



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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People's Co-operation Essential for Plan Implementation

Governor of Orissa

Governor of Orissa, Shri B. D. Jatti called upon the people to extend co-operation for successful implementation of the plan programmes to achieve the twin objectives of removal of poverty and achievement of economic self-reliance.

The Governor's broadcast over All-India Radio, Cuttack on the eve of the Plan Week Celebrations has been reproduced.

"The Fifth Five-Year Plan for the country as a whole and also for our State begins in April 1974. At the national level the two major objectives of the Plan are, removal of poverty below the minimum tolerable level and economic self-reliance. Orissa's Fifth Plan will also contribute towards the realisation of these goals. In addition, our aim during the years 1974-79. will be to improve considerably the status of the relatively backward tribal population in our State and also to remove the imbalances in the development of various regions and districts within Orissa.

"The Fifth Plan of Orissa will seek to bring about economic welfare of the people particularly those living below the poverty line, both by increasing production in various productive sectors of our economy and also by providing social consumption facilities to our rural masses. The natural objective of economic self-reliance would require us to increase agricultural production, as agriculture happens to be the most dominant sector of our economy. A rain-dependent agricultural system has always kept our produc-

tion low and has exposed our economy to the vagaries of weather like drought, floods, etc. In the Fifth Plan we will attempt to get away from such a situation by developing irrigation facilities in our State and also by popularising modern cultivation practices which will contribute towards higher production of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities. The Plan proposes to increase the potential for irrigation by more than seven lakh hectares during the period 1974—79. This will be achieved by completing a number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects during this period. In addition, substantial work will have been done at the end of the period on the Rengali Project and a number of medium irrigation schemes to be initiated in the Fifth Plan. The lift irrigation programmes will be given big impetus, now that a Corporation has been set up to get institutional finance for these development schemes.

“Expansion of irrigation facilities will contribute to higher production of various agricultural products; adoption of modern cultivation practices and use of inputs like fertiliser will also help in realising our objective of higher production. The Fifth Plan aims at achieving the target of food production of seventy (70) lakh tonnes by the year 1978-79 starting with fifty (50) lakh tonnes at the end of Fourth Plan period. Besides, production of oil-seeds and other commercial crops like jute, sugar-cane and cotton will be increased and greater emphasis will be given on Rabi cultivation. Agricultural development programmes will emphasise integrated development of command areas of the irrigation projects in the State. In addition, area development programmes will be taken up in the tribal areas and drought-prone areas for the benefit of small and marginal farmers.

“Development of power resources will also get emphasis in the Fifth Plan. The installed capacity of power in the State will be increased from 800 M. W. at the end of 1973-74 to 1190 M. W. by the end of the Fifth Plan period. About 15,000 additional villages will be electrified. All these targets should be achieved by completing the Balimela Project in all respects and through the expansion of the Talcher Thermal Plant and commissioning of the Rengali Project. The Upper Kolab Project in Koraput district will have made considerable progress by the end of the Plan period. In the Industries and Mining sector also, the Plan will aim at substantial expansion, particularly in the small scale industries sector. The Industrial Development Corporation will set up a number of new projects for which industrial licences have been received from the Central Government and financial and physical incentives will be provided to entrepreneurs and other technical persons for setting up small and medium industries in Orissa.

"The Fifth Plan will make a determined effort at raising the living standards of the poorer sections of our community. Orissa has about 64 per cent of its population living below the nationally accepted poverty line. The development programmes to be taken up in various sectors like Agriculture, irrigation, Power, Industries and Mining, etc. will no doubt provide opportunities of employment to a member of people so that it can improve living standards. In addition, a National programme of minimum needs will be implemented during the Fifth Plan period for providing social consumption facilities to these people living in the rural areas of our State. Under this programme, all-weather road communication facilities will be provided to bigger villages in the State. More villages will be brought under rural electrification, house sites will be provided to the rural landless and protective drinking water facilities will be given in the drought-prone and other problem-villages of Orissa. In the field of education, nearly 85 per cent of the children in the age group of 6—11 and 58 per cent in the age group of 11—14 will be enrolled of in the Schools as part of this programme.

"Orissa has a large backward population consisting of tribals and other backward classes. A major objective of the Plan is to increase their standard of living and their economic status. Apart from the major developmental programmes and the minimum needs programme, special area development schemes will be undertaken in the specified tribal areas of our State during the Fifth Plan period. A sub-Plan for Tribal areas has been prepared and will be implemented for bringing about economic welfare of our tribal population.

"Thus in a number of way, the Fifth Plan will make a departure from the previous Plan. It will be a big step forward in attacking the problem of poverty in our State and also in bringing about the economic welfare of backward sections of our society in the rural areas.

We are on the threshold of a mighty adventure a big thrust to transform the face of our country for ensuring better future. No plan or programme can succeed without adequate and effective public co-operation. I hope, the Plan Week, which is being observed from tomorrow, will provide an opportunity for proper understanding and appreciation of the plan efforts and help stimulate people's interest in plan formulation and implementation."

(Courtesy : All India Radio, Cuttack)

ARE YOU ENJOYING THE BENEFITS OF THE DEDUCTIONS ALLOWABLE UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961 ?

SOME OF THE DEDUCTIONS SO AVAILABLE ARE INDICATED BELOW:

- * Expenditure incurred by an Individual or an H. U. F. on the medical treatment of a handicapped dependent.
- * Premium or any sum paid by a resident citizen of India deriving income from his share in the income of a registered firm rendering professional service e.g. a firm of chartered accountants, lawyers, solicitors, architects etc., under a contract for securing an annuity duly approved by the Commissioner of income-tax.
- * Educational expenses incurred by an individual resident who is not a citizen of India for the full time education of a dependent child less than 21 years of age at an institution outside India.
- * A part of profits and gains derived from any industrial undertaking employing displaced persons to which the provisions of Section 80H apply.
- * A part of profits and gains derived from newly established industrial undertakings or a ship or the business of a Hotel to which the provisions of Section 80J apply.
- * Twenty-five per cent of the income earned by an individual resident in India, from a foreign Government or a non-resident of India, in the exercise of his profession as an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor and received in or brought into India as allowed under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 or the made thereunder.

**PLEASE TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE DEDUCTIONS ALLOWABLE
TO YOU UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT.**

Detailed information regarding the conditions subject to which these deductions can be claimed in your case may please be obtained from your assessing Income-tax Officer or the Public Relations Officer of the Income-tax Department.

Please remember to quote your Permanent Account Number on your Return and other correspondence with the Department.

THE DIRECTORATE OF INSPECTION

(Research, Statistics & Publication)
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COMMITMENT TO SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

D. P. Dhar
Minister of Planning

Just as the problems of change, of modernisation and of socio-economic transformation are many sided, so the solutions to these problems have to be many sided too. We can not isolate one factor in the process of change and pin on it the responsibility for success or failure. For example, it would be unrealistic to suggest that we have a big implementation gap solely because we have an administrative structure that does not respond to the challenges of development. There are many other factors in the contemporary situation which are responsible for our difficulties. It would not be fair to ignore this fact. It would also not be fair to ignore the larger socio-economic and political environment in which the administrative system functions.

Nevertheless, there is no getting away from the fact that much in the administrative system that could and should have been changed was not changed. And this is not due primarily to lack of will on the part of what is contemptuously described as the political establishment. In spite of all the difficulties, the political leadership of the country has not fought shy of introducing structural changes in society. I would mention the recent decision of the Government to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. This is not something that a Government struggling desperately for safety and survival would do.

The covert sniping by the civil services at political parties has deep historical roots. The normal refrain of a reasonably efficient and upright

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civil servant is somewhat as follows: We are prepared to work according to rules. We are objective. We are neutral as between contending individuals and interests. We only wish to adhere to the law. And we can do a lot of good if we are allowed to function freely, without any pressure, without influences of one kind or another. But we are helpless. The politicians mess around. Their only concern is to help people who support them. The country could go to hell for all they cared.

This view of politics as something inherently evil, and the politician as the very incarnation of the devil, goes back to the days of the Raj when it was good form for civil servants to describe politicians as mere agitators and malcontents. No doubt, there were many distinguished officers who stood up and who even helped the nationalist movement. But, by and large, there was this tendency to think of politics as something anti-social. The autonomy of the civil service and the sanctity of its rules and procedures was therefore to become a deeply ingrained habit of mind. It acquired the halo of a religious doctrine which was not to be questioned. This kind of an attitude and this kind of behaviour pattern did not disappear merely because the administrative services had to function in an independent India with democratic parliamentary institutions.

New and even more difficult problems lay beyond. Those problems had little to do with the outlook, the skills, the attitudes, and the values which had characterised the steel frame. The problems of modernisation of the social and economic structure appeared on our social horizon with a suddenness and rapidity unknown in our history.

New tasks came into existence. Even the old tasks, like that of maintaining law and order or collecting taxes, had to be re-defined. The whole perspective of administration changed. An opportunity existed for re-designing the system. But we merely changed the labels. And we stubbornly stuck to the old structures, old formulae, old rituals and old standards of apportioning praise and blame.

CRISIS IN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

The result is nothing short of a crisis in the administrative system today. The conception of the administrative system as a kind of an autonomous corporation within the State, with its own rules and privileges, belongs to the middle ages. Just as the Church had its dogmas, the civil service too had its dogmas. One of the most venerable was the theory of neutrality. This was its most effective theoretical

armour. What have these concepts of the place and of the role of civil services in modernising society led to? They have not led to any sustained and powerful movement within the civil services for adapting themselves to changing social, political and economic environment. There has undoubtedly been more marginal embroidery—some new courses, some new institutions, some new departments in the Government.

It would appear from the newspapers that the basic problem of administrative reforms in India is pay scales. The various service associations do not appear to be concerned with the basic problems of citizens with which their members have to deal. Their question simply is, who gets what in terms of status, remuneration and privilege. Their question is not who does what for the country.

The Prime Minister once said that what we need is a "revolution in the administrative system without which no enduring change can be brought about in any field". Before this revolution can take place, the thinking of the services must undergo a profound transformation. Instead of regarding themselves as members of tightly knit corporations concerned with maximising their gains in a perpetual war against their fellow competitors, they have to think of themselves as instruments of socio-economic transformation. Unless this revolution in thinking occurs, we cannot bring about the reforms we badly need. It is not easy to persuade people that the process of change in traditional societies requires not neutrality but commitment. It is not easy to shake people out of their comfortable illusion about the permanence of status and privilege in a fast changing world.

It does not profit me as railway user to know that the Railway Board has been reorganised if I have to stand in the queue for the same duration of time as I stood before the Railway Board was reorganised. This is the ultimate test. The fifth plan recognises the vital role of the administrative set up in fulfilling the objectives of the Plan. It calls for basic changes in the administrative structure.

If the existing frame-work of rules, procedures and regulations is invested with a mystique of irreproachable wisdom, then all talk about change becomes a ritual, a pose, a mannerism and a retreat into the world of make-believe.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

For instance, we may look at the training that is imparted to enable officers to function in the districts. We know how important district

administration is because what happens in the districts touches the lives of millions of people.

Development at the district level is not a matter of conforming to certain rules. It is a question of comprehending in their totality the relationship between a large number of factors. It is a matter of asking systematically questions about the resource endowment, questions about the alternative types of investment, about the existing levels of productivity, about the kind of responses that need to be generated to external and internal stimuli and about the kind of organisations that are necessary to make such responses effective in economic and social terms. This involves the whole methodology of formulating a district plan in a perspective of regional, state and national development.

Do we give our officers the skills and the techniques to attempt this kind of work ? Do we train them to innovate ? Do we train them to appraise investment ? Do we train them to evaluate performance ? We do none of these things. And yet we expect that the district officer would be the leader of the district development team. We expect him to co-ordinate. We forget that leadership cannot be built on principles of heredity. Today leadership is the function of knowledge. The kind of knowledge that was appropriate to conditions 20 years ago is no longer appropriate.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND MERIT

Take the question of minorities. The problems of minorities are often seen only in terms of communal disturbances. All our theories about communal tensions have a ring of banal simplicity.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru repeatedly described communal violence as a manifestation of social and political reaction. In our conditions what appears as a religious conflict is largely an expression of the deeper cleavages between economic classes. Exclusive reliance on the Criminal Procedure Code cannot give to an officer the kind of insight he needs for dealing with law and order problems in a complex social and economic environment. An understanding of the sociology of communalism is indispensable for an officer who has to function in our society and to deal with the day-to-day problems of relationship between the majority and the minority communities.

One of the sources of insecurity and fear among the minorities is that their members have very inadequate representation in the forces entrusted

with the maintenance of law and order. The answer to such a problem is likely to be that we recruit people on merit and not on any other ground.

Like the concept of neutrality, the concept of merit has been drained off all its sociological and historical content. It becomes a lever in the hands of the strong to buttress their position at the expense of the weak. The operation of the principle proceeds without reference to the larger national objective of integration. We have to bring into the larger mainstream sections, classes, communities which have led a deprived life, a life of fear, of subjugation to dominant interests, and of lack of opportunities to grow. A concept of merit which keeps out such communities from public services and from other areas of economic and social activity is a retrogressive concept.

A similar situation obtains in the implementation of programmes for the welfare of backward classes and tribes.

Some time ago, a Committee on Untouchability went into the question of inadequacy of existing law for punishment of offences relating to untouchability. It found that very few prosecutions had been launched under the existing law. The stock reply in such cases is that there is no evidence. Our jurisprudence requires independent evidence. Our social system makes such evidence difficult to obtain. In such a situation discrimination against the weak and the poor goes on.

Once again, it is a manifestation of conflicts between different social and economic classes. But we take refuge behind the conventional explanation of the caste system and of the sanctity of the law of evidence. What should an administrator do in the context of these social tensions? Does he have no role other than to find elaborate reasons for not being able to enforce the law? How does the training that he receives equip him to deal with human situations of such immense social significance?

SOCIAL POLICY OBJECTIVES PARAMOUNT

This brings me to the question of motivation for change. The concept of neutrality which has governed the thinking of the administrative services of all varieties is irrelevant to the conditions of under-development. In a democratic society, legislation embodies social policy. Therefore, what becomes important is not law in itself, but the broader objectives of social policy that inform the legislative process.

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The civil services play an important part in preparing legislation which ultimately is approved or disapproved by the elected representatives of the people. Later on, the law is administered by the civil servants, sometimes in a purely executive capacity and sometimes with quasi-judicial functions. In their actions the civil servants reveal what is the kind of society they would like to see established.

The basic problems today involve clear choices between different sets of objectives and goals. So unless an intellectual and emotional identification with the basic goals of planning takes place among our civil servants, we cannot move ahead at a fast pace.

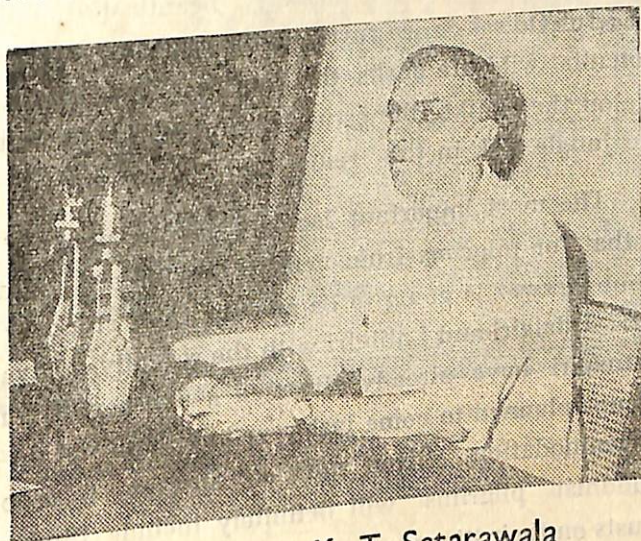
One of the ways in which we may try to build this motivation for change among our young officers is by exposing them systematically to the thought of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. They laid the foundations for a new society. Panditiji, both before and after independence, constantly struggled to inculcate among our people the values of a free and modern society. Our young officers should study Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru, not in a spirit of uncritical adulation, but for gaining a deeper understanding of the historical forces operating in our country, of the effort and sacrifice that need to be made to build a modern society and of the obligations of leadership in our contemporary situation.

Commitment to a new social and economic order has to be consciously built and nurtured through the careers of our civil servants. Not commitment to a doctrine, or to a set of methods, but certainly commitment to the basic goals of social and economic transformation of our society.

(Adapted from inaugural address at the Fifth Annual Training Conference organised by the Training Division, Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi. April 23, 1973.)

Tourism in Orissa

The Emerging Environment for Development



K. T. Satarawala
Adviser to the Governor of Orissa

I have been associated with Aviation and Tourism for the last seven years—with Indian Airlines, Air India, and the India Tourism Development Corporation and in Gujarat, during President's Rule and have some idea of what is being done in our country and abroad. I am very greatly impressed by the potential for Tourism in Orissa. What strikes me particularly is that it has a very sound base. As one of the four Tirtha Dhams and the land of Ashoka, its pilgrim tourism is really thousands of years old. Also, it has a firm home tourism base because over the last one hundred years or more, the inhabitants of Calcutta particularly, have found the sea beaches of Orissa extremely attractive and despite handicaps, such as, lack of adequate surface transport, cheap and clean accommodation, a very sizeable number comes to Orissa every year. Lastly there are the foreign tourists and among these, the most important group will be those from affluent Japan who will want to follow in the footsteps of the Buddha in increasing numbers.

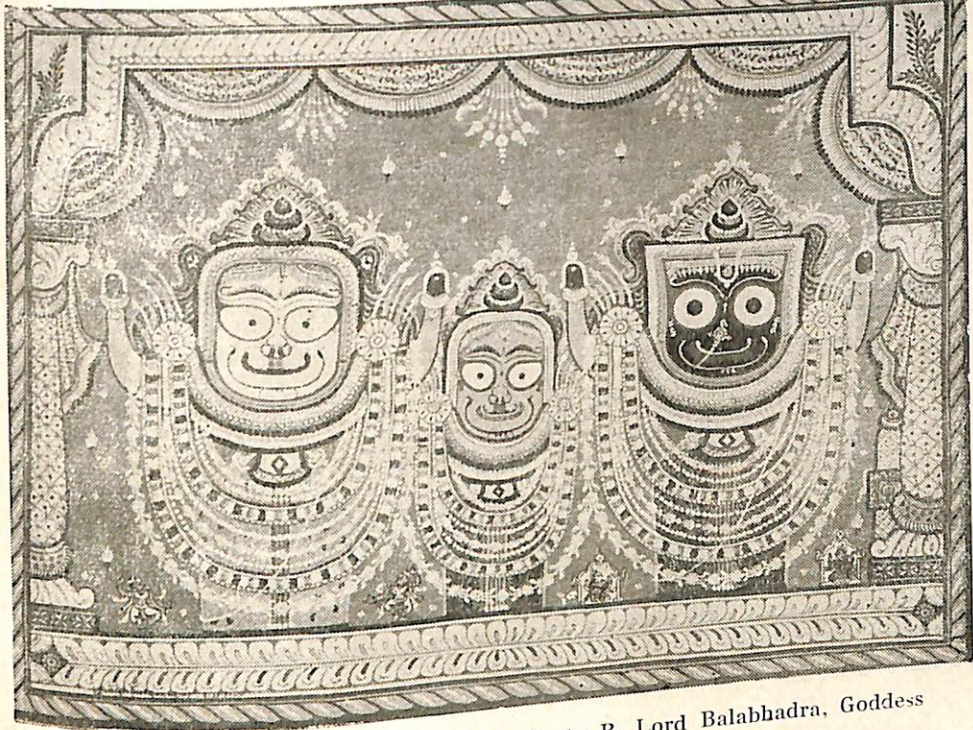
TOURISM...

Orissa has everything that the tourist wants—splendid sea beaches which are yet uncrowded, temples of rare beauty and interest, particularly at Konark Puri and Bhubaneswar, beautiful handicrafts and its own very graceful Odissi dance form. And as if this were not enough there are the potential wild life parks, the Similipal Tiger Sanctuary, the bird and marine life on the Chilka, the estuarine alligator sanctuary at Bhattar Kanika and the jungle folk in the remote interior with their graceful, unspoilt ways.

The most important factor from the point of view of foreign tourism is that for pilgrims from nearby Buddhist countries and from Japan. Bhubaneswar is going to be an important stopover. The remains at Ratnagiri—Udaigiri and Lalitgiri with the recently excavated Pushpa-giri Vihara at Ratnagiri have already attracted a number of Buddhist pilgrims. Several groups planned to come last year but could not do so because of our lack of accommodation. Given sufficient surface transport and accommodation Buddhist pilgrims will definitely include Bhubaneswar and Ratnagiri as musts on their itinerary.

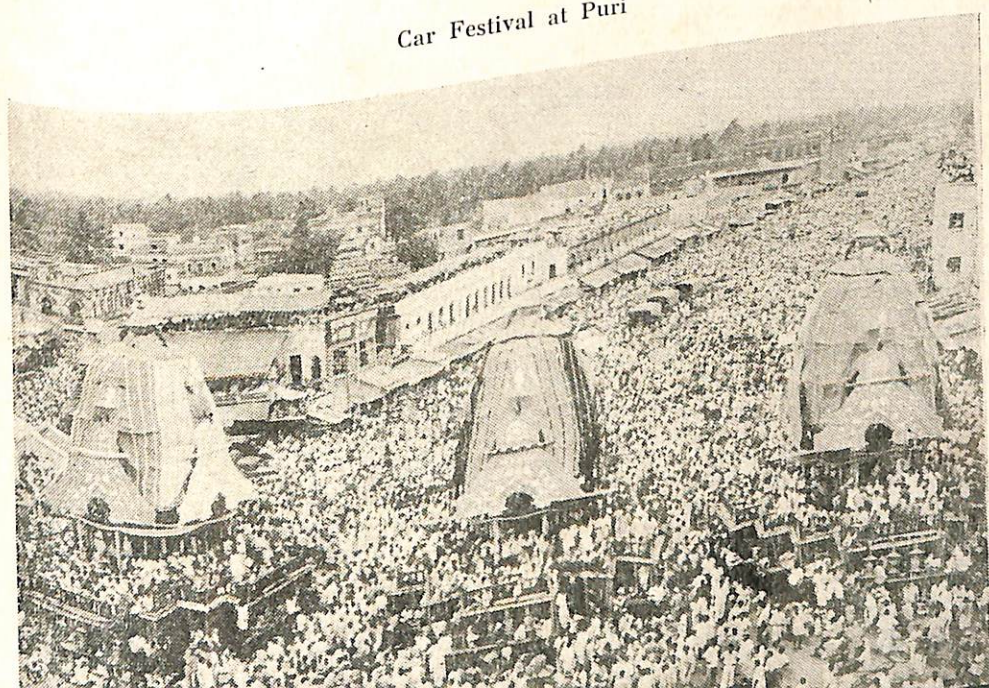
Tourism by foreigners has not developed, in Orissa as it has in Kashmir or New Delhi or Agra, Khajuraho and Varanasi or around Bombay because, we do not have good hotels, let aside those of star category and also because we do not have a direct jet air service. Only a few of the 400,000 foreign tourists come to this part of India and they stay for no more than two days whereas the average stay in other parts of India is much higher. The Hotel Industry and the Surface Transport infrastructure have not come up as they have done in many States. Fortunately, the mere passage of time is going to break this vicious circle.

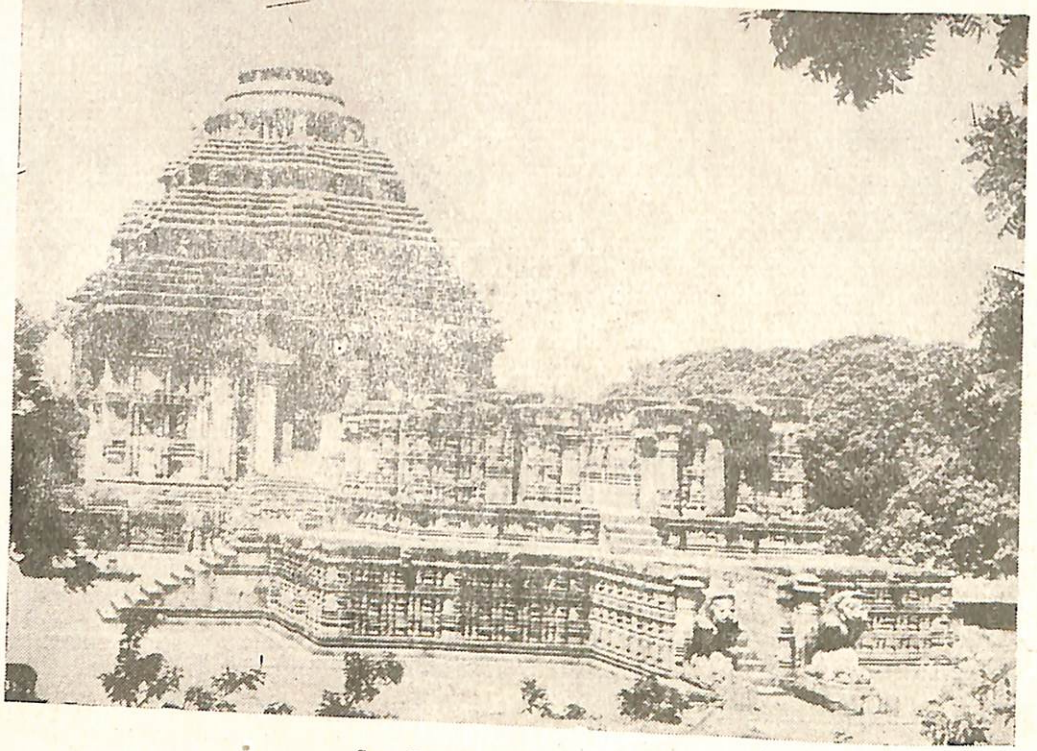
First, about hotels. Already, in the drive for a million tourists by 1980, this vacuum is being filled up, though not as fast as one would like it. During the last few months, however, several hoteliers have obtained loans and some hotels, two of them of the 3-star category, are soon to be constructed on plots of land already allotted at Bhubaneswar. Similarly, ITDC has planned to take over the Railway Hotel at Puri and what is more, add forty



Pattachitra of Puri depicting from L. to R. Lord Balabhadra, Goddess Subhadra & Lord Jagannath

Car Festival at Puri

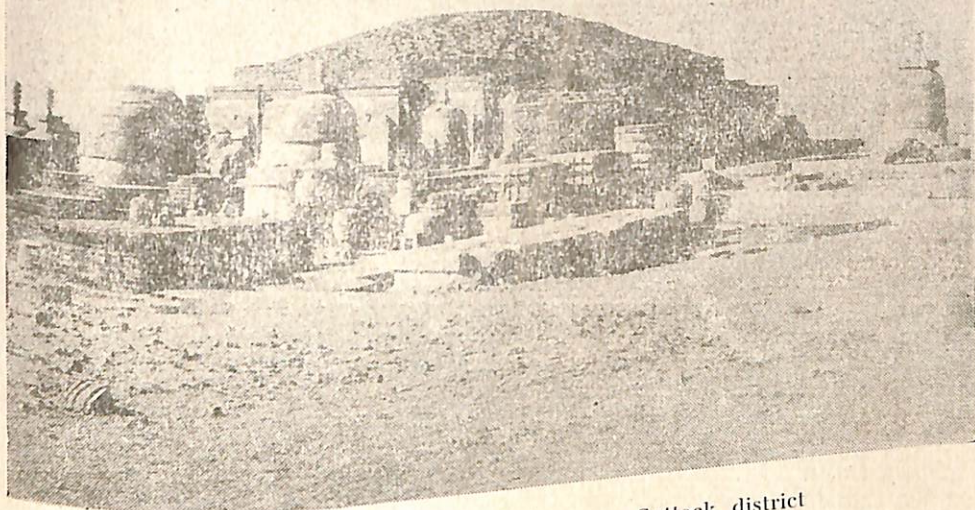




Sun Temple, Konarka

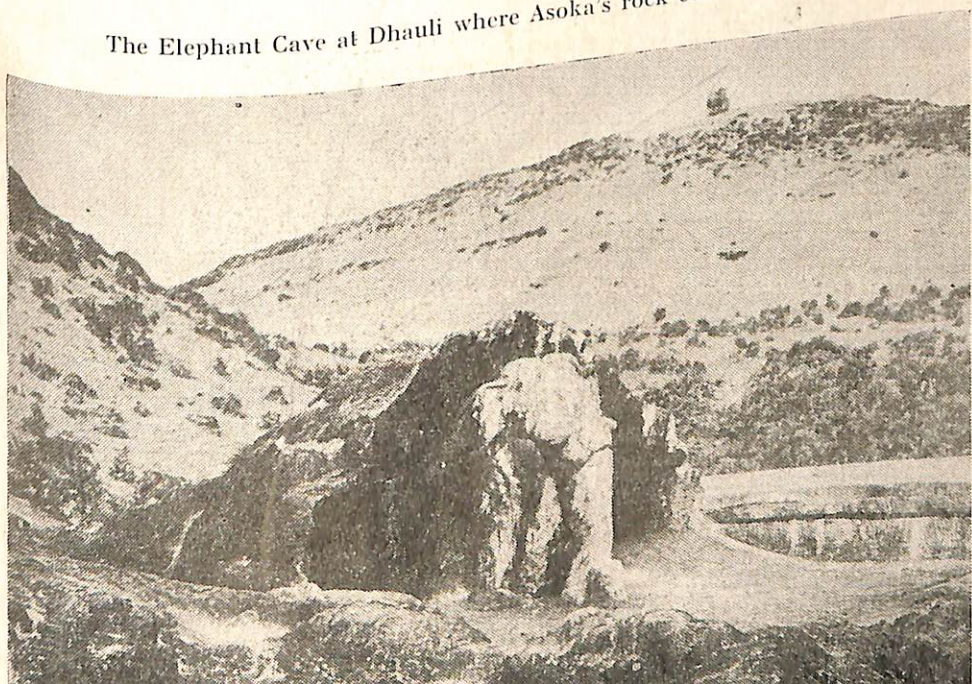
Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar





Buddhist Monuments at Ratnagiri in Cuttack district

The Elephant Cave at Dhauri where Asoka's rock edict is seen till to-day





Koya Dance of Koraput district

The Golden Sea-beach at Puri



rooms for accommodation. The same Corporation will add to the hotel rooms at Bhubaneswar also. For surface transport, a bigish unit of ITDC with air-conditioned coaches and cars is to be located at Bhubaneswar next year. So, the most important link missing will be a direct jet air service. The experience at Khajuraho is very relevant. In the early 1960's, Khajuraho was a relatively unknown spot and extremely difficult to reach. There was a ramshakle bus service or a very difficult train journey. Accommodation was almost no-existent. Then, a Dakota service started and things began to look up just a little but not much, because that service was very irregular and inhibited foreigners from travelling. After 1967, Khajuraho began to be served by a Turboprop air service between Delhi and Varanasi with 40 passengers. Even then, there was not a breakthrough though one hotelier seeing the tremendous tourist potential of Khajuraho put up a modern hotel. In the early years, with only an irregular turboprop service, the hotelier passed through a very anxious time. Then came a dramatic development in 1971, when a jet service started operating through Khajuraho and seats were booked up by foreign groups for weeks and even months ahead. Needless to say, soon there was a shortage of hotel rooms and ITDC then had to step in to increase accommodation at Khajuraho.

This is exactly what will happen in Orissa. The turboprop service passing through Bhubaneswar and connecting Orissa with Calcutta on one side and Vishkapatam, Vijawada and Hyderabad on the other, can not really cater to the needs of tourist groups. When a direct jet service from the tourist areas of Agra-Khajuraho and Banaras-Kathmandu comes to Bhubaneswar in another year or two, there will be a dramatic change. I am sure that when these come up there will be a tremendous boom in tourism in Orissa. Government of India have recognised this as is clear from the attention that is being paid to this region, where it is the illumination of Konark or the provision for a Safari park in Orissa or the arrangement by Air India of tour operators who have been seeing for themselves what Orissa has to offer. We have seen that with a little more attention to tourism in the South which tended to be neglected upto for about a few years ago, a very

TOURISM...

big difference has been made. The same will happen in the Eastern Region and in Orissa because, already the focus is turning to this part of India.

To handle all this traffic adequately, we must have a Tourism Development Corporation. Tourism is the world's largest industry. We should not even attempt to handle it through a Government Department. It demands imaginative and aggressive publicity, high standards of cleanliness and catering etc. The fact is that these can not be developed as part of the Government machine. This was quickly recognised not only by the Government of India which set up a Tourist Development Corporation when it found that Departmental working was inadequate, but also by other States such as Himachal Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan, to mention some who saw the wisdom of taking out Tourism from the hands of Directorate or Department. In Orissa, we hope to set up such a Corporation before the Plan begins. Once this is done, even though the amount we can spare for the Corporation during the Fifth Plan will be small, say, about Rs. 1 crore, it can be augmented by institutional finance which the Corporation can obtain from the Hotel Development Fund or Industrial Finance Corporation. The Government Directorate of Tourism can not do this. In addition, Government of India is bound to do much for the eastern region as a whole and for Orissa in particular. It is because of these developments which are clearly in the offing that I am so certain about the future of tourism in Orissa.

Courtesy : AIR, Cuttack

SOME ASPECTS OF ORISSA'S

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Nilamadhab Mohanty
Jt. Secretary
Planning & Co-ordination Department

Development planning in Orissa has always aimed at bringing about a high degree of utilisation of our physical and human resources thereby leading to a process of development which will raise the living standards of our people and open out new opportunities for a richer life for them. The Fifth Five-Year Plan of Orissa which will start from April of next year will continue this process, although in its approach and bias it differs somewhat from the previous Plans.

An economic development plan for a State has to take into consideration the existing socio-economic situation as also the resources and potential for development that exist in that State. Such considerations have also influenced the formulation of our Fifth Plan. Basically Orissa is an agricultural State with more than 79 per cent of the total working force engaged in agricultural and allied activities. Agriculture also accounts for more than 50 per cent of the State's income. Although agriculture is our main occupation, in terms of productivity and development there is much scope for improvement. Agriculture in Orissa is rain-dependent and it also centres round one commodity, namely, rice. This exposes the economy to the dangers of serious instability as any fluctuation in rice production through natural calamities or otherwise affects a large segment of our population.

Yet another characteristic of Orissa's agriculture is that this sector has a large number of small and marginal farmers as well as landless agricultural

labourers whose welfare must receive special attention in any development plan. Besides, without rapid development in small-holder agriculture it will not be possible for us to achieve long-term economic growth in our State. Various studies have shown that in Orissa nearly 64 per cent of our population live below the nationally accepted poverty line defined at Rs. 15 per capita per month for the rural population and Rs. 22.5 per capita per month for the urban population, at 1960-61 prices. This category of persons also includes a large segment of Orissa's population—nearly 38 per cent who belong to the backward classes including scheduled tribes. For any economic development programme to be meaningful, it is necessary that the problems of such vast number of persons must get priority-attention.

In Orissa's Fifth Five-Year Plan, development of agriculture and irrigation facilities will get top-most priority as through the development of this sector we can hope to achieve long-term economic growth in our State. There are many elements in our strategy for agricultural development. The break-through in agricultural production will primarily be brought about through the expansion of irrigation facilities in Orissa. The Fifth Plan envisages increasing the potential for irrigation by additional 7 lakh hectares during the Fifth Plan Period. This objective will be realised through completing and also initiating a number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. In particular, the Lift Irrigation programmes will get a major thrust during this period.

Apart from irrigation facilities, agricultural production will be increased through the adoption of modern cultivation practices which will be popularised through expanded extension facilities backed by intensive agricultural research. The agricultural sector will also have better access to credit from Co-operative and other institutional sources. Marketing facilities will also be expanded in order to provide incentive for higher agricultural production. During the Fifth Plan, integrated area development programme will be undertaken particularly in the command areas of irrigation projects (like Hirakud, Delta Irrigation and Salandi Projects) so that facilities are available to farmers in those areas for bringing about co-ordinated development of agriculture. Expansion of irrigation facilities will also help us in overcoming the difficulties posed by various natural calamities—drought, floods and cyclone—which visit our State almost every year.

In terms of aggregate production, the aim in Fifth Plan is to reach a food production of 70 lakh tonnes by the end of 1978-79. The Plan will

also emphasize production of oil seeds, jute, sugar cane and cotton and rabi cultivation will get emphasis in our development programmes.

We have mentioned earlier that the problems of small farmers and agricultural labourers must get priority-attention in the Fifth Plan. The development programmes to be implemented will give special attention to this area. The land and tenancy reform measures will be implemented so as to provide security of tenure to small farmers and also to ensure that the cultivator has enough interest in increasing production. Through suitable institutional arrangements the small farmers will be provided with better access to credit and also technical information through extension facilities so that they can adopt modern cultivation practices for increasing productivity of their land. A number of Minor Irrigation Projects would be taken up through tubewells, low-lift pumps and small dams for ensuring availability of water for agricultural purposes. Integrated area development programmes will be undertaken particularly in the tribal areas for helping the small and marginal farmers as well as agricultural labourers in undertaking productive employment in agriculture and allied sectors.

Apart from the agricultural development programmes, there are many areas in which the small farmers and others in our rural areas need substantial support during the Fifth Plan Period. The income of the small farmers as well as others living below the poverty line can be substantially increased if we can provide better physical infrastructures and other social consumption facilities. It is with this view that a national programme for minimum needs is being implemented in the Fifth Plan for benefiting the rural masses. Under this programme, all-weather road facilities will be provided to villages each with 1,50 or more population and also to clusters of smaller villages in the tribal areas. Protective drinking water facilities will be given in the drought-affected and other problem villages and public health and nutrition facilities will be strengthened. Elementary education will get a major push during the Fifth Plan so that in very near future we are able to realise the national objective of universal primary education for all our children. Under this programme, rural electrification will be extended so that at least 40 per cent of rural population in all our districts get electricity during the Fifth Plan period. All these programmes are aimed at helping the rural poor in increasing their income thereby enabling them to enjoy higher standards of living.

In undertaking all these development programmes, the needs of the tribal areas of our State will get special attention. In fact, a separate

sub-plan for tribal areas is being prepared to take care of the special problems which face us in these areas. Besides, for relatively backward tribal pockets, integrated area development programme will be undertaken in the Fifth Plan for bringing about socio-economic progress in these areas.

We have mentioned earlier that our Fifth Plan will give major emphasis on the development of agriculture and irrigation facilities. This does not mean that other sectors of the economy will be neglected. In fact, a massive programme of power development will be undertaken in the Fifth Plan and the programme is to increase the installed capacity of power in Orissa from 800 M. W. at the end of 1973-74 to 1190 M. W. by the end of Fifth Plan Period. This target will be achieved through the completion of the Balimela Power Project and through the expansion of the Talcher Thermal Plant and the Rengali Project. The Upper Kolab Project will also have made considerable progress by the end of 1978-79.

The Fifth Plan of Orissa will also give adequate emphasis on industrial development of the State during the Plan period. While discussing about the industrial development programmes we must keep in mind the peculiar configuration of resources and potentialities that exist in our State. Orissa is rich in mineral and forest resources. An exploitation of these resources can be brought about primarily through the establishment of large, capital-intensive projects. These projects require huge investment and it is not possible for the State Government to set up all these projects with their own resources. The Central Government will have to be persuaded to take up many of these projects in the Central sector as there are economic justification for locating these industries in Orissa. In some cases, such projects can come up through private sector or through joint ventures. The State sector will concentrate on the consolidation and stabilisation of the industrial projects which have already come up through the Industrial Development Corporation. Also a few industries for which the State Industrial Development Corporation has received industrial licences, will be established through the State sector or through joint ventures.

The small industries development programme will, however, continue to get special attention during the Fifth Plan. A number of institutional arrangements have been made to provide physical and financial assistance to entrepreneurs wishing to locate large, medium and small scale industries in Orissa. Institutional finance is now available for technically qualified persons and other intending entrepreneurs to set up their own industrial units. Adequate provisions will be made in the Fifth Plan for carrying on

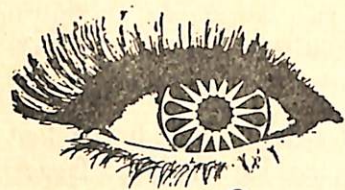
these programmes and for helping the prospective entrepreneurs to locate new industries in Orissa.

An economic development programme to be successful must be backed by adequate financial resources. For our Plan to be big, we also need larger financial resources. In the past the Five-Year Plans of Orissa had been somewhat smaller in size compared to some other States as it has not been possible for us to generate enough financial resources for financing our Plans. For financing our Five-Year Plans we have depended both on the State resources and also on Central assistance. In the Fourth Plan of Orissa which has a total size of Rs. 249-00 crores as much as Rs. 156-00 crores came from the Centre, the State's resources being limited to Rs. 93-00 crores. The Fifth Plan will also show a similar pattern. Although we will continue to plead with the Centre for increasing assistance to Orissa for improving the problems of a backward State, it is also necessary that we in the State generate larger resources for financing our Plan.

Any public discussion of development programmes and related issues must take note of this aspect as it is not possible for a people to achieve prosperity without making consequential sacrifices.

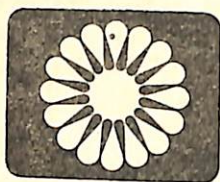


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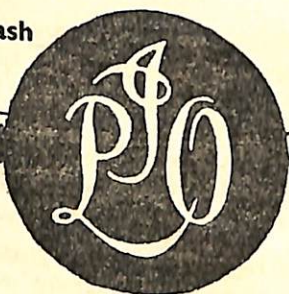
Orange Squash

Lemon Squash

Pineapple Squash

Mango Squash

- * Orange Juice
- * Pineapple Juice
- * Mango Juice
- * Pineapple Slice
- * Guava Jelly/Jam
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LAND REFORMS IN ORISSA

Radhakanta Nayak
Jt. Secy. Revenue Department

Implementation of land reforms measures with a view to ameliorating the conditions of the actual tillers of the soil and to ensure security of tenures in lands held by the cultivating tenants has been engaging the serious attention of the State Government since 1947. With a view to achieve this object, the State Government have enacted a series of legislations. In order to protect the cropsharers against arbitrary eviction, the Orissa Tenants Protection Act was passed in the year 1948 and the provisions of the Act were made applicable retrospectively from the 1st September 1947. This Act remained in force till 1955 when it was replaced by the Orissa Tenants Relief Act. These Acts in addition to making provision against eviction of crop-sharers and other temporary tenants also regulated the rent payable by them.

Jagirs and service tenures were of two types, namely, those rendered to the rulers, intermediaries etc. and those rendered to the community. The first type of jagirs were freed from the obligation to render service, by virtue of provisions of the O. E. A. Act and the land under them was settled with the Jagirdars on payment of fair and equitable rent. Jagirs of the second type have been abolished in a series of notifications and press notes published by Government on condition of settlement of the land on payment of fair and equitable rent and in some cases on condition of reservation of fraction of the land under the jagirdars for community purposes. Hereditary village offices in the State have also been abolished. The legislations which are relevant in the context are the Orissa Merged States Laws Act, 1950, Orissa Hereditary

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Village Offices (Abolition) Act, 1962, Orissa Merged Territories (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1963 the Orissa Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964 and the Ganjam and Boudh (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1970.

The State Government were also alive to the need for protection of rights of scheduled tribes living in scheduled areas of the State. The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 1956 was enacted for this purpose.

The enactment of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 is considered to be the first significant step in introducing land reforms in the State by elimination of intermediaries. This Act made provision for abolition of all intermediary interests existing between the State and the raiyats and for release of the service tenure holders from the obligation of the rendering service and conferring occupancy status on them in respect of the lands under their occupation. Almost all the intermediary interests have since been abolished except the some Debottars and Trust Estates, steps for abolition of which are being taken.

To introduce uniformity in tenures and consolidate the rights and benefits accruing under various legislative and executive measures preceeding it, the Orissa Land Reforms Act was passed in 1960. This Act was subsequently amended by the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965 and the main Act along with the amendment was brought into force with effect from 1-10-1965 excluding the provisions of Chapters III and IV of the Act. Subsequently with effect from 9-12-1965 the provisions of Chapter III dealing with conferment of occupancy right on unrecorded tenants was enforced. Chapter IV of the Act dealing with fixation of ceiling and settlement of ceiling surplus lands could not be brought into operation till 1972 on account of litigations pending in the courts challenging the validity of the said Chapter. This Chapter was brought into force only on 7-1-1972. The Act has since been further amended by the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973. This piece of legislation which constitutes a landmark in the history of Land Reforms has been analysed along with the provisions contained in the Principal Act hereafter.

As a result of abolition of intermediary interests in this State, as many as 4,20,441 estates out of the total estates numbering 4,25,693 have been abolished so far. Besides this, there are 21,334 estates yet to be abolished for which steps are being taken separately. Chapter II (A) of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act stood as a bar for taking over public trusts under the provisions of the said Act. But in order to bring these trust estates within

the fold of the abolition scheme the State Government have enacted the Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1970. Steps are now being taken to abolish these public trusts as soon as possible. It has been estimated that a sum of Rs. 9 crores will be necessary for payment of compensation to the intermediaries as required under the provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. So far a sum of Rs. 7.31 crores has been paid towards compensation and interest to the outgoing intermediaries. Bulk of the cases relating to settlement of khas lands with the intermediaries on raiyati basis have been finalised in the mean time. Thus a major portion of the work relating to abolition to intermediary interests in the State and payment of compensation has been over by now.

Jagirs of various types have also been abolished in the State as stated earlier under the provisions of the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950 and through issue of a number of notifications and press notes. Hereditary Village Officers like Karji and Karanam etc., have been abolished under the Hereditary Village Officers (Abolition) Act, 1962 and Village Officers like Mutha Heads in the districts of Ganjam and Boudh have been abolished under the Ganjam and Boudh (Village Officers Abolition) Act, 1970. Village Officers like Sarbarakars, Padhans, Gountias etc. have been abolished under the Orissa Merged Territories (Village Officers Abolition) Act, 1963 and the lands under their occupation are being settled with them on fair and equitable rent. Similarly the village Choukidars have been abolished under the Orissa Offices of Village Police Abolition Act, 1964. So far 49,713 jagirs have been abolished out of 54,807 and the land attached to most of these offices have been settled with the jagir holders concerned. The remaining jagirs will either be resumed or abolished soon. Similar steps to abolish the Village Officers all over the State are being taken.

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, as amended recently, classifies irrigated lands into two categories only i.e., as Class I and Class II. Class I land denote those in which two or more crops were grown within a period of three years before the commencement of the Amdnment Act or where such crops can be grown. Class II lands means those in which not more than one crop was grown during the preceding three years or can be grown. Lands other than irrigated land in which paddy was grown during three years in the past or can be grown are classified as Class III. All other lands are placed in Class IV.

Tanks, cocoanut gradens and orchards (except orchards growing bannana) are classified as Class III land.

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Unlike the provisions of the Principal Act, lands irrigated from private sources by means of tube-wells, lift-irrigation from any perennial water source operated by diesel or electric power are also treated as irrigated lands.

The definition of the term "Privileged raiyat" has been revised in the Amendment Act and expanded to cover Co-operative Societies, Land Development Banks, State Land Development Banks, Lord Jagannath at Puri and His Temple, public trust declared as such under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act and the Orissa Land Reforms Act, public financial institutions, like banking companies, State Bank of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation and the Orissa State Financial Corporation.

The Amendment Act provides that a raiyat with whom land has been settled for agricultural purpose under a permanent lease from Government can not transfer the land within a period of five years without previous permission of Revenue Officer. This restriction would not however, apply to any mortgage executed in favour of a Scheduled Bank or Co-operative Bank or to a money decree obtained by such bank.

According to the provisions in Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960, temporary leases in vested estates as well as recorded and unrecorded under-raiyats and sub-tenants were to acquire occupancy right over the lands held by them within a prescribed period. As the time-limit prescribed had expired, Government have extended this period by two years by the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973.

The Orissa Land Reforms Act makes provision for regulation of rent payable by tenants to the landlords. According to section 13 of the Act, no landlord shall be entitled to recover from his tenant more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the gross produce of the land or the value thereof, or the value of the $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the estimated produce as rent provided that such rent shall in no event exceed the fair rent in respect of such lands. "Fair rent" in respect of one acre of Class I, Class II, Class III or Class IV lands has been defined to mean respectively 8, 6, 4 or 2 standard maunds of paddy or the cash equivalent thereof. The cash equivalent of paddy has to be calculated on the basis of the market value of paddy declared by Government from year to year.

Section 14 of the Orissa Land Reforms Act provides that a land-lord can evict his tenant only if such tenant has used the land in a manner

which renders it unfit for purposes, of agriculture or has failed to cultivate the land properly or personally or has failed to pay or deliver to the landlord the rent within a period of two months from the last day by which it becomes payable.

Chapter IV of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 deals with fixation of ceiling and disposal of surplus lands. This Chapter has been amended recently by virtue of the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973. Under the Original Act, the statutory ceiling for Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV lands was 20,30,60 and 80 acres respectively. The said ceiling has been correspondingly reduced to 10, 15, 30 and 45 acres in the Amendments Act. The ceiling is applicable to persons who also include families. Family includes husband, wife and their children both major and minor excluding married sons separated before the 26th September 1970. A family of five persons is entitled to one ceiling area comprising ten standard acres, with an addition of two standard acres for the member in excess of five subject to a maximum of 18 standard acres for the entire family i.e. 18 acres of Class-I land or 27 acres of Class-II land or 54 acres of Class-III land, 81 acres of Class-IV land. While fixing the ceiling for a family, all lands held individually by the member of a family or jointly by some or all the members of a family are required to be taken into account. Homestead lands, tanks with their embankments or both to the extent of three acres will not be taken into account for fixation of ceiling. Where the person is a member of a Co-operative Farming Society, his share of the land will also be taken into account for fixation of ceiling.

No person owning land in excess of the ceiling area on the commencement of the Amendment Act (i.e. on the 2nd October, 1973) or thereafter can transfer by sale, gift or partition such land until the surplus land vests in Government without the permission of the Revenue Officer. The above restriction, however, would not apply to any transfer by way of mortgage in favour of the Central Government, State Government, a public financial institution, Co-operative Bank, a Corporation or a Company in which 51 per cent of the paid-up share, capital is held by Central Government or any one or more State Governments.

If any person appears to have made any transfer in contravention of the above provision, the Government shall in the first instance take possession of land equal in area to the surplus land which is to vest in the State from out of the land owned by such person and where such recovery from such person is not possible, from out of the land owned by the transferee.

Every suit for specific performance of contract for transfer of land instituted after the 26th September, 1970 and before the commencement of this Act will abate and no suit for specific performance of contract entered into prior to such date will be maintainable.

Privileged raiyats and industrial and commercial undertakings are exempted from the purview of the new ceiling. Plantations of coffee, cocoa and tea and lands held or owned by any Agricultural University, Agricultural School or College or any institutions conducting research in agriculture are also exempted from ceiling.

Every person owning land in excess of the ceiling area on the 2nd October, 1973 is required to file a return before the Revenue Officer within a period of ninety days from the said date indicating the parcels of land which he wishes to retain in the prescribed form. In case, the land forms the subject matter of any pending proceedings on the date of submission of the return for resumption under Chapter III of the Act or of mutation proceedings or partition proceedings in Civil Court, the person would submit a revised return on the basis of the result of the above proceedings within ninety days from the date of issue of certificate in respect of resumable and non-resumable lands or from the date of final disposal of mutation proceedings or the proceedings in the Civil Court after termination of appeal, revision or review if any.

The return should be submitted in case of an individual by the individual or his guardian if he is a minor and in case of family, by the head of the family and in other cases by an individual competent to act on behalf of the person.

In case a person files false return, he will get only fifty per centum of the compensation amount in respect of the surplus lands.

In the Amendment Act of 1973 the rates of compensation payable in respect of ceiling surplus lands vesting in Government have been prescribed as follows:—

For the 1st ten standard acres—	Rs. 800·00	per standard acre
For the next ten standard acres—	Rs. 600·00	per standard acre
For the next ten standard acres—	Rs. 400·00	per standard acre
For the rest	Rs. 200·00	per standard acre

The market value payable on tanks, wells etc. has been reduced to 50 per cent.

Unlike the provisions of the original Act, the above amendments Act makes specific provision for the settlement of surplus lands with the weaker sections of the population namely Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 70 per cent of such lands are required to be set apart for settlement with them in the first instance and the remaining lands shall be settled with other persons. In case, sufficient number of persons belonging to such Tribes or Castes are not available in the village in which the lands are situated, so much of the lands reserved for them as can not be settled with them, be settled with other persons in a particular order of priority as prescribed in the Act.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Roads, one of the oldest means of communication, today join thousands of villages and remote areas with each other in the country. The total length of roads in India is over one million Kms.—a three-fold increase since independence, this has largely been the result of vast continuing expansion of the network of roads. On an average, there are 36 Kms. of roads for every 100 Sq. Km. of area and 217 Kms of roads for one lakh of population.

The country's 56 national highways have a total road length of 28,819 Kms.

The world's highest road, at an altitude of 4270 metres, has been constructed by the Border Road Development Board, linking Manali with Leh. Set up in 1960, the Board accelerates the economic development of North and North Eastern border areas by making them accessible through development of roads.

Five express highways have been built in the country for the fast movement of traffic. Two are in Bombay—the Eastern and the Western highways; one between Calcutta and Dum Dum airport; the other between the Sukinda mines and Paradip port in Orissa and the fifth, under construction, is between Durgapur and Calcutta.

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Lands acquired and held subsequent to the commencement of the Amendment Act by any persons through inheritance, bequest, gift, family settlement, purchase, lease or otherwise together with the lands in his ownership at the time of such acquisition will be subject to the ceiling limit.

The Amendment Act provides for constitution of a Tribunal consisting of one member not below the rank of a Sub-ordinate Judge to declare a trust to be a religious or charitable trust for the purpose of treating it as a "privileged raiyat".

In order to ensure effective protection to the Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled areas in the enjoyment of their land and other immovable property, the Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 2 of 1956 was passed and it came into effect on the 1st October 1956. This Regulation repealed the provisions of the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 that was applicable to Ganjam Agency and to the district of Koraput which are Scheduled Areas. The Regulation also applies to the other Scheduled areas namely, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Khondmal districts. The Regulation provides that transfer of immovable property by a member of a Scheduled tribe shall be absolutely null and void unless made in favour of another member of a Scheduled Tribe or with the previous consent in writing of the Collector and any other competent authority. All Subdivisional Officers have been appointed as "competent authority" under the Regulation. A competent authority has power either on application by anyone interested or on his own motion and after giving the parties an opportunity to be heard to order ejectment of any person in possession of any property claiming under a transfer which is not in accordance with the aforesaid provisions and in such a case the property shall be restored to the transferer or his heirs. In causing such restoration the competent authority may take such steps as may be necessary for securing compliance of his order. If the competent authority feels that restoration of the property is not reasonably practicable, he shall record the reasons thereof and intimate his decision to the Grama Panchayat and thereafter the property shall be in charge of the Grama Panchayat which may settle the said property with any member of a Scheduled Tribe or in the absence of such a member, with any other person on such terms and conditions as it may deem proper. An appeal preferred within thirty days of the date of order of ejectment of placing the land at the disposal of Grama Panchayat if

made by the Collector lies to the Board of Revenue and if made by any other competent authority, to the Collector or to any other officer specially empowered in this behalf. Where a transfer is in contravention of the provisions of this Act and a document of such transfer is presented for registration, such registration shall be refused. No surrender or relinquishment of any holding or part thereof by any raiyat belonging to a Scheduled Tribe in favour of his landlord is valid unless after such surrender or relinquishment the landlord settles the surrendered land with another member of a Scheduled Tribe or retains its possession or settles it with any other person with the approval of a competent authority when it is not possible to settle it with a member of a Scheduled Tribe. This provision, however, does not apply to land held directly under the Government. The right, title and interest held by a member of Scheduled Tribe in any immovable property in any Scheduled Area is not attachable in execution of a money decree against such member. Provisions for infliction of penalty on the persons who in contravention of the provisions of the Act come into possession of immovable property belonging to Scheduled Tribes has also been made. Although sections 22 and 23 of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 grants some such protection to the members of Scheduled Tribes in the non-scheduled areas of the State and Scheduled Castes throughout the State these were not fully in conformity with those granted under Regulation 2 of 1956. In order to extend such privileges to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, residing in the non-scheduled areas to which Regulation 2 of 1956 does not apply and also to extend the same facilities to Scheduled Castes personnel to whom Regulation 2 of 1956 has no application, the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 has been amended by the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 ensuing the above privileges.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1. Standardisation of Weights and Measures is a major reform in the State.
2. Accuracy in weighing and measurement helps in smooth transaction of trade and commerce, scientific development, proper planning, smooth execution of development activities and quality control measure.
3. State Government have issued licences to manufacturers and dealers in different places of the State to meet the demand of weights and measures instruments. Repairers have been licenced in different places to repair and set right weights and measures, weighing and measuring instruments which become defective in the course of day-to-day use.
4. Well equipped Laboratories have been set up at different places of the State to provide verification and stamping facilities of weights and measures etc. at specified interval on realisation prescribed fees.
5. Mobile Laboratory has been set up to provide verification and stamping facilities in the rural and under-development areas specially inhabited by Adivasis.
6. Various media of publicity has been used to mobilise public opinion in favour of this useful reform.
7. Persons who contravene the Weights and Measures Law have been prosecuted.

SMALL FARMERS AND GREEN REVOLUTION

V. Pattanayak

Slow rate of growth in the agricultural sector, almost static production in early years of Third Plan, and need for self sufficiency in food production convinced the planners to evolve a new strategy in agriculture. It was felt that to meet the food requirements of the country development efforts should be concentrated in the cultivated areas where there is assured irrigation, where co-operative credit structure has a strong foundation and where the farmers are relatively progressive to apply new techniques and scientific methods of agriculture including use of better implements to raise yields. Consequent upon introduction of this strategy 114 district out of 325 were selected for an Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme (I. A. A. P.). In the beginning of 1961, the pilot projects in 15 districts had been taken up to execute Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (I. A. D. P.). Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was an extension of I. A. D. P. Under this programme to increase yields, full package of practices were introduced on cultivable land providing farmers with credit, modern inputs, price incentives, marketing facilities and technical advice. Intensive Agricultural Development Programme received a further boost with introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds, particularly exotic varieties of paddy seeds and wheat seeds brought of Taiwan and Mexican variety. Assured irrigation, uninterrupted availability of credit, high doses of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, use of high yielding varieties of paddy and wheat seeds brought about a boom in agriculture in selected areas of the country. With enhancing of income

of farmers by double cropping and increase in production, it was felt that an economic breakthrough has been made in the selected pockets. The new strategy, it was felt, has brought about a green revolution.

Although the green revolution brought satisfaction among the planners, it came under serious criticisms from certain quarters. While it brought prosperity to certain regions of the country, the regions which had no irrigation potentialities, which was comparatively under-developed, which had a poor infrastructure continued to remain under the shadow of poverty. The regional imbalance became increasingly perceptible with phenomenal increase in production in the areas of intensive agriculture. What was more disheartening was, although the green revolution brought prosperity amongst certain class of people within the areas of plenty, another class consisting of small farmers and agricultural labourers in the same area remained backward, poverty-stricken and neglected. They did not have any share from the fruits of green revolution. Small farmers who had no easy access to financing institutions did not receive credit and agricultural inputs. Naturally they could not make the best use of irrigation. The introduction of modern methods of agriculture and multi cropping no doubt provided employment opportunities to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, but the disparity in wealth between the big farmers and agricultural labourers was so appalling that it became evident that the green revolution has cut the very root of social revolution. The Government made efforts to distribute surplus land to the landless people and introduced land reforms to protect small farmers and tenants. Introduction of these methods may have marginally alleviated the economic conditions of the weaker sections but could not reduce the gulf between the rich and poor which was increasing day by day. Thus, the green revolution came under heavy attack for having left out from its main stream the bulk of the society comprising weaker sections.

India's planning was wedded to the concept of growth with social justice. Although, the new strategy brought green revolution, it did not maintain social justice. At this stage, All India Rural Credit Review Committee headed by Mr. B. Venkatappiah submitted its *magnum opus*. The committee dealt with problems of small farmers quite in details in its report. The committee, *inter alia*, indicated that the average size of operational holding in the country is small, and the distribution is uneven. The number of small holdings of 2 hectares and less is 62 per cent of the total holdings but the area cultivated is less than 20 per cent of the total cultivated area. Thus the numerically strong but economically weaker

sections of the rural community consist of small farmers with less than 2 hectares. Agricultural workers form 63.5 per cent of the total number of workers, of this, land less agricultural workers consist 16.7 per cent.

When the committee identified the problems of small farmers it left deliberately a segment of weaker section of rural population, viz., marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, not because their problems were not major, but because their problems were outside the terms of reference of the committee. The committee defined small farmers are those whose business including subsidiary occupation like animal husbandry is potentially viable and can in actual fact be made viable if there is support in programmes of irrigation facilities, supply of inputs, services such as tractor ploughing and technical guidance. The committee recommended the creation of Small Farmers' Development Agency as a pilot experiment to deal exclusively with problems of small farmers, by administering funds available to it from the Central Government by way of acting as an autonomous body either as a registered company or society. The committee recommended that pilot projects should be taken up in 30 selected districts. The selection should be made with reference to the following criteria:—

- (1) The district has a substantial population of small farmers.
- (2) The district has potentiality for agricultural growth as signified by potentialities of ground water or irrigation sources.
- (3) Intensive Agricultural Programmes like I. A. D. P., I. A. A. P., H. V. P. are also in operation in the district.
- (4) It will be advantageous if a co-operative credit structure is working satisfactorily and can suitably support the credit programme.
- (5) The Agency should confine its activities initially to one or two blocks of the district choosen for pilot projects and gradually extend its coverage.

Following the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Review Committee, Small Farmers' Development Agencies were constituted in 46 districts. The Government of India in their anxiety to give relief to weaker sections went beyond the recommendations of the committee. They not only decided to create Agencies to deal with the problems of small farmers but also they decided to create Agencies to deal with problems of smaller farmers like marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. While the farmer included potentially viable farmers, the latter included farmers and persons

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who were not potentially viable, and who had been left out for consideration by the Committee. Following this decision of the Government, 41 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Development Agencies were created. These agencies have the following functions:—

- (1) To identify small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.
- (2) To investigate into their problems
- (3) To draw economic schemes for their gainful employment
- (4) To evolve financial, administrative and institutional machinery for execution of the schemes.

The *somum bonum* of these agencies was to identify the weaker sections and ensure flow of credit in their direction. The Agencies for small and marginal farmers will provide subsidies at 25 per cent and 33½ per cent on capital investment respectively. The Agencies were required to promote irrigation facilities by way of sinking irrigation wells, installation of electric pump sets, establishment of poultry, dairy, goat rearing farms, purchase of agricultural machinery like sprayers, dusters, power tillers etc. and use of high yielding seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides. The Agencies meant for marginal farmers were also required to provide employment to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers through execution of works programme. The Agencies will provide risk fund at the rate of 12 per cent for Small Farmers and 14 per cent to Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

Following the creation of SFDA and MFAL Agencies and the realisation of need for development of small farmers and other weaker sections, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have taken up some bold decisions. The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all Central Co-operative Banks to earmark 20 per cent of their total lending for small farmers and other weaker sections, and has relaxed the conditions regarding security in case of loans up to 3,500 for irrigation purposes, and up to Rs. 2,000 for dairy and poultry where marketing facilities exist. The Credit Guarantee Corporation has been established to enable the Commercial Banks to lend liberally to small farmers and other weaker sections. The Corporation will underwrite loss to the extent of 75 per cent of loans up to Rs. 2,500 in case of Short-term and up to Rs. 10,000 in case of Long-term Agricultural loans. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation provides 50 per cent refinance for all schemes adopted by it in SFDA and MFAL areas

against 75 per cent to 90 per cent in other areas. In the World Bank Projects financed through Agricultural Refinance Corporation, special concessions have been allowed in respect of loans up to Rs. 10,000 for small farmers in matters of down payment and period of repayment. The Agencies for small farmers and marginal farmers will give rebate of 2 per cent in interest to the beneficiaries if they sell their produce through co-operative marketing societies.

Hitherto, the Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks advanced loans taking into account the security a loanee can offer. The principle of security oriented loaning programme was an obstacle for flow of credit in the direction of small farmers and other weaker sections. To remove this, the emphasis has now shifted from security oriented loans to the viability of the project undertaken by the beneficiaries, loans are advanced under hypothecation of machinery, birds and animals on guarantee basis and group guarantee basis. Commercial Banks have issued necessary clarifications to the Branches in this direction. The Reserve Bank of India has allowed the Co-operative Banks to finance small farmers without insisting on land security.

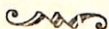
For a long time, co-operative credit was not generally available to small farmers on the ground that credit would not safely return. The management of co-operatives invariably stated that the credit given to small farmers may be difficult to recover. Experience on studies will indicate that recovery of dues from small farmers is easier than from big farmers. A study conducted by Shri N. Mohanan on Nimni Primary Co-operative Credit Society in Sangli district of Maharashtra Published in Indian Co-operative Review, October, 1972 reveals that even though small farmers constitute majority of the total membership of the society, the flow of credit has increased in direction of big farmers. While the overdues have fallen in respect of small farmers, it has increased in respect of big farmers. This clearly shows that the big farmers are mostly responsible for overdues of the societies. Overdues of small farmers are very often highlighted and a propaganda machinery is formed against them by a group of vested interests. Results of these studies have encouraged bankers to invest more on small farmers in viable schemes.

The National Agricultural Commission has recommended creation of integrated Agricultural Credit Service Society which will meet all the requirements of farmers. It will include inputs, credit, custom service, storage, transportation, processing, marketing and technical guidance. The Director

SMALL.....

of N. C. U. I. has recommended that the integrated Agricultural Credit Service Society should be exclusively meant for small farmers and marginal farmers. It has been envisaged that this society will be financed by the lead banks of the districts. Now with the creation of this institution the question may arise if there will be any need to maintain SFDA/MFALs, since these institutions will serve as financing institutions for small farmers, marginal farmers and weaker sections.

The new strategy of agriculture which brought about green revolution in certain pockets of the country left out small farmers and marginal farmers. Results of these prompted the Government of India to take up special measures to deal with problems of small farmers. The National Agricultural Commission has gone a further step ahead by recommending creation of financing institutions exclusively for marginal farmers and small farmers. While the planners, leaders, administrators and bankers have become conscious of their responsibility towards weaker sections, it is not known how the weaker sections will respond to these schemes. The progress of these schemes has been modest and steady. Experience in these programmes will enlighten all those who are conscious of their responsibilities towards weaker sections about the future programme.



Shri Pattanayak is a member of Indian Administrative Service and Currently Project Director, M. F. A. L. Dev. Agency, Keonjhar.

Contribution of Orissa Mining Corporation to Orissa Economy

Shri A. L. Nair

Chairman
Orissa Mining Corporation

The investigation undertaken by the Geological Survey of India, the Directorate of Mines and the Orissa Mining Corporation have brought to light several valuable mineral and ore occurrences in the State of Orissa and have led to the emergence of the State as one of the richest mineral bearing regions in the country. During the last decade, the Orissa Mining Corporation took up working of about half a dozen iron ore deposits in Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts and also developed some limestone, chromite and (as agents) coal deposits. Initially, the Corporation grew up primarily to arrange exploitation and supply of iron ore for export from Paradeep sea port which was taken up for construction in the year 1962. As there was no railway line connecting Paradeep with the mineral rich hinterland, construction was taken up of an Express Highway extending over 160 Kms. from the iron ore deposits from Daitari to Paradeep, simultaneously with the construction phase of the Paradeep Port. A project report was speedily prepared envisaging setting up of an Ore Handling Plant at Daitari, work on which was entrusted to a construction company in June, 1965. Delay in completion of this plant and the high cost of transportation of iron ore from Daitari to Paradeep, have hitherto been the major handicaps in the economic functioning of the Corporation. However, sufficient quantity of iron ore was produced and brought to Paradeep from the Daitari deposits, by taking up working of the deposits manually and through semi-mechanised operation, to commence shipments

CONTRIBUTION....

in September 1967, by the time the Paradeep Port was ready to bring in vessels for iron ore exports. Further, by availing of economies in scales of production during the last two years, by achieving a record production of 6,27, 628 tonnes during the year 1972-73, by cutting down the expenditure on establishment and certain other cost centres, the Corporation was able to wipe up the earlier accumulated losses amounting to about Rs. 78.61 lakhs. Till March 1973, a total quantity of about 10.204 million tonnes of iron ore was exported through Paradeep of which a substantial portion was supplied by the Orissa Mining Corporation from their mines in Banspani Sector and Daitari zone, including about 2.61 million tonnes from the Daitari Iron Ore Project. Between October 1970 and February 1973, the Corporation was restrained from any work on the Ore Handling Plant of the Daitari Iron-Ore Project owing to injunction from the High Court, Calcutta. After vacation of the injunction in February 1973, the Corporation has been actively engaged on completing the Ore Handling Plant, which is likely to commence working by December this year. During the current financial year, the Corporation has undertaken to meet the entire requirement of M. M. T. C. of India of manually mined ore (0.5 million tonnes) from Daitari, besides 0.2 million tonnes of OHP washed ore. Further, the Corporation has arranged for production and supply of the entire quantities of high-grade ore as per contracts with the M. M. T. C. during the current financial year, from the deposits in Gandhamardan complex and from the Banspani sector. In view of the above efforts, the Corporation can rightly claim to be the largest single factor responsible for the establishment of the Paradeep sea port, opening up the State for trade with the rest of the world. This role of the Corporation was further justified when its management, in January 1971, closed its Branch Office at Visakhapatnam and diverted its shipments of chromite fines entirely through the Paradeep Port, by utilising the improvised jetties and available barges at Paradeep.

In spite of the readiness of the Corporation at present to supply increased quantities of high grade iron ore from its four working deposits in the Banspani sector (at Sakradihi, Pandalposi, Banspani and Khandbandh) and from the other lease-holds in the neighbourhood, the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India has not been able to arrange requisite off-take of OMC's possible supplies of ore from this sector owing to limited supply of wagons for carrying ore from Banspani to Paradeep. The Corporation has also taken up supply of ore to Rourkela & Durgapur Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd. from its Khandadhar and Banspani Sector iron ore deposits to the extent of their

requirements. Further, during the last about 18 months, the Corporation has started supplying high grade iron-ore to M. M. T. C. of India for export through Paradeep from its Mining lease-holds in Gandhamardan iron ore complex to the extent with the existing road between Gandhamardan and Paradeep can withstand iron-ore traffic by road. Backed by both the State Government and Central Ministry of Mines, the Corporation has been actively pursuing with the Railway Board and the Planning Commission, etc. for early construction of the Jakhapurā-Daitari-Banspani Rail links which will not only link the highly rich mineral bearing, yet economically backward zones in the country to the nearby sea port at Paradeep, but will also give substantial financial returns to the Railways on their requisite investment on the proposed link. To ensure this further, the Corporation undertook during the year 1971-72, preliminary feasibility studies in the Malangtoli complex in Keonjhar-Sundargarh and the nickel project at Sukinda in Cuttack district. In the Malangtoli deposits in Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts, about 608 million tonnes in-situ iron-ore of different grades have already been proved and the neighbouring deposits in Khandadhar zone are reported to contain nearly equal massive iron-ore reserves. The Government of India have meanwhile, taken up further work on both Malangtoli deposits and Sukinda Nickel deposits in consultation with the State Government of Orissa. These two projects will further add to the traffic potential on the above referred Rail link, leading also to the fullest possible utilisation of the Paradeep port capacity. Besides the above possibilities, the Corporation has recently taken up an investigation programme for further development of the Gandhamardan deposits during the Fifth Plan period and are already working the Manganese deposits at Kadodihi and Dubna, where production can be further increased, given requisite facilities of rail transport through the above proposed rail link with connecting sidings.

Since the year 1971, the Corporation also undertook preliminary feasibility studies for exploitation of lead deposits in Sargipali in Sundargarh district. These deposits are estimated to contain 5.6 million tonnes of lead ore with an average lead content of 5.75 per cent, up to a maximum depth of 200 metres. This reserve is capable of sustaining a production of 700 tonnes of ore per day, so as to yield 9000 tonnes of lead metal annually, on an assumption of 75 per cent metal recovery, for a period of 25 years. The possibilities of extraction of associated metals like zinc, copper and silver have to be ascertained by tests on commercial scales. The

CONTRIBUTION...

Government of India in the meanwhile, have undertaken further exploratory work on the lead deposits, in consultation with the State Government of Orissa.

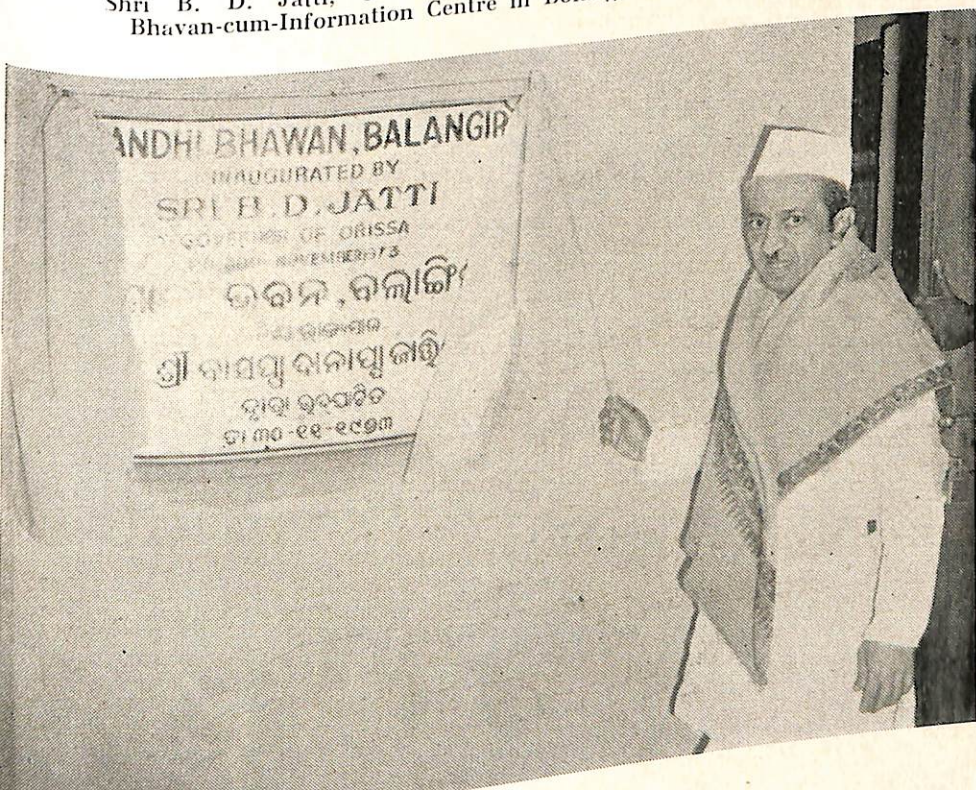
The Corporation, at present, provides indirect and direct employment for about 12,500 persons, including about 4,500 persons for whom employment has been arranged during the past two years by expansion of Corporation activities in new areas. Till March 1973, the Corporation earned for the country foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 32.33 Crores through its export of ore. Its payments (by March, 1973) to the State Government, by way of royalty surface rent, mining cess, interest charges, guarantee fees and sales tax amounted to about Rs. 2.65 Crores. Owing to expansion of the Corporation's activities, income from these sources during the fiscal year 1973 and beyond is expected to increase substantially. The iron-ore Projects at Malangtoli and Gandhamardan, the nickel Project at Sukinda and the lead project at Sargipalli will substantially add to employment of skilled and semi-skilled persons, besides opportunities for ancillary industries. In continuing these and similar efforts for the economic development of the State, the Orissa Mining Corporation seeks the good-will, co-operation, and guidance from all concerned.



Governor of Orissa, Sri B. D. Jatti inaugurating the Madanala M. I. Project in Khandapada Block on November 20, 1973

NEWS IN PICTURES

Sri B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa inaugurating the Gandhi Bhavan-cum-Information Centre in Bolangir on November 30, 1973





Shri B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa inaugurating the Annual Day celebration of the D. A. V. Kindergarden School at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar on November 12, 1973

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Principal of the Central School, Bhubaneswar accompanied by the students and some members of the staff called on the Governor Shri B. D. Jatti on November 21, 1973 to present a cheque for Rs. 700 towards the Governor's Relief Fund.

Photo shows : Kumari Vashudha Rajgopalan, school leader presenting the cheque to the Governor

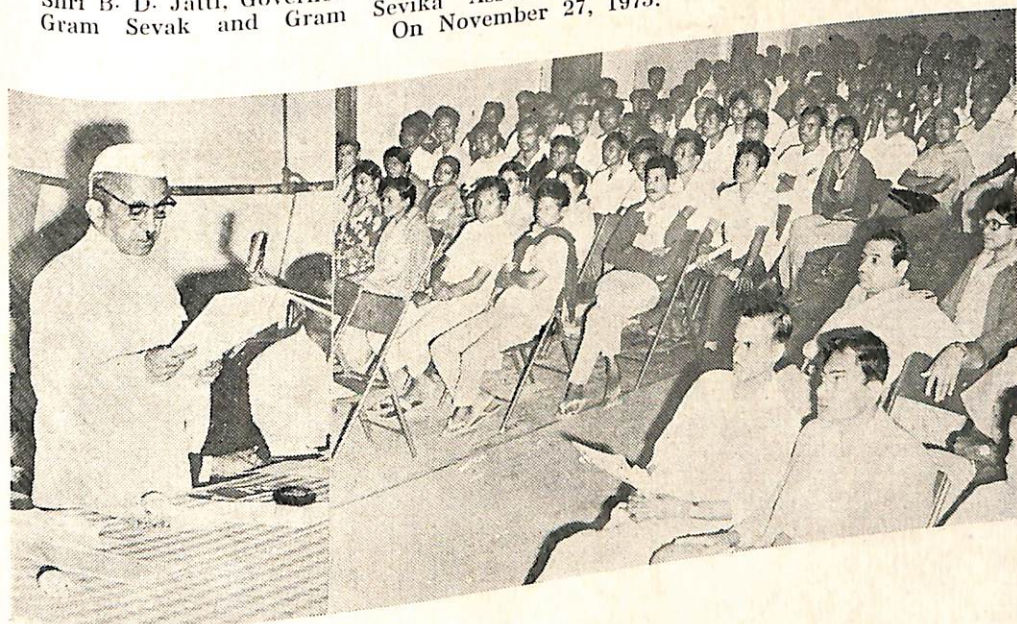


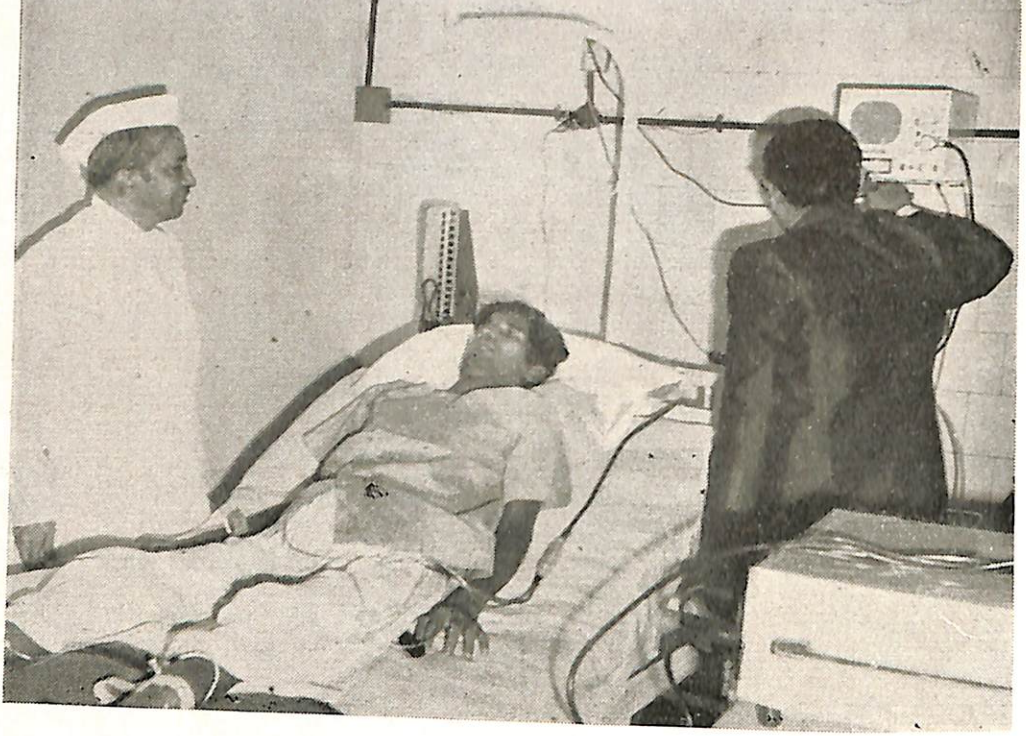


Shri B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa inaugurating the Kantesir M. I. Project in Kalahandi district on November 18, 1973

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa addressing the annual session of All Orissa Gram Sevak and Gram Sevika Association at Kala Mandap, Bhubaneswar On November 27, 1973.





Shri B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa, inaugurating the Intensive Coronary Care Unit, the first of its kind in the State, in the S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack on November 12, 1973.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Governor, Shri B. D. Jatti, addressing the audience at the annual function of the Ferro Silicon Plant of M/S Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys, Ltd., at Tiruveli, Koraput on November 26, 1973



SCIENCE UNDER THE NEHRU ERA

Joachim Alva

The writer was a member of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Atomic Energy from its inception under Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He continued to be a member under Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and later under Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Now there is a rule that an M. P. can become a member only of one Consultative Committee. The writer preferred to be a member of the Consultative Committee for Defence of which he is the oldest member—22 years. He regretted parting company with an important Committee—the Atomic Energy Committee.

To have been associated with the first Prime Minister in the Atomic Energy Committee was an unforgettable experience. He was the head and soul of the Committee just as Dr. Bhabha continued to be the life and inspiration of atomic energy. No one has been able to replace Dr. Bhabha and when he unfortunately died in an air-crash his assignment was later split under three heads.

Nehru supplied the drive to the Atomic Energy Committee. Science seemed to him to be a narrow place but through it he secured world importance for his motherland. He did not believe in sitting down and praying for things to happen as he once observed in an address on Science. He was the most scientifically-minded man in the Indian Government in the past 25 years.

Nehru's preferences were all for science—the methods of science, as he would prefer to call them. He “looked up with confidence to the most distant stars and wanted to know about the wonderful little things in continuous motion—the electrons”. Hence came the Atomic Energy establishment in Bombay under the direction of Dr. Bhabha. Dr. Bhabha was gigantic in his conception and a live wire in his movement.

YOUNG SCIENTISTS

He trained a fine group of young scientists who today man atomic energy establishments at Bombay and Tarapur and at Kota and Kalpakkm. These scientists have gone forth moved by the heroic scientific efforts of Shri Nehru.

A number of scientists from all over the world have visited these establishments—Canadians, British, Americans, French and the Russians.

This writer was present when the Trombay Establishment was inaugurated in the presence of a galaxy of world scientists. Shri Nehru sat on that throne. Later this writer was present when the Tarapur Atomic Energy Establishment was inaugurated by India's Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Nehru had a unique way of dealing with scientists. He drew them to himself and laid the foundation for a scientific and atomic temper in the country.

Dr. Vikram Sarabhai followed Dr. Bhabha, each a star in his own firmament ! Dr. Sethna came on the scene later.

Nehru had his own way of looking at things. He encouraged open minds. He felt that “science produced wonder after wonder, and an endless pageant of discovery. Many of these discoveries changed the life of the people greatly, like the telegraph, the telephone, the automobile and the aeroplane. Science dared to measure the farthest heavens and also the invisible atom and its still smaller components. It lessened the drugery of man, and life became easier for millions. Because of science there was a tremendous increase in the population of the world and especially of the industrial countries. At the same time, science evolved the most thorough-going methods of destruction.”

DOMINATING FACTOR

Nehru wanted science to be the dominating factor of our social and economic structure. Otherwise he felt we were doomed. He thought that the scientific method alone offered hope to mankind in the agony of the world. He also felt that science did not tell us much about the purpose of life.

He felt that the old controversy between science and religion was taking a new form and wanted a scientific method to be applied to our religious experiences. He was of the opinion that science had begun to cross the borders of moral ethics. He did not want science to be the handmaiden of the gospel of hatred and violence. He did not want scientists to have a complete monopoly of truth. That monopoly did not belong to any country or people.

The writer felt it was a unique experience to be under the triple leadership of Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi who successively presided over the Atomic Energy Consultative Committee.

NON-POLITICAL LEADER

Unfortunately Dr. Bhabha passed away between the period when Shastriji died as Prime Minister and Indiraji became Prime Minister. Dr. Bhabha had no chance to sit in Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Committee of Atomic Energy. At that time there was talk of Dr. Sarabhai becoming a successor to Dr. Bhabha. The writer wrote a letter to Shrimati Gandhi that Dr. Sarabhai could not fill Dr. Bhabha's assignment as he was engaged in the industrial enterprises of his well known father and that Dr. Bhabha despite his association with Tatas was not connected with any of their business activities.

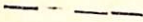
Just a little later, the writer visited the Institute of Science in Bangalore on behalf of Parliament. He attended Dr. Sarabhai's lectures on the use of Atomic Energy. Dr. Sarabhai was opposed to making the bomb. The lectures were thoughtful and interesting. At the end of the lectures the writer went up to Dr. Sarabhai and said: "Congratulations to you on your most important assignment". "How do you say that?" enquired Dr. Sarabhai. The writer mentioned he had just received a reply from the Prime Minister to his letter in which she stated: "Where is another good scientist?" When Dr. Sarabhai attended the first Atomic Energy Committee under the present Prime Minister in 1966, the writer welcomed him and

recalled his letter to the Prime Minister. He admits he had listened to Dr. Sarabhai's lectures at Bangalore and changed in his favour. Dr. Sarabhai was a worthy successor to Dr. Bhabha.

Dr. Bhabha had a colossal mind and J. R. D. Tata was very right in saying when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurated the Bhabha Hall in Colaba, Bombay, that he was "the greatest non-political leader of India."

Dr. Bhabha's knowledge of science, especially of atomic science, was unprecedented. He knew the making and the direction of the nuclear bomb. He felt certain he could produce it; but he severely kept back from making it.

Dr. Bhabha initiated the Thumba experiment and his distinguished successor, Dr. Sarabhai went ahead and fired the rockets at Thumba. But it was Dr. Bhabha who laid the foundation. Shri Nehru gave him every encouragement though he never wanted blast and radiation to kill human life.



New Hope For Small Farmers

Balraj Mehta

The experience of the pilot projects launched during the Fourth Plan to assist weaker sections of the rural population, such as the small and marginal farmers and the agricultural labourers has not been very impressive. The implementation agencies of these projects such as the Small Farmers Development Agencies and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies has suffered from neglect and even the paltry funds allocated for the purpose have not been spent.

Experience has shown that any worthwhile improvement in the life and work of these sections will not respond to a piecemeal and compartmentalised effort. Integrated and area development approach is now being favoured. The National Commission on Agriculture in its reports presented to the Government and the Parliament has also taken the same stand.

An awareness of the plight of the small farmer is indicated by the fact that for the first time the small farmer has been identified as one with holding not above a hectare. It is expected that some eleven million farmers will be covered in the Fifth Plan.

Specifically the Commission has called for the merger of the separate agencies catering to the needs of different sections of the rural poor, more particularly the S. F. D. A. and the M. F. A. L. and operate on an area basis to cover small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers

taken together in that area. A similar recommendation has been made by the Task Force of the Planning Commission on integrated agricultural development and the drought prone areas.

INTEGRATED APPROACH

The Approach document on the Fifth Plan projects the same view. According to the Approach document, special programme such as the S. F. D. A. and M. F. A. L., the crash scheme for rural employment and the drought prone areas programme were conceived in isolation and their location dispersed. But if an impact was to be made, all these programmes would have to be integrated and stress would have to shift towards area development in order to improve the economy of the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Another line of thinking that runs through all these studies is that these sections cannot improve their standard of living by depending on land and agriculture alone. They have to branch out into other occupations like poultry, animal husbandry, sericulture and so on to achieve fuller employment and improve their incomes. Strongly supporting the view, the National Commission on Agriculture has outlined methods whereby small farmers would augment their income by various subsidiary occupations, such as poultry-keeping and sheep and pig rearing programmes. A sum of over Rs. 71 crores is proposed to be spent towards capital expenditure on these programmes.

It is perhaps a sad thought that after an investment of crores of rupees on agriculture through a series of plans, the lot of the small farmer is as dismal as ever—sure enough proof that the gains of development have been appropriated by the richer sections of the farmers. We need not go into the mechanics of this process of deprivation of the weaker sections of an occupational group. Suffice it to say that the improvement will be very modest indeed even if the Commission's recommendations are implemented with cent per cent success.

AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

The area development approach and diversification of the economy of rural areas are certainly valuable ideas. A great deal can be achieved if a concerted effort is made and support is extended to these weaker sections of rural areas in the form of organisation, credits, inputs and extension facilities.

But, this has to be stressed once again that these ideas are not entirely new. They have been projected in some form or another ever since the launching of development planning early in the fifties. They may have been only refined from time to time and the process of refinement appears to be continuing. Only life has not changed very much for the small farmer and the agricultural labourer.

The projects and programmes for their benefit hardly get off the ground and the development process has passed them by. This has happened for the simple reason that resources pumped into rural development, in whatever form and name they may have been done as well as the fruits of development have been monopolised by the dominant, land-owning classes.

The first pre-condition for any advance in the modernisation of agriculture and rural life in general is radical land reforms. Every move for the upliftment of the weaker sections of rural society has failed so far and the basic profile of the rural scene has remained unchanged.

On the contrary, since the launching of the so called new agricultural strategy of reliance on the richer farmer in irrigated areas, the situation has worsened. The instruments of incentive prices and subsidised inputs earmarked for the rich farmer have strengthened their position further and the imbalances in the rural economy and life have further accentuated.

While there is so much talk of increasing the intensity of employment for the weaker sections in the village through subsidiary occupations, the surpluses have been cornered by the rich farmers. The surpluses have also provided resources to the rich farmers for introduction of mechanisation in agriculture. This trend is constantly gathering impetus so that employment is shrinking in the main occupation open to the small farmers and the agricultural labourers. The programmes designed for the betterment of the weaker sections in the rural areas cannot exercise a significant impact unless basic structural reforms in agriculture are carried out.

(Courtesy : All India Radio)

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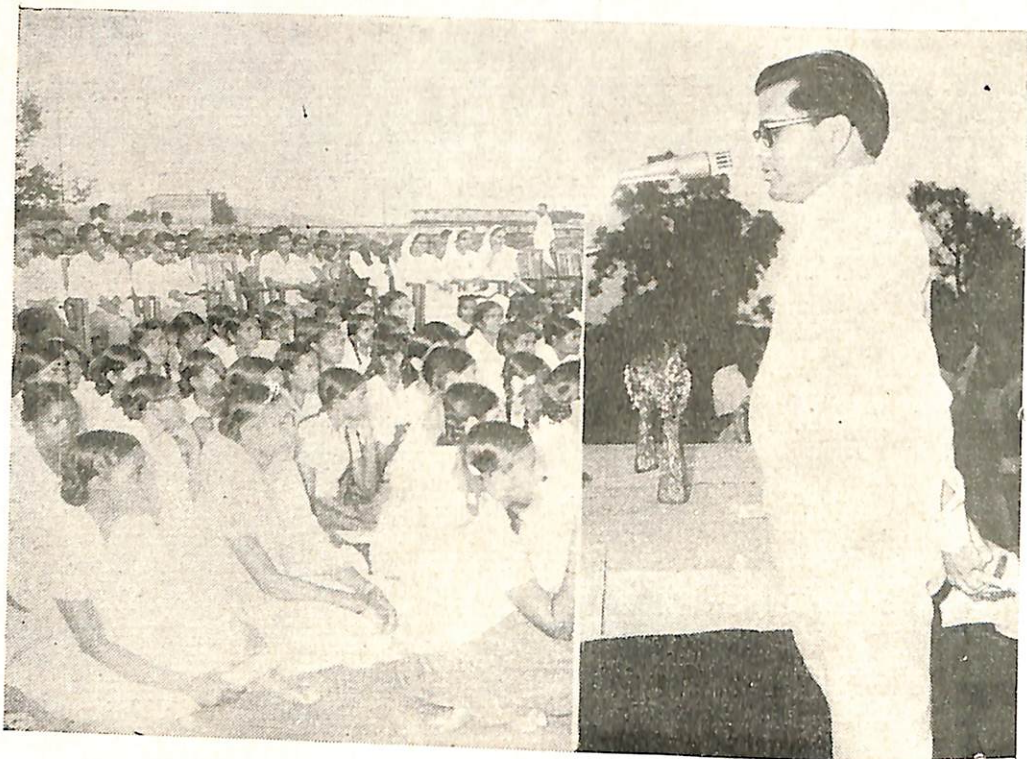


Shri B. D. Jatti, Governor of Orissa going round the District Headquarters Hospital, Bhawanipatna on November 18, 1973.

NEWS IN PICTURES

Shri Laxmidhar Tungu, A.D.M., Dhenkanal, presenting the running shield to the students of Government Girls' High School, Dhenkanal for their best performance in National Anthem Singing Competition.

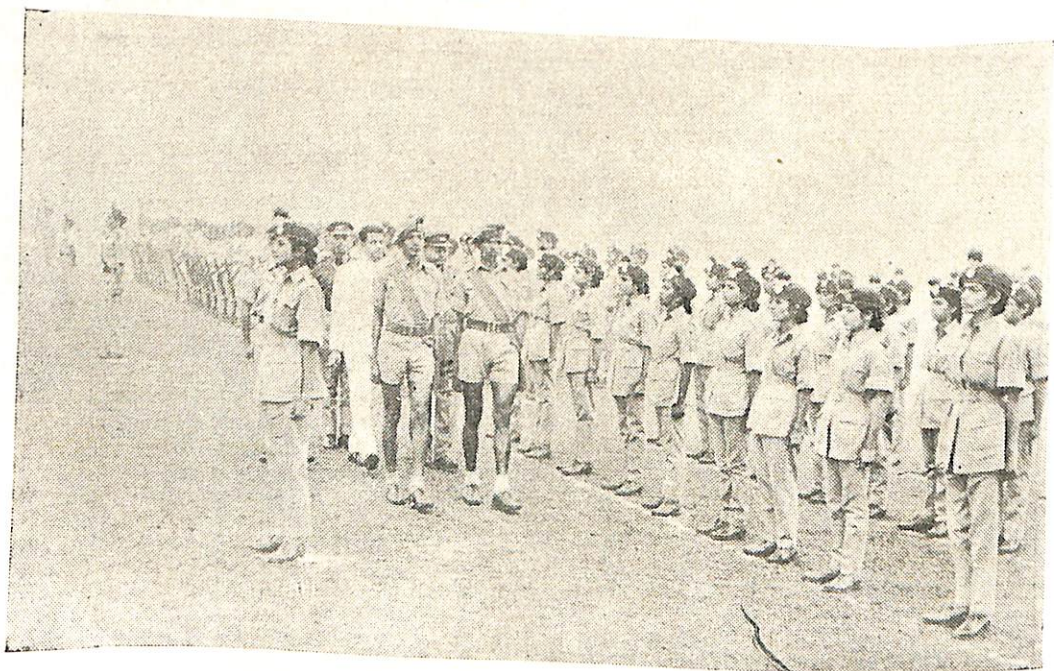




Shri L. Misra, Collector, Sundargarh addressing the audience on the occasion of Plan Week celebration at Sundargarh on November 14, 1973

NEWS IN PICTURES

The Silver Jubilee of N. C. C. Day was celebrated at Rourkela on November 26, 1973. Shri P. K. Mishra, A. D. M., Rourkela is seen inspecting the parade



FORESTERS IN YOUR SERVICE

M. C. Das

Whoever you are, wherever you live, you as an Indian, are part owner of some 67,980 thousand hectares of valuable forest lands. These public lands are scattered from Jammu & Kashmir to Andamans, N.E. F. A. to Rajasthan and lie scattered within or across the borders of 28 States and Union territories. They are your national forests. They contain nearly one-fifth of the Nation's geographical area. Not all the forest lands are clothed with valuable forest but they are capable of bearing tree growth and forage, provided sufficient inputs are available. These forests are mostly gifts of the nature and they have been established and maintained by the Indian people mainly for production of timber and protection of the watersheds of streams. However, wood and water are only two of the important resources of the National forests. National forests also provide forage for livestock, homes and food for wild life, recreational opportunities for everyone. All of these resources are managed to provide the greatest possible continuing use by the Indian people. This is where the foresters come in. They are the men right on the ground who protect, manage and improve your forests and their resources for your benefit and use. Employed and paid by you, they are completely "in your service".

The early day foresters were men born to trek and trail like the rugged cowboys of the West. They were outdoors men who knew intimately the language of Indian Forests. As pioneer protectors of your forest lands, they built up a loyalty and devotion to public service that have endured through the years. Their job was to keep your forests (both natural and

newly established) free from fire, game poachers, trespassers, encroachers and timber smugglers. The duties and responsibilities of your forester, a hundred years ago were quite simple. So many things were simpler, so many things were clearer than they are today.

Your modern day foresters technically trained in forestry schools and colleges and with practical down-to-earth experience, are specialists in managing timber, pasture, water, recreation and wild life resources. Like the early day foresters, they are men who don't mind roughing it. They frequently live isolated from townships, they require tact, consideration and sound judgement in their constant and often difficult dealing with the population of the country. They willingly accept the challenge of the strenuous work and the responsibility of keeping forests in their charge, producing on the highest possible level. They are guardians, administrators and developers of your forest lands and their many renewable resources. You require, therefore, prominently picked men, of a high moral character, a good constitution, even temper and superior abilities for this type of job.

Your foresters see that trees are harvested when they are ready for harvest. To guide them, they use management plans that show where and how much timber will be cut each year. Because forests vary in kinds of trees and in their rate of growth, the type of cutting varies in different parts of the country. The foresters try to develop maximum growth of timber and they make sure that the average cut does not exceed the growth, so there will always be crops of timber. They call this balancing of growth and harvest "sustained yield". The forest service, generally, does not do any commercial logging although the recent trend in some of the States is to exploit forests by departmental working or through Public Corporations. The accepted practice of exploitation of forests is under timber-sale contract by private individuals and companies. On all large timber sales of your national forests, a combination of planning and field activity is necessary before any trees are cut. First of all, a careful examination of the timber sale area is made to determine which trees, or which blocks of timber should be cut, and which should be left. Then the boundaries of the sale are posted and all the trees to be cut are marked with hammer and paint. The base of each tree is marked too, so that the forester or his assistant can check, even after felling, whether the right tree had been cut. The standing timber is advertised for sale. The forester and the private timber operator work closely together on all phases of the timber sale. Logging roads are built by the foresters and contractors inside the forests for easy transport of forest produce. Your forester, throughout the logging period in

the contract, continually makes sure that the logging is carried on without unnecessary damage to the remaining trees, large or small. Your national forests always have to be kept in good growing condition to produce future crops. It means a great deal to your foresters to see that the logs moving out of the forests to the mills or marketing centres go with a minimum damage to the water, soil, wild life and recreation values and no unauthorised removals take place. In terms of human welfare, good timber management means jobs and pay packets for men in the woods, at the mills, and all along the line to the finished products. Employment and pay-rolls help bring stability to the homes of men and to their community. All the money the forest service nets in—not only for timber but for any commercial use—goes back to the State in which the national forests are located and is spent for public utility. Through inventories or surveys, your foresters assemble information on soil, forage production, water developments and other needed improvements and their inter-relations. These aid in preparation of management plans and putting them into practice. These management plans are a guide to forest management on proper lines. As in the case of any of the forest resources, the best results in their application are achieved when the forest manager and forest user work together to protect, manage and improve that particular resource.

Nearly all the big-game animals in India and many thousands of herbivora and game birds frequent your national forest. Because the national forests are a "realm of the wild" that is open to public use, they attract many hunters and others who love wilderness. Your foresters like to think of wild life as a renewable resource just like grass and trees, a resource that can be grown and used like any other crop. Accordingly, they manage the wild life habit at as they do the other resources, both as an entity in itself and in relation to timber, pasture, recreation and water. They also take up reforestation of degraded forest areas and watersheds of the streams. Everything your foresters do—in timber, pasture, soil conservation, wild life management, and recreation—ties into their plan for water. Water flowing from your national forests is the most valuable resource from forests. That is why the foresters must keep the water values of the land in mind. The flow of water in the streams must be maintained in good, clean supply, and the land protected against erosion. Aside from the use of water in the forest to help the trees and other plants to grow, for live-stock and wild life, and for recreational use, water is perhaps of even greater service beyond the forest boundary. Water from your national forests is essential for irrigation, for power, for industrial use and for serving the domestic needs of people and communities. As

water users you can protect nation's interest in several ways. First become familiar with conditions on the watershed from which you are getting the water. The next time you go hiking, camping, hunting, fishing or for a holiday drive, see for yourself how the forest land is being treated. Here are clauses to look for :—

1. Is the ground well covered with grasses, shrubs or trees ?
2. Does the use of land allow the plants to reseed and reproduce young plants ?
3. Do the shrubs and trees look strong and healthy ?
4. Is there a layer of dried grass, leaves and small twigs over the ground ?
5. Does the ground feel soft and springy underfoot ?
6. Where gullies are present, are they eroding ?
7. Are the streambanks receding and washing away?
8. Do the streams run muddy during or after rains ?

EMPLOYMENT TO HALF-A-MILLION EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

*Government have undertaken a programme for providing employment to half a million educated unemployed during 1973-74. A provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made for the purpose.

*Under the crash programme for rural employment, an amount of Rs. 50 crores is proposed for 1973-74. This will be distributed to the States and Union Territories for undertaking various employment programmes, who will make a matching contribution.

*For the continuing scheme for educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 63 crores is envisaged in 1973-74. A matching contribution from the State Governments is envisaged under the scheme.

*Under the special employment scheme in States initiated in 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 26.5 crores is proposed to be allocated to the State Governments as Central assistance during 1973-74. An amount of Rs. 26.5 crores was allotted to State Governments in 1972-73 on the understanding that they would mobilise resources at least to an equal extent. This condition was, however, waived in the case of certain States who had difficulty in raising additional resources.

If the answer is 'yes' to question 1 through 5 and 'no' to question 6 through 8, your watershed is in good condition. If the answer is vice versa, your watershed is in bad condition and trouble lies ahead. The history of every nation is eventually written in the way in which it cares for its soil.

When fire gets loose in a forest, other activities come to a standstill. Don't let anyone tell you there is glamour in fighting a forest fire. It is just hard, hot, dangerous work and a lot of it must be done by hand. When a forest fire is controlled then it must be mopped up-put dead out. A wild fire does terrible things to a forest. You can really help your foresters by being careful with fire and in extinguishing it when noticed in the vicinity of your forest. Insects and diseases are less spectacular than fire but they kill and deform more trees every year than fire does. Due to constraint on resources, fire fighting, erosion control and control of insect attack and diseases in your forests are not full proof.

Every job a forester does requires planning. The main idea of course, is to make the national forests as useful as possible to the public and, at the same time, easier to protect and manage. This requires the construction and maintenance of many physical improvements. Every forest road, bridge or trail makes it easier for the foresters to take care of the forests, and provide service to the public as well. Once built, they must be maintained. They must be kept upon for forest workers and for many other people who live in the forests or who like to drive, ride or hike through them.

In managing the national forests, your foresters draw upon the experiences of foresters who come before them and on the practical results of years of study by men in the forest service experiment stations. This aids the foresters in building up and maintaining the forest growth. The timber, grass, wild life, recreation values and water on every national forest are managed and protected in the interest of every Indian, not only for today but for many years to come. In meeting the many responsibilities of their overall job, your foresters learn to take the bitter with the sweet. Their life is not an easy one. They are often hard put to resolve in the best interest of everyone. Because they are helping to guard and improve this wonderful heritage of yours for your children today. Foresters are making an important and necessary contribution to the security and strength of this nation. They are truly in your service.

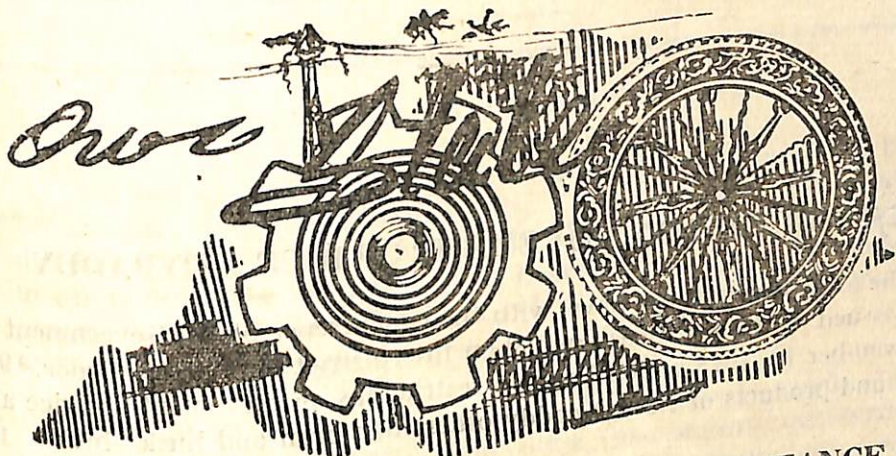
(The author is at present Planning Officer, Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa, Cuttack).

Our Plan for Your Prosperity

*We are in the look-out for enterprise—for men who would like to set up their own industries—for entrepreneurs who would take advantage of our assistance to succeed and prosper.

We offer :

- * readymade feasibility studies/project reports
- * assistance to obtain land, water, power at subsidised rates and industrial licence.
- * liberal financial assistance and incentives
- * technical help and guidance in implementing your project
If you have a dream—We will give it shape
- * **Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa**, Sardar Patel Hall, Bhubaneswar, Orissa (participation in Joint Sector Projects).
- * **Orissa State Financial Corporation**, Barabati Stadium, Cuttack, Orissa (finance to small and medium industries).
- * **Orissa Small Industries Corporation**, Killa Maidan, Cuttack, Orissa (assistance to small industries).
- * **Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa**, 35 Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa (finance and assistance to medium and large industries).
- * **Director of Industries**, Killa Maidan, Cuttack, Orissa (land, factory sheds, promotional and technical assistance).



RS. 6.52 CRORES ADDITIONAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ORISSA

The Government of India have agreed to provide an additional central assistance of Rs. 6.52 crores outside the State Plan for completion of irrigation projects in Orissa during the current year. Out of this amount Rs. 3.34 crores would be utilised for completion of the seven continuing Medium Irrigation Projects and Rs. 3.18 crores for taking up 26 Minor Irrigation Projects in the backward areas of the State.

As a measure of economy and a cut in the Central Plan allocations, Orissa's annual Plan in the current year will be slashed by Rs. 4.33 crores against the original outlay of Rs. 64.69 crores. The Central assistance for the current year's Plan will be of the order of Rs. 32.70 crores.

The Government of India have sanctioned two Tribal Development Agency Projects for Orissa, one of which is being executed in Juangpirh and Bhuyanpirh areas of Keonjhar district and the other will be located in Bali-guda area of Phulbani district. In addition, the State Government are taking advance action for starting three more Tribal Development Agencies in other backward areas of the State.

In the power sector, the Planning Commission have already approved the proposal for expansion of Talcher Thermal Station and steps have been taken to look orders for plants and equipments for the expansion programme. The preliminary work on Rs. 57.92 crore Rengali Multi-purpose Project has already been started and the Project Report on Upper Kolab is being examined by the Central Water and Power Commission.

RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT OF RICE AND PADDY

The State Government have, with the concurrence of the Government of India, issued the Orissa Rice (Control on Interdistrict Movement) Order, 1973 on November 19, 1973 which imposes restrictions on movement of rice and paddy and products of rice or paddy other than bran and husk inside the State.

According to this order, no person can export outside a district or import into a district any of the aforesaid commodities without a permit issued by the Controller of Supplies or Collectors or S. D. Os. This order shall not affect the provisions of the Orissa Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1964 so far as it regulates transport of rice to any place in the eight-kilometre belt inside the State all along its border from any place inside the State but outside the border belt.

No permits will, however, be required for export or import of these commodities not exceeding 6 quintals in weight in aggregate in any single conveyance. Rice moved on account of the State or Central Government, specified medical and educational institutions, public religious endowments for preparation of 'Bhog' or 'Prasad' or under Military Credit Notes or gift rice received by the registered charitable or relief organisations for distribution for charitable or relief purposes is exempted from the provisions of this Order. In order to enable the cultivators or land-lords to export or import rice being the produce of their lands situated in districts other than in which they reside for *bona fide* domestic consumption or to enable culti-

vators to export or import seed paddy required for *bona fide* agricultural purposes, provision has also been made in the Order that they can do so by taking a permit from the Controller or Collector or S. D. Os.

As usual, the Police, Magistrates and officers of the Supply Department have been vested with powers of entry, search and seizure in order to ensure enforcement of this order.

FACILITIES TO ADIVASI PEASANTS

*In the six Tribal Development Agency Projects taken up in the Srikakulam, Singhbhum, Dantewads, Konta, Ganjam and Koraput districts 50 to 75 per cent subsidy is allowed from the Project funds to assist deserving identified tribal beneficiaries, who are generally persons with operational holdings below 10 acres, to have their own wells and pumping sets for irrigation purposes.

*In suitable deserving cases, the Tribal Development Agency Projects, with the approval of the State Government concerned, can include under their programmes of assistance for wells and pumping sets other tribal beneficiaries with holdings of more than 10 acres.

*The question of providing certain facilities to the isolated tribal communities living outside the area of concentration i.e., where their percentage of population is less than 50 per cent, is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

*The programmes under the Tribal Development Agency Projects are fully financed by the Ministry of Agriculture under the Central sector scheme. So far a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been released for Dantewads and a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for Konta Tribal Development Agency Projects of Madhya Pradesh from 1971-72 to date.

*During 1973-74, the Madhya Pradesh Government propose to spend under Agriculture Rs. 464.73 lakhs for the benefit of tribals and other backward classes which is about 35 per cent of the annual Plan ceiling for Agriculture.

FINAL PUBLICATIONS OF ELECTORAL ROLLS

The electoral rolls have been published finally today that is 15th November, 1973 in the offices of the Sub-divisional Officers (Electoral Registration Officers) and other places within the constituency to be specified by the Electoral Registration Officer. The relevant parts of the rolls are also being published in the offices of the Tahasildars, Block Development Officers, Gram Panchayat Offices, Municipalities and Notified Area Councils. These rolls will be kept open for inspection by the public in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer for one month from the date of publication. Every citizen who has completed 21 years of age on the first day of January, 1973 is entitled to be a voter. Every such citizen is requested to check up if his/her name is in the electoral roll. In case his/her name is not there, or is wrongly printed, an application in duplicate in Form No. 6 or 8 as may be appropriate, accompanied by a fee of ten paise in non-judicial stamp, for inclusion of name or correction of entry may be made to the Electoral Registration Officer (Sub-divisional Officer) concerned. Any objection to an entry in the roll may be similarly made in Form 7. Forms 6, 7 and 8 are available for purchase at the offices of the Sub-divisional Officers, Block Development Officers and Tahasildars.

ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT LANDS IN THE NEW CAPITAL

The formulation of a set of principles for allotting the Government lands in the New Capital, Bhubaneswar has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. After considering several alternative methods in detail, Government have decided that allotment by lottery would be the fairest method to ensure equity and fair play to all applicants. All

applications submitted to the Department for allotment of lands in the past will lapse and fresh applications will be invited through open advertisement in the Papers. While allotment would be by lottery, certain weightage will be given to defence personnel, persons rendering essential services in Bhubaneswar (like Barbers, Dhobis, Carpenters, Milkmen, etc.) and those belonging to the economically weaker sections (whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 4,200).

About 2,000 plots of different categories are available for allotment. The categories of lands are residential plots, shop plots and shop cum-residential plots. In view of the vastly increased cost of development of land in the New Capital, Government have been compelled to increase the premium for all categories of lands. The premium per acre payable for residential plots would be Rs. 50,000. The premium per acre for shop plots is Rs. 60,000 and for shop-cum-residential plots Rs. 75,000. However, a concession has been contemplated for the economically weaker classes of people. The premium per acre payable by them for residential plots is Rs. 25,000. The premium per acre for shop plots is Rs. 35,000 and for shop-cum-residential plots Rs. 50,000. All classes of applicants will have to pay 10 per cent more for corner plots or for plot adjoining the main road. Applicants should be permanent residents of Orissa or those who have resided in Orissa for a continuous period of not less than 5 years. These who have lands within the N. A. C. area of Bhubaneswar or in any urban area within 40 K.Ms of the limits of the Bhubaneswar N. A. C. as also persons who possessed, acquired or inherited such lands but eventually disposed of them by sale, exchange or otherwise would not be eligible for allotment of lands now. Application forms and the details about the mechanism of allotment by lottery may be obtained from the Land Officer after the advertisement to this effect appears in the Press.

MARKETING FACILITIES FOR PRODUCTS OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The local industrial units have been representing to the Government from time to time regarding the difficulties they face in marketing their products. In order to help the local units to remove this long felt difficulty and also to help various consuming departments of Government, etc. to make economic purchases. Director of Export Promotion and Marketing has been authorised to select quality goods manufactured in the State, fix reasonable prices for the same and enter into rate contract with the manufacturing units to supply such products to Government Department etc. To start with, 22 items were selected for concluding Rate Contract and the local manufacturers were advised in the Press Note issued on the 27th October 1972 to register themselves with the Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing for the purpose. The system of Rate Contract has brought good result to the local industries. It is therefore, decided to add the following Store items to the list of Rate Contract items:—

- (1) Steel Furniture
- (2) Building fittings (Door & Windows)
- (3) Barbed Wire
- (4) Steel Trusses
- (5) Steel Windows
- (6) Window grills
- (7) Surgical Dressing
- (8) C. I. Pipes & Specials
- (9) Wooden Choukaths and Shutters
- (10) Electric Fans

The local units which are engaged in manufacturing the above products according to the relevant I. S. Specifications are eligible to conclude rate contract. For this purpose the Units are required to register themselves with the Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing on payment of registration fee. The units which do not register themselves with the Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing will not be considered for conclusion of Rate Contract.

It is for the information of the local units engaged in manufacturing the store items detailed above to register themselves with Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing as early as possible.

ORISSA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

More than ever before Rural Electrification is now the driving force for bringing out a socio-economic revolution in Rural India.

The O. S. E. B. being aware of the problems has undertaken a massive programme for electrification of 3,000 villages and energisation of 1,000 pumpsets during 1973-74.

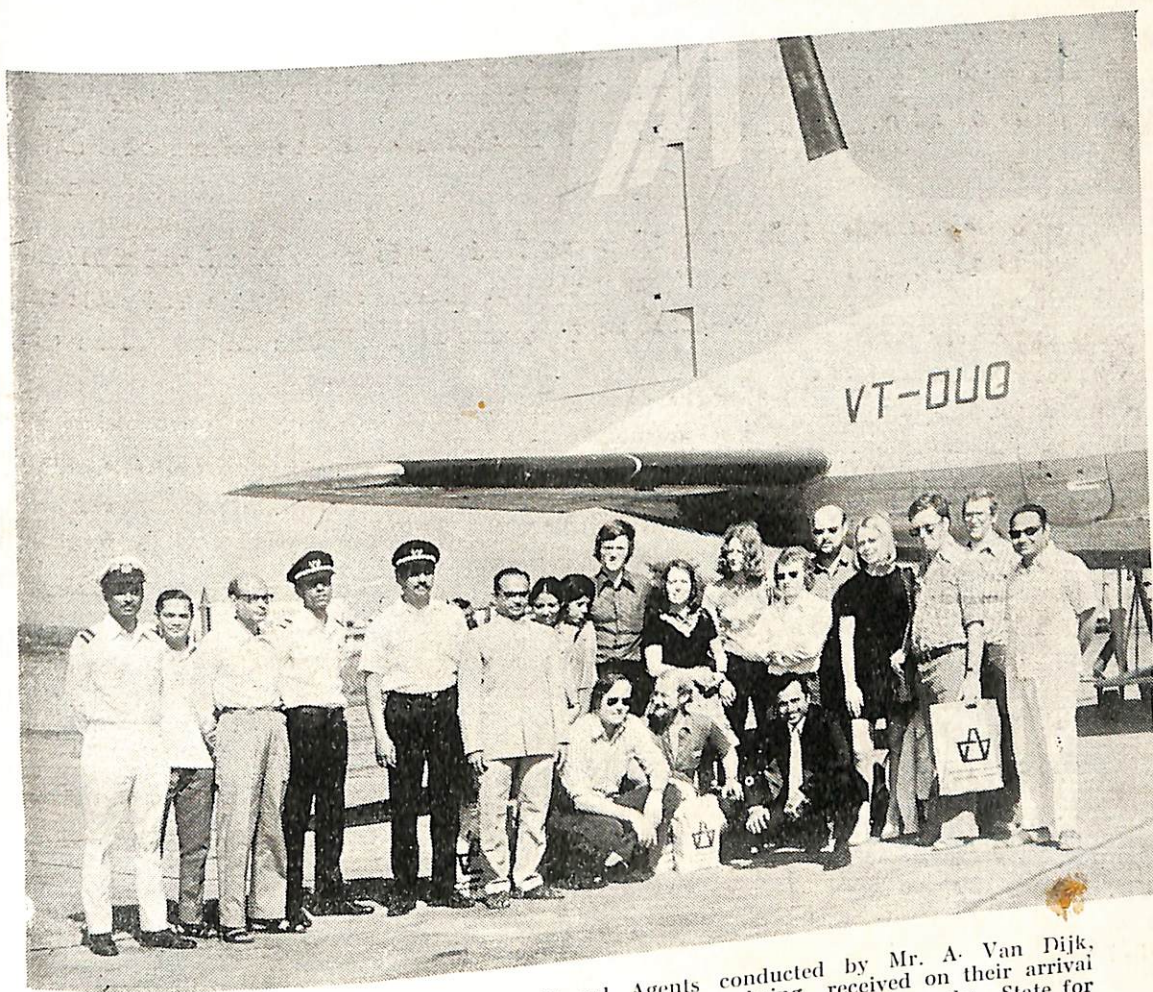
The O. S. E. B. urges upon the people—

- (i) to set up more agro-based and small-scale industries in the villages,
- (ii) to use more power for lift-irrigation for stepping up agricultural production, and
- (iii) to take advantage of the Government subsidy and loan facilities from the Nationalised Banks for the above purposes.

In the service of the people

ORISSA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

BHUBANESWAR



A group of nine leading Dutch Travel Agents conducted by Mr. A. Van Dijk, District Sales Manager, Air India, Amsterdam are being received on their arrival at Bhubaneswar Airport on November 12, 1973 on a 3-day visit to the State for promotion of Tourist traffic from Europe. Among others who received the group are Sri S. Joshi, State Director of Tourism, Mr. S. N. Kaiser, Air India representative at Bhubaneswar, Mr. K. B. Gupta, Station Manager, Indian Airlines and his staff



Rourkela Steel Plant encouraging enterprise in Orissa

The establishment of the Rourkela Steel Plant has led to the growth of a number of subsidiary and ancillary industries. Today more than 2000 workers are employed in forty ancillary units which supply Rs. 2 crores of spares to the Rourkela Steel Plant annually.

With active encouragement from the Orissa government more such units will dot the industrial area around Rourkela in the next few

years, giving employment to yet more people. And as this process of development continues, Rourkela Steel Plant will continue to be a potential growth centre in the industrialization of the state.



HINDUSTAN STEEL
A national trust for national growth

