





# ORISSA REVIEW



NOVEMBER ISSUE, 1975







Shri A. N. Tiwari, Director of Public Relations is being presented with a cheque for Rs. 101 by Dr. K. P. Mishra on behalf of Bhanja Kala Kendra, Rourkela in aid of Chief Minister's Relief Fund on September 14, 1975



Shri J. N. Das Mohapatra, Minister for Tourism & Cultural Affairs inaugurating the Tourist Coach Service at Bolangir on October 10, 1975



Shri Matlub Ali, Deputy Minister for Tourism and Cultural Affairs inaugurating the Art exhibition organised on the occasion of the third Annual Celebration of Rajdhani Sahitya Sansad



Smt. Bhanu Gauda, widow of late Appna Gauda, Process server, receiving a cheque of Rs. 3,000 towards Group Insurance from the Collector Ganjam district



**THE ETERNAL SLEEP**



**SWAMI BICHITRANANDA DAS**

BORN ON MAY 13, 1885

DIED ON OCTOBER 16, 1975





## SHRI GANGADHAR MOHAPATRA

Minister Food & Civil Supplies,  
Cultural Affairs & Tourism

Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra is well-known as an eminent social worker, reputed lawyer and a popular figure in the public field of Orissa for the last four decades. He commands tremendous love and affection among the people because of his simple and unassuming demeanour.

Born in July 1915, Shri Mohapatra is the eldest son of late Damodar Mohapatra of village Biswanathpur in Puri district. Shri Mohapatra who took keen interest in social work since his early days, was actively associated with the students' movement during his school career. He was arrested and expelled from Puri Zilla School for his activities during the Non-co-operation Movement, as far back as 1931. He led the All Orissa Students' Federation as its Secretary for a long time till he completed his Law in 1940.

Shri Mohapatra passed M. A. in Economics and took his degree in Law from Patna University in 1938 and 1940 respectively. During this period he was actively associated with the Students' Movement and led a mammoth students' strike in Orissa. He had to court arrests twice for his national activities during 1940-41.

Shri Mohapatra joined the Bar at Puri in 1941 and soon established himself as a Lawyer of eminence. He became a Government Pleader in 1949. He was elected Vice-Chairman and later as Chairman of the Puri Municipality in 1948 and 1951 respectively. He was also elected as President, Puri District



Congress Committee in 1961 and remained in office till 1968. He was a member of Pradesh Congress Working Committee and A. I. C. C. from 1961 to 1969.

He served as a Special Prosecutor to the State Government in many important cases. In 1970, he was appointed State Counsel in the Sarajoo Prasad Commission. Shri Mohapatra was the President of the Puri Bar Association in 1972 and 1973.

Shri Mohapatra was first elected to the State Legislative Assembly from Satyabadi Constituency in 1967. He became the Leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly in 1970. He was re-elected to the State Assembly in 1974 from the same Constituency. He served as the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee and Estimate Committee of the State Assembly during the period 1970 and 1974 respectively. He was the President, Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board from 1972 to 1974.

Shri Mohapatra is a member of the P. C. C. Executive Committee and the State Co-ordination Committee. He is at present continuing as the Pro-Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. Besides, he is actively associated with a large number of educational and cultural Institutions all over the State.





# ORISSA REVIEW

NOVEMBER 1975  
KARTIKA 1897  
Vol. XXXII No. 4

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.

Although published on behalf of the Government of Orissa, Home (Public Relations) Department, the views in the items expressed in the 'Orissa Review' are not necessarily those of the Government of Orissa.

\* \* \*

*\*Editor in Chief*

**A. N. TIWARI, I. A. S.,**  
Director of Public Relations

*\*Editor*

**MOHAPATRA N. SAHU**

*\*Assistant Editors*

**B. M. PATNAIK**

**K. C. BEHERA**

Cover design

**ASIT MUKHERJEE**

\* \* \*

*Publisher*

Home (Public Relations) Department  
Government of Orissa  
Bhubaneswar

Subscription: Annual : Rs. 6.00, Per copy : 0.50

## IN THIS ISSUE

Role of Co-operatives in Implementing the 20—Point Economic Programme.	1
Development of Co-operative Marketing in Orissa.	3
Marine Wealth ..	7
Role of Consumer Co-operative Societies in the State.	9
Agriculture in Koraput ..	21
A Visit to Niali ..	31
Kalinga Sadhabas on the High Seas.	33
Calendar of Events ...	39



# Role of Co-operatives in Implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme

Smt. N. Satpathy

The co-operative system of organisation has been applied to a very broad range of activities, but I would like to list two activities which, in our situation, are of preponderant importance and which are crucial to the 20-point economic programme announced by the Prime Minister. The first, and indisputably the most important, is credit supply. It is unnecessary for me to stress either the case for co-operative credit or its importance in an agrarian society composed largely of small and marginal farmers. Since the essence of the new programme is

the economic well-being of these sections of our people, the organisation of co-operative credit must be more efficient. Weaknesses in the present system have to be analysed and eliminated ruthlessly. There must be a concrete plan of action designed at revitalization of co-operative institutions. These two tasks I would like to commend to the Co-operation Department and to non-official Co-operators with the hope that systematic work over a period of time is organised with a sense of urgency.

I am suggesting this because I sincerely believe that it would be impossible to transform our subsistence agriculture to productive agriculture except through an extensive and decentralised system of supplying inputs of which the most important is credit. Although this is not very much publicised, our achievements in tenancy reforms have been substantial and the tenant has been protected against eviction and against collection of more than the fair rent. The scheme of our Land Reforms Act aims at absolute peasant ownership of agricultural holdings. I am not saying that these reforms have succeeded uniformly everywhere, but there is no doubt that agricultural tenancy has undergone fundamental structural changes. These gains will however prove insubstantial—and prospects of further gains will be slender—if the tenant is not enabled to increase his output and earn a decent surplus. This is possible through modern technology, but it is futile to conceive of technological changes in conditions of meagre and static investment. Technology involves higher investment, and the problem of modernising Indian agriculture is basically a problem of enabling small farmers to find resources for larger investment in agriculture.

There are vast labour resources in our rural areas. The choice before us is whether labour will continue to be



utilised as inefficiently and as unproductively as at present, or whether we shall transform it into an instrument of generating increasing cash surpluses which are applied not only to meeting basic wants but also to larger investment in agriculture. It is common experience—in socialist as well as capitalist systems—that the larger the productive utilisation of labour, the faster is the rate of economic growth. In order that labour utilisation is productive and is a generator of surpluses, it has to be given technological support which, we have seen, is contingent on a larger investment support.

There is therefore, no getting away from the problem of organising investment in agriculture. There is also no getting away from the fact that, under our conditions, no agency other than the co-operative can come very close to the farmer. Lately, co-operatives have been charged with inefficiency and alternative agencies of credit supply envisaged. In a large country like ours, there certainly will be scope for several experiments and the newer institutions should be given a fair trial and allowed to meet the credit needs of farmers where co-operatives have failed to meet these needs. It however seems to me that, in our conditions, the primacy of the co-operative system has to be clearly recognised. As a matter of fact, it will be the State policy to reinforce this system. This policy must be accompanied by a strategy of correcting co-operatives' faults. I have referred to this need at the outset and I must reiterate it and expect of the Co-operation Department that it furnishes a plan of action.

I would, in this connection, like to make two suggestions. The first is the personnel policy of Co-operatives generally and, in particular, of primary societies. A primary society is essentially a rural bank. Are the personnel

of these societies equipped to perform banking functions? I personally feel that we must reappraise our training programmes and personnel policies and must effect suitable changes therein. Any reappraisal and effort at reform would have my personal support. The Committee on Co-operative Training and the National Institute of Bank Management have already been contacted by me and they are willing to assist us in this regard. I would urge the Co-operation Department to initiate action immediately to redesign our training and personnel procedures.

Secondly, we might consider a scheme of rewarding the best primary societies. There may be three cash prizes for the three best societies. The criteria of selection may be worked out in the Department. The award may commence from the co-operative year ending on June 30, 1975.

A successful co-operative credit system will enable the small and marginal farmer to move from subsistence to productive agriculture and will transform his labour resources into an instrument of generating surpluses. If we keep this objective in view, we must proceed straightaway to eliminate the shortcomings that have held back co-operatives from serving the underprivileged sections of our rural community.

The second area where co-operatives have, in the context of the 20-point programme, a substantial role is marketing. Marketing activity is divisible into purchase of produce, and sale of essential goods. It is the second that has now to be given much greater attention, and co-operative must be enabled to play a larger role in holding the price line and maintaining essential supplies. This is the function of consumer co-operatives which frankly, are not in a good shape. Some of them, I gather, have large and



slow-moving inventories. I would suggest that they reduce the number of items they handle and limit themselves to a few essential articles of everyday use. Since we cannot set up consumers' stores in as many places as we would like to, we must work towards involving some primary societies with consumer business. Their working capital needs have to be taken care of in the Plan.

## DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING IN ORISSA

Marketing plays an important role in the agricultural production by providing not only a fair return to the producer but also supplying various inputs like fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides, seeds and agricultural implements.

The Co-operative Marketing in the State initially developed with the aim of meeting the basic requirements of the farmers in supplying fertilisers. But with the growth of time it was felt desirable to take up marketing and processing of agricultural produce. So far in the State there exist 58 Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies which have been established at important

I would be grateful if these suggestions are earnestly considered. I would assure you of my personal support for all efforts at making co-operative more useful, more relevant to our people. Orissa is second to none in its earnest implementation of the new economic programme; I very much wish that its co-operative movement, too, should be second to none. Both are so integrally connected that you cannot succeed with the programme with an indifferent co-operative credit and marketing structure.



mandi levels. There are about 85 important mandis in the State. But with a view to consolidating the working of the present Marketing Co-operative Societies it has been contemplated not to organise any more R. C. M. Ss. during the Fifth Plan period, unless otherwise important mandis come up with the growth of agricultural production and feasibility of new institutions are studied and examined in details.

The present functions of most of the R. C. M. S. are multifarious in nature and the main activities are confined to—

- (1) Distribution of fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides.
- (2) Procurement of paddy and processing them into rice.
- (3) Distribution of essential commodities like rice, wheat and wheat products, sugar, kerosene, etc.
- (4) Distribution of control cloth
- (5) Distribution of cement and iron rods.
- (6) Procurement of other agricultural products like pulses, oil-seeds.



- (7) Purchase and distribution of petrol and other petroleum products.
- (8) Provision for custom hiring of tractors and other agricultural implements.
- (9) Procurement of oil-seeds and processing them into oil.
- (10) working as agent of the State and F. C. I. for storage of essential commodities.

Most of the Co-operative Marketing Societies during the course of time due to non-diversification of other activities have become financially weak and therefore a phased programme has been drawn up to revitalise 10 societies each year from the year 1974-75.

Schemes of N. C. D. C. on various sectors have been availed for development of co-operative marketing in the State. The schemes for which financial assistance has been availed by the marketing societies are as follows :—

- (1) Central Sector Scheme for establishment of storage godowns under which 62½ per cent is made available by the N. C. D. C. and the balance 37½ per cent as subsidy from the State Government. The scheme has been in operation since 1972-73.
- (2) Strengthening of the share capital base of selected marketing co-operative societies. The scheme has been in operation since 1972-73.
- (3) Establishment of service repair centres of tractors and other agricultural implements. The scheme has been in operation since 1972-73.

(4) Modernisation of rice mill. The scheme has been in operation since 1972-73.

(5) Margin money for procurement of paddy. The scheme has been in operation since 1972-73.

To co-ordinate activities of the R. C. M. Ss., an Apex--Marketing Co-operative Society is functioning in the State. It has been appointed as agent for procurement of paddy, supply of fertiliser and other inputs like pesticides and insecticides to the R. C. M. S. on consignment basis. It has maintained a series of experts and technical persons for cold storages, rice mill, marketing of agricultural produce, etc. The Apex Marketing Society on an average supplying fertilisers worth Rs. 12 crores per annum and purchase paddy on an average 35,000 tonnes through its affiliated societies.

The apex institution also takes advantages of the schemes on N.C.D.C. which are as follows :—

- (1) Technical and promotional cell.
- (2) Establishment of granular fertiliser plant. The plant has been in operation at Bargarh in the district of Sambalpur since 1973-74.
- (3) Establishment of a formulation unit for pesticides and insecticides. The unit will be commissioned in the premises of the granular fertiliser plant of Bargarh during this year.
- (4) Establishment of solvent extraction plant for rice bran, oil mill and oil cakes. The unit is under construction and will be commissioned during this year.



- (5) Margin money for distribution of fertiliser and other agricultural inputs.
- (6) Strengthening of the share-capital base of the marketing societies.

### COLD STORAGE

So far 14 cold storages under the Co-operative Sector have been established of which 12 units have already been commissioned. During the Fifth Plan period it has been decided to establish some more cold storages in the State which depend upon the production of potatoes in concentrated areas of the State. The cold storages take up the following functions :—

- (1) Storage of Members' produce on reasonable rent.
- (2) Provide short-term advance to the members on pledge of produce.
- (3) Provide inputs like fertiliser to the member to raise production.
- (4) Provide custom hiring of tractors to members on reasonable rates.
- (5) Supply improved potato seeds to grower members on the advise of co-operative banks and commercial banks.
- (6) Sale of potato on reasonable rates to the consumers.

The cold storages are availing financial assistance from the N. C. D. C. on the following schemes.

- (1) Establishment of cold storages under which 70 per cent of the block cost is available by State Government and this loan is sanctioned as share capital to the Society. The balance 30 per cent is shared by the State Government and members in the ratio of 5 : 1 respectively as shares.

- (2) Margin money for procurement of potatoes.

### SUGAR MILLS

There are two sugar mills in co-operative sector in the State, one at Aska and other at Bargarh. The unit at Aska is functioning more than a decade and the Bargarh unit had its first trial during the year 1973-74. Both the units are running on loss due to inadequate production of sugar cane as the cultivators are preferring H. Y. V. Paddy.

The unit at Aska has availed of financial facilities of the N. C. D. C. for establishment of distillery unit which has already been commissioned.

It is under consideration of the State Government to establish more sugar mills in Co-operative sector in Naya-garh, Boriguma and Paradeep.

### SPECIAL COMMODITY MARKETING SOCIETIES

Societies for marketing of special crop like jute, cashewnut and coconut have been established in the State.

### JUTE MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

For marketing of jute crop, a Jute Marketing Co-operative Society in Danpur has been functioning for more than two decades. It has been acting as agent of the Jute Corporation of India under their commercial purchase of operation as well as under the minimum support price programme of Government of India. On an average the Society purchases about 40,000 quintals of jute per annum. It has a number of jute baling plant and for a jute twine factory proposals have been submitted to N. C. D. C. The society has availed of the following financial assistance from N. C. D. C.

- (1) Establishment of Jute baling plant.



- (2) Strengthening of the share capital base of selected marketing society.
- (3) Construction of godown under central assistance programme.

#### COCONUT MARKETING SOCIETY

Only one such society has been established at Sakhigopal in the district of Puri. The society has been functioning more than a decade which was primarily engaged in purchasing and disposal of coconut in the raw form. Now N. C. D. C.'s Central sponsoring scheme funds have been sanctioned for establishment of a copra unit. It has also availed of margin money for procurement of coconut and loan for construction of godown. With the processing of coconut, the society has also taken up processing of other oil seeds like mustard, groundnut and polang etc.

#### CASHEWNUT PROCESSING AND MARKETING SOCIETY

Funds for these units have been sanctioned for marketing and processing of cashewnut. Two units have been organised separately each at Puri and Chatrapur and one unit is functioning as adjacent to Jaleswar R. C. M. S. The unit at Chatrapur has been commissioned since two years and construction of plant work is in progress at Puri. No work has been started for the third unit under Jaleswar R. C. M. S.

#### FOREST MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

To alleviate the economic condition of weaker sections of the community in the State i.e., Adivasis, Forest Marketing Co-operative Societies have been established in various parts of the State. Such societies are working mostly in Koraput, Phulbani and Ganjam districts. These societies are granted lease of minor forest produce each year by the forest procurement on payment to royalty. With a view to

meeting all the requirement of Adivasis, these societies also sell consumer goods to the Adivasis. N. C. D. C. also grants funds for strengthening the share capital base of the societies.

To co-ordinate the activities of the F. M. C. S., a State level Apex society styled as Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society is functioning for the last 3 years. It not only markets the produce of the affiliated F. M. C. S. but also provides clean advance to the needy marketing societies in time. It has also established consumer stores for supply of essential commodities to the Tribal people at reasonable rates and meet the credit requirements of Adivasis. It shows good progress in procurement of sal seeds in various part of the State. It is under active consideration for establishment of a solvent extraction plant for sal seeds, oil cake co-operative sector in the State.

#### REGULATED MARKETS

With a view to enabling the producers to sell their produce with confidence at a reasonable price, regulated markets have been established in the State since 1958 under the provision of the O. A. P. M. Act., 1956 and rules framed thereunder. A regulated market is managed by a Committee consisting of 15 members represented by agriculturists, traders, local bodies and nominee of the State Government.

So far 34 Regulated Markets have been established at different Mandis of the State. For development of markets under the central sector scheme of Government of India, markets have been selected under (1) economically backward areas (2) markets dealing with commercial crops (3) markets situated in command area.

Sixteen feasible project reports for development of markets have been sent to Government of India and Government of India have also released funds in respect of 5 markets ranging from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.50 lakhs for



each market. A scheme is under preparation for linking of markets with feeder roads to be financed by World Bank through A. R. C. This market is at Bargarh which is situated in the command area of Hirakud.

It has also been proposed to regulate markets situated in metropolitan cities

like Cuttack and Berhampur relating to regulations of fruits and vegetables. These schemes will be operated under Central sector scheme of Government of India which provides 15 lakhs as State-in-aid for each market.



## MARINE WEALTH

---

---

**Prof. P. K. JENA**

DIRECTOR, REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY  
BHUBANESWAR

---

---

The rapid increase in the population of our planet, has affected most the two main requirements for human survival—food and energy. The availability of food and energy resources for the growing population is becoming scarce day by day and hence costly. However, the situation is still worse for the developing countries, whose economic resources are far below their requirements. Agriculture has been a main source of our food, but it has the limiting factors like suitable land and fresh water. Petroleum and coal, that have been used for energy since centuries are getting exhausted fast. This situation leads us to look for alternative sources of the above requirements. The oceans of the world which occupy three-fifth of the total surface area of the earth offer a potential alternative.

The economic uses of the ocean are, even now, quite impressive. It has been estimated that the annual value of the oceanic activities (excluding transportation, recreation and naval operations) is more than 7.6 billion dollars. In addition to being a source

of raw materials, the ocean serves as a major heat sink, as an artery of commerce, as a source of fresh water and as a depository for the waste products of mankind. Sea water contains various valuable minerals and salts like magnesium metal and its compounds, bromine, sodium chloride etc. The major source of common salt, an indispensable constituent of our diet, is sea water. The beach sands in many places contain valuable minerals like rutile, monazite and zircon. The surface of the continental shelf yields shell, diamonds, etc. Beneath the surface of the continental shelf, the availability of petroleum and sulphur is reported. Further, the oceans have got a vast reserve of food in the form of fish and other animals, the tidal



waves of the ocean can also be utilised for harnessing energy. In view of these, the ocean is known as the storewell of wealth.

India is fortunate in possessing a large coast line of about 4,800 Kms. and vast expansion of ocean in her vicinity. However, this potential source of wealth has not yet been fully exploited to meet our growing needs. The major marine activities in the country include fishing and production of common salt. As far as the world fish production is concerned, marine fish account for about 90 per cent and the fresh water fish for the rest 10 per cent. In India, however, these figures are 54 and 46 per cent respectively. This clearly indicates that we have not been able to exploit fully our marine resources for the production of fish. In the case of common salt too, increasing scarcity is being felt throughout the country. It is very heartening to note that in the present plan of the country, ambitious programmes have been made to derive considerable amount of food, chemicals and other valuable materials from the sea. It has been estimated that over the next fifteen years Rs. 3,400 crores will be spent under this programme.

Fishing, which is still a semi-developed marine industry, has potential for a tremendous growth. As against the total world catch of fish of about 60 million tonnes, India has a share of only 2.4 million tonnes only. To materialize the potentialities of an increased fish catch, it is necessary to commission efficient trawlers for deep sea and off shore fishing and design and fabricate improved mechanised boats for fishing. This will also require to train the traditional fishermen for utilising the above developments.

Increase in marine fishing activities is of important significance from Indian point of view, because of severe protein malnutrition prevalent

throughout the country. Fish proteins are known to be of very high quality from nutritional point of view. In addition, it can lead to setting up of various small and medium-scale industries like sea food processing, fish meal, fish protein concentrate, fish oils, etc.

An humble beginning in off shore drilling of oil has already been made in the country and part of the oil requirement is met after successfully drilling operations, particularly in the west coast. Ilmenite is already being separated in Kerala and Tamilnadu from marine beach sand which are replenished during the monsoon seasons. Efforts are also being made to utilise the beach sand of Gopalpur in Orissa for the production of rutile. In addition, it is utmost necessary to recover various important and valuable chemicals like potassium, bromine, magnesium salts besides common salts, etc., from sea water.

Energy crisis is the most talked about topic of today. All the major countries of the world have diverted their efforts to search for alternate non-conventional energy sources. Harnessing the energy from the tidal waves of the oceans has drawn the attention of scientists all over the world. For example, Canada and U. S. A. have studied the possibilities of power plants in various parts of the Bay of Fundi. In France, the world's first large-scale tidal power plant is already operating successfully, although at high costs, on the Rance river estuary where tide powered turbine generators with reversible propellers generating out as high as 240,000 Kw. of power. Also, the fusion reactors based on deuterium can be used for the electric power generation, and there is enough deuterium in the oceans to provide all the energy man is ever likely to need. Moreover, fusion would reduce the problems of pollution and radioactive wastes far below the levels of even the breeder reactors. Research studies



should be made to derive power from these sources in order to become self sufficient in energy requirements for thousand of years to come.

Various marine activities require submercible off shore structure and platforms and scientific equipments like sonar and night navigational aids, underwater television and tele-communication devices. For the rapid development and utilisation of marine resources, it is necessary to create the above facilities.

Cultivation of pearls through oysters has emerged as a paying industry. Sea weeds are sources of

various chemicals like agar-agar, alginates, iodine, etc. Desalinisation of sea water has proved an essential step to meet the potable water requirements of many areas. In addition, efforts are being made to use sea water for irrigation purposes in coastal areas to raise food crops.

The above mentioned few examples indicate the potential wealth of the sea and if explored and scientifically exploited can bring welfare and prosperity to the people of the world. In a developing country like ours, we should give very serious thought to this problem and take immediate action in tapping wealth and food from our vast oceans.



## ROLE OF CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE STATE

Consumer Co-operative movement started as a centrally sponsored scheme in the 2nd plan period i.e. 1962-63. During this period from 1962-63 to 1964-65 8 wholesale co-operative stores were organised under this scheme at Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Jeypore, Sambalpur, Balasore, Berhampur and Rourkela. Another wholesale co-operative store was also organised during this period at Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela with assistance from the Steel plant authority. During this period also large number of urban primaries were organised in the State Capital, district headquarters, sub-divisional headquarters and industrial areas covering State Government employees, Central Government employees, Colleges, Unversities and Industrial/mining workers. The whole-sale stores were assisted in shape of share capital, working capital

and loan-cum-subsidy from the Central Government. During 3rd plan period the consumers scheme was transferred to State sector and since then all schemes for development consumer activity are being financed by State Government.

During 3rd plan period no new wholesale co-operative store was organised. Some of the existing wholesale stores like Bhubaneswar and Cuttack were given assistance for opening of deparmental store under the State plan scheme. Assistance was given to wholesale stores for opening of branches. Urban primaries were assisted for development of business.

The Consumer Co-operative by 1965-66 achieved an annual turn-over of Rs. 1.39 crores. Their total membership was 47,358.



During 4th plan period the total outlay in consumers scheme was Rs. 35.47 lakhs. During this period emphasis was given for organisation of new wholesale co-operative stores in the district headquarters not yet covered. Thus 6 new wholesale co-operative stores were organised at Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Bargarh, Bolangir and Kalahandi with Government assistance in shape of share capital, managerial subsidy and loan-cum-subsidy for construction of godown. During this period the Government of India introduced a scheme of assistance for further development of wholesale co-operative stores having growth potential and State Consumers Co-operative Federation. Under this scheme, the Rourkela wholesale co-operative store was assisted for opening of a departmental store at Rourkela and State Consumers Federation were assisted for centralised purchase of non-controlled textiles for the wholesale co-operative stores to the extent of Rs. 2.10 and Rs. 3.20 lakhs respectively. It is seen that the outlay during 4th plan period in the consumer sector was more than that of the 3rd plan. Besides organisation of new wholesale co-operative stores, the other notable feature of consumer activity in the 4th plan period is assistance to selected urban primary societies including College and Universities for opening large size retail outlets with proper display etc. 3 of the existing wholesale co-operative stores at Berhampur, Rourkela and Sambalpur were also assisted for opening departmental stores and construction of departmental store building.

By the end of 4th plan period (73-74), the frame-work of consumer co-operative in the State consisted of Orissa State Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Federation and 15 wholesale co-operative stores which were affiliated to the State Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Federation. There were 422 primary societies all over the State mostly functioning in urban areas.

The total turn over of the consumer co-operative during 4th plan period was Rs. 8.20 crores. Their total membership was 1,42,415. Their total paid up share capital was Rs. 50.70 lakhs. During 1973-74, their total turn over was Rs. 5, 73 crores.

The objective of the consumer co-operative movement in the State during the 5th plan period is to cover all the urban areas with consumer co-operative which are not yet covered so far. The 2nd objective is to spread the consumer movement in rural areas significantly to facilitate equitable distribution of essential articles in these areas. The 3rd objective is to strengthen the existing structure so that the co-operative can function as an effective media for distribution of scarce consumer articles and to increase the retail turn-over significantly so as to achieve a turn over of 20/25 crores annually by the end of 5th plan.

To achieve the same, there is provision for organisation of new wholesale stores, rehabilitation of existing wholesale co-operative stores which incurred heavy loss in the past, organisation of viable urban primaries at subdivisional headquarters which can be developed into wholesale co-operative stores in due course and to assist selected rural primary societies for taking up consumers business in essential articles like control cloth, foodgrains, etc. The outlay under these scheme in 1974-75 was Rs. 18.38 lakhs which has been spent for the following purpose.

- (1) A wholesale stores at Bhubaneswar, Puri, Koraput and Balasore have been given rehabilitation assistance of Rs. 5.20 lakhs.



- (2) 10 urban primary consumer co-operative stores at Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khurda, Rayagada, Bhanjanagar, Chatrapur, Jharsuguda, Paradeep. Utkal University and in Central Division have been assisted up to a total amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs in shape of share capital and subsidy for taking up development of consumers business.
- (3) 4 wholesale co-operative stores at Bargarh, Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj have been assisted to the extent of Rs. 1.80 lakhs in shape of share capital and subsidy for opening of large size modern retail outlets.
- (4) 5 new wholesale co-operative stores have been organised at Paralakhemindi, Rayagada, Phulbani, Bhadrak and Talcher and have been assisted to the extent of Rs. 3.20 lakhs in shape of share capital and subsidy.
- (5) 56 rural primary societies from among the Service Co-operatives, Forest Marketing Co-operative Societies and Block level primary consumer co-operative stores have been assisted to the extent of Rs. 5.58 lakhs in shape of share capital for development of consumer business in essential article.

It is expected that their turn over in the subsequent period of the same year (April to June, 75) will be at least Rs. 3.00 crores.

### 1. Labour Contract Co-operative Societies :

The Scheme for promotion and development of Labour Contract Co-operatives is in Operation in this State since 1961-62 with the object of eliminating private contractors and to protect the members as they are being exploited by their contractors.

There are 237 primary Labour Contract Co-operative Societies, 10 District Labour contract Co-operative Unions and 6 Engineering Co-operative Societies for unemployed Engineering personnel existing in the State at present. The district labour contract unions are in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Baripada, Bhadrak, Dhenkanal, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Sundargarh and the Engineering Co-operative Societies are at Cuttack, Kendrapara, Mayurbhanj, Karanjia, Nilagiri and Deogarh (Sambalpur Engineering C. S.) and out of the above 237 primary Labour Contract Co-operative Societies, 43 Societies are only working and the rest are in defunct condition. Again out of the 10 District Labour Contract Co-operative Unions, only one District Labour Contract Co-operative Union at Koraput is working.

The position of membership share capital and value of work executed by different categories of Labour Societies are furnished below.

During the year 1974-75 from the 1st July 1974 to the 31st March 1975. Consumers co-operatives had already achieved a turn over of Rs. 8.46 crores.

Name of Co-operative (1)	Membership		Share Capital		Value of work executed	
	as on 30-6-1974 (2)	as on 30-6-1974 (3)	30 6-1974 (4)	30-6-1974 (5)	30-6-1974 (6)	30-6-1974 (7)
(a) L. C. C. S. ..	28,343	28,802	4,92,000	4,78,000	29,31,000	23,66,000
(b) Unions ..	221	222	1,86,000	1,87,000	3,20,000	3,02,000
(c) Engineering C. S. ..	..	566	..	1,32,000	..	1,94,000



The District Co-operative Labour Contract Unions were formed to co-ordinate the activities of the Labour contract Co-operatives and to help them to secure work. These unions are in defunct condition now. The bills of the most of primary Labour Co-operative and Unions are lying unsettled for years together with the work awarding agencies so it has become necessary to take steps for settlement of their bills. In addition to the above, Financial assistance may also be given to the deserving societies where there is potentiality for their revitalisation and for the purpose of revitalisation, the following points may also be taken into consideration.

- (a) Reservation of work up to Rs. 100 lakhs requiring unskilled Labour for Labour Co-operatives by the work awarding agencies and Government for the benefit of poor labourers.
- (b) Better treatment to the labour co-operatives by the work awarding agencies in respect of allotment of work, sanction of advance and prompt payment of their bills.
- (c) In the 5th Plan period, provision of Rs. 1.67 lakhs has been made to set up technical wing at state Headquarters to supervise and to give technical advice to the Labour Co-operatives. As most of the societies are in defunct condition. It is not necessary now to spend the amount. So after revitalisation of a good number of societies, the funds may be spent if felt necessary.
- (d) Funds may be provided in the 5th Plan for share capital

contribution, subsidy and working capital loan to Labour Co-operatives as no provision exists in the 5th year Plan now.

- (e) Hiring out machinery by awarding agencies to the Labour Co-operatives may be made on easy terms and conditions.
- (f) Bank finance for working capital loan of labour co-operatives may be made available on easy terms and conditions. The Banks may collect cheques from the work awarding agencies on behalf of the labour co-operatives so that the Bank loan will easily be realised from them.

#### LIFT IRRIGATION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There are 79 lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies in the State as on the 30th June 1974 out of which 7 are put under liquidation and the rest 72 exists. Again out of these 72 societies, 20 societies (including 11 newly organised societies) are in workable condition now and the rest 52 are in defunct.

In the past financial aid to only one society namely Nagavali Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies was given and so it is working well but no financial aid to any other L. I. C. S. was given in the past. During the current years budget Rs. 200 lakhs have been provided to be given in shape of share capital contribution, @ Rs. 10,000 to 20 newly organised Lift Irrigation Society of the drought prone districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulbani have also been provided.

Farming C. S. (1)	Joint Farming (2)	Collective Farming (3)
1. Number of Farming C. S.	.. 58	4
2. Membership	.. 1964	195



(1)	(2)	(3)
3. Share capital ..	Rs. 138,000	Rs. 1,000
4. Working capital ..	Rs. 1,985,000	Rs. 2,449,000
5. Area Commanded ..	2,388 hectares	152 hectares

Most of the farming societies are not working properly at present.

### FISHERY CO-OPERATIVE

The entire scheme has been transferred to the control of the Director of Fisheries.

### CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT

329 Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies and 17 Central Co-operative Banks with 84 Branches

constitute the structure for providing Short term and medium term Credit in the State. With the membership of 17.20 lakhs (31st March 1975) the primary societies covered 100% of the villages and 49% of the agricultural population in the State.

The performances of Central Co-operative Banks in providing agricultural credit in the State is indicated below.

		Rupees in lakhs		
		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Khariff	..	1,008.29	752.64	877.12
Rabi	..	348.85	316.82	374.10
		<u>1,357.14</u>	<u>1,069.46</u>	<u>1,251.22</u>

		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
		Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Khariff	..	903.02	105.27	635.69	116.95	726.35	150.77
Rabi	..	124.98	223.87	88.20	228.62	76.64	297.46

During 1975 Khariff loan to the extent of Rs. 469.17 have been advanced by the end of June 1975.

The demand collection balance of the Central Co-operative Banks are given below.

		Rupees in lakhs			
		Demand	Collection	Balance	Per cent of collection
1972-73	..	2,263.39	1,177.56	1,189.83	52 per cent
1973-74	..	2,407.06	1,333.32	1,073.74	55 per cent
1974-75	..	2,554.24	1,220.96	1,053.28	59 per cent



## MEDIUM TERM LOANS

A major portion of the M. T. loan advanced during last three years is

for dugwell. The target and investment are given below:—

	Target	Rupees in lakhs Investment
1972-73 .. ..	.. ..	200.50
1973-74 .. ..	500.00	137.01
1974-75 .. ..	500.00	362.22

## PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The performances of Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

in the State have been summarised below:—

	Rs. in lakhs				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(i) Loans advanced (including Grain).	S. T. 804 M. T. 95	1,099 157	1,326 236	.. ..	.. ..
(ii) Loans outstanding (including Grain).	S. T. 1,895 M. T. 289	2,205 377	2,444 543	.. ..	.. ..
(iii) Loan advanced (excluding Grain).	S. T. 1,499 M. T. 289	1,818 377	2,084 543	.. ..	.. ..

The programme for 1974-75 and for 1978-79 are indicated below:

	1974-75	1978-79
S. T. ..	19.00 lakhs	40.00 lakhs
M. T. ..	500 lakhs	10.00 lakhs

## DUGWELL PROGRAMME

The preliminary ground water survey has indicated a potential for construction of 1,54,057 wells in the State. During 5th Plan 1,20,000 dugwells have been proposed to be constructed with institutional credit support. Bulk of finance comes from

Central Co-operative Banks and Land Development Banks. The Commercial Banks are also financing for the purpose. There is provision of Government subsidy.

The progress made so far by co-operatives are as follows:—

Agency	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(i) C. C. Bank	6425	71.67	12230	170.30	58.30	127.23	20692	362.22
(ii) L. D.	8907	106.57	6839	150.10	19096	320.40	10247	197.51

(Dug well by Land Development Banks up to 15-6-1975)



During 1973-1974, a subsidy of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was given to the Central Co-operative Banks/Land Development Banks/Commercial Banks for Dugwells and Shallow Tube-wells and it is proposed to give subsidy of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for this purpose during the year 1974-1975.

### COMMERCIAL BANKS FINANCING PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Six Commercial Banks and the Orissa State Co-operative Banks have taken up financing 67 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in Cuttack district.

Commercial Banks	Blocks	Number of Co-operative Societies
1. State Bank of India ..	Pattamundai	16
	Cuttack Sadar	4
	Athagarh	5
2. U. Co. Bank ..	Barang	11
	Athagarh	3
3. U. B. I. ..	Tirtol	..
	Kujanga	..
4. Allahabad Bank ..	Kantapada	..
5. Canara Bank ..	Binjharpur	..
6. Central Bank of India ..	..	..
7. Orissa State Co-operative Bank	..	..
		67

Name of the Commercial Bank	Amount of loan advanced						
	Khariff		Rabi		Khariff		Rabi
	1972	1972-73	1973	1973-74	1974	1974-75	1975
1. Allahabad Bank ..	1.39	1.20	2.54	..	..	..	..
2. Canara Bank ..	0.62	1.35	0.23	0.79	0.43	0.79	..
3. State Bank of India ..	0.87	1.56	1.21	0.81	0.72	7.82	..
4. United Bank of India ..	..	0.73	0.69	0.57	..	..	..
5. U. C. Bank ..	..	..	..	0.12	0.19	0.17	..
6. Central Bank of India ..	..	..	2.32	1.43	0.53	0.07	..
7. Orissa State Co-operative Bank, Limited.	5.13	0.49	..	..	..	..	..

### LONG-TERM CREDIT

Long-term credit is provided by 55 Primary Land Development Banks.

Purpose	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Minor Irrigation ..	215.10	205.00	211.40
Pump set ..	26.60	24.30	20.40
Agricultural Machinery ..	33.90	20.20	12.10

These Primary Land Development Banks have a Membership of 1.41 lakhs. Loans advanced purposewise is as under :—



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Water Channel ..	2.50	1.56	1.70
Cattle-Shed and Grannary ..	2.90	1.10	26.10
Land Shaping & Development ..	18.80	6.60	23.20
Plantation ..	9.70	5.60	6.70
Other Loans ..	1.60	1.60	24.10
Total ..	311.10	266.60	225.70

The 15 A. R. C. Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 7,48,775 is operating in the State, the progress of which is annexed in Statement 'A'.

The Demand Collection Balance Position of Land Development Banks are as under :—

	Demand	Collection	Balance	Percentage of Collection
1972-1973	286.32	197.64	188.68	51
1973-1974	465.98	244.25	222.83	82

A. R. C. Scheme executed by Orissa State Cooperative Land Development Bank  
ANNEXURE 'A'

( Rupees in lakhs )

Serial No.	Name of the scheme	Out lay	Programme up to 1974-75	Progress up to 31-5-1975	Programme for 1975-1976	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Cashewnut cultivation in Ganjam, Balasore, Mayurbhanj districts.	40.00	36.00	2.52	4.00	
2	Cashewnut cultivation in Cuttack and Puri districts.	36.00	31.50	7.45	4.50	
3	Supplementary Coconut Scheme in Orissa.	46.12	28.37	4.57	15.41	
4	Orange cultivation in Kuchinda and Deogarh Subdivisions.	20.096	4.19	1.41	3.892	
	Bamboo & Sabai Grass cultivation in Mayurbhanj district.	48.00	38.00	2.05	9.30	
6	Farm Mechanisation Scheme in Bargarh at Padmapur Subdivision.	89.10	40.09	10.81	26.73	
7	Land Reclamation and Development in Hirakud I. P. Ayacut.	27.25	17.47	10.18	9.78	



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8	Land Reclamation and Development in Derjang I. P.	31.98	11.57	6.62	9.59
9	Land Reclamation and Development in Machhakandana, Madhupur and Odagaon I. P.	4.20	4.20	1.68	..
10	Land Reclamation and development in Salki I. P.	10.89	11.16	8.01	4.12
11	Dug-well scheme, Jharsuguda ..	78.00	20.14	2.33	28.93
12	Dug-well scheme, Rushikulya ..	115.19	23.50	..	43.04 ( 43.04 )
13	Mango cultivation in Phulbani	8.40	0.35	..	0.77
14	Dug-well scheme in Bolangir ..	170.55	15.16	..	37.77

#### Farmers Service Co-operative Societies:

As per the recommendation of National Commission on Agriculture Block Level Multipurpose Co-operative Societies covering a population about one lakh with 30,000 acres of Agricultural lands is to be organised. Besides small-sized Farmer's Service Co-operative Societies covering a population of 10,000 have also been recommended. These societies are to be organised in S. F. D. A./M. F. A. L. and T. D. A. Areas. In our State, four places have been selected.

1. R. Udayagiri in Ganjam
2. Kolnera or Kalyansingpur in Koraput.
3. Pallahara in Dhenkanal
4. Bahalda in Mayurbhanj

The Farmer's Service Co-operative Societies at R. Udayagiri has been organised. This is financed by Berhampur Co-operative Central Bank. The suggestion of the Reserve Bank of India is awaited for organisation of farmer's co-operative societies in other three places.

#### Lamps

As per the recommendaton of Bawa Committee on T. D. A. it was recommended that LAMPS. should be organised in the T. D. A. Steps for

organisation of Lamps have been taken. As per recent letter of Government, 9 lamps are to be organised during 1975-1976 in 4 T. D. Areas of the State.

S. F. D. A./M. F. A. L.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, 3, S. F. D. As. of Balangir, Dhenkanal and Ganjam and 2 M. F. A. Ls. of Keonjhar and Cuttack were sanctioned. Their period of implementation is from 1971-72 to 1975-76. According to revised pattern all these Agencies will function as compost Agencies to benefit Small-farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. During the year 1974-1975 more composite S. F. D. As. have been sanctioned for the Districts of Sambalpur and Puri. It has been proposed to exclude the Blocks falling in Command Areas of Hirakud and Puri Delta Areas from the perview of these new S. F. D. As. in as much as C. A. D. Programmes will be implemented from the years 1975-1976 in stages. The weaker section will be given necessary incentives as per with the beneficiaries in the S. F. D. As. and M. F. A. Ls.

In order to sustain the tempo of the development programmes in the old S. F. D. A./M. F. A. Ls. Project Areas the Planning Commission and Government of India may cosider to extend the term of project period for Fifth



Plan period with increased Central Assistance. A statement explaining the present position of the S. F. D. As./M. F. A. Ls. is enclosed.

Figures relating to new S. F. D. As. of Puri and Sambalpur are not quoted

as these projects have recently been sanctioned preliminary works relating to identification of beneficiaries selected programmes and institutional finance arrangements are in progress.

Project (1)	S. F. (2)	M. F. (3)	Agrl. Lab. (4)	Rural Artisan Total (5)	Total Enrolement in Co-op. (6)
1. Dhenkanal ..	45,011	8,170	..	130	28,441
2. Bolangir ..	41,966	21,825	11,320	62	27,575
3. Ganjam ..	50,085	31,785	98	845	76,478
4. Cuttack ..	190	51,633	4,391	46	18,680
5. Keonjhar ..	590	31,503	..	75	21,246

Loan Advanced by Co-operatives—Short-term loan Year wise

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Project	1971-1972	1972-73	1973-1974	1974-1975 (Up to 30-4-1975)
1. Dhenkanal ..	29.16	28.61	11.22	17.93
2. Bolangir ..	27.00	7.31	19.36	9.12
3. Ganjam ..	58.55	65.24	125.04	92.74
4. Cuttack ..	7.98	12.77	17.35	6.53
5. Keonjhar ..	1.59	3.18	1.85	2.19
Total	124.28	117.11	174.82	127.31

S. F. D. A /M. F. A. L.

Loan advanced by Co-operatives

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Projects (1)	Medium Term Cumulative				Long Term Cumulative			
	1971-72 (2)	1972-73 (3)	1973-74 (4)	1974-75 Up to 30-4-1975 (5)	1971-72 (6)	1972-73 (7)	1973-74 (8)	1974-75 Up to 30-4-1975 (9)
1. Dhenkanal ..	31.50	42.05	44.63	60.23	0.57	6.34	21.73	28.39
2. Bolangir ..	0.67	4.20	12.64	20.77	4.20	15.17	41.37	44.66



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. Ganjam ..	28.95	121.50	160.19	209.14	14.49	26.22	46.06	58.66
4. Cuttack ..	1.58	16.34	22.73	20.66	0.72	6.37	12.70	10.02
5. Keonjhar ..	3.85	10.91	25.23	30.95	0.51	3.60	4.85	5.92
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>66.55</b>	<b>195.00</b>	<b>265.42</b>	<b>341.75</b>	<b>20.49</b>	<b>57.70</b>	<b>126.71</b>	<b>197.73</b>

**Financial Assistance rendered by the project for co-operatives**

( Rupees in Lakhs )

	1971-70	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
<b>1. Reserve Fund</b>				
1. Dhenkanal ..	3.02	1.96	1.43	2.14
2. Bolangir ..	1.50	..	..	1.30
3. Ganjam ..	2.95	2.96	16.33	4.22
4. Cuttack ..	0.03	0.36	0.55	0.29
5. Keonjhar ..	0.07	0.11	0.04	..
<b>2. Staff Subsidy</b>				
1. Dhenkanal ..	0.03	0.33	0.79	1.42
2. Bolangir ..	1.28	..	..	..
3. Ganjam ..	0.56	1.15	1.51	1.54
4. Cuttack ..	1.44	0.44	0.43	0.97
5. Keonjhar ..	0.12	0.30	0.05	0.08
<b>3. Subsidy for purchase of share</b>				
1. Dhenkanal ..	..	..	..	0.07
2. Bolangir ..	0.40	..	..	..
3. Ganjam ..	..	..	0.05	..
4. Cuttack ..	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.06
5. Keonjhar ..	0.08	..	..	..
<b>4. Long Term Loan</b>				
1. Dhenkanal ..	10.00	..	..	..
2. Balangir ..	10.00	..	..	..
3. Ganjam ..	15.00	..	..	..
4. Cuttack ..	10.00	..	..	..
5. Keonjhar ..	..	..	..	..



## Dry-Land Farming Pilot Project

One Pilot Project on Dry Farming was sanctioned by Government of India towards the close of 1970-1971 and this project has been operating at Bahalda of Mayurbhanj district, which is a chronically drought prone area. The programme extends to whole of the block. Bank of India is financing directly to some cultivators of Gambharia Gram Panchayat. The rest areas are financed by Mayurbhanj Central Co-operative Bank and Rairangapur Land Development Bank.

One Farmer's Service Co-operative Society under finance from Bank of India is to be organised.

## DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

There are two drought prone areas in the districts of Kalahandi and Phulbani in which development programmes are to be taken up with assistance from both State and Central Governments. The Plan programmes relating to co-operatives have not been finalised.

### (C. A. D.) COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Hirakud (Sambalpur-Balangir)
- (2) Mahanadi Delta (Puri-Cuttack)
- (3) Salandi (Balasore)

During the current year, Programme for Agricultural Development was taken up under the State Plan and Centrally sponsored Scheme.



---

## THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME FOR 1.30 LAKH

The World Food Programme to benefit 1.30 lakh persons of Dhenkanal, Sambalpur and Balangir districts is being launched in Orissa, with effect from November, 1975. Under this Programme nutritious food is to be supplied to pre-school children and nursing and expectant mothers for a period of 300 days during the year, a daily ration of 125 grams wheat per woman, 80 grams of wheat per child and 7½ grams of milk powder and butter oil per beneficiary.

It may be recalled here that about 20 lakhs children and mothers are now benefited by the various feeding programmes daily. Out of this, 11 lakhs beneficiaries are covered under regular feeding programme and 9 lakhs under Emergency Feeding Programme both in flood and drought affected areas of the State. The State Government is negotiating with the International Organisations like UNICEF, WORLD FOOD ORGANISATION AND CARE to increase the number of beneficiaries.

---



## AGRICULTURE IN KORAPUT

**Shri L. K. Das**

PLANT PROTECTION OFFICER

Life is but a struggle for existence. It is the fittest who survive. So said the Great Darwin in his theory of survival of the fittest, when Man was at the mercy of Nature. But, to-day Man is no more a helpless creature left at the mercy of Nature.

Modern science & technology are at his command, whereby he aspires even to conquer space and time.

Yet, the very fact that vast majority of population of this country live half-

starved and semi-naked is itself a challenge to modern science & technology and to the Planners & the Rulers. Though 'Nature' has bestowed immense potentialities in the shape of hills, valleys, minerals, forests, fertile lands and perennial rivers, rivulets and springs, the vast majority of the population of the district of Koraput live a sub-human life.

Koraput district, situated in the south-west corner of Orissa, bordering the States of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh surrounded by the Eastern-Ghat Ranges with heights varying from 700 feet to 3,500 feet above mean sea level enjoys a diverse climatic condition and geographical situation. Koraput Subdivision enjoys a cool, bracing, sub-tropical climate throughout the year with a mild summer and a chilly distinct winter season while Malkangiri Subdivision lying in the southern-most corner of the district enjoys a tropical climate with a pronounced hot humid summer. Nowrangpur and Rayagada Subdivisions are in between these two extremes with a moderate summer and a distinct winter. The soil type of the district is variable from laterite, red sandy loam in the Rayagada, Gunpur, Koraput and Nowrangpur Subdivisions with patches of alluvial fertile lands on the banks of rivers Indravati, Bansadhara and Nagabali while Malkangiri Subdivision has patches of rich loam soil and black-cotton soil rich in humus content and organic matter. Agriculturally, the district has the reputation of having a multiplicity and diversity of crops like paddy with its innumerable strains of wild paddy, millets like ragi, maize, kulthi, oil seeds like niger, til, groundnut, castor, sunflower etc., and a variety of fruits and vegetables, for which the soil and climate are ideal. Agriculture has been and is still the main stay of life of the majority of the population of which 60 per cent are Adibasis.



Yet, the nature of farming is primitive and the farmers are poor because of low crop yields due to highly leached and eroded poor soils, depletion of organic matter in course of centuries of crop production and soil erosion.

Agriculture has been and is still a gamble with the monsoon from time immemorial. If Nature is bountiful and rains are good, the farmers get a good harvest of paddy and millets. The Adibasis who form the very bulk of the farming community possess tiny holdings and grow crops on the hills and hill-slopes known as shifting cultivation or 'Podu' cultivation on account of which the age old forests are getting destroyed. After few years of crop production in such Dongar lands, the lands get eroded, infertile and become unfit for crops like paddy, ragi etc.

The district receives an annual rainfall ranging from 40" in Umerkote, Raighar, Chandahandi in Nowrangpur Subdivision, 50" in Rayagada Subdivision and 60" in other places like Jey-pore, Koraput, Machkund, Malkangiri. Rainfall usually lasts from June to

October. If the rainfall is well distributed during these four months, crop like paddy becomes successful or else crop failures are common. Droughts do occur every fifth or sixth year in areas like Raighar, Chandahandi, Umerkote, Dabugaon, Padmapur, Gudari, Gunupur etc., because of either low rainfall during June when germination fails and sowing etc., get delayed or in September-October when rains cease with prolonged dry periods while most of the crops like paddy, ragi, maize are in flowering or ripening stage. The rainfall data for the last three years is given (monthwise) at the end of the article.

Out of the total of 2,704,185 hectares of geographical area, forests occupy an area of 442,260 hectares i.e., 16 per cent, while the net cultivated area is 867,510 hectares which comes to 32 per cent of the total area. This goes to prove that the cultivated area is proportionately quite high compared to the area under forests which is dwindling fast on account of 'Podu' cultivation. As such, there is very little scope for extension of area under the plough. Intensive scientific farming is our motto now.

( Area in 1,000 hectares )

Name of the revenue district	Geographical area	Forest	Cultivated area	Total paddy area	Irrigated area	Cultivable waste land
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Koraput ..	2,704 hect's	1,480 hect's	705 hect's.	316 hect's.	29 hect's.	121 hect's.

The experience gained and the problems faced on account of drought during the last year have prompted the farmers to change the cropping pattern of the district in the matter of paddy cultivation. Nevertheless paddy being the main food crop, the cultivators have to give due importance and attention with a view

to increasing the per acre output. It is not easy to shift to other crops all of a sudden, although attempts are being made by the farmers who are growing paddy in all types of land, particularly the dongar lands and high lands where millets like ragi, maize, kod, suan, jowar etc., could be grown more successfully. Paddy being the



chief commercial crop has to receive more care and attention by the adoption of package of practices like balanced fertilisation, plant protection measures and water management, etc. Many of the farmers still hold the view that without adequate water in the field fertilisers may do more harm to their crops. The extension agencies have been geared up in the block and district level to persuade the farmers for more judicious use of fertilisers and plant protection measures, particularly in respect of growing high yielding paddy and other crops.

One of the chief functions of the department has so far been production of improved high-yielding varieties of seeds. As a result of the drought, the demand for seeds, particularly of paddy seeds has increased three times. It is also a task for the department to procure the seeds and supply them to different blocks of the district in time which has been achieved successfully this year.

The following table gives the supply position of paddy and other important seeds as on the 30th June 1975 of Koraput Revenue District.

	Quintals
1. Paddy	.. 8,511.92
2. Maize	.. 217.80
3. Jowar	.. 3.45
4. Imp. Ragi	.. 76.76
5. P. B. Mung	.. 10.24
6. Biri T-9	.. 6.09
7. Arhar S-5	.. 0.95
8. Groundnut	.. 20.27

9. Ragi	.. 352.81
10. Y. 65 Biri	.. 2.65
11. Mesta	.. 38.20
12. Cotton	.. 30.90
13. Til	.. 0.50
14. Jute	.. 0.50
15. Sunflower	.. 1.00
16. Castor	.. 1.50

In the entire district of Koraput, there is a programme for cultivation of improved paddy like T. 141, PTB. 10 etc., in an area of 2,05,500 hectares as against the last years achievement of 1,84,500 hectares, while high yielding paddy will occupy an area of 21,500 hectares as against the achievement of last year of 13,100 hectares for which seeds like Jaya, Ratna, Kaveri, Arnapura, Pusa 2-21, Jaganath, Pankaj have been supplied by the Department. This should naturally meet the full requirement. As such, the area targetted under high yielding paddy would be achieved in full.

This should go a long way to boost up the per acre out-turn of paddy. The average production of paddy has so far been 12 quintals a hectare. This average has to be exceeded so that paddy crop will be more remunerative and would bring more return to the farmers.

It is true that cultivation of high yielding crops has so far reached the affluent and well-to-do farmers of the district, while the majority of small and poor farmers stick to their age old pattern of cultivation of traditional varieties of crops. The reasons are many, the chief and most important



being the economic condition which stands on the way of adoption of scientific farming, that too when the price of inputs are too high.

The Commercial Banks and Co-operative credit sector have, of late, come to the rescue of the farmers but their achievement has so far been not up to expectation when the need of the farmers is so great that unless the institutional credit facilities are enlarged manifold and the attitude changed, the change over to scientific farming would remain a slow process. The following table gives the extent of agril. credit that has been made available by the nationalised Banks and co-operative credit sector during the last three years:

Co-operative Credit	
1972-73	Rs. 22,95,531
1973-74	Rs. 33,99,822
1974-75	Rs. 90,00,000

The notion that Adibasi farmers are very hard to change and immune to new ideas and innovations vis-a-vis scientific agriculture, is no more tenable on the face of marvellous achievements made by some farmers like Sri Parasu Mali of Maliguda, Nowrangpur by an enviable record yield of 31 quintals of wheat per acre during rabi, 1975.

With this background in mind, an ambitious agricultural production programme has been drawn up for this khariff season with a target of 24,600 hectares under high yielding paddy as against the achievement of 13,000

hectares during khariff, 1974. Similarly the area under millets, particularly ragi and maize has been targeted at 1,80,000 hectares with a view to bringing more and more area under drought resistant crops in place of high land paddy. Among the pulses, Arhar is an age old crop grown by the Adibasis either as a pure crop or mixed with jowar, ragi, suan or other millets. But now more emphasis is given on new varieties of high yielding pulses like Pusa Baisakhi Moong, T. 5 Arhar, T. 65 and T. 9 Biri etc., which are getting popular among the farmers. The area programmed under Moong and Biri is about 12,700 hectares which when achieved would meet the pulse requirement of the district which is dependent on large scale imports from other States.

Special mention may be made about high yielding maize programme at 30,000 hectares, a big leap forward, which is grown in large scale in Umerkote, Raighar blocks of Nowrangpur agricultural district and Malkangiri block of Jeypore agricultural district. Similarly, growing of monsoon potato to the extent of 100 hectares during the rains in Koraput agricultural district and Kashipur block of Rayagada agricultural district by the Adibasi farmers is a significant feature of adaption of improved scientific agriculture, since hardly twenty-five years back potato was not only considered an exotic foreign crop but a luxury vegetable by the poor farmers of the district.

Food and fibre are but bare necessities of human existence. Cotton,



the age old crop has remained neglected, forgotten. Since attainment of freedom it has now been recognised as an essential crop that could be grown in this district. As a result, an area of 800 hectares would be put under cotton on a trial basis in this district.

Besides food crops and vegetables, the district offers very vast potentialities of growing a variety fruit trees like mango, guava, lime, lemon, orange, banana, papaya, etc. Hitherto, our aim has been to plant improved grafts, gooties, buddings and cuttings here and there just to supplement our food, but establishment of regular commercial orchards has not met with any success so far. To augment this paucity, this year a scheme has been drawn up to plant mango in-situ in compact blocks in 500 acres, so that grafting of quality varieties could be done after a year of growth of the seedling plants. In addition, as usual, grafts, gooties of various fruit trees are being sold by the department to the farmers at cost Price.

## Soil Testing

Now that the time has come to exploit the soil to its fullest capacity, it is very necessary that the fertility status is maintained, specially after the introduction of high yielding varieties and multiple cropping which deplete the soil of its plant nutrients very fast. With a view to meeting this urgent need of the farmers who are advised to use balanced fertilisers in their soil, a Soil Testing Laboratory has been functioning at Similiguda Mixed Farm in Koraput district which has a capacity of analysing 10,000 samples a year.

## Fertiliser

A few years back use of fertilisers was considered not only bad for soil, but an unnecessary expenditure, an unwanted item, a luxury for the farmers. But times have changed. The increase in use of fertilisers has gone up by leaps and bounds as will be evident from the following table which indicates a healthy trend, a step forward towards Green Revolution.

*Fertiliser consumption of Koraput Revenue District*

( Figures in Metric Tonnes )

Name of the Agricultural District (1)	1972-73			1973-74			1974-75		
	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Joypore ..	246.736	1044.981	88.400	261	86	49	287	97	42
Koraput ..	85.165	41.717	12.570	61	24	12	63	21	15
Rayagada ..	1,457.000	383.000	116.400	1556	214	113	960	201	117
Nowrangpur ..	..	..	..	335	53	144	33	51	140



## Farmers' Training

It is not money, not even the supply of all required inputs, that can bring about a change, but the correct knowledge, the technical know-how, which alone can bring a change in attitude for better farming and for better living. Having recognised this important aspect of rural development, the department of Agriculture has started a Training Centre for farmers, which now is located at Rangailunda, Ganjam district. The Training Officers and a host of Specialists, go round the blocks imparting training and advice to farmers of the district.

## Plant Protection

Plant Protection measures are a must for, not only boosting up agricultural production in the field, but for the preservation in the home and godown for consumption and sowing the next season, lest we lose 10 per cent of what we produce in the field and at least 4 per cent of what is produced. This has also been realised by the farmers of the district who were so far completely ignorant of the pest problems and the use of pesticides. As a result, the sale and consumption of fungicides and pesticides are increasing day by day. Pests and diseases are no more considered a natural calamity beyond the control of man, no more a malady to be ward off by witchcraft or worship.

Last, but not the least, a word may be said about mechanization of farming which has remained neglected so

far. We are content with the traditional equipments and implements which need to be improved in order that human labour is minimised, drudgery eliminated and efficiency of labour increased.

## Conclusion

Agriculture, the oldest yet the most modern, most independent and honest profession in this country, is yet to prove, however to be the most lucrative business of life, more so in economically backward areas like Koraput. When all this is done, the Adibasis of Koraput can confidently look forward to a better and prosperous future, no more subject to exploitation. But what matters most is the change in attitude and social behaviour. While the present organisational set-up and the manner of implementation of the Plans and Programmes are yet to change for better, are yet to adopt to the changing social circumstances. The old bureaucratic attitude and approach to basic human problems, now prevalent in our extension agency in the block level and even in the extension of technical know-how, by the technical departments like agriculture, must yield place to new approach, to new methods, whereby the face of the countryside can change faster. It is imperative that streamlining the existing organisation and whenever required reorganisational set-up of the department of agriculture, in order to adopt to changing circumstances and social needs, is the urgent call of the day.



AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

( Figures in Hectares )

Name of the crop (1)	Achievement 1974-75 (2)	Target 1975-76 (3)
1. Imp. Paddy ..	1,84,511	2,05,506
2. High Yielding Paddy ..	13,161	21,535
3. Ragi ...	71,558	79,951
4. Maize ( High yielding+Local ). ..	$5,492+22,362=27,854$	$6,013+23,297=29,310$
5. Other Millets ..	36,644	50,980
6. Total Millets ..	1,52,648	1,80,032
7. Mung ..	3,003	3,478
8. Biri ..	8,620	9,303
9. Arhar ..	18,697	18,104
10. Other Pulses ..	4,272	6,087
11. Total pulses ..	40,556	43,351
12. Groundnut ..	3,402	4,145
13. Til ..	5,684	6,226
14. Total Oilseeds ..	23,838	46,272
15. Castor ..	3,429	32,084
16. Sunflower ..	..	39
17. Mesta ..	6,802	6,848
18. Cotton ..	840	750
19. Sugarcane ..	..	813
20. Kulthi ...	713	1,375
21. Monsoon Potato ...	64	75



1972—

		January	February	March	April	May	June
Jeypore	..	2.0	23.8	..	150.3	38.0	384.6
Koraput	..	1.6	5.8	..	112.4	110.0	336.2
Rayagada	..	1.9	16.1	1.2	93.1	113.5	290.0
1973—							
Jeypore	..	..	..	11.7	34.0	23.0	267.4
Koraput	..	..	..	2.6	57.6	27.9	118.0
Rayagada	..	..	4.4	0.8	26.5	18.8	36.0
1974—							
Nowrangpur	..	..	..	135.5	109.8	435.1	1839.4
Jeypore	..	..	..	224.4	231.8	778.7	2166.2
Koraput	..	..	..	153.7	414.7	583.0	2047.3
Rayagada	..	..	..	55.8	214.5	167.0	2834.8

### EXPANSION OF BELPAHAR REFRACTORIES

M/S Belpahar Refractories Ltd., who are well known manufacturers of firebricks in Orissa with a total capacity of 40,000 tonnes of various types of firebricks, had moved for a licence from the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies for substantial expansion.

The Industrial Development Department have issued them necessary licence for expansion by 20,000 tonnes, consisting of 5,000 tonnes of zircon bricks and 15,000 tonnes low grog plastic bricks bringing up the total capacity to 60,000 tonnes of firebricks after expansion.



KORAPUT DISTRICT

(Figures in M. M.)

July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
270.1	303.0	202.6	193.6	..	..	1568.0=62"
283.4	261.1	175.4	159.4	..	..	1445.3=57"
235.9	430.9	224.8	159.4	..	..	1566.8=62"
593.0	319.0	259.9	67.4	46.0	.	1657.4=66"
417.6	216.8	392.6	66.2	23.4	..	1322.7=53"
225.1	220.4	334.0	66.5	59.9	..	992.4=39"
1726.7	1667.7	1662.3	1122.0	17.0	..	..
2320.2	3842.7	1888.0	1466.3	74.9	..	..
1571.4	2792.7	1603.2	2167.3	252.8	..	..
1982.6	1488.6	1030.4	1700.3	87.2	..	..

PRODUCTION OF CORRUGATED SHEETS IN ORISSA

The first Asbestos Corrugated manufacturing factory will be coming up shortly in Orissa. The Government of India have issued necessary letter of intent in favour of Utkal Asbestos Ltd. for production of 36,000 tonnes of corrugated sheets per annum. 75 per cent of their production will be exported and will thus earn precious foreign exchange for the country.

A team of experts of the Company have visited various places in Cuttack, Puri and Dhenkanal districts for final selection of the site. The factory is expected to go into production in 12 months time from now.



## CHIEF MINISTER MAKES VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION

On the occasion of the observation of All-India Voluntary Blood Donation Day, the Chief Minister, Smt. Nandini Satpathy, herself made a voluntary donation of blood.

The Chief Minister went to the Blood Bank attached to the Capital Hospital where she was examined by Dr. (Mrs.) Sandhya Satpathy, Medical Officer in charge of the Blood Bank prior to the blood collection.

The Chief Minister also discussed with the C. M. O., Dr. C. P. Acharya and other Blood Bank officials about the functioning of the Blood Bank and the arrangement for providing blood to the needy and poor patients.

# ORISSA MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

BHUBANESWAR-1

IN THE SERVICE OF  
ORISSA AND THE COUNTRY

\*Largest single factor for construction of the  
PARADEEP SEA PORT

\*Earning foreign exchange through export of ores  
FROM PARADEEP

\*Providing substantial income to the State and Central  
Governments through royalty, tollage, export duty etc.

CABLE - ORMINCORP - TELEX BN 201\*\*PHONE: 52220-52370-52269



# NEWS IN PICTURES



Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, discussing about flood situation of Orissa with Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister, the Chief Secretary and other high officials in the Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneswar on September 27, 1975.



Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, visiting the Sun Temple at Konark, a destination point for International Tourists.



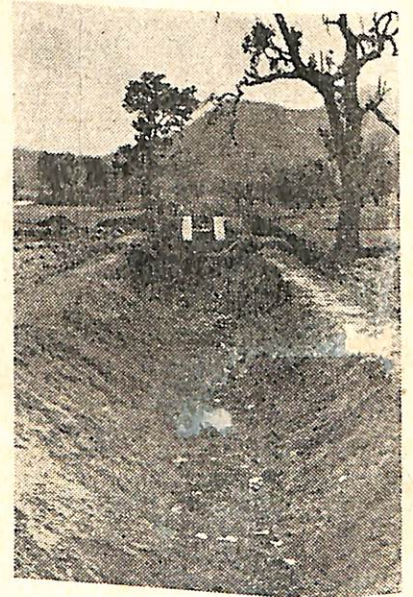
**PROGRESS OF  
M. I. PROJECTS IN  
NAWAPARA SUB-  
DIVISION OF  
KALAHANDI DISTRICT**



Construction of earth dam of Dumerjore M. I. P. of  
Nawapara Subdivision.



Construction of earth dam of  
Armela M. I. P. in Nawapara  
Subdivision



Main Canal of Ranimunda M. I. P.  
in Khariar Block of Nawapara  
Subdivision



Construction of earth embankment of Budhikomna  
M. I. P. in Nawapara Subdivision.

---

**NEWS IN PICTURES**

---

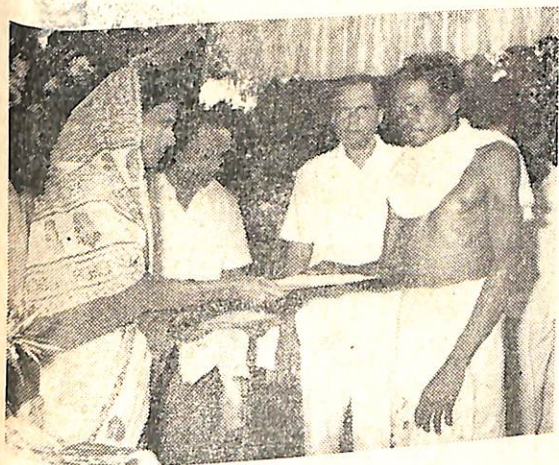




Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy inaugurating a model house constructed under the Integrated Rural Housing Scheme at Balarampur in the district of Dhenkanal on October 2, 1975

## NEWS IN PICTURES

Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy receiving a copy of the report of the District Reorganisation Committee from the Revenue Secretary, Shri S. M. Patnaik on October 1, 1975



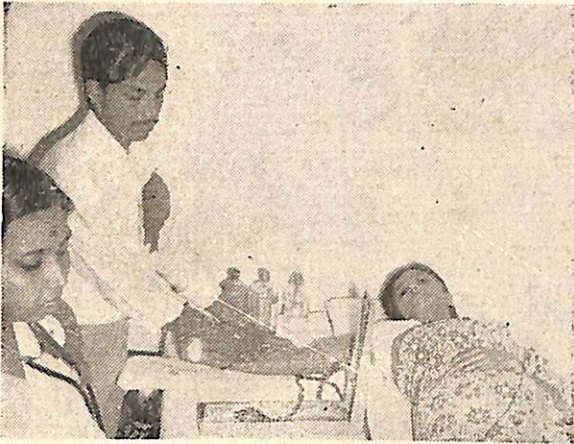
Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa, presenting patta to a landless person in Kuruma Tangar village of Dhenkanal district on October 2, 1975



The Drug Control Research Laboratory Building was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on October 2, 1975

Picture shows: The Chief Minister accompanied by the Minister of State for Health & Family Planning is going round the Laboratory





---

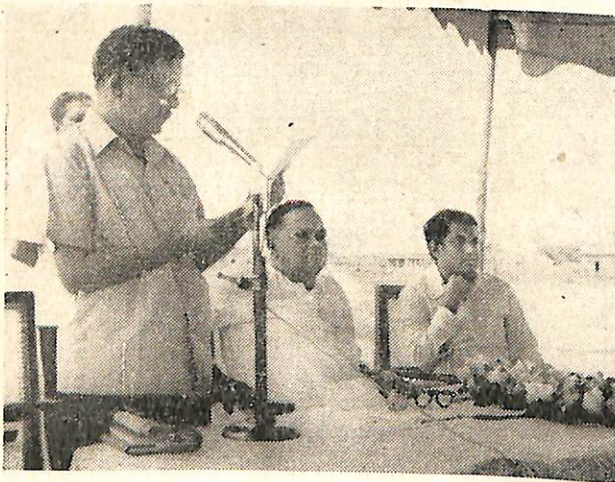
## NEWS IN PICTURES

---

Chief Minister, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, making voluntary donation of blood on the occasion of All-India Blood Donation Day on October 1, 1975 at the Capital hospital, Bhubaneswar



Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa inaugurating the Orissa State Co-operative Bank building at State Capital on October 2, 1975



Shri D. L. Sekhar Deo, Minister of State for Irrigation and Power laid the foundation of the Irrigation Colony at Sundargarh, Superintending Engineer, Shri Jena is seen addressing at the function



# A VISIT TO NIALI

Shri P. K. Ray,

SUPDT. OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY.

Niali on the eastern bank of the river Prachi under P.-S. Govindpur in the district of Cuttack, occupies a pre-dominant position so far as its ancient remains are concerned. The site is 51 Kms. from Bhubaneswar on metal road. The antiquities of the site can go back from 8th century A. D. to 14th century A.D. The exploration works on the Prachi valley conducted by Shri P. K. Ray, Superintendent of Orissa State Archaeology and his party consisting of Shri B. S. C. Prusty, Conservation Assistant and Shri D. C. Panda, Photographer have brought to light a large number of sculptures and ruined temples in the surrounding areas of Niali. The place contains the ruined temple of Ashtabhuj Chamunda known as the Harachandi, the temple of Lakshmi Nrusingha, the Siva temples known as the Puneswara and Grameswara, the temple of Nilakantheswara and

temple of Brahma. A group of loose sculptures mainly of Vishnu are still lying under a banyan tree at Korakora near Niali. Besides, the large number of images of Krishna worshipped inside the Nuagan Matha, close to Niali give a clear picture of the spread of Vaishnavism in the area.

But the place is famous for the great Siva temple known as the Sobhaneswara on the eastern bank of the Prachi, connected with an unmetalled road of half a kilometre from Niali. The temple of Sobhaneswara was a monumental achievement of the Ganga rulers of Orissa. The stone inscription-palaeographically assigned to the 12th century A. D. on the other eastern wall of the Jagamohan of the temple, is an epigraphical evidence in support of the date of the temple. It is known from the inscription that one Vaidyanath, probably a Vasei king of the Ganga rulers, was ruling in this region. It is also mentioned that a professional class of dancers known as the Devadasi used to dance in the Natamandira of the temple during the time of the 'Bhoga Puja' of the temple. This system of introduction of a class of dancers in front of deity became vogue in every temple from the time onwards.

The temple of Sobhaneswara is Pancharatha in design while the Jagamohana is pidha in character. The Natamandira and Bhogamandapa exist up to the pabhaga portion. The Jagamohana constitutes a grand-complement to the sanctum. The lower register of the Jangha is embellished with representation of various sculptures mainly of Brahmanical deities. The other walls of the main temple are embellished with sculptures constituting the Ashtadikpal and their counterparts, and panel depicting a scene from the Ramayana, panel depicting the king and his subjects, the Alasakanyas in various poses (sometimes standing under a tree, carrying



a branch of a tree, lifting and kissing a child, looking through a mirror, etc.) and other Brahmanical deities. The side deities are filled with three beautiful images of Parvati, Ganesh and Kartikeya. Majestic in conception, this temple is indeed one of the supplement monuments of Orissa like the great Rajarani and the Lingaraja temples. Besides, it is notable for its imposing dimension and faultless portions as for the harmonious integration of architectural grandeur with plastic elegance.

The temple compound made of laterite blocks contains five Sivalingas. One of the Sivalinga known as the Suryesvara contains four lines of mutilated inscriptions recovered after excavation. This inscription is earlier than that of the inscription found on the Jagamohan of the temple.

Inside the temple compound a row of eight Vishnu images popularly called Madhava of different height were kept. These Vishnu images were discovered from the vicinity of Niali and suggest the existence of more than one Vishnu temples in this region of the Prachi Valley. No where in Orissa have been found so many Vishnu images from one place. It gives a clear background of the predominance of the worship of the Madhava in this region. A sculpture shed has been constructed by the State Department of Archaeology in 1971-72 and these images alongwith other images have been exhibited inside.

Inside the compound wall a ten-handed Mahisamardini Durga is to be found. The pose of attacking the demon Mahishasura with bow and arrow is beautifully depicted.

The Ashtabhuja Chamunda worshipped as the Harachandi inside a temporary shed close to the temple compound is of interesting nature from econographical point of view. The execution of the image is in rough sand stone and can date back to the period of 8th Century A.D. The amalagations of so many images in one place, clearly suggest the survival of the Saktism, Saivism and Vaishnavism through Ages without hampering to the religions sentiments of the respective creed. That the site is rich in the Madhava cult is amply proved by the existence of so many Vishnu images in one place.

A visitor should not forget to visit the Brahma temple in the heart of Niali, renovated on the ancient ruins. The image of Brahma installed inside the temple can be dated to the Post-Gupta period or even earlier. I have come across such an image of Brahma at a place called Nuasasana on the bank of the Kushabhadra near Prataparudrapur. The temples dedicated to Brahma are very rare and as such this particular renovated temple is interesting to observe. The inside walls of the half rebuilt Jagamohan contain the four-handed images of Vishnu—identified by me as Vasudeva.

Thus Niali is of full of archaeological remains.





## KALINGA SADHABAS ON THE HIGH SEAS

Shri S. M. Gani

PRINCIPAL, FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTE,

"O Kalinga, evergreen with the vendure of crops, where is another land in the globe to be thy match? For uncounted centuries, wealth on account of maritime trade did flow like an unfailling stream into thee. Glory into thy sons known to History as Sadhabas (Overseas traders) due to whom thy coasts were studded with ports overflowing with prosperity all along."

Thus, sang a sixteenth century Oriya poet recalling the past. Orissa is primarily a maritime State with a coast-line of 250 miles along the Bay of Bengal and a large number of rivers, lakes and canals serving inland waterways. Boat-manufactur-

ing and cloth for sails generally considered to be a highly specialised job in India, is a local industry here. During the rule of Afghans and Mughals in Orissa, ships used to come from western India with cargoes and traders. Pipli, Balasore and Gopalpur were flourishing ports when Britishers arrived in this part of India and found the Portuguese, the French and the Danes enjoying a flourishing trade. Orissa was exporting cloth, stone utensils, art goods, sails cloth to Europe.

As the centre of political activity shifted to Hooghly, the European ships preferred to go up to their forts and factories in Bengal. And for that they had to depend on Oriya sailors to pilot their ships through the estuaries of the Ganges. These ships for some time continued to pick up the local mariners from Balasore or Pipli to navigate their ships. A French trader Mr. Law wrote in his memoire in 1667 that Balasore was an important centre of trade in cloth. He said,—

"People manufacture their very beautiful and fine clothes named Sanas of Balasore, very suitable for making shirts. It is, in my opinion, the only Indian cloth which comes very close from the point of view of glaze and clearness of thread to the beautiful Dutch linen. There is also a good quality of iron in the country".

In 1685 the English accused the Nawab of Bengal, Shaista Khan to have interferred with their trade. The East India Company with the permission of James II had sent out under Admiral Nicholson, a fleet of 10 large ship to the port at Balasore to remove the Company's servants and break up the factory due to the rivalry between the various European traders and internal quarrels between Afghans, Mughals and Marathas in this region. Orissa



suffered much from the constant wars, insurrections, failure of crops and famines and shifting of trade activities to Bengal. All this led the region to utter failure and misery uprooting the economic strength of Orissa. Thus, the people of Orissa entered into a dark period of their illustrious history which took its birth in prehistoric days.

The ancient Orissa takes us back to ancient Tri-Kalinga, with an extensive coastal region stretching from the Gangetic valley right up to the terminus of the Godavari valley. The land presents a long sea-board with indented contour admirably suitable to maritime activities, for which the people of Kalinga are long famous. Gerini who had made researches on Ptolemy's geography, has shown that "the mighty people of Kalinga had established an empire in Burma long before Ashoka led his victorious soldiers into Kalinga. The overseas trade of Kalinga seems to have affected the economic condition of the Magadhan Empire and this may be one of the causes of Kalinga war. The legends collected by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles say that the Indian colonisation of Java commenced with the twenty thousand families who were sent there by the king of Kalinga. The Samanta Pasadika also reveals that eight families from Kalinga were sent by Asoka with the Boddhi Tree to Ceylon.

The Hatigumpha inscriptions inform us that Emperor Kharavela had a strong navy and according to Prinsep and Hunter, he was well versed with maritime arts. But there are evidences to show that during christian centuries the people of Kalinga had planted prosperous colonies beyond seas. Tamralipti, Chelitalo, Palura, Pithunda and many others were the prosperous ports on the shore of Kalinga. The port of Tamralipti was flourishing at the time of Buddha. Burmese legends inform us that two merchant brothers of Burma landed at Tamralipti and passed on to Madhyadesa for trade. While passing

on to Madhyadesa they met Buddha in the forest of Uruvela. Mahendra and Sanghamitra are known to have embarked at the port of Tamralipti when they went to Ceylon in the third century B. C. Another port of importance was Pithunda (Pihunda), and it was in a very flourishing state about the time of Mahavira. We know from Uttaradhayana Sutra that Jaina merchants used to come to this port from distant countries like Siam. Some foreign merchants according to this authority were having matrimonial relations with the people of Kalinga. Pithunda was a deserted city by the time of Kharavela, who claims to have reclaimed it and made it flourishing again. Palura was also an ancient port of importance. The Greek geographer Ptolemy says that it was one of the most important trading stations during his time. The ships bound for the south-east Asia used to start from this port. Ptolemy utilised this port as one of the pivots in drawing his geographical maps. Palura has been indentified by the French scholar Sylvain Levi with Dentiapur on the ground that 'Pal' the first part of the word means 'tooth' and 'ur', the second part of it means 'city'. Chelitalo was a prosperous seat of Buddhism and also a great emporium of trade on the coast of Kalinga in the 7th century A. D. Yuan Chwang has graphically described the prosperity of this port. Standing on the sea-shore of Chelitalo he observed the ships towards Ceylon and being a devotee of Buddha he at once thought the tooth relics which were enshrined in Ceylon. In his visionary eyes he caught a glimpse of the globe radiating from a sacred tooth and illuminating the liquid horizon of the sea. The Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien is known to have made boat journey from Pataliputra to Tamralipti and from the latter, a ship voyage to Ceylon. Chelitalo has been indentified with Chandrabhaga (Konark) by some scholars and Puri by others. The Sanskrit version



of Chelitalo is taken to be Chitrakala by some and Sriksheetra by others. No other evidence is available for a correct identification. At the mouth of Prachi river there was a flourishing city and traces have been brought to light by recent exploration in that valley. The names like Boitakuda, Baniapur (city of trade) and some old coins of different varieties indicate that the mouth of Prachi was a centre of trade in the past. From these ports the missionaries, traders and peaceful settlers used to sail abroad carrying with them Indian culture and religion to distant countries.

There are evidences to show the close and intimate relations of the Kalingans with Burma. The South Burma is known as 'Tailang' in the Mon documents and to the north-west of it there was a territory of 'Ussa' while in the north-east the land was known as 'Ukkala'. These words are the corrupted form of 'Kalinga', 'Odivisa' and 'Utkala'. The Mon records also call the modern town of Prome as Sriksheetra, which is incidentally the name of Puri in Orissa.

There was a close relationship between the royal families of Kalinga and Ceylon and it was because of this that Gheusiva in the 3rd century A. D. sent out the tooth-relic of Budha to his friend Mahasena, the Ceylonese King. The tooth relic was taken by the Kalingan Princess Hemamala and her husband Danta Kumara to Ceylon at a time when Mahasena was dead and was succeeded by his son Mathavanna. The tooth-relic was enshrined in Ceylon and till today it is regarded as the centre of the religious life of the island. The Chulavamsa records that the king of Kalinga Aggubodhi II (601-11 A. D.) went to Ceylon with the queen and the minister to have religious retirement. H. W. Codrington notes that in 1187 A. D. Nissanka Malla of Kalinga dynasty seized the throne of Ceylon and is said to have restored the shrines of Anuradhapura. Matrimonial relations were also established between the royal fami-

lies of these two countries. These cultural and social relationships led to vigorous maritime and commercial intercourses between Ceylon and Kalinga. Ships from Kalinga used to sail to Ceylon in all parts of the year.

The relation of Kalinga with 'Fuman' (China) was also intimate. Chinese records disclose the fact that Indian ambassadors were attending the Funanese court. In the year 795 A. D. a king of Wu-Cha (Odra) country named 'One who dies the suspicious, the lion'. Subhakara Kesari sent an ambassador named Prajna to the court of the Chinese Emperor Te-Toon and presented an autographed letter and a treatise on Gandavyuha. Prajna was a great scholar. He translated the letter and book into Chinese language and presented it to the emperor.

Relations with Suvarna Dipa (Sumatra), Java, Bali and Cambodia were very close. The Sailodbhavas of Kangoda had commercial and cultural relations with these islands. After the decline of this dynasty a branch of it sailed across the sea and established empire in the far east having Java as centre. This dynasty is known as Sailendra dynasty and the rulers of this dynasty were famous patrons of Buddhism. The history of Java as known from the annals of the Tang period (618—906 A.D.) became eventful from the 7th century A. D. The records of this period mention Java as Holing, which is admitted to be the Chinese form of Kalinga. The attendants of the Hindu temples in Bali are still known as 'Parenda' which is similar to our 'Panda'.

The influence of Orissan art was not confined merely within Orissa. The influence of this school permeated the arts of the Greater Indian Lands, in the wake of the adventurous spirit and maritime enterprise of the ancient Oriyas. We find definite evidence of influence in Burma, Siam, Champa, Cambodia, Java and other Indonesian islands. It is more than probable that the ornaments Kirtimukha Masks.



flamboyant makaras (crocodile) and the guardian lions, which decorate the innumerable sanctuaries of Burma, are all modelled on medieval Orissan prototypes. It will easily explain the surprising affinity of the Kala makara, the ornament par excellence of Indo-Javanese architecture, with the Kirtti-mukha and makara heads sculptured on the 8th century. Bhubaneswar temples like Parasuramesvara even though Kalamakra in the Central Javanese art developed possibly under Chinese influence. The wonderful ruins of Champa also still preserve careeper designs and elephant heads, reminiscent of the best products of Orissa.

Orissa art undoubtedly influenced the Buddhist School of Art that flourished in Java under the patronage of the Sailendra dynasty. The Javanese Buddhas and Buddhisattvas of Borobudur have striking similarities with the Buddha image of Lalitagiri, Udayagiri and Ratnagiri in Cuttack district. These Buddhist images also resemble in serenity and gracefulness with the images of ancient Abhyagiri Vihara at Anuradhapur (8th and 9th centuries) in Ceylon. Traits, such as concentration of force and typical curls of hair, 'as also the peculiar types of halos round their heads, lead us to infer that the Javanese Buddhas and Bodhisattvas of Borobudur and Prambanam (8th/9th centuries A. D.) which are distinguished by the same clarity and severity of conception, the same supreme spiritual fervour, the same monumental character and the same subtle sensitive modelling, may have as their prototype, the Orissan Buddhas of the early medieval era. Moreover, it is interesting to note that both absolutely plain elliptical nimbus in high relief and the long tapering pointed halo, either plain or fringed with flamboyant scrolls, are typical Orissan features. Its simultaneous occurrence in Javanese works may connote something more than chance and coincidence'. The famous monument of Borobudur and the splendid

temple of Chandi Kalasan represent till to-day the splendour of Mahayanic art and culture achieved during the palmy days of the Sailendra Empire.

On the temple of Jagannath at Puri there is a well preserved representation of royal barge of the Madhyamandira type. The beautiful cabin has an arched roof supported by four human figures, from the roof hangs a rocking seat, probably intended to help tide over the effects of seasickness. A rope or chain hangs from the roof to help one at steadying oneself. On the southern side of the Jagamohan of Sun Temple, Konarak, there is a panel in which the king sitting on the elephant, receives ovation from a group of well dressed people. And in the group there is a giraffe, an animal indigenous to no part of India. Most probably some trader, either native or foreign had brought this strange animal from East Africa to the local port as a surprise to the king seeking a special favour from him. It is also believed that ships were used to transport stones for the building of Sun-Temple at Konarak.

During the full-moon day of Kartik (November) a ceremony known as Bali-jatra is still observed in Orissa when people float on the rivers and tanks well decorated toy-ships reminiscent of their maritime activities in the past. Folk-tales and legends are widely circulated in the territory. The most popular story is that of 'Taapoi, wherein the miseries and privations of a girl of a family of seafaring merchants, at the hands of their wives, when they had gone abroad on ships, is described. Virgin girls pay honours and tributes to this 'Taapoi in the month of Bhadra by observing the 'Khudrukuni Ossa (fast)'. The festival known as Boitabandana is still celebrated in every Oriya home on the Deepabali Day. They welcome or bid farewell to Boitas (ships) after performing a Puja. These and many other socio-religious rites and cere-



monies clearly indicate that the people of Orissa had vigorous maritime activities in by-gone days.

However, the greatest evidence of the great heritage is the construction of Paradeep Port in modern times. It is said that history repeats itself.

And we are entering a period of promising progress breaking away

from the sickning backwardness of the few centuries. November 20, 1966 (Kartika 29, 1888 Saka) is the red letter day when the first ship berthed in the Paradeep Port was loaded with Iron Ore to transport these valuable goods to Japan beyond the South East Asia.

---

---

### CO-ORDINATED EFFORT FOR LIFT IRRIGATION AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES

Shri Dibyalochan Sekhar Deo, Minister of State for Irrigation and Power emphasised the need for closer co-operation at all levels for accelerating the progress of Lift Irrigation and Rural Electrification Schemes in Orissa.

Addressing the 2nd meeting of the State Level Co-ordination Committee on Lift Irrigation and Rural Electrification Shri Sekhar Deo said that all possible steps would be taken to remove the bottlenecks and problems standing in the way of execution of these Projects.

The Committee decided that 750 Lift Irrigation Points would be taken up and completed in the State during the current financial year. The Rural Electrification Schemes for Pallahara and Talcher-I Blocks of Dhenkanal district and Delang, Satyabadi, Kanas and Bramhagiri Blocks of Puri district drawn up at a cost of Rs. 51.83 lakhs and Rs. 60.96 lakhs respectively have been approved by the Committee.

It was revealed in the meeting that the Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation submitted 57 schemes to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for financing 2283 Lift Irrigation Projects at a total cost of Rs. 13.84 crores out of which 48 schemes of Rs. 11.48 crores have been technically scrutinised. So far Rs. 3.30 crores for construction of 511 tube wells and 82 river-lift projects have been sanctioned as loan.

---

---



## HOSPITAL DOCTORS TAKE LEAD

Members of the Capital Hospital took the lead in making voluntary contribution of the blood on the occasion of the blood donation day. The first to come was Dr. Baren Patnaik, Eye Specialist followed by Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Dr. D. K. Samantaray, Dr. P. C. Patnaik, Mr. R. Khana. Thereafter a lady Mrs. Ahalya Baral aged 38 came forward to make voluntary donation of the blood. Dr. R. S. Thakur of Regional Research Laboratory and Mr. S. Sundarajan of A.G. Office have also donated blood.

## THE ORISSA FOREST CORPORATION LTD.

A Government of Orissa Undertaking

HEAD OFFICE: BHUBANESWAR

### FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS

#### OF KENDU LEAVES

(Used as Bidi Wrappers)

#### OF TIMBERS AND SAL SEEDS

1. Durable and quality timbers round saw—  
Sal, Teak, Piasal, Gambhar, Sisoo,  
Bandhan, Kurum, etc.
2. Wooden figurines, decorative pieces for  
Museums, Office, Library and Home.
3. All kinds of wooden products for furnishing  
your house.
4. Sal seeds

*Please contact:*

#### Divisional Managers (Kendu/caf)

Angul  
Bhawanipatna  
Bolangir  
Boudh  
Jharsuguda

Sambalpur and Deputy Divisional Manager  
Calcutta Sales Centre, 24/25, Rupchand  
Ray Street, Calcutta-7

#### Divisional Managers (Timber)

Baripada  
Cuttack  
Dhenkanal  
Jajpur Road  
Jharsuguda  
Jeypore  
Nowrangpur  
Rourkela  
Bhubaneswar



# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September 1975

- 3-9-1975 ... Bhubaneswar and Cuttack experienced a mild earth tremor for three seconds.
- President of India gives assent to the Orissa Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 1975.
- 8-9-1975 ... Government of India grants licence for setting up a 25,000 spindles spinning mill near Dhenkanal.
- 11-9-1975 ... Chief Minister Shrimati Nandini Satpathy inaugurates a Women's College at Dhenkanal
- 12-9-1975 ... Shri Somanath Rath, Minister of State for Health and Urban Development, Orissa, lays the foundation stone of the Radio Therapy block in K. C. G. Medical College, Berhampur.
- Shri D. L. Sekhar Deo, Minister of State for Rural Development, Irrigation and Power, lays foundation stone of a residential colony for the Sundargarh Irrigation division.
- 13-9-1975 ... Shri Somanath Rath, Minister of State for Health and Urban Development, inaugurates a drinking water project at Bada Salunki near Phulbani town.
- 15-9-1975 ... Shri K. C. Lenka, Orissa's Minister of State for Industries and Planning, lays the foundation stone of "Sadhu Goureswar College" at Kanikapada in Jajpur sub-division.
- Orissa Government floats a loan of Rs. 13.25 crores to finance its development schemes.
- 16-9-1975 ... A three member central team under the leadership of Shri B. B. Vora, visited Orissa to assess the extent of damages caused during recent floods.
- 20-9-1975 ... Orissa Government presents a Rs. 100 crores ground water development scheme to the visiting World Bank team.
- The Union Government agrees to locate an Aluminium plant in coastal Orissa.





The Governor of Orissa, Shri Akbar Khan administering the oath to Shri Ramchandra Ulaka and Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra as Ministers in the swearing-in-ceremony held at Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneswar on October 20, 1975



Chief Minister, Smt. Nandini Satpathy presenting the record of rights of 34 acres of land to Mother Teresa for rehabilitating the Leprosy patients at Alakara village in Puri district on October 9, 1975