experience in open sea navigation and sailing. Applications with full particulars, preferably in English language, should be addressed to the Explorers' Club of India, 87 Karnani Estate, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-17. It is not our intention to confine the selection to any particular social class nor impose any educational qualification. Candidates with necessary qualifications may even be coastal fishermen or rural boatmen. Women can also apply.

### THE BOAT

This will be the longest sail-boat expedition to be undertaken in Asia in the recent times. The shape and superstructure of the boat shall resemble the Kalinga galleons that used to sail from such ancient ports as PALURA (near Gopalpur-on-Sea) for SUBARNADWIPA (Malayasian and Indonesian archipelago) some two thousand years ago. The great temple at BARABUDUR, Java, built in the 8th/9th century A. D. by the Sailendra Kings, displays in its magnificent galleries several reproductions of the Indian vessels which used to ply this route. We will try to

build the boat in Orissa. The boat shall carry a token cargo of such commodities for the people of Bali as were carried from Kalinga in ancient times.

### THE ROUTE

The planning of the route of the expedition will have two objectives :

1. To follow the route followed by the fifth century A.D. Chinese,
2. To retrace the route followed by the fifth century A. D. Chinese traveller Fa-hien in his outward journey from India, when he sailed in a merchant vessel (with 200 Brahmin merchants) from the ancient port of Tamralipti in Midnapore bound for Jabadwipa (Java). This voyage had taken 90 days.

### LAUNCHING

In order to dramatically bring to the fore the great maritime tradition of Orissa in particular and India in general, the launching will take place on a Kartick Poornima morning. For it is on this day (first full moon in November) at the end of the south-west monsoons and before the beginning of the north-east monsoon, the great galleons used to set sail for the golden islands of the East. Today, only a haunting memory is kept alive by a mere ritual of floating lighted bananabark toy boats throughout Orissa. This festival is observed in Cuttack even to this day as Bali-Yatra, but only as just another festival to have fun at. Very few of the many thousands who came to take their 'holy' dip and float a bark in the sluggish,



withered Mahanadi stream, know the mighty significance of their act. 'Bali' means sand, and everyone believes the ritual and the mela that follows in the evening has something to do with the sands of near dry Mahanadi bed.

## HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

According to historians, it was the daring pioneers of Kalinga who first penetrated into, what came to be known as Subarnadwipa. This is estimated to have happened two or three centuries before the beginning of Christian era. Expeditions then had set out from the great Kalinga port of PALURA, in Ganjam district Dr. R. C. Mazumdar, in his HINDU COLONIES, refers to a 'cycle of legends' which give undoubted credit for the colonization of Java to the people of Kalinga. According to one of them "twenty thousand families were sent to Java by the prince of KLING (Kalinga)." According to this story, the ruling dynasty from Kalinga thrived and prospered for four centuries thereafter. Chronicles left by Chinese travellers attest to this early colonisation by O r i y a s (Kalingas). They repeatedly refer to a Hindu Kingdom in Central Java, which they called H-Long or Kalinga. Mystery surrounds the origin of the great SAILEN-DRA Kings (Chinese annals refer them as SAN-FO-TSI and Arabs as ZABAG) who founded a vast empire from Khambuj (Cambodia) to Indonesia. Their seat was in the Malaya peninsula. I will cite only two out of a host of facts, that might have some bearing on the origin of Sailendras, who were the undisputed rulers of these parts from 8th century till the 13th. Dr. Mazumdar states that after the Sailendras came to their own, they gave Malayasia a new name 'KALINGA' and

their capital was named KATAHA a variation no doubt of KATAKA.

Historians Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee, Elphinstone and Crawford, all have concluded that it was from Kalinga that the movement for colonisation of far off Indonesia started. The scripts, temple arts, architecture and numerous relics, Jataka stories and legends make the conclusion inescapable.

But both Bengal and Gujarat and later South India had a great deal to do with Subarnadwipa as well. As early as 782 A. D. KUMARA GHOSHA an inhabitant of Bengal had been appointed the tutor of the Sailendra Kings, who had by then intimate relations with the Pala Emperors of Bengal.

There is also a well known legend, preserved in the chroniclers of Java, which claims that the island was first colonised by a Gujarati prince from Broach, who had landed there in 75 A. D.

The Chola and Pandya influence of South India had been powerfully and aggressively extended into Malayasia and Indonesia for four centuries from the late 10th century A. D.

## COURSE

The expedition, with a view to poignantly remind Indians of those far off daring days will re-enact the high adventure by calling at some of the ancient ports which had seen bustling activity and bold enterprise a thousand years ago.

The expedition will set sail from Cuttack. From there it is about 70 miles to the sea.



ter the expedition enters the sea, it will make symbolic calls at PALURA, then at AMRALIPTI before turning South to call the once great port of Masulipatnam. Finally, it will call at Madras and then turn South towards Trincomalee on the West Coast of Ceylon. The voyage thereafter will continue through the Strait of Malacca to Sumatra, Java and finally to Bali.

On the return journey, the expedition proposes to call at Colombo, Cochin, Maldiva, Laccadive, Janjira, Colaba and will finally terminate at the great port of Bombay on the sacred Narmada in Gujarat.

## IN SEARCH OF A LOST SPIRIT

This expedition, like the Andaman venture and my own campaigns in the seas of the world will be dedicated to the pursuit, not of a lost empire nor after other peoples' gold, but shall be in search of a LOST SPIRIT, that, not so long ago, was very much ours, and shall have to be ours again. This expedition, we hope will rekindle the spirit of adventure, in the hearts of our youth, so that we may also rise from the present-day morass to the heights 'reached and kept' by our ancestors and soar beyond, to the very stars.

*(From Page 17)*

less developed States, not much has happened in the field. To ensure taking up of adequate programme in poorer States, I would suggest that two Standing Committees should be set up, one consisting of representatives of Planning Commission, six less developed States and concerned Ministries of Government of India, to review the Central programmes; the other with Governor, Reserve Bank, as Chairman and representatives of Central Financing Institutions and six less developed States to deal with the location aspects of the investment programmes of I.C., I.D.B.I., I.F.&C., A.R.C. Agro-Industries Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation etc.

Before closing, I suggest that the Planning Commission be asked to revise the Draft (1) to provide for increased outlays to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa

by utilising the 20 per cent reserve Central assistance for balancing the Plan outlays and by effecting necessary reductions in the Central Sector programmes; (2) to acknowledge acceptance of the Finance Commission's recommendations in regard to rescheduling of Central Government loans in respect of Orissa and Rajasthan; (3) to identify a reasonable number of industrial projects to be taken up in Orissa in the Central Sector; (4) to include Talcher Fertiliser Project, Development of Paradeep Port and Talcher-Bimalagarh rail line in the Plan; (5) and to provide for procedures and policies to ensure an adequate flow of Central investment and funds from Financial institutions to less developed States. Based on the speech delivered by the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, at the recent meeting of the National Development Council on the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan.



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# SUNDARGARH DISTRICT: AN INTRODUCTION

The district of Sundargarh lies in the northern extremity of the State of Orissa between  $21^{\circ} 35' N$  and  $22^{\circ} 32' N$  latitudes and between  $83^{\circ} 32' E$  and  $85^{\circ} 22' E$  longitudes. Its boundaries extend in the north to Ranchi and Singhbhum districts of Bihar, in the south to Sambalpur district of Orissa, in the west to Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh and in the east to Keonjhar district. This district has been formed in 1947 by merging the former princely states of Gangpur and Bonai. It got its name from the headquarters city also known as "Sundargarh" the beautiful city.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The district is formed extensively of hills and dales. There are two conspicuous river valleys, namely, the valley of the Ib in the western part and the valley of the Brahmani in the eastern part. The rest of the sadar subdivision consists of undulating table land about 700 feet in average height, dotted here and there with

hills and peaks rising to nearly 2,000 feet in the western most tract of Himgir police-station. In the north there is a gradual rise to the table land of Chotanagpur. The portion occupied by Bonai subdivision to the south-east has rugged forest clad hills intersected by gorges and passes and having a narrow valley of the Brahmani and its tributaries. The country is broken up by many hill streams which sweep down in rainy season with rapid torrents cutting off communications for brief spells of times at places. The east and west of the Brahmani valley is filled with high ranges of mountains principal among which are Mankarancha (3,639 feet) Chheliatoka (3,305 feet) and Bichakani (2,964 feet) in the east. The last named hill has acquired great importance by yielding millions of tons of Iron ore for use in the Rourkela Steel Plant, which is transported by the new railway line running to the foot of the hill at Dumaro. The hill ranges to the west of the Brahmani



valley are less useful and are lower in height, their peaks varying from 2,000 to 2,650 feet in height. The forests of the district which cover 2,083 Sq. miles are of northern tropical dry deciduous type, mainly containing sal, asan and kurum. Among forest produce of lesser importance are bamboo, lac and gum. There is a stretch of coal bearing rock along the valley of the river Ib. Manganese, limestone, iron, kaolin and fire-clay mines are now worked extensively, giving a strong industrial bias to the economic activity of the people." (Census of India 1961, Vol. XII, Part IX-B, PP. 337).

### AREA AND POPULATION

This district is spread over an area of 3,788.0 Sq. miles or 9,810.9 Sq. kilometres holding a population of 758,617. Out of this 396,214 are males and 362,403 are females. Thus females per 1,000 males comes to 915. The density per Sq. mile is 202 persons.

### CLIMATE

Hot dry summer and Whimsical rainfall during the south-west monsoon. May is the hottest month recording the highest temperature of  $41^{\circ}$  C. The areas with high altitudes like Koirā and Tensa are comparatively cool in summer. December is the coldest month recording  $12^{\circ}$  C minimum. The lowest temperature recorded in this district is  $4^{\circ}$  C. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,647.6 milimetre (64.86"). About 86 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during June to September. The wettest month is July and on an average it rains on 78 days in a year.

### LAND AND PEOPLE

A large segment of Orissa forms a continued portion of the Chotanagpur and the Decan plateau. A rugged hinterland diversified by a succession of plateaux, uplands, hills and valleys is populated by tribals in semic-isolation. Before the advent of missionaries a few non-tribal communities like blacksmiths, potters, grocers and oil pressers were the only channel of communication between the tribals and the world outside. Nevertheless the tribals at one time had long interaction with Hinduism as evidenced from the epics and historical accounts. Their comparative isolation in some ways, carried them apart from the main stream of the society in the country. Partly because of this isolation and partly because of their limited world view, characterised by lack of historical depth, resulting in the early merging of history into mythology and an over-all tradition orientation, they are integrated in terms of certain themes rooted in the past. The integrated themes and a special cultural focus give them a separate cultural identity. These hill and forest people represent and practice a way of life different from that of the rest of the peasant community in the country.

In the 19th century Christianity began making intrusions into their life. After Independence the State embarked upon the task of giving them a planned socio-economic change to bring them at par with the rest of the country. Development of forest resources and the introduction of regular administration led to the opening up of these areas to the influence of outside world. The industrial revolution that dawned on India in recent years



had nucleus in the heart of the tribal land bestowed with rich mineral resources.

It is necessary to know the pre-industrial socio-economic conditions of the people before any observation is made on the implications of industrialisation and urbanisation on the tribals. In north Orissa beginning from Hirakud Dam to the mining areas of Mayurbhanj district a great awakening is being effected among the tribals of this region. A big complex of industries has grown up like Rourkela Steel Plant, Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines, Hirakud Dam and host of other industries like Cement and refractory, lime stone quarries, etc.

According to 1961 census, in Orissa the population of Scheduled Tribe is 42, 23, 757 and that of scheduled caste 27, 63, 858 which constitute 24.06 % and 15.74 % of total population of 1, 75, 48, 846 in the State. Under the constitution the entire districts of Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and parts of Ganjam and Phulbani covering an area of 22,014 Sq. miles which form the 1/3 of the total area of the State have been declared as scheduled area.

There are as many as 67 scheduled tribes 94 scheduled castes and 112 other backward communities in Orissa.

The tribes of Orissa have been classified into three categories in order of their various stages of development, viz., Primitives, the tribes in transition and the assimilated tribes. The primitive tribes live in inaccessible area and they are typically conservative. They are accustomed to Podu or Shifting cultivation. The tribes in transition live on the foot of the hills and also depend upon shifting cultivation to some

extent. The assimilated tribes still retain some aspects of their tribal Character but have assimilated with the trend of society at large.

In the northern Orissa we come across the third category of tribes and they are mainly Mundas, Oraons, Kharias, Bhuiyans, Bhumijis, Kisans and Santhals. They are Kolarians and speak different dialects of the Mundari branch of Austric language. The tribes around Rourkela speak 'Sadri' dialect; the Lingua franca of this region. The tribal people which we see in and around Rourkela are mostly persons displaced in course of acquisition of land for Rourkela Steel Plant, the railways and other industries and the rest have shifted from neighbouring districts of Orissa and Bihar in search of livelihood. Mainly they are the Mundas, Kharias, Kisans, Oraons, Bhuiyans. They are largely found in Sundargarh district and have their Kinsmen in the neighbouring district like Ranchi, Singhbhum of Bihar and Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj of Orissa. They belong to an area very rich in minerals where rapid industrialisation is in progress. They have retained their language, but close contact with others due to opening up of their country and industrialisation of the area has to a considerable extent, brought about changes in their social fabric and way of living. The change in their economic environment have forced them to new moorings. Their slow agricultural life is fast changing into speedy industrial habits. A change which has created ample restlessness among them, but they are struggling hard to keep pace with their new environments.

To understand these Adivasis we should go little deeper to acquaint with their habits,



customs and traditions, and their peculiarities of life.

They have certain taboos on food. There are totemic divisions. Its members do not kill or eat the animal after which they are named. There is a general tendency to avoid milk and its products. This may be ascribed to the fact that the yield from the local breeds of cattle are exceedingly poor and are of small stature. The quantity of milk a cow gives is one kilo average per day. There is a great controversy about beef. This is not a tribal taboo for there can be no doubt that at one time all the adivasis ate beef with gusto and a clear conscience. But the influence of Hinduism induced some sections of the tribes to give it up, though a many of them are today Christians. These people are very fond of hunting and of fishing wherever there are streams.

Before they came in contact with the Hindus and Christians they were Animists. There are certain villages where they have Hindu gods and also appease the powers of evil and the sylvan deities of the tribe, by sacrificing goats and cocks. The tribal god are remembered when there is a tragedy in a home. There are nature gods of the Sun and Moon, the Sky, Rain and Wind, some of them borrowed from Hinduism. Sickness is believed to be a revenge taken by some evil spirits or even unhappy soul of ancestors or ghosts.

They have elaborate ceremonies for all important crises of life like birth, death, first menstruation of girls and sickness. But the ceremony during marriage and death are the most elaborate.

Marriages are usually arranged by parents, but they allow their children

great freedom of choice. Boys and girls mix freely, and old and middle aged women seem to have complete equality with men. As among Oraons, an unmarried charmingly by weaving her boy, a sleeping mat which she presents in persons. A boy of a Bhuiyan tribe by placing a white flower in the hair of the maid he selects, can confirm engagement, if the flowers are accepted. Another form of betrothal is for the lover to walk off with the girl, who has consented to become his wife, from a group of maidens while they are in the forest. The other girls then return to the village reporting that a tiger has carried away one of their companions. A search party is then organised, who on visiting the spot return to the house of the parents of the boy and demand blood of the lad who carried off one of the village maid. The parent urge to offer price for the blood (the bride price) and stand a village feast and the wedding is then celebrated with songs and dances.

The rites connected with death are long and expensive. They have to humour all the spirits and ghosts. Corpses are usually cremated except in case of children or these dying of certain disease. However the Christians bury their dead in the neighbourhood of their village. The ashes and leftover are buried on the spot. On the third day of the death a big feast is thrown to the community and offerings are made to ghosts and gods. Such ceremonies continue to the 10th or more days as directed by the priest. They also believe that a man may be sent back to earth again in another form as a punishment.

Since all the tribals generally live near or on the edge of forests they have their



own weapons and arms. The Bhuiyans especially, are always adorned with bow and arrow and two headed axe. The bow is made of bamboo, and the bow string of a thin strip from the skin of the bamboo. The arrow has an iron head with long curving fangs which render it almost impossible to withdraw the head without causing a terrible wound. For killing birds and small game an arrow with cylindrical wooden head is used. They also use a curved sword. A round disc of iron is a very significant weapon. It is about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch thick and 3 inch in diameter, the outer edge being very sharp. The method of using it, is to whirl the disc on the index figures and let the disc fly. An expert will sever a tree sapling two inches thick from a distance of 40 yards. These tribals generally do not use shields. Their body is well built and strong; the face is round, hips full, forehead narrow, high cheek bones, broad nose and well set eyes. Usually they are brown in colour; of stature short, but well proportioned with fine chests and muscular limbs.

The festivals like Magh Ponai, Karma, Chaitra Parba & Gamha Ponai are quite popular. Karma festival takes place after the harvest is over. The object of the festival is the joining in matrimony the two branches of Karm (Sal tree) as king and queen. The Union of the two branches is looked upon as essential for a year of plenty. It is also performed to honour the deity "Karamasari" or Karam-rani" who grants children. This festival originates out of the cult of fertility. The festivals are an occasion of much frolicking and intoxication. Hindu festivals like Car festival of Lord Jagannath and Shivratri are also celebrated in many

tribal villages. The cheerful and fresh tribal girls come out in their best dress to the festival and adorn their hair with white flowers. Some who can afford use ornaments on wrists, arms, forehead and ear. Tatooing is very common among tribal girls. It is perhaps adopted as a measure of ornamentation. However, the opinions vary among sociologists.

The adivasis have their handicrafts for which they have evolved a techniques of their own. Mundas are skilled in weaving. Ormons are above to provide for most of their needs themselves. Birhors are good at rope making and pots and implements of wood. They are supposed to be especially proficient in making the folk instrument, Mandar. Turis are known for their bamboo work, while Asuras even today possess a crude method of their own for smelting iron.

Drinking liquors is considered a social custom. Young girls are prevented from liquor but middle aged and old woman liberally drink liquor. The woman folk collect berries of Mahua (*Bassia Latifolia*) in jungles which is available in plenty in these regions. In the inaccessible part of the hills they brew their own liquor and in other areas they sell them to Bhatias (distillaries). Another kind of liquor made from rice is also popularly used here. On festival or happy occasions liquor is a must item.

The tribals take great delight in dancing. It can start any evening or every evening. After it is dusk the sound of the drums is heard, and the exciting beat brings the youngsters rushing to the centre of the village to link arms and dance. As the rhythm gets faster the



elders also join them. Grandfather, Grandmothers also join their grandchildren, linked by arms forming a semicircle they sway backward and forward stamping and swerving in a complicated pattern raising small clouds of dust as they circle round the gaigantic drums. Strangely enough the best dancers are the elder woman. The youngsters dance with enjoyment but with restraint, not so as their mothers. These older ones with greying hair and wrinkles join them and stamp sway with such vitality that the teenage Rock n'roll devotees appear like invalids on a wet day. Dancing is their chief recreation.

The beauty of all dances lies in the perfect matching of the shuffling foot to the exact beat of the drum. The most important function in their dance is the movement of legs. Like many other tribes in India, these people do not have any special custom or ornaments for the dance. Mask is not used at all in dances, around here. Hence to begin a dance no preparation is necessary. The tribes vary greatly in the form and quality of dancing, but all attach much seriousness to it. The dances are beautiful, movements are symetrical and the harmony of rythm and movement are superb.

Like dancing, music and song are equally popular. Music is associated in all spheres of life and is integrated as an important part of the village community life. The beat on drum in the village attract the attention of one and all; be it a call for dance or announcement of some sad news, it may signify even danger or calamity. The tribal girls sing very melodious songs especially on weddings.

The "Biha Along" (marriage songs) are the most melodious.

Kahu so nikal suga  
Dari mon beithal re  
Chalo re chalo suga  
Hamaro desh re.

## AGRICULTURAL

Rice, Kodo and Cotton is the principal agricultural produce of the district. Only 1.1 % of the area gets the benefit of irrigation facilities. Nearly 30 percent of the land is utilised for cultivation.

## INDUSTRY

This district is blessed with huge deposits of minerals like Iron-ore, Manganese, Lime stone and Fire clay. To utilise these resources several big industries have been set up.

- (a) Orissa Cement Ltd, Rajgangpur produces 371,000 M. T. of Cement and other allied refractory products.
- (b) Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela produces 1.8 million tonnes of steel. The composition of the plant is as follows: Coke ovens, Blast Furnances, Steel Melting Shop, Rolling Mills, Power Plant, Pipe Plant, Fertilizer Plant, Tar Distillation Plant, Benzol Refining, Ammonia recovery, Sulphuric acid, Dephenolising unit, etc. This plant has been designed to produce flat products like plates, strips, sheets and tin plates and pipes. It has a fast modern continuous strip mill, the first of its kind in



India. This plant ensures maximum utilization of all by-products. Rourkela has grown to be the biggest city in the State with a very modern township built for its employees.

- (c) Utkal Machinery, Kansbahal—It is an Indo-German concern producing heavy machineries.
- (d) Refractory Factory, Lathikata—Produces refractory products which are consumed mostly by industries and particularly steel industries.

### MINING

There are twenty-one Manganese, six Lime-stone & Dolomite, three Iron ore and one Keoline mines located in the district. These industries jointly have brought development in many aspects like building new towns, providing housing and communication facilities. Among such mining towns Birmitrapur, Tensa, Hatibari, etc., are prominent.

### MANDIRA DAM

Twenty miles west of Rourkela is situated the Mandira Dam on Sankh river ten miles above the confluence of the Sankh & the Koel. The two hill ranges flanking the river Sankh are knit together by this dam which is 105 ft. high and 1,365 ft. long. The gross storage capacity of the reservoir is spread to 264,000 acre feet. This is one of the beauty spots of the districts. The Guest House of the Rourkela Steel Plant put up on the top of the hill on the right flank of the dam, stands as a welcome attraction for tourists and picnickers.

### PLACES OF INTEREST

- (a) Ved Vays Temple, Panposh is located on the confluence of the rivers Sankh, Koel and Brahmani. This place is reputed to be the birth place of the great Sage Vyasa, author of Mahabharata. A week-long fair is held here during Shiva Ratri (February/March).
- (b) Khandadhar Water fall—Sixty miles by road from Rourkela is the water fall from a height of 1,500 ft. is the finest picnic and holiday spot in the district. October to March is the best season to visit this fall.
- (c) Barsuan Vally—In the Bonai Iron ore range (elevation 793 to 803 metres) the Rourkela Steel Plant have set up highly automatic iron ore mines. The permanent township in the valley is Tensa about 9 miles off the mining area is situated at an altitude of 2,730 ft. Comparatively cool in summer, there is a modern guest house built by Steel Plant authorities.
- (d) Khireswar Temple—Twenty five miles from Bonaigarh the temple is in ruins. There is a perennial spring flowing near the temple, provides excellent scenic beauties for nature lovers.
- (e) Darjin Valley—South of Rourkela towards Bonaigarh, the Darjin Valley on the Brahmani river is one of the most beautiful picnic

(At Page 34)



*Do you know ..*



That at the end of the Third Plan period, Orissa had 314 community development blocks of which 147 were stage-I blocks, 139 stage-II blocks and 28 post-stage II blocks ?

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

That about seventy per cent of the people in India are dependent on agriculture for their living whereas about seventy-four per cent of the people of Orissa depend on agriculture for their livelihood ?

That the total cultivated area in Orissa is 16,448,000 square acres ?

That the total forest area in Orissa is 26,317.80 square miles ?



# TOWN PLANNING— MASTER PLANS

"In our urban areas, the central problem today is to protect and restore man's satisfactions in belonging to a community where he can find security and significance" said Ex-President of U. S. A. Johnson. This is no less true in India than it is in America.

The citizens of many towns are faced with congested streets and roads, an insufficient school system and inadequate or non-existent water-supply and sanitation facilities. Moreover our people are concerned with the ugliness which results from uncontrolled developments. By allowing haphazard and indecent development, we are losing the very essence of a sound community. In order to check man-made ugliness, we must have practical plans for the future which will direct man's action for more attractive ends. It is planning which provides a means to correct the errors of the past, current errors and minimise future errors. For the well-being of our civilisation we must do some good to the community as a whole.

"A metropolitan plan should be an instrument for shaping sound urban growth, not a neglected document" said President Johnson. A good plan along with conscientious administration of the plan gives rise to more orderly growth. Planning should not be used for an individual or for a vested interest group but rather must be beneficial to the community as a whole. Planning must be always for the people, for whom it is prepared. To guide the community for its future betterment, a Master Plan based on consultation with the people must be prepared.

Many long-term plans are called Master Plans due to the absence of a common concept of the term and therefore different meanings have been given to the word "Master Plan" by various groups of people.

There is a group of people to whom Master Plan is a general frame of reference or blue print for future development. The plan is used as a guide for making more



detailed future decisions. Planning is not a piecemeal for them.

There are some to whom Master Plan connotes more elaborate and detailed proposals for an abundance of roads, parks etc. The so-called Master Plan is a coloured map showing future land use, many solid lines for proposed roads, green colours here and there for parks and green belt zone and many other signs for the location of future public facilities.

To others the word Master Plan is a technical term. To them Master Plan would be a kind of technical service offered to Municipalities and Notified Area Councils.

But generally speaking a Master Plan is that which deals with design based on the use of data. It must always be concerned with Economics and Sociology. While giving primary importance to the physical condition, a good Master Plan does not overlook the importance of the socio-economic conditions of the people. The written text, statistics, maps and proposals put together in one or more reports is called the Master Plan.

Boardly speaking, a Master Plan includes the following elements given below:—

(1) Introduction and History—To give a new shape to a particular place, the history of a place is an essential item.

(2) Physical Charecteristics—A description of all physical charateristics, including topography, soil conditions, water rainfall, and wind direction is necessary to

help design the future physical form of the place.

(3) Population—Description of population characteristics and projection of future population trends.

(4) Economic Factors—A study of the economic condition of the community and its prospect for growth.

(5) Land Use—A survey of existing land utilisation within Municipal or N. A. C. boundary showing the existing situation on a map and a study of future land use needs based on future population and economic factors.

(6) Transportation—Analysis of existing transport system, including the careful recommendation.

(7) Community facilities and services—A description of community facilities like schools, water supply, police-stations, and hospitals, and provision for the future, based on thorough survey and needs.

(8) Neighbourhood elements—Description of particular neighbourhood developments with regards to housing, shopping, industries etc.

Thus, the Master Plan is a summary of all these findings and recommendations expressed in text and maps. A Master Plan also includes the zoning and other regulations for carrying out the intentions of the Plan.



The Master Plan is summarised in the land use map which shows proposals as to how all lands would be developed in the future where major roads should be, and where the sites are to be reserved for future schools, parks etc. Zoning Regulation embodied in the Master Plan is a tool for controlling all the development of land in conformity with the proposed land use plan.

The best method of preparing a Master Plan resolves itself into a matter of securing competent professional assistance, which is costly. Adequate funds should be allocated in the budget to obtain these services. Planning is a continuous process whereby the plan must be frequently reviewed and revised to reflect changes in technology, economic condition and opportunities available to the town. To acquire and maintain an up-to-date Master Plan permanent technical staff must be made available.

The plan will return the dividend on the investment, if it is properly executed through (i) more attractive city, (ii) a healthy city, (iii) less traffic congestion, (iv) lower Municipal expenditure for providing water-supply and street, etc. It is the Municipality which must execute the Plan. Hence, due attention must be given towards the administration and budget of the Municipality enabling it to carryout the Plan. To effectuate a Plan, administration in Municipal Government must

be organised to exert development controls, and achieve co-operation from private sector and other Government Organisations ; while money must also be found to carryout the many schemes recommended in the Plan.

Time factor for obtaining a Master Plan is also important. Usually, for small cities to complete a Master Plan it takes not less than one year and not more than 2 years. But within this time period, problems of community go on. Development and growth cannot be stopped. So decisions must be taken with due consideration for any changes that are likely to come up in the future proposals.

The mere fact that there is a Master Plan will not alone result in correction of past mistakes or preventions of new ones. Planning in order to be effective must be supported by policy making and action programmes. Hence, decisions must be taken with due consideration for implementing the Master Plan. Before making final decisions the governing body or committee must go through and understand the report submitted to them to properly achieve the purposes of the Master Plan.

Moreover, the citizens have an important role in implementing the Master Plan through their co-operation. The Plan must be exhibited, publicised, explained, and revised when necessary, in order to popu-



larifies the Plan and inform the people of this role in the Plan.

The Plan is not a mere wall ornament. It is the result of the sustained desire in the part of the community for a

better place to live, work and play in an aesthetically pleasing environment. In order to achieve this goal, town planning must be understood and executed with a purpose.

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*(From Page 29)*

spot in the area. There is a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow here for the convenience of visitors. Fishing is possible in the river. Often crocodiles have been spotted here.

### CONCLUSION

The first implication of industrialisation has been the displacement of a large number of tribals from their home and land of their ancestors as well as their traditional occupation of agriculture. They have been abruptly drawn into industry and its first life has shaken them physically creating a vacuum in their mental set up. These displaced were handed over with lot of money in cash which they had never seen. Taking the advantage of their ignorance the outsiders drained out the money by involving them in petty business which was planned to meet its failure. The modern luxury was introduced in the shape of watches,

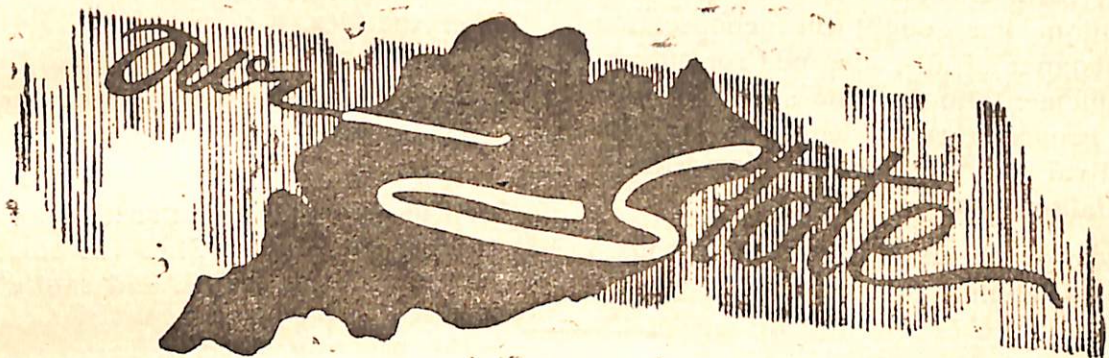
bicycles, radios, dress, furniture and drinking of bottle liquor.

The primitive economy which centered round the community and group transformed into achievements of individuals. The concept of respect for the elders of the family, for the womenfolk of the community has completely vanished. Thus the social control exercised by elders and headmen has lost ground and in certain cases results in breach of the social code.

The economy of barter system has completely been abolished. The co-operation between clan or neighbours or tribes is being abandoned. The economic functions of youth dormitory as in Oraon tribe has disappeared completely.

The time has drifted the tribals in this region and other regions of India to a cross road, towards the integration with advanced community. At this state they greatly need the guidance and helping hand of all others and particularly the planners of the country.





## NABAKALEBAR FESTIVAL OF LORD JAGANNATH AT PURI

### ELABORATE PUBLIC HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS PLANNED

The State Government's Public Health Department is making an elaborate arrangement to undertake large-scale preventive and curative measures with a view to safeguard the health of pilgrims and visitors those who would be coming to witness the Nabakalebar festival at Puri.

Nabakalebar, the ceremonial replacement of the images of Lord Jagannath, His brother Balabhadra and their sister Subhadra ordinarily falls once in 20 years and this year the festival will be held in the month of July 1969. The festival is considered to be of great significance from religious point of view and large number of people from all over India are expected to congregate at Puri to have a last

Darshan of the old deities on Snan Purnima Day (31-5-1969). Darshan of the new deities on Nabakalebar Day (15-7-1969) and to witness the subsequent Car and Return Car festival on July 16 and 24 respectively.

Apprehending the danger of outbreak of gastrointestinal disorders including cholera in an epidemic form. Special sanitary, medical and public health measures have been planned at Puri and at the Railway stations and roadside places enroute to Puri.

Incidentally inoculation against cholera and vaccination against small-pox have been made compulsory throughout the



State under the provision of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. The District Health Officers, Municipal Health Officers, Civil Surgeons, Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres and Sanitary Inspectors of Blocks have been advised to inoculate and vaccinate intending persons free of charge. Centres for this purpose would also be set up at various bus stands, Rly. Stations and approach roads leading to Puri. The State Government's Health Directorate, in a Press communique has sought the cooperation and assistance of all concerned for successful implementation of the special Public Health Programmes in connection with this festival and accordingly it has advised the intending pilgrims as follows :—

(i) To get themselves inoculated against cholera and vaccinated against

small-pox before they leave for Puri and produce necessary certificates on demand by authorised persons failing which they will not be allowed to enter into the festival area.

(ii) To use boiled or chlorinated water for drinking purposes.

(iii) To eat wholesome food, fruits sweets, etc., protected from dust and flies.

(iv) To keep the place of camping in a sanitary condition.

(v) To follow the instructions given by the Health Staff in matters concerning health and sanitation.

### SHIFTING OF H. S. L. PURCHASE OFFICE TO ROURKELA

#### ORISSA GOVERNMENT URGES CENTRE FOR SPEEDY ACTION

The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo has urged upon the Union Steel Ministry to advise the H.S.L. authorities for early implementation of the decision to shift the H.S.L. purchase office in entirety from Calcutta to Rourkela.

In a recent letter addressed to Shri C. M. Poonacha, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering, the Chief Minister has said that in the interest of efficiency of the Steel Plant at Rourkela as well as for extending a helping hand to the ancillary and other Small Scale Industries of the State for enabling them to receive orders for supply various stores and spares; shifting of the entire purchase office is only just and proper. Any revision of the decision to shift the entire office under pressure of interested parties is not

warranted, he said. The following is the full text of the letter :

"The Government of Orissa have been insisting on the Hindusthan Steel Limited to locate their entire purchase office for the Rourkela Steel Plant at Rourkela in Orissa State so that the Ancillary Industries around Rourkela as well as other Small Scale Industries of the State are able to get orders for supplying various stores and spares to the Steel Plant. In fact, this is in keeping with the policy of the Central Government that the Large Scale Public Sector Plants should act as catalysts for all round industrial development in the areas of their location.

"It is understood that the authorities of the H. S. L. have decided to shift the purchase office of the Rourkela Steel Plant



from Calcutta where it has so long been functioning to Rourkela in the interest of the efficiency of their plant as well as for giving a helping hand to the Ancillary and other Small Scale industries in and around Rourkela. In pursuance of this decision a number of officers have already come and joined at Rourkela. It is now understood that the authorities of the H. S. L. are thinking of reconsidering their decision under the pressure of some interested parties in Calcutta.

I would like to say that the decision to shift the entire purchase office of H. S. L. Rourkela Steel Plant from Calcutta to Rourkela has been set only just and proper but also a necessary decision. Revision of this decision is not warranted at all. The State Government of Orissa have been giving all possible help and co-operation to the H. S. L. in running their plant at Rourkela and I would request you to advise the authorities of the H. S. L. to see that the earlier decision to shift the purchase office from Calcutta to Rourkela is not changed under any circumstances."

In another letter addressed to Shri K. T. Chandy, Chairman, Hindustan Steel Limited, the Minister for Industries and Commerce Shri Harihar Patel has said that the shifting of purchase office from Calcutta to Rourkela is very much necessary and it will go a long way in fulfilling the legitimate aspirations of the small scale entrepreneurs of Orissa. The Minister has further said that any decision for reversal of the earlier order to shift the entire purchase office from Calcutta to Rourkela under pressure would be "most unfortunate". He has also requested the Chairman of the H. S. L. to come down to Bhubaneswar for a discussion regarding various problems relating to Rourkela. The text

of the letter from Shri Patel is reproduced below:—

The State Government of Orissa have been requesting the authorities of the Rourkela Steel Plant to locate their entire purchase office for the Plant at Rourkela so that the small scale industries of the State in general and the Ancillary Industries around Rourkela in particular are able to get orders for supplying various stores and spares to the Steel Plant. This is also in keeping with the policy of the Central Government that the public sector plants should help in the industrial development of the areas of their location.

"It is understood that the authorities of the Rourkela Steel Plant have decided to shift their Purchase Office from Calcutta to Rourkela in the interest of efficiency of their Plant. This will also help the Ancillary and Small Scale Industries in and around Rourkela as this will enable them to be in touch with the Purchase Office and get orders for supplying spares and stores for the Plant. We now understand that the authorities of the H. S. L. are thinking of reconsidering their decision under the pressure of some interested parties in Calcutta. The decision to shift the Purchase Office from Calcutta to Rourkela has not only been just and proper but was also very much necessary. Apart from benefiting the Rourkela Steel Plant, it will also fulfil the legitimate aspirations of small scale entrepreneurs in Orissa to be benefited and to come up around Rourkela with various industrial units.

"As you are aware, the Government of Orissa have been giving all possible help and co-operation to the authorities of the



Rourkela Steel Plant in running their Plant and in maintaining industrial peace at Rourkela. It will be most unfortunate if the authorities of the H. S. L. reverse their earlier decision being pressurised by parties from outside the State. I would therefore request you to ensure that the

earlier decision to shift the Purchase Office from Calcutta to Rourkela is not changed under any circumstances. I would also like to know if you can come down some time to Bhubaneswar for a mutual discussion regarding various problems relating to Rourkela."

### DIET ALLOWANCE FOR PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS

The diet allowance for the patients in the various hospitals and dispensaries had been continuing @ Re. 1 per day with effect from the 1st April 1964. In course of time on account of rise in prices it was felt that Re. 1 was inadequate to meet the diet charges of an individual patient. In fact, the patients used to replenish their diet beyond Re. 1 according to their choice and ability. It was felt that as the diet charge of Re. 1 was not sufficient it should be enhanced to Rs. 1.50 paise and the balance amount of Rs. 0.50 paise per individual was decided to be met by the patients themselves. After this decision of Government was given effect to, experience indicated that this was not accepted with satisfaction and complaints poured in from various quarters, since poor people were in no position to pay the extra diet charges of Re. 0.50 paise per day.

2. In view of this, fixation of diet charges was further put to examination by an Informal Committee and it was decided to devise a workable formula so as not to tax an indigent patient on this score. There are altogether 6,000 beds in this State in different hospitals and dispensaries. It was decided to take into consideration, for the time being, hospitals with 60 beds or more and on that basis it was found that 4,000 beds in this State would

be affected involving only 19 hospitals as per details given below :—

#### Cuttack—

- (1) S. C. B. Medical College, Hospital, Cuttack.
- (2) City Hospital, Cuttack
- (3) Sisu Bhawan, Cuttack
- (4) Mental Hospital, Cuttack

#### Sambalpur—

- (1) Burla Medical College Hospital, Sambalpur.
- (2) District Headquarters Hospital, Sambalpur.

#### Puri—

- (1) District Headquarters Hospital, Puri.
- (2) Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar
- (3) T. B. Hospital, Chandpur

#### Ganjam—

- (1) Berhampur Medical College Hospital

#### District Headquarters Hospitals

- (1) Balasore
- (2) Bolangir
- (3) Dhenkanal
- (4) Keonjhar
- (5) Sundargarh
- (6) Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
- (7) Jeypore Hospital (Koraput)
- (8) Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)
- (9) T. B. Hospital Uditnayanpur, Kalahandi.



Most of these hospitals are located in Urban or relatively urbanised areas. Considering the economic condition of the people particularly in urbanised areas, it was felt fairly reasonable to take into account 25 per cent of the patients living in these areas as capable of paying Rs. 3 per day towards diet charges, etc., and the rest 75 per cent to avail themselves of free beds along with free diet charges of Rs. 1.50 paise per day. There is quite a number of patients who are willing to pay provided they are afforded some reasonable amenities and comforts. The paying bed system is also prevalent in other State Government Hospitals with even higher rate of diet charges. The paying wards in hospitals with 60 beds and above will be equipped in such a reasonable way as to render them distinguishable from the rest of the 75 per cent of free beds comparably with better equipped beds and nursing facilities. The rest 2,000 beds are scatter-

ed throughout the State with greater incidence in less urbanised areas and the patients of such areas are more indigent and are entitled to more sympathetic approach. The patients admitted to these hospitals and dispensaries will not however be required to pay anything towards the enhanced diet charges.

Considering the limitation on the State's financial resources, this has been found to be a well advised and workable step which in the initial stages would no doubt present some difficulties and taking advantage of that there might be interested propaganda against the scheme from some quarters. But it is felt that after the scheme works for some time it will stabilise in a satisfactory way and as the people will get accustomed to the system and will see the advantages accruing, there will be no complaint but appreciation of it.

#### **PANCHAYAT PROBE COMMITTEE TERM EXTENDED**

The State Government have extended the terms of the following District Level Probe Committees for a further period noted against each committee as the work of these committees could not be completed due to unavoidable circumstances, according to a recent resolution of the Community Development & Panchayati Raj Department.

1. Cuttack Committee No. II — 30-9-1969
2. Cuttack Committee No. III — 30-9-1969
3. Balasore Committee — 30-9-1969
4. Sambalpur Committee No. II—31-5-1969
5. Mayurbhanj Committee —30-4-1969

The term of those committee were last extended up to end of March 1969.

#### **COLLECTION OF ENERGY BILLS THROUGH SCHEDULED AND CO-OPERATIVE BANKS**

##### **STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD ANNOUNCES NEW MEASURE**

The Orissa State Electricity Board has decided to entrust some of the branches of the scheduled and Co-operative Banks in selected urban areas for collection of energy bills in order to facilitate payment by

the consumers. This has been done with a view to obviate the difficulties faced by consumers residing in some of the cities and towns of the State due to limited number of collecting centres where they



have to stand in long queues in order to make payment of their electricity bills by the due date.

The places where such facilities will be provided and names of Banks are given below.

Name of the Bank

Name of the branch where the collection will be done by the Banks

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. United Bank of India                                 | .. Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela, Puri, Berhampur, Biramtrapur.   |
| 2. M/S Orissa State Co-operative Bank Limited, Cuttack. | .. Cuttack   |
| 3. United Commercial Bank, Limited                      | .. Cuttack (Choudhury Bazar and College Square), Rajgangpur, Rourkela (2 branches), Sambalpur, Brajaraj Nagar, Berhampur, Puri, Hirakud. |
| 4. M/S Alahabad Bank                                    | .. Cuttack, Paradeep   |
| 5. M/S Canara Bank                                      | .. Cuttack, Berhampur  |

The above Banks authorised to collect the energy bills from the consumers will specify a counter in their Banks for convenience of the consumers. The payment of energy bills will be receipted by the Banks in the receipt from supplied by the Board duly stamped with Bank's rubber stamp. The different collection centres located within the cities and towns where collec-

tion of energy bills is being made through the Board's Officials will continue to function as at present.

The procedure of collection of energy bills in other towns of the State and in rural areas will continue as at present until further orders.

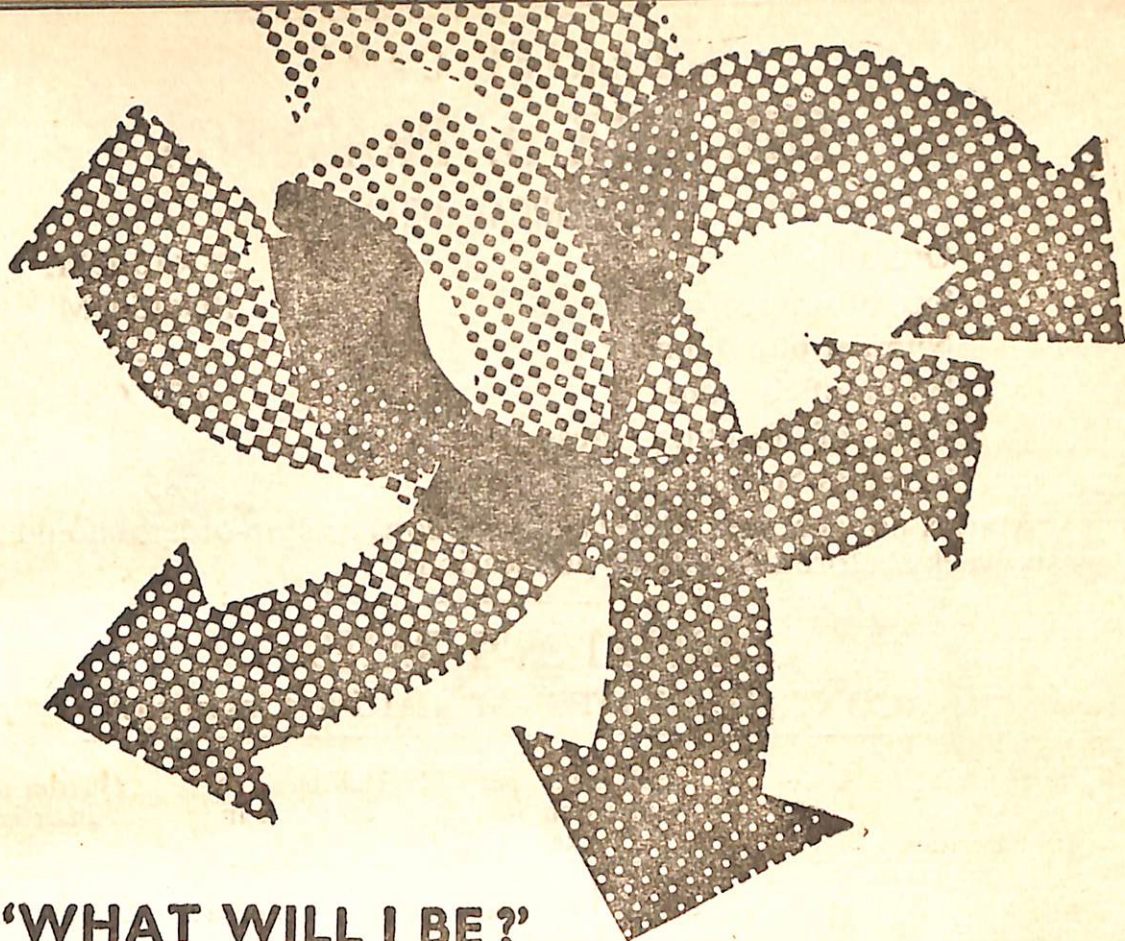
### FAMILY PLANNING EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEETS

The State Level Education Committee for Family Planning met at Bhubaneswar on 2nd May 1969, under the Chairmanship of Shri D. P. Tripathy, Secretary, Health Department and finalised the mass-education and media activities programme for the year 1969-70.

through various mass medias. The broad pattern of expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs for the current financial year was approved in this meeting. The Committee earmarked funds for release of advertisements in Newspapers and periodicals, staging of dramas, Palla and Daskathia performances, production of Gramophone records, arrangement of exhibition etc., for carrying out publicity programme on family planning during the year.

The programme includes observance of three family planning fortnight during the year besides a sustained campaigning





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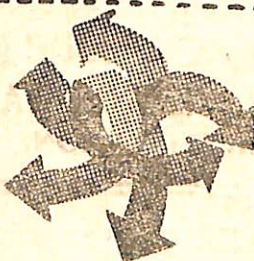


studies, the National Science Talent Scheme offers attractive scholarships to cover the course of study in college, from 1st year B. Sc. to Ph. D. Similar facilities are available to promising students, for study in India and abroad, through numerous scholarship schemes. Every year scholarships worth Rs. 30 crores are distributed to students in high schools and colleges.

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'L' Press Screen	

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2nd cover	200	150	Minimum full page			
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					Ditto	Ditto

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**GRAM; 'PUBLICITY'—PHONE No. 1196**

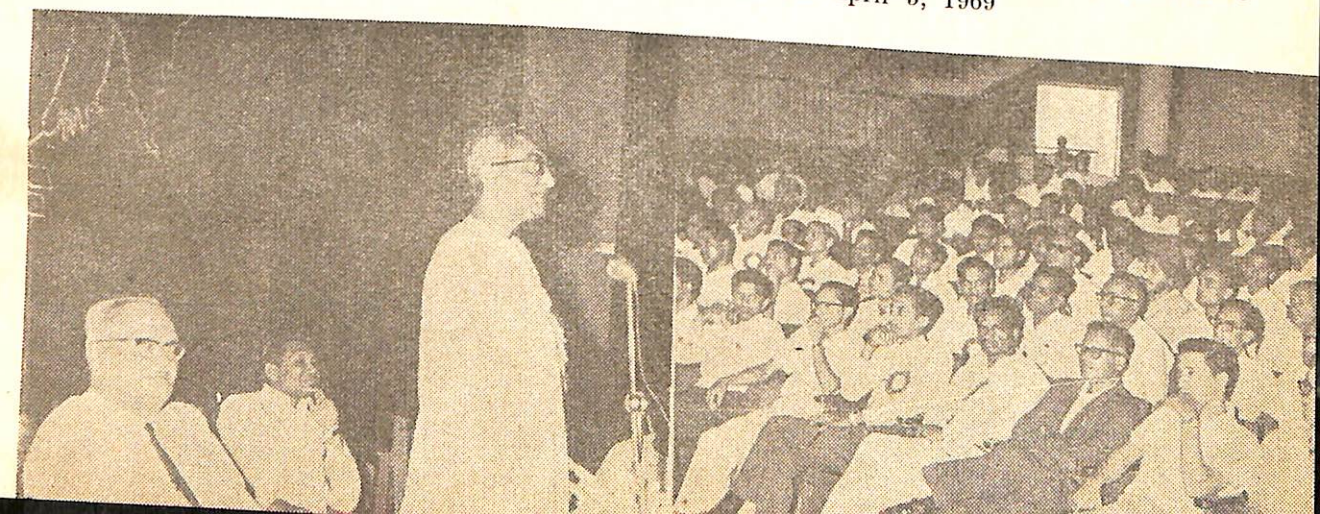




dananda Misra, Company Commander, Home Guards, Bolangir is making over a Rs. 3,500 to Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister at his residence on 17-4-69 for the contribution of the Bolangir Home Guards for Chief Minister's Relief Fund

## NEWS IN PICTURES

The Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo addressing the All Orissa History Conference at Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar on April 5, 1969





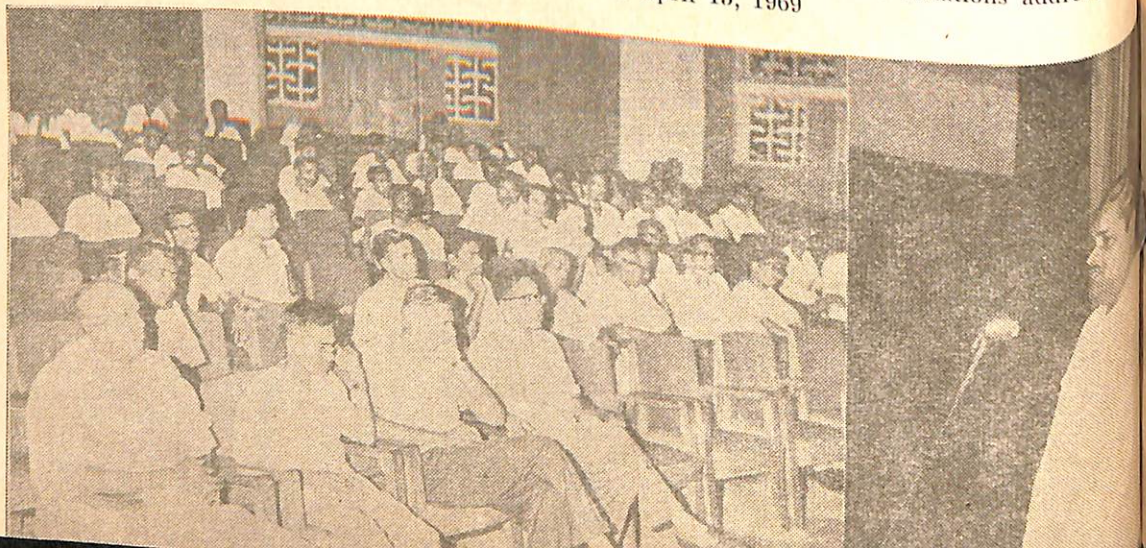


Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo garlanding the statue of Samanta Chandra Sekhar after unveiling it in the premises of Brahman Samiti Hostel in Puri on 13, 1969

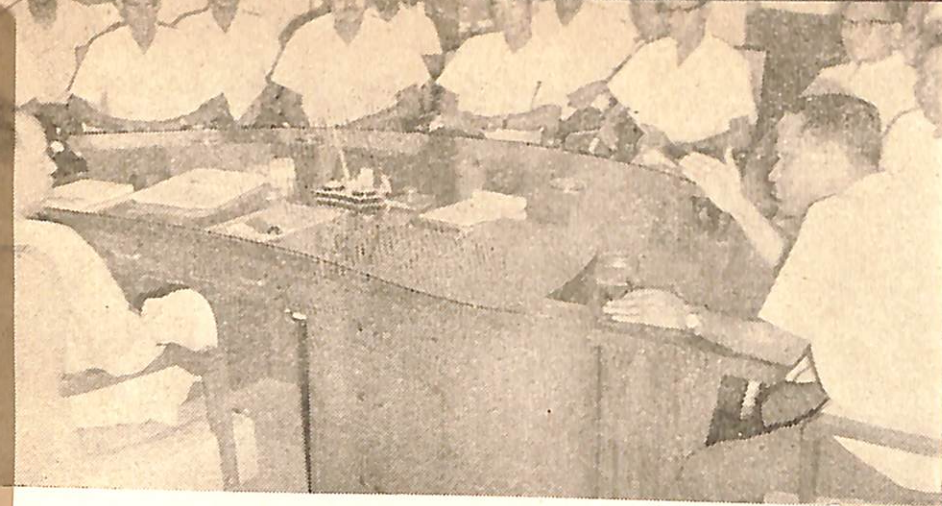
## NEWS IN PICTURES

A two-day function to observe the Centenary Celebration of 'Sidhanta Darpan' the renowned Publication on Astrology by Mahamahopadhyaya Samanta Chandra Sekhar was held on April 12 & 13, 1969 at Bhubaneswar under the auspices of Samanta Chandra Sekhar Samiti Parishad

Photo shows Shri Harihar Patel, Minister for Industries and Public Relations addressing the function on April 13, 1969







of Officer-trainees of the Administrative Officers' Training School, headed by the Commissioner of Training Co-ordination, Shri S. M. I.A.S., called on the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, at Bhubaneswar on April 18, 1969.

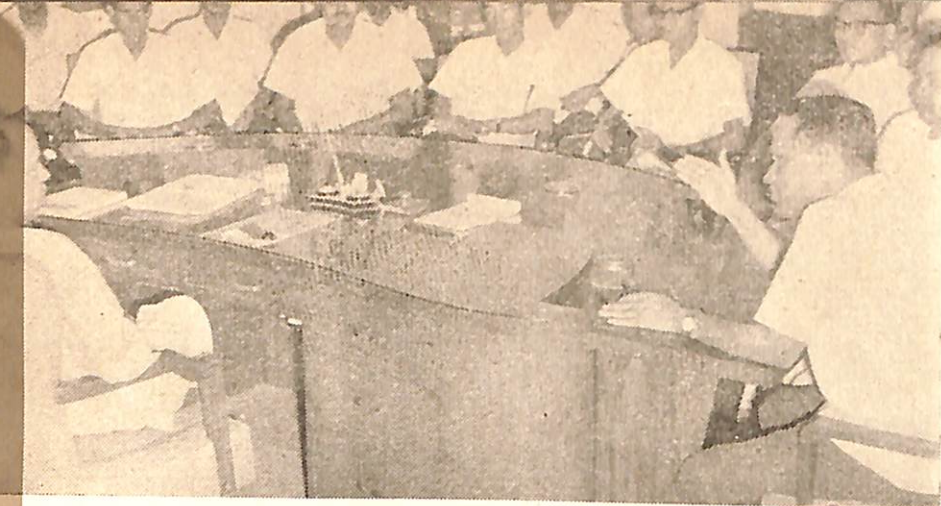
to shows the Officer-trainees with the Deputy Chief Minister

## NEWS IN PICTURES

The Minister for Co-operation and Forestry Shri Murari Prasad Mishra gave away medals and cash awards to sugarcane growers of Aska who have supplied highest quality of cane to the Sugar Factory in a function held on April 24, 1969





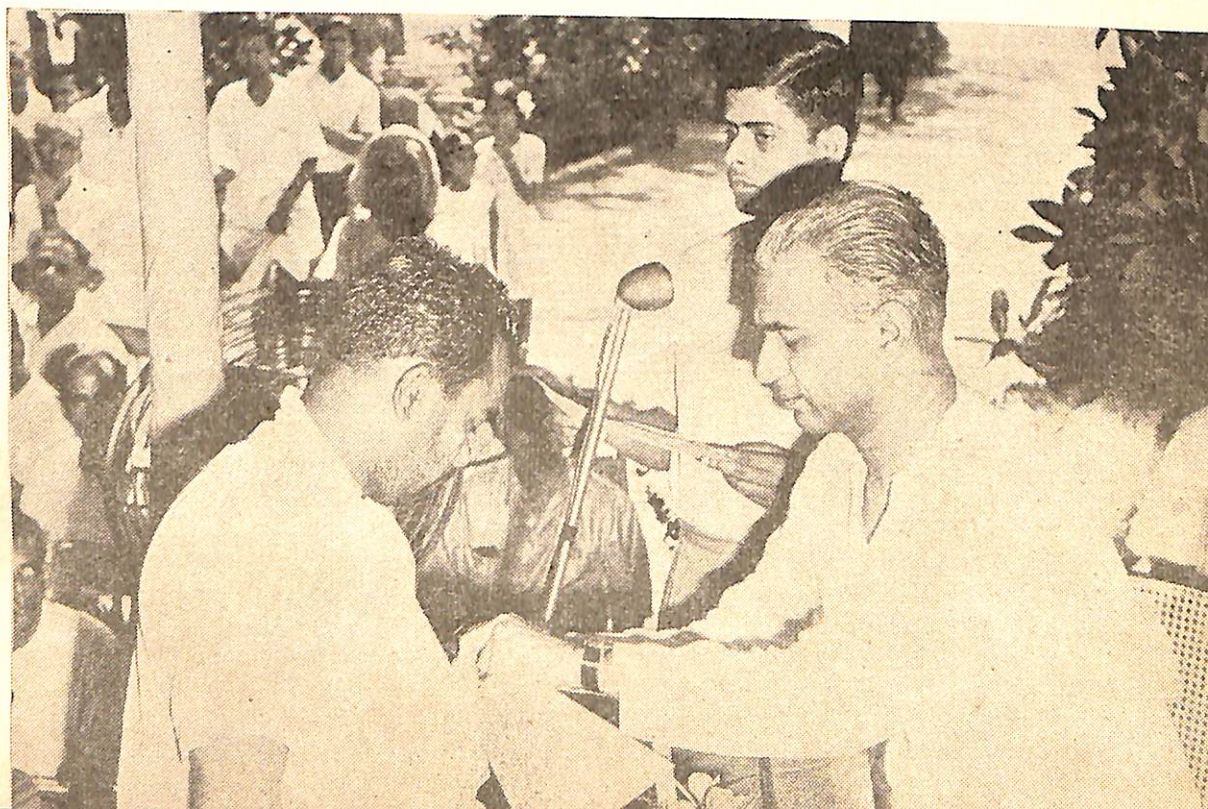


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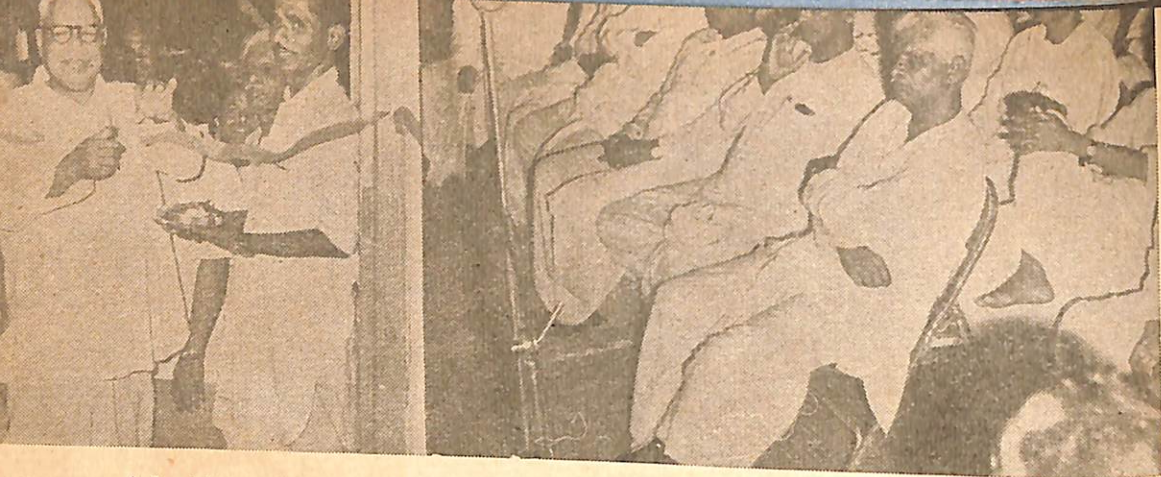
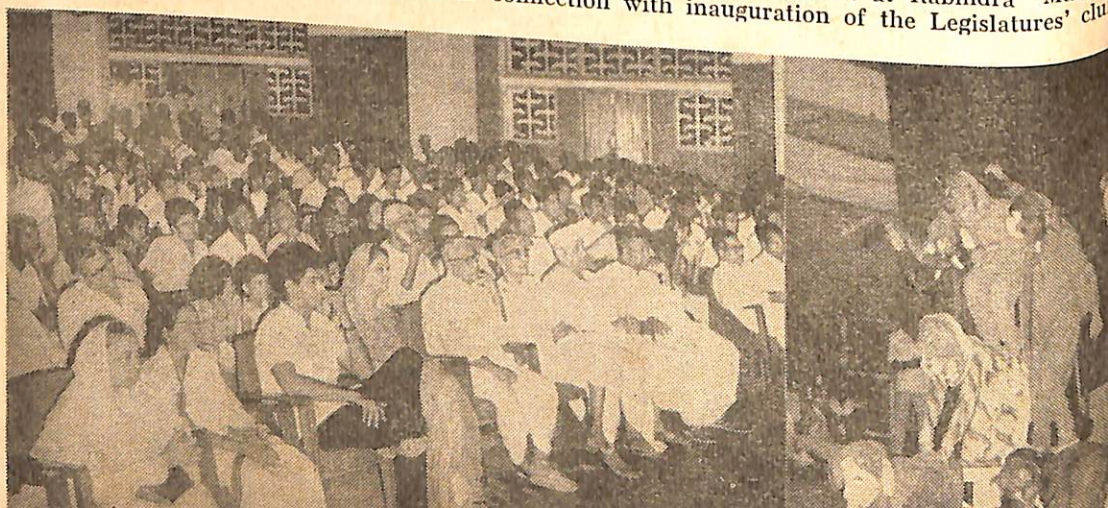


Photo shows Shri Nanda Kishore Mishra, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly inaugurating the club

## NEWS IN PICTURES

A variety show was organised by Cuttack Kalavikas Kendra at Rabindra Mandap Bhubaneswar on April 9, 1969 in connection with inauguration of the Legislatures' club







Shri Justice Gatikrishna Misra was sworn-in as the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court on 1-5-69 at an impressive ceremony in the premises of Orissa High Court, Cuttack

Photo shows Shri Justice Misra reading the Oath of Office. The Governor Dr. S. S. Ansari and the Home Secretary Shri B. B. Rath, I.A.S. are seen standing by his side.

Sambalpur District Branch of the State Red Cross was awarded a Shield for highest collection from membership fee during 1966-67 in the meeting held at Rajbhaban on April 9, 1969

Photo shows Shri N. C. Beuria, Collector and Chairman of Sambalpur District Branch receiving the Shield from the Governor.



Annual General Body meeting of the Orissa State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was held at Rajbhaban, Bhubaneswar on April 9, 1969. Dr. S. S. Ansari, Governor of Orissa and Chairman of the State Red Cross presided over the meeting





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