



June-1975

ORISSA REVIEW



JUNE 1975



220

ORISSA REVIEW

JUNE 1975
JAISTHA 1897
Vol. XXXI No. 11

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

D. N. PATHY

* * *

Publisher

Home (Public Relations) Department
Government of Orissa
Bhubaneswar

Subscription :

Annual : Rs. 6.00

Per copy : 0.50

IN THIS ISSUE

Seminar of the National Union of Journalists.	1
Development of Irrigation and Power in Orissa.	5
Pollution ...	9
The Developing port Paradip ...	13
Co-operative movement in Orissa	17
Small Farmers Development Agency, Sambalpur.	26
Carnival of folk theatre ...	29
The price situation today ..	32
Redistribution of wealth with growth.	35
Flower arrangement in modern living.	38
International women's year meets	44
News to Note ...	47
March of Events ...	51





✓

SEMINAR OF THE
NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS

Chief Minister's Inaugural Address

I am grateful to you for having asked me to inaugurate this seminar. The subject is of very great relevance to our times and the role of the press and the limits of its freedom seem to be under review in many parts of the world including countries which have a longer tradition of democratic government. For example, the extent to which the private lives of people in public life or matters affecting national security can be discussed in the press are subject-matters of debates to which some of the best minds in England and the United States of America have been drawn. We have to recognise the fact that conditions of social and political life have changed significantly over the past few years, the most significant change being the perceptibly higher responsibility of the State towards its citizens. It is natural that the traditional role of various institutions will come under review. I would not attempt such a review, but I would hope that some of the remarks I would make would be taken into consideration. In case some of you feel that these remarks are uncharitable. I would request you to bear the following in mind. Firstly, I am not interested in presenting our national press in an unfavourable light and these remarks should be interpreted as those of a friend and well-wisher. Secondly, these remarks do not apply to the press as a whole and there are, as in everything else, wide behavioural variations.

I will, naturally, speak as one who does not belong to the press. It is conceivable that there are certain matters which I have not taken into account or have not understood the circumstances under which individual journalists work. This infirmity, I am sure, you would condone.

There is no doubt that the first task of the press is to serve news. Now news is the report of an event. It follows that the event must have happened and that its report must be such as to

bring out the correct proportion of various events constituting it. So far as this function of the press is concerned, there is little room for personnel bias and the account must be truthful and honest. To my mind, news reporting has lately become so politicized that the public gets a version determined by the correspondent's attitudes and predilections and not a truthful account of what happened. There have been instances where an insignificant detail is blown out of proportion and is given disproportionate importance so that the event looks different than what it really is. There would conceivably be another version in which this detail would be totally ignored and, so far as distortion of the event is concerned, both the versions can claim equal credit. It is of course difficult to ensure that all accounts of an event would be the same, but when variations in the account are due to personal prejudice, it is difficult to maintain that the press has been doing its duty.

There is yet another aspect of news reporting which, I am afraid, has not received serious attention. A number of things are happening in the countryside and some of these have considerable significance for our people. These have, by and large, been ignored by our city-dwelling pressmen who would give greater coverage to horse-racing and to the gimmicks of a disgruntled politician than to provision of irrigation to hundreds of hectares or to the efforts of millions of small farmers to emerge out of poverty and squalor. Horse racing and political gimmickry, notwithstanding their transience and, if I may say so, irrelevance consume far more newsprint than, say, the efforts leading to greater literacy among the people or the provision of medical care in areas where quacks and witch-doctors used to dispense death in abundant measure. The Indian is acquiring a new personality. He is not the mercenary, irresponsible, slogan-chanting incendiary of public transport; he is not the revolutionary who judiciously distributes his time between verbal sympathy for the poor and practical assistance to the opulent. He has a new sense of commitment, a new confidence that his efforts at securing social well-being will most probably succeed. But he lives across dusty roads and is not on telephone. This personality and his experiences are of little consequence to our press which sees more news in our petty townships.

In the result, there has been an alienation between the press and the people and our news papers have begun to serve a preponderantly urban clientele. To add to this, some newspapers seem to have predetermined attitudes about some people and seem to have persuaded themselves that what matters is not what is done but who does it. If you draw attention to it, you are supposed to be impinging on the freedom of the press.

It is not my intention to suggest that the press should desist from criticising the Government or the policies it pursues. A press in shackles is the surest indicator that democracy is on the way out. Similarly, a newspaper that determines its attitudes

towards public policies according to who is in office and that must slander some persons with the sole objective of impairing their credibility is clearly abusing the doctrine of a free press. If this happens consistently, one wonders whether it is fair that the victims of a relentless antipathy should alone observe the rules of the game. That this antipathy is expressed in newsprint can not perhaps be a perpetual extenuation.

There is yet another aspect of the lack of balance that characterises a considerable section of the Indian press. In the field of economic journalism, the tilt is unmistakably towards the private sector. Governmental action is judged according to whether or not it provides the incentives the private sector has been asking for. It is not my intention to go on to a debate on the merits of either sector, but I feel distressed that the press should be lukewarm towards its obligation to influence public opinion in favour of the growth and modernisation of public services. An increase in the output of goods and services, whether in the public or in the private sector requires a matching increase in public services. Moreover, growth in the private sector would be inconceivable unless public sector production expands simultaneously. In societies which have had a long period of underdevelopment, private enterprise alone would not be enough and substantial public investment in economic activity is inevitable. In this view, investment in public services and in public sector production must increase significantly. One wished that our press took up this case as strongly as it took up the case of relaxing controls and liberalising licensing procedures. It will not be enough to say that the people must themselves decide how much they should pay for improved public services and that the press has no role whatsoever in the matter. As Prof. Galbraith points out, public behaviour in such matters is largely influenced by the forces of advertising which operate on behalf of privately produced goods and services. The consumer thus is persuaded to allocate a larger-than-necessary proportion of his income to acquisition of privately produced goods and, in the result, "public services will have an inherent tendency to lag behind". Prof. Galbraith goes on to point out that there is a systematic effort towards cultivation of new wants for merchantable products and that the non-merchantable services of the State suffer in the process. "The scientist or engineer or advertising man who devotes himself to developing a new carburetor, cleanser, or depilatory for which the public recognises no need and will feel none until an advertising campaign arouses it, is one of the valued members of our society. A politician or a public servant who dreams up a new public service is a wastrel".

I should think that it is the duty of the press to draw public attention to the need for improving public services and increasing production in the public sector. If this function is neglected, it will be difficult to establish that the Indian press is actually doing its duty and that its objective is public welfare. This

presumption about the partisanship of the press will draw support from certain facts about newspaper ownership. The retained profits of the newspaper industry rose significantly between 1967 and 1973 and many of the units declared very high dividends—sometimes as high as 40 per cent. Significantly, a large part of the industry's assets do not relate to newspaper activity. If the press becomes big business, it will tend to be governed by the rules that operate in big business and there will be, understandably, a feeling that its sympathy for a certain kind of political behaviour has got the better of its duties in a democracy. It will, you will appreciate, then be difficult to say of the press, as Matthew Arnold said of Shakespeare, "Others abide our question. Thou art free".

I hope that my remarks would be taken in the proper spirit and would not be interpreted as intolerance towards a press that has not been kind to me always. The welfare of our people is far more important than how an individual is treated by the press. If your concern for public welfare is deep enough, you must not be affected by the investives you did not deserve. All the same, one can not help feeling that it is not difficult for persons in public life and in the press to understand each other and to support each other in the common cause of strengthening democratic Government and ensuring for our people a better life than they have had in the past. All that we may lose in the process is our own sanctimoniousness, and this would not be a bad thing after all.

DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION & POWER IN ORISSA

Irrigation and Power have to play a vital role in the economic development of a State like Orissa which is subject to the vagaries of nature and where the twin spectres of flood and drought stalk the land almost every year causing untold sufferings to the people. The State Government have, therefore given high priority to the immediate completion of all incomplete projects and speeding up of execution of new projects.

IRRIGATION

The Major, Medium, Minor and Lift Irrigation Projects may be called the Water Utilization Projects of the State.

Major Irrigation Projects

Of the four Major Irrigation Projects, Hirakud Stage I is complete in all respects. It is irrigating 157.83 thousand hectares of Kharif and 89.84 thousand hectares of Rabi by the end of 1974-75.

Salandi Project is almost complete. Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 16,00 lakhs in respect of this Project Rs. 13,98.56 lakhs was spent by the end of the Fourth Plan and irrigation was provided to 40.47 thousand hectares of Kharif and 14.16 thousand hectares of Rabi, against the total ayacut of 45.72 thousand hectares of Kharif and 16.18 thousand hectares of Rabi. Distribution system of balance ayacut for 5,250 hectares spillway gates and spillway bridges are to be done in respect of this Project. The Project will give additional irrigation benefit of 5,250 hectares of Kharif and 2,020 hectares of Rabi.

Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Project has a C. C. A. of 408.32 thousand hectares. Of this, the old canal system (Stage I) comprises 210.00 thousand hectares and the new canal system (Stage II) 198.00 thousand hectares. By the end of the Fourth Plan irrigation was given to 259.50 thousand hectares under Kharif and 147.86 thousand hectares under Rabi. The likely additional achievement during 1974-75 is 19.38 hectares of Kharif and 6.44 thousand hectares of Rabi.

Medium Irrigation Projects

During the year 1974-75, 17 numbers of continuing schemes were under execution with an approved outlay of Rs. 597.00 lakhs. The additional irrigation benefit likely to accrue from these projects would have been 6,430 hectares, both for Kharif and Rabi. During 1974-75, 4 new Medium Irrigation Projects, viz., Daha in Ganjam district, Nesa in Mayurbhanj district, Pilasalki in Phulbani district and Dumberbahal in Sambalpur district at a total estimated cost of Rs. 727.74 lakhs were taken up for execution. These projects will irrigate 8,530 hectares of Kharif and 4,160 hectares of Rabi on completion.

Potteru Irrigation Project

Potteru Irrigation Project in Koraput district is under implementation from 1972-73 being fully financed by the Government of India.

Rengali Dam Project

Preliminary works of this project were started during 1972-73 and were intensified after the foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister on December 23, 1973. So far as investigation of irrigation aspect is concerned, 85.35 kms. of canal survey, 64.44 kms. of fixing base line and 26,288 acres of pond area survey have been done up to the end of January 1975. The investigation will be continued in 1975-76.

Bhimkund Project

The site for the Bhimkund Dam Project has been finally selected at Nowapara in the district of Keonjhar. The Project Report has been submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission for technical scrutiny and approval of the Planning Commission since July 1974. Besides, further investigation is in progress.

Lift Irrigation

The Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation took over 1,236 numbers of energized projects on October 1, 1973, with an irrigation potential of 29,132 hectares. From the 1st October 1973 to the 31st March 1974, 162 Lift Irrigation Projects were completed with an irrigation potential of 2,902 hectares. During 1974-75, 390 numbers of Lift Irrigation Projects have been energized. During 1975-76 a works programme has been drawn up to energize 750 numbers of Lift Irrigation Projects with an irrigation potential of about 15,175 hectares.

POWER

The present Orissa power system consists of mainly Hirakud Hydro-Power Station, Talcher Thermal Power Station, Machkund Hydro-Power Station and the Balimela Hydro-Power Station. At the end of the Fourth Plan, the installed capacity in the State was 681.5 MW and firm energy capability was 296 MW. During the year 1974-75 two more units of 60 MW each of the Balimela Dam Project were to be commissioned. Out of those one unit was put into operation with effect from August 24, 1974 and the other one was scheduled to be opened before the end of the last financial year (1974-75). Thus at the end of 1974-75, the installed capacity in the State would be 801.5 MW and firm energy capability would be 336 MW. During the year 1975-76, two more units of the Balimela Power Station are scheduled to be commissioned and this will bring the total installed capacity in the State at the end of 1975-76 to 921.5 MW and firm energy capability to 375 MW.

In the field of transmission lines the major achievement during the year 1974-75 is completion and energization of 220 KV Balimela-Talcher Transmission Line (double circuit) with a length of 535 kms. With the energization of this line all the Power Stations in the State both in the southern and northern Zones have been integrated.

Transmission and Distribution lines

A special transmission line programme has been taken up by the Orissa State Electricity Board with I. D. A. (World Bank) assistance at a revised estimated cost of Rs. 3,226.20 lakhs covering construction of 549 route kms. of 220 KV lines, 627 route km of 132 KV lines and their associated Sub-stations.

Rural Electrification

Under the Rural Electrification Programme, 9,637 villages were electrified and 2,759 pumps were energized in the State by the end of March 1974. Against the target of electrifying 2,000 villages by the end of 1974-75, 2,203

villages were electrified up to end of January 1975, 284 pumps were energized against the target of 1,000.


The Orissa State Electricity Board has received Rs. 93.00 lakhs from the R. E. C. under the Minimum Needs Programme.

DRINKING WATER SCHEMES IN RURAL ORISSA

The State Government have taken steps to complete 38 incomplete Rural piped-water supply Projects and to sink 802 Tube-wells in identified villages affected by drought with a view to meet the acute drinking water problems.

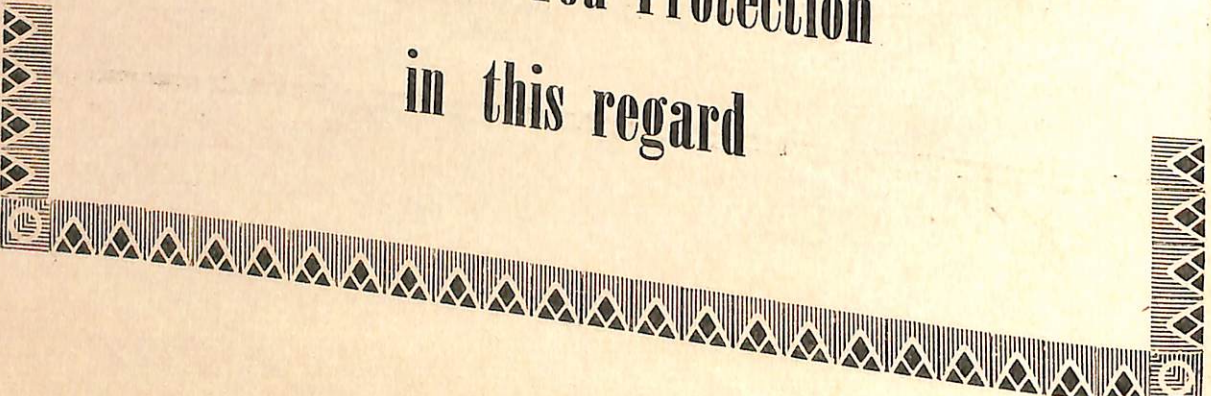
A sum of Rs. 11.78 lakhs was sanctioned during 1974-75 for completion of 7 Rural piped-water supply Schemes out of the above 38 projects under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The Projects are located at Champua, Darlipali, Kandhal & Balam, Salebhata, Tukula, Padmapur and Kantamal in the district of Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani respectively. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 36.84 lakh has been provided to complete the 31 spill-over Rural water-supply Schemes taken up under Local Development Works Programme at Babanpur, Chatrapur, Dharakot, Dihapadhal, Badakodanda, Golabondh, Upalada, Bhusukudi, Kabisuryanagar, Sahapur and Golanthra in Ganjam; Tikaballi, G. Udayagiri and Balliguda in Phulbani; Badambagarh and Kanpur in Cuttack; Basudevpur and Dhamnagar in Balasore; Mendhasal, Biranarasinghpur and Daruthenga in Puri, Dharmagarh, Nawapada and Kesinga in Kalahandi, Rengali in Sambalpur; Bhuban, Angul and Talcher in Dhenkanal; Bahalada in Mayurbhanj; Subdega in Sundargarh and Gudari in Koraput district.

Moreover, arrangements were made to sink 802 numbers of Tube-wells at a cost of Rs. 78.98 lakhs during the last financial year out of which 575 wells were completed and the remaining 227 wells will be completed shortly. It is also proposed to sink 495 Tube-wells in the State at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs under the Minimum Needs Programme during the current financial year.



The price Of a commodity is judged not only by its quality, but also by the quantity. If You get less of a commodity than you pay for, you are in a way paying more for it in terms of money. So be cautious that you get the full quantity. So that you get your money's worth in these days Of rising prices.

Weights And Measures Department
Provides You Protection
in this regard



POLLUTION

**Prof. P. K. Jena,
Director**

REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, BHUBANESWAR

The first man on this earth breathed the most fresh air and drank the cleanest water which nature could provide then. Since the dawn of civilization, he started polluting air, water and land of this planet by the way of cooking his food, burning the waste, draining sewers in rivers and seas, driving the car, running the factory and harnessing the energy from atom. By burning fuels, we are putting more carbon dioxide into the air than the plants are able to absorb. In addition to these, a large quantity of smoke, dust, fumes, gases like nitrogen oxide, ozone, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, sulphurated hydrogen and hydrocarbon are also let out into the atmosphere in large quantities by industries, railways and vehicular traffic. The industrial effluents such as wastes from paper, textile, sugar and steel mills, tanneries, coal washeries, chemical and fertilizer plants and waste materials from nuclear reactors are all dumped into rivers and oceans and thus pollute them heavily. It has been reported that about 5,000 tonnes of mercury per year is estimated to be released into ocean as industrial waste and annually 150 thousand tonnes of lead also goes into rivers and seas.

Air is a mixture of a number of gases, principally nitrogen 78.09 per cent, oxygen 20.95 per cent, argon 0.93 per cent. In addition to these, small amounts of a number of other gases like neon, krypton, helium, hydrogen, xenon, and ozone and carbon dioxide also present in the normal air.

The pollutants of the air are generally divided into two categories. The first consists primary pollutants that are not changed in the air and consequently are traced with comparative ease to their source. These are in the form of dust, smoke, fumes. The second type which are possibly more dangerous to the health are generally produced by photo-chemical or physico chemical interaction between the primary pollutants within the atmosphere. The usual pollutants are smog, smoke, fumes, mist, dust, sulphur dioxide, odours, nitrogen oxide, ozone, carbon monoxide inorganic and organic acids. The quantities of pollutants discharged into the air are so great as to be difficult to visualise. For example, for every 1,000 gallons of gasoline used by a car, there are discharged 3,000 Lbs. of carbon monoxide, 200—400 Lbs. of hydrocarbons and 50 to 150 Lbs. of

nitrogen oxides, and in addition significant amounts of other contaminants such as aldehydes, sulphur compounds, organic acids, ammonia, lead and other metallic oxides. The three major air pollutants are sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides which are obtained mainly from the industries and the vehicles on the road. Tokyo is the most populated city in the world. Its monthly soot fall has been estimated to be per sq. km. as compared to 17 tonnes in New York.

The pollution harms our health, reduces and sometimes completely destroys our crop yields, damages property and machinery, changes the weather, spoils our senses and finally lessens our enjoyment of life. In London during December, 1962, atleast 340 people died because of smog which persisted only for a few days. Air pollution causes a number of respiratory ailments including chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma, lung cancer and common cold. Lead, present in polluted air in high doses kills outright and in lower doses shortens the life span and causes nervous system deterioration. The polluted air, particularly ozen, fluorides, ethylene and peroxyacetyl nitrate damage crops and other vegetation. It has been estimated that the agricultural losses due to pollution amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars per year in U. S. A.

Air pollution also causes accelerated deterioration of materials, structures and machines of all kind. Out of all the gases present in the polluted air, sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide are most damaging. Smog, fog, mist, which are created in the atmosphere particularly in the urban areas, pose definite hazards to land, water and air transportation. It has been reported that one-third of the aircraft accidents in 1962 in U. S. A. were due to obstruction of vision by smog, sand, dust, etc.

Air pollution affects the weather considerably. With the increase of carbon dioxide and dust particles of the atmosphere there will be an increase or decrease in the temperature of the earth atmosphere respectively. Data shows that the earth's annual mean surface temperature rose by 0.4°C during 1880 to 1940 and fell by 0.2°C during the last 27 years. As a result during the first period the ice-sheets moved northwards and there were lot of dust storms. In the second period the icesheets came more to the southwards and there was heavy rainfall. The heavy rainfall during 1968 in India was said to be due to this effect. It is estimated that a rise of 3.6°C of earth's temperature will melt the ice caps in the north and south causing devastation on the coastal lands. The pollution of rivers and oceans in addition to spreading diseases and changing weather (due to oil films from the ships) will destroy fish and other animals and plants in water.

The major obstacle to be overcome in fighting pollution are economical and political besides public apathy and ignorance. Most of the anti-pollution measures are expensive and would raise the overall expenditure for industries and other public organisation. All Industries should be placed away from the habitation and they should follow certain norms for the gas, liquid and solid waste disposal. All domestic waste material should be subjected to anti-pollution treatment. The engines of all the vehicles should be improved for complete combustion of fuel thus minimising the harmful effects of pollution. Research and development work should be undertaken to run the road vehicular traffic by electric power. To keep this earth healthy all round efforts have to be made early to avoid the pollution of air, water and land. Keeping in view of the recent warning of the World Health Organization to the South-East Asian countries against the dangers of growing air and water pollution, stress should be given on the

importance of pollution problem in a country like India. U.S.A.'s population is just one-third of ours, but its area is 3 times that of ours. So, even if India's industrial capacity is 1/9th of the USA's, India will have equal pollution problem, which is the position at present. Further, with the present trend of industrial growth of the country, India will have about ten fold increase in industrial activity and three fold increase in powder production within less than a decade. Due to this there

will be about ten fold increase in pollutant concentration. In India the major source of pollution is cow-dung, waste materials, fire wood, coal and also the motor vehicles in the cities. Only fossil fuel being burnt every year releases 26 million tonnes of poisonous materials into the atmosphere. It is hightime that we should take the pollution problem in the country both in urban and rural areas seriously and think of remedial measures before it is too late.

ARC LOAN FOR MANGO PLANTATION

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has sanctioned long term loan for plantation of mango saplings in one thousand acres of land in Rairakhol, Jujumura and Naktidonu blocks of Sambalpur districts. Current year's target is to cover 50 acres moving a financial commitment of Rs. 35,000. A sum of Rs. 1,200 per acre will be available as loan to individual cultivators.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION PROGRAMME ORISSA

Item	Unit	4th Plan Achievement	5th Plan Target
1. Foodgrains	.. Lakh tonnes	52.75	70.00
2. Sugarcane (Gur)	.. Ditto	2.00	2.40
3. Oilseeds	.. Ditto	2.00	3.50
4. Jute and Mesta	.. Lakh bales	5.50	7.00
5. Coverage under H. Y. V. P.			
(a) Paddy	.. 000 hectares	4,16.56	1,600.0
(b) Wheat	.. Ditto	42.58	200.0
(c) Maize	.. Ditto	12.97	40.0
(d) Jowar	.. Ditto	1.63	20.0
6. Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers.			
(a) Nitrogenous (in terms of N)	000 tonnes	43.6	1,75.0
(b) Phosphetic (P ₂ O ₅)	.. Ditto	12.0	80.0
(c) Potasic K ₂ O	.. Ditto	7.5	40.0

Directorate of Agriculture
Orissa, Bhubaneswar

THE DEVELOPING PORT— PARADIP

The foundation stone of the Paradip Port was laid by our beloved Prime Minister late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the 3rd January 1962 and thereafter the State Government of Orissa started first phase of construction of Paradip Port Project. The Master Plan of the Port envisages 19 General Cargo Berths each capable of receiving Vessels up to 18,000 GRT, 3 Iron-ore Berths to accommodate bulk Ore Carriers, one Oil Dock with 2 Berths to receive 100,000 DWT Oil Tankers and a Fertiliser Berth. Besides, 2 drydocks, modern workshop facilities and a modern township have also been envisaged.

In the first phase, the Government of Orissa took up the Port Project for construction at a cost of Rs. 15.61 crores comprising of one Iron-ore Berth to accommodate 60,000 DWT Ore Carriers, a mechanised Ore Handling Plant, a lagoon type harbour with a turning circle of 360 metres and an approach Channel and an entrance Channel protected by northern and southern breakwaters. Subsequently the turning Circle has been widened to 520 metres. The harbour as it stands at present has a draft of 39 ft. which is the deepest draft available in any Port in the country.

Shri Premananda Tripathy,
Chairman, Paradip Port Trust

Government of India took over the administration of the Port on the 1st June 1965 and the Port was declared open on the 12th March 1966 by Mr. Peter Stambolic, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia. A Trust Board was constituted under the Major Ports Trust Act, 1963 for this Port and the Board took over the administration of the Port on the 1st November 1967.

The traffic handled at the Port from year to year has been steadily on the increase. While in 1966-67 only 67,000 tonnes of iron-ore were exported, during 1974-75 the Port handled 2,198,872 tonnes of iron-ore, 332,753 tonnes of chrome ore, 60,573 tonnes of foodgrains, 13,159 tonnes of

pig iron and 906 tonnes of miscellaneous cargo including frozen fish. The total traffic handled in 1974-75 comes to 2,606,263 tonnes.

The hinterland of Paradip Port is the richest in the whole country in the potential of mineral wealth and industrial potential related to mineral wealth and forest products. Survey conducted by the Geological Survey of India indicates that the hinterland contains very rich deposits of iron ore, chrome ore, graphite, nickel, coal, manganese, etc. The mining areas of Barsuan, Kirburu, Daitari, Tomka Gandhamardan, Bansapani, Nuumundi, Sukinda, Talcher and Rampur are located in the hinterland of this Port. Almost the entire traffic in chrome ore in our country is at present handled by Paradip Port.

The Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal), Government of India, have taken a decision to move coal from Talcher and other coal mines areas through Paradip Port not only to southern and western States of the country, but also to foreign countries. The Port has vast traffic potential in finished and semi-finished goods like Pig Iron, Billets, Ferro Chrome, G. I. Tubes, Cement, Refractory goods and Handloom fabrics manufactured in a number of industrial and commercial undertakings located in its hinterland. These include Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil, the industrial complex at Talcher, Ferro Chrome Plant at Jajpur, Kalinga Tubes at Chaudwar, Sal Seed Oil Factory at Rairangpur, units of Hindustan Steel Limited at Rourkela, Bokaro and Bhilai. Refractory units located at Belpahar, Latketa near Rourkela and Barang, Cement factories at Bargarh and Rajgangpur and a large number of fabricating and engineering units around Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Hirakud.

In the forest sector, the hinterland of Paradip Port is very rich comprising

the most valuable forest areas of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The forest wealth of this area is fabulously rich and this Port provides necessary outlet for movement to other parts of the country and outside of forest materials like timber, myrobalan, nuxvomica seeds and kendu leaves, which are now being handled by Orissa Forest Corporation and the Forest Department of Government of Orissa. Orissa is the second largest jute growing area in the country and almost the entire production of jute of this State is within a distance of 70-80 Kms. from this Port.

Besides national highway and the trunk railway line to which this Port is now connected, the network of rivers, creeks and canals in the hinterland of this Port is one of the finest and can provide cheap mode of transport of various agriculture and forest produce. The Port has started handling foodgrains last year and it is expected that all foodgrains and fertiliser requirements of the hinterland will be routed through this Port at the General Cargo Berth. Having the deepest draft amongst all the Ports in the country with a small navigational channel and scope to entertain the biggest bulk carriers, it is expected that traffic in this Port will shoot up high in the near future.

Commissioning of the first General Cargo Berth is the most important landmark in the history of this Port after commissioning of the Iron Ore Berth. This berth was inaugurated by Union Minister, Shipping & Transport on the 15th April 1975. The General Cargo Berth has been taken up at a cost of nearly Rs. 3 crores through the agency of M/s Rodio Hazarat & Co. It provides 'L' shaped reinforce concrete quay wall of 409 metres length with an apron width of 24 metres. The main arm is 290.60 metres dredged up to (—) 10.5 metres

level to accommodate 14,000 GRT. vessels initially and 18,000 GRT. vessels ultimately. The short arm is 118.40 metres in length and dredged up to (—) 8.5 metres to accommodate Port crafts and lighters. The berth will provide covered storage space of 6,000 sq. metres and open stocking area of about 6,000 sq. metres. The Port can entertain a maximum of 7 ships at the mooring and at alongside berths with

the commissioning of General Cargo Berth. The Cuttack-Paradip rail link which was commissioned in July 1973 has been connected to the Cargo Berth and both front and rear railway lines have been provided at the berth for facility of trade. In addition night navigation facilities are being introduced in the Port from May 1975 in the interest of quick turn round of ships.

CENTRE TO FINANCE HEALTH PROGRAMMES OF ORISSA

Government of India have agreed to bear the outstanding expenditure on Malaria Eradication Programme incurred during the last five years and to extend financial aid for continuing the Small-Pox Vaccination Programme in Orissa.

Participating in the 3-day conference of Health & Family Planning Councils at New Delhi, the State Health & Family Planning Minister, Shri Somanath Rath urged that the Union Ministry of Health & Family Planning should bear the expenditures on these scores. The Union Government have also agreed to the proposal of the Minister to extend financial assistance to the voluntary Organisation like Aska Danish Hospital for controlling leprosy, the dreaded scourge of the country.

The proposal for lifting the ban on appointment of a second Medical Officer in each of the Primary Health Centres on Family Planning side, pressed by Shri Rath was also accepted by the Centre. It was also decided by the Council to open Post-Graduate class in the Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Puri.

Shri Rath has been appointed as Chairman of the Working-group in the Ayurvedic Committee of the Council.

ALSO WE SUPPLY AT EASY TERMS

People who drink
Squashes drink



Orange
Squash

Available at all leading shops

Means  Quality

Pineapple Squash
Mango Squash
Cashew Apple Squash
Guava Jelly
Mixed Pickles
Pineapple Slices
Pineapple Juice
Tomato Ketchup

Please contact:

Deputy Director of Agriculture
(Fruit Preservation) Orissa,
Bhubaneswar-9

Phone—50693

India witnessed it. The Bengal Board of Revenue patronaged a society at Banki (Cuttack) in 1903 and another society was organised at Nimapara (Puri) with a Government loan the same year. One Mr. P. C. Lyan, Director of Settlement and Agriculture, obtained a Government loan to finance three more societies at Balugaon, Taraboi and Bolgarh, all in Puri district the same year. Dompara wards Estate patronaged three societies at Dompara (Cuttack) in 1905, 1907 and 1909 saw the birth of seven and nine societies respectively. The need to finance and supervise these growing primaries made it expedient to start central agencies and thus "The Banki-Dompara Union of Co-operative Credit Societies Ltd." and "The Khurda Central Co-operative Bank Ltd." were registered in March, 1910 and May, 1912 respectively.

Quantitative growth

By the time of the passing of the Co-operative Act, 1912 Orissa had two Central Banks and 82 primaries with a membership of 3,182 and working capital of Rs. 2.87 lakhs. These had grown into 10 Central Banks and 641 Societies including some weavers' and Fishermen Societies that came into being round 1914, with a total individual membership of 12,650 and working capital of Rs. 11.02 lakhs, by the time Provincial Autonomy was introduced in India in 1919. Up to the 1st April 1936, Orissa was administratively fragmented to be ruled along with four other provinces from time to time and India got independence in 1947. The first plan was launched in 1951 and the figures at Table I depicting aspects of growth in quantitative terms touch at these strategic points.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ORISSA

R. N. Misra

RESEARCH SCHOLAR
AND
DR. B. DAS, PROF. DEPT. OF ECONOMICS
BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY

Before the advent of the Co-operative Movement in India in 1904, Orissa, like some other provinces of

TABLE I

Aspects of growth in quantitative terms

Particulars	1936-37	1946-47	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1971-72
Total number of Societies	2,659	3,317	5,145	8,623	11,206	9,286	7,088
Index of societies	(100)	(125)	(193)	(324)	(421)	(349)	(259)
Membership (in lakhs)	0.74	1.76	2.95	6.46	12.38	16.92	22.03
Working Capital (in crores)	0.50	1.16	4.28	10.07	25.66	63.46	150.94

Source—Administrative reports and Selective Co-operative Statistics published by the Co-operative Department, Orissa.

The Co-operative movement in Orissa has registered a secular growth from 1936 to 1961. In the beginning expansion has been slow. The growth was 25 per cent and 93 per cent only in 1946-47 and 1950-51 (base 1936-37=100). Under the impact of planning increase was to the extent of more than 200 per cent and 300 per cent in 1955 and 1960 respectively. After 1960 as Table I indicates there has been a decline in the index from 421 to 349 and then to 259. This is due to the fact that many moribond and sick societies have been eliminated in accordance with the action programme along the lines of the Rural Credit Survey Committee recommendations. There has, however, been a steady growth of membership and working capital of these societies.

Kinds of Co-operatives:

Act X of 1904 was Co-operative Credit Societies Act which thought the introduction of the Raiffeisen

model best suited to Indian conditions, and it was not until the passing of India Act II of 1912 that Co-operation applied to other branches of economic life. With this diversification, Weavers' Co-operative Societies were organised in Cuttack and Sambalpur districts and Fishermen Co-operative Societies at Balugaon of Puri district in 1914. The first Stores Society in Orissa, "The Orissa Mutual Co-operative Store" at Cuttack was registered in April, 1917 (though unfortunately liquidated three years later due to failure). In 1920 four more Consumer's societies started at Cuttack, Banki, Bhadrak and Ravenshaw, the latter three being liquidated in 1924, 1927 and 1932 respectively due to mismanagement, misappropriation and consequent failure. Fortunately the Radhanath Co-operative Press Society registered in 1922 lives up-to-date. The trend is clearly depicted in Table II.

TABLE II

Kinds of Co-operatives in Orissa

(1)	1936-37	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1971-72
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State Co-operative Bank	No	1	1	1	1	1
Central Co-operative Banks	15	23	25	17	17	17
Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies.	2,472	4,211	7,244	8,740	5,428	3,668

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State Co-operative Land Development Bank.	No	1	1	1	1	1
Primary Co-operative Land Development Bank.	No	No	No	10	37	55
Urban Co-operative Banks ..	4	15	14	15	17	15
Employees' Co-operative Societies	29	57	65	114	116	113
Other Primary Non-Agricultural Co-operative Societies.	18	13	151	87	48	14
Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Society.	No	1	1	1	1	1
Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies.	No	11	15	58	44	56
Co-operative Sugar Mills ..	No	No	No	2	2	2
Jute Marketing Co-operative Society.	No	No	No	No	No	1
Coconut Marketing Co-operative Society.	No	No	No	No	No	1
Orissa State Tribal Development Marketing Co-operative Society.	No	No	No	No	No	1
Forest Marketing Co-operative Societies.	No	No	No	No	33	29
Consumers Apex ..	No	No	No	No	1	1
Consumer Wholesale Co-operative Societies.	No	No	No	No	4	12
Consumer Primary Co-operative Societies.	8	254	257	313	419	392
Farming Co-operative Societies	No	13	10	33	129	66
Fishery Co-operative Societies	52	62	64	113	146	155
Irrigation Co-operative Societies	No	No	No	3	63	57
Weavers Co-operative Societies ..	50	126	412	523	540	367
Co-operative Spinning Mill ..	No	No	No	No	No	1
Industrial Co-operatives ..	8	386	596	400	1,153	1,168
Housing Co-operatives ..	2	10	46	299	522	481
Labour Co-operatives ..	1	No	No	No	290	250

Source—Administrative Reports and Selective Co-operative Statistics published by the Co-operative Department, Orissa

All these societies may broadly be classified into Agricultural Credit, Non-Agricultural Credit and Non-Credit Societies. The Agricultural Credit Societies weigh more in the balance for the time and money priority they have enjoyed both at their beginning in 1904 and during the plan periods from 1951. The Marketing Societies were designed to function as a corollary to Agricultural

Credit Societies. Focus is cast on the Consumer Societies since 1962 and Apex and Wholesale Societies have been organised. The number of Farming Societies have come down from 129 in 1966-67 to 66 in 1971-72. Weavers' Societies include Cotton and Silk Handloom and Powerloom Societies. Industrial Societies include Panchayat Industries and Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

TABLE III
Regional Distribution of Societies

Name of the district	Area in Sq. miles	Population (000) 1971 Census	No. of Co-operative Societies 1970	People per society
Balasore	2,507	18,33	495	3,703 (9)
Cuttack	4,210	38,28	1,384	2,766 (4)
Ganjam	4,725	22,92	1,141	2,009 (3)
Puri	4,043	23,39	1,447	1,617 (1)
Bolangir	3,412	12,64	714	1,770 (2)
Dhenkanal	4,226	12,94	389	3,326 (6)
Kalahandi	5,057	11,63	213	5,460 (13)
Keonjhar	3,216	9,55	267	3,580 (7)
Koraput	9,919	20,41	533	3,829 (10)
Mayurbhanj	4,022	14,30	346	4,133 (11)
Phulbani	4,282	6,20	203	3,054 (5)
Sambalpur	6,765	18,44	512	3,601 (8)
Sundargarh	3,788	10,32	233	4,430 (12)
Total	60,172	2,19,35	7,877	..

Source— Statistics on Co-operatives in Orissa, 1969-70, pages 18 to 21

Though up to the 1st April 1936 statistics were looked into on South and North basis, it is considered more scientific now to view them as Coastal and Hill districts. As may be seen from Table III, Balangir is close in the ladder with Puri which because seats the State Capital with all the Apex Societies tops the list, followed by Ganjam, Cuttack, Phulbani, Dhenkanal Sambalpur, Balasore, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Kalahandi. Cuttack having seen the first Co-operative was the State Headquarters for a long time, yet comes in the fourth place and Balasore, a well communicated coastal plain comes in the ninth, thus making it quite clear that the distribution of Co-operatives regionally is more on the basis of need than otherwise. That Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Kalahandi should come at the bottom is because of the fact the population are mostly tribal who are yet to imbibe modern ways of living.

THE ROLE OF CO-OPERATIVES

The role that co-operatives play in Orissa can broadly be divided into the fields of Agricultural Credit, Non-Agricultural Credit and Non-Credit. Among the last are the Marketing, Consumer, Industrial, Weavers and other miscellaneous societies. We may now examine the impact of Co-operation on each of these sectors.

Agricultural Credit

Orissa is predominantly agricultural. Like the rest of India, subdivision, fragmentation, floods and droughts have always kept agriculture at a subsistence level, and the agriculturist an easy prey of money-lenders. Co-operation cannot be said to have alienated the situation fully thus far but has worked as a great stabilising factor. Primary credit is the first society to be organised in Orissa as early as in 1903 and by 1948 we have a well balanced three tire system with an Apex at the top, Central Banks at the

middle and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the bottom. They provide short and medium term credit to meet the seasonal requirements and durable factors. For long term credit we have Land Development Banks which are in a two tire system, the Apex and the Primaries. They provide long term loans for irrigation well, tanks, pumps, tractors and the like.

Agricultural credit is seen to weigh more in the structure (Table II) constituting 93 per cent of all societies in 1937 and 53 per cent in 1972, is no wonder in view of the observation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1927) that "if Co-operation fails, there will fail the last hope of rural India", and therefore in spite of heavy defaults and overdues more and more funds have been infused to this sector under the Plans. By end of 1973-74 the target of short and medium term loans has been estimated at Rs. 18 crores and outstandings Rs. 34 crores, yet by 1978-79 investments are planned to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores with outstandings Rs. 75 crores. This is because 82 per cent of the rural population of Orissa are agriculturists. Due to liquidation and amalgamation of inviable and sick societies their number has shrunk, but membership and activities have nonetheless increased.

The reason of such heavy overdues are many and varied. Agriculture itself is a gamble in monsoons, hence any investment in it is risky. Added to it are the vested interests; for example when in 1927-29 Kists were revised. "These revisions did little except encourage the borrowers in the belief that repayment was unnecessary". The irresponsibility of the Boards of Management and the perfunctory officiousness of the bureaucracy are no less responsible. In our view the way out is full finance, for redemption of old debts and to cover the entire cost of a crop in cash or kind. Where crop failures are real, additional finances for a second crop be advanced

est they would turn to the private lenders. The valuation of land for short, medium and particularly for the long term loans in Orissa is by studying sales statistics which should be changed to the "Annual yield method" for agriculture today is taking strides and modern methods of cultivation, irrigation and land improvements changing the value of land in short periods.

Non-Agricultural Credit

Amongst the Non-Agricultural Credit Societies are the Urban Banks, the Employees' Credit Societies and the like to meet the business and temporary needs of their members. These societies are confined to urban areas only, yet the services they render are no less remarkable. For example the Urban Banks now do all the general banking business including provision of safe deposit vaults.

Non-Credit Societies—Marketing

The Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., was organised in 1948 and by 1973 we have 58 Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies. The regionals provide agricultural inputs, pledge loan, undertake processing and sale of members' produce and supply of consumers' goods. The Apex undertakes wholesale procurement and sale of inputs and outputs of the regionals and provides servicing facilities for their processing units. During the year 1972-73 the then 58 regionals made a turnover of agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 51 lakhs, agricultural requisites Rs. 6 crores and consumer goods Rs. 157 lakhs. Their profit together was Rs. 5.34 lakhs. The Apex handled fertilisers of the order of Rs. 6.61 crores and agricultural produce Rs. 7 lakhs and made a profit of Rs. 19 lakhs.

Marketing of agricultural output and provision of inputs is under the plans viewed as a corollary to agricultural improvement and finance and under the scheme 'Linking of Credit with Marketing' is enjoying priority. The Small

Farmers' Development Agency' and the 'Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers' Schemes rely heavily on the Crop loan system which again presupposes a sound marketing base in the Co-operative sector. The present performance is far from impressive numerically or through the volume of business rendered. The reasons may be attributed to administrative defects. A special staff under a separate directorate would be more conducive to the growth of Co-operative Marketing for an administration trained and tuned to handle credit for long cannot cope up with the nature of marketing activities. Sooner this is realised the better lest monopoly procurement may meet the fate of fertiliser monopoly. And they want to raise the volume of transaction of agricultural produce from Rs. 8 crores at the end of 1974 to Rs. 24.40 crores at the end of 1979.

The Orissa State Tribal Development Marketing Co-operative Society was organised during 1967 and by 1972-73 there were 31 Forest Produce Marketing Co-operative Societies. They do all the marketing business plus take lease of forest produce and advance loans for consumption and redemption of old debts. During 1972-73 the Primaries together handled forest produce worth Rs. 97 lakhs, consumer goods Rs. 7 lakhs and made a profit of Rs. 8 lakhs. With the tribal development activities intensified since the middle of the Fourth Plan, the four Tribal Development Agencies already working, the 166 Tribal Development Blocks and the Integrated Tribal Development Projects proposed to be undertaken leaves vast scope for the expansion of activities of these societies.

The only Jute Marketing Society made a turnover of Rs. 23 lakhs during 1972-73 and with the proposed jute plants there is scope of expansion of this cash crop. Similarly, the only

Cashew-nut Marketing Society made a turnover of Rs. 3 lakhs and the growing cashew plantation under the afforestation programme leaves vast scope for expansion of such societies. Of the two sugar factories in Orissa the one at Aska is struggling for existence and the Bargarh plant started during 1974. The crushing during 1972-73 was 41 thousand tonnes and value production Rs. 39 lakhs and this inspite of all the sincere assistance rendered to the member-cultivators.

CONSUMERS

Though consumer movement has started in Orissaa since 1920, the real weight it enjoyed was after 1962 war, which had shattered our economy, disrupted our plan and brought in its wake hoarding of consumers articles and left behind spiralling prices and shortages of all types of consumers goods as a result of diversion of our scanty resources to war industries which were that far neglected. The immediate measures taken to hold the price line were starting of Co-operative Stores and imposing controls. But the heavily Government financed stores could not be borne by the inexperienced bureaucracy and shortly they fell into disruption. The following table would show their performance as on the 30th June 1970.

TABLE IV

Activities of Consumers' Societies

(Value computed to lakhs of rupees)

	Wholesale Primaries	
Number of Societies ..	10	427
Membership ..	11,000	98,000
Paid up Share Capital Institutional.	15	3
Individual ..	2	13

Borrowings ..	27	20
Other liabilities ..	24	29
Total liabilities ..	67	65
Total assets ..	67	74
Of which stocks ..	28	17
Credit sales ..	3	6
Total loss incurred ..	2	0.30
Value of purchases ..	12	15
Value of sales ..	11	15

This failure is attributed more to the wholesale stores organised after 1962. Institutional share capital involvement in them is about Rs. 145 per capita as against Rs. 3 in the primary stores. They had been working since their inception largely on the working capital loan and share capital sanctioned by the State Government and these resources have eroded to such an extent that they now hardly manage to exist. The stocks worth Rs. 28 lakhs they hold are but a rusty accumulation of shopsoiled unsaleable stocks. The main reason for the huge losses sustained by these societies is the accumulation of a mass of slow moving sub-standard articles, the result obviously of bad purchase policy. This has immobilised a large proportion of the liquid resources of the societies on which avoidable heavy interest is being paid. These societies are managed by officials who are neither by training nor by experience qualified for the job. They are imposed on the stores whether they temperamentally like it or not and their services being transferable. With every transfer a new set of hobbies come into play, hence the accumulation of stocks and the buying error and the consequent losses. An expert cadre, continuity of service, of policy and fixation of responsibility should have preceded the movement.

The Industrial Co-operatives are mainly cottage and small scale industries. Of them the Orissa Filigree works and the Orissa State Handicrafts Corporation have done yeomans service for the State in keeping up its good name in indigenous handicrafts in the International market. The total production and sale of these societies in 1969-70 was of the order of Rs. 1.10 and Rs. 1.07 crores. There is vast scope of expansion of their activities in the fields of forest and mineral produce of the State where they have not ventured yet. There is no proper co-ordination of administration of these societies which is divided between Industry, Khadi Board and Co-operative Departments of the State. Most of these 1,168 societies are now moribond.

Weaving as an Industry must have come next to agriculture and so did it come in Orissa, to be organised on Co-operative basis (1914). It is not only the oldest, but also the most vital of all the industries providing employment to millions of people in their own cottages. They did commendable service not only during the last two great wars, but also in our war of independence. They of course wane in modern India under the impact of mills, yet they continue to produce the poor men's fabric. There were 391 handloom, 5 silk handloom, and 7 powerloom societies in Orissa as on the 30th June 1970. In these societies the working capital per member was of the order of rupees 200, 200 and 5,000; employment per society 7,12, and 100 and wages per worker rupees 1,500, 400 and 12,00 per annum. The powerlooms stand very unfavourably to handlooms, and yet considerable administrative expenditure is incurred on them.

Fishery Co-operatives are functioning in Orissa since 1914. The 156 Societies functioning by the 30th June 1973 made sales worth Rs. 22 lakhs and

earned a profit of about Rs. 2 lakhs. They provided employment to 21,000 members. These societies are conglomerated near Chilika lake and the vast coastal line is neglected leaving vast scope for improvement in the line. There is no processing of fish, the only export market for raw fish being Calcutta.

The 477 Housing Co-operatives constructed 405 houses of the value of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1972-73. There is a declining trend year round due to heavy defaults. Otherwise the programme deserves encouragement through institutional finance to meet the growing demand for urban shelter.

Until the day man controls water like seed, manure or pesticide, agriculture will continue to be a gamble in monsoons subjecting him to drought and flood. In Orissa people are therefore resorting more to Rabi crops and in the absence of other sources resort has to be made to lift irrigation. The 59 Irrigation Co-operatives working in Orissa during 1972-73 irrigated 7 thousand hectares of land. There is however a declining trend and the scheme deserves encouragement through remedial measures.

The Farming Co-operative Societies Joint and Collective which to avail the scales of operation pulled together to 62 Societies as it stood on the 30th June, 1973, made a value production of Rs. 1 lakh only. There should be a proper study of utilisation of land under the scheme and it should be abolished if need be.

Labour can not be stored and is therefore liable to maximum exploitation. The 254 Labour Contract Societies as on the 30th June 1973 made a value production worth Rs. 37 lakhs only, which must not have employed all their 31 thousand members. With tribal development programmes under

taken there is scope for expansion of Forest Labour Societies.

Co-operation since Sir Fredric Nicholson's Report (1895) and enactment (Act X of 1904) have remained a Government movement in this country. Though it became a State subject under Montague Chelmsford Reforms (1919) the situation improved no better. It is the rioters of Deccan (1879) which forced the alien Government to import the movement into India. The lot of cultivators in other parts of India is no better than those of Deccan, the movement is for them, and yet they have failed to make it their own is a surprise.

Co-operatives have covered 48% (per cent) of the population of Orissa, the Agricultural Credit Co-operatives have covered 38 per cent of rural population yet the impact of the movement is not felt in the economy. In agricultural credit and marketing Orissa leads all the States in the Eastern Zone. It covers 100 per cent villages in agricultural credit sector ad against the national average of 95, Bihar 97, Assam 82 and West Bengal 79. It invests the largest amount of working capital in long term credit as well as in marketing. Yet the money-lenders are still active in Orissa with high rates; traders still do the hoarding and profiteering.

390 LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECTS COMPLETED AND ENERGISED

The Lift Irrigation Corporation have completed and energised 390 Lift Irrigation Projects during the last year from the 1st March 1975 to the 31st March 1975, creating irrigation potential of 19,130 acres in the different districts of Orissa. Out of these projects 311 are River Lifts and 79 are Tube-wells. Out of the above, 83 new Lift Irrigation points have been energised by the Corporation during the month of March, 1975.

Most of these projects have been located in the chronic flood and drought-affected areas of the different districts of the State. The Lift Irrigation projects constructed and completed during the year include 164 in Cuttack district, 45 in Balasore district, 52 in Koraput district, 35 in Ganjam district, 17 in Dhenkanal district, 15 in Mayurbhanj district, 17 in Sambalpur district, 14 in Balangir district, 10 in Puri district, 9 in Keonjhar district, 7 in Sundergarh district and 5 in Kalahandi districts.

So far, 1,788 Lift Irrigation projects have been completed and energised in the State creating about one lakh acres of irrigation potential. Under World Bank Schemes, Agricultural Refinance Corporation have sanctioned 36 schemes for Orissa comprising 820 Lift Irrigation projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.23 crores. Work has been started in all these points and 50 projects have been completed and energised by the Corporation by the end of March, 1975.

SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, SAMBALPUR

Shri P. K. Mohanty

PROJECT DIRECTOR

The Small Farmers' Development Agency, Sambalpur, started functioning during 1974-75. The objectives of the Agency are—

- (1) To identify the potential viable small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.
- (2) To study their problems taking into account agro-economic condition prevailing in the area.
- (3) To study the needs of these farmers in relation to irrigation, cropping pattern, mechanisation aid and to ensure supply of credit and other inputs like fertiliser, improved seeds, etc. besides sinking of wells and installation of pumpsets for irrigation.
- (4) To support co-operatives by way of enrolment of small and marginal farmers in Co-operative Organisations and giving risk fund contribution, managerial subsidy, etc., to the co-operatives.

- (5) To ensure co-ordination between Government and non-Government bodies at all levels and Co-operative and Commercial Banks for the benefit of the small and marginal farmers.

The Agency aims at giving benefit to 50,000 small and marginal farmers out of identified 38,648 small farmers and 61,026 marginal farmers in its operational jurisdiction. It will endeavour to ensure that at least 20 per cent of the beneficiaries are of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. The Agency will operate in the entire district except the Hirakud Command Area which will be covered by the Command Area Development Programme—(Bargarh, Attabira, Bheden, Sadar I, Sadar II Blocks and irrigated portion of Jujomura and Barpali Blocks) and Kuchinda, Govindpur and Jamankira Blocks of Kuchinda Subdivision which are to be covered by the Intensive Tribal Development Programme. However, the Agency has decided to give subsidy to the small and marginal farmers in the entire district who avail of loans for dugwells till June 1975.

The financial outlay of the Agency over the period of five years is Rs 1.50 crores. The financial outlay under different heads is as follows:—

IRRIGATION

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Dugwell	58.00
Failed well	1.00
Community irrigation	7.25
Pumps (Electric and Diesels)	10.15
Total	76.40

AGRICULTURE & SOIL
CONSERVATION

Land shaping ..	7.07
Land reclamation ..	3.49
Soil amendment ..	0.58
Farm mechanisation ..	6.07
Custom service ..	3.00
Demonstration ..	2.91
Horticulture ..	5.43
Input subsidy ..	0.75
Transportation subsidy ..	0.75

Total ..	₹30.05

CREDIT

Share capital for enrolment..	3.05
Managerial subsidy ..	2.64
Godown construction ..	4.50
Risk fund ..	10.00

Total ..	20.19

Training and Publicity ..	0.85
Administrative charges ..	7.50
Reserved Fund ..	15.00

Grand Total ..	1,50.00

The main thrust of the Agency's programmes will be on irrigation. Besides giving subsidy at 25 per cent of the loans to the small farmers and 33½ per cent of the loans to the marginal farmers for dugwells and pump sets; the Agency will subsidise to the extent of 50 per cent in case of community irrigation, both lift and flow. The Agency proposes to subsidise 5,000 dugwells and 1,000 pump sets in the course of five years.

The Agency has programmed to bring 6,400 acres of land under land shaping and 3,000 acres of land under land reclamation during the project period. Since many areas of the district are suitable for horticulture the Agency would subsidise the marginal farmers only for taking to horticulture at the rate of 33½ per cent of the loan. 800 acres of land are expected to be covered by horticulture.

The Agency will give initial share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 40 to each of the small and marginal farmers for enrolment in the Service Co-operative Societies or Land Development Banks. This is intended to enable the small and marginal farmers to avail of loans for various productive purposes. As many Regulated Marketing Co-operative Societies and Regulated Marketing Committee need godowns for storage of inputs and market yards, the Agency will give subsidy for construction of godowns and market yards. The Agency will also give managerial subsidy to the District Central Co-operative Bank and Land Development Banks to provide for extra hands to cater to the credit needs of the small and marginal farmers. In order to ensure that the co-operative do not fight shy of financing these weaker sections of community because of their lack of credit-worthiness the Agency will provide risk fund to the District Central Co-operative Bank, to the Service Co-operative Societies and to the Land Development Banks.

This Agency had a modest programme for 1974-75 due to its late start. In the course of only two to three months, this Agency has been able to subsidise 653 small and marginal farmers for sinking dugwells. The Agency has also subsidised the Haldi Community Lift Irrigation Project in Maneswar Block.

The Agency has an ambitious programme for 1975-76. The budget outlay for the current financial year is approximately Rs. 42.50 lakhs. The Agency expects to subsidise 1,500 small and marginal farmers for dugwells and provide five Community Lift Irrigation Projects during this year. 2,400 acres of land are expected

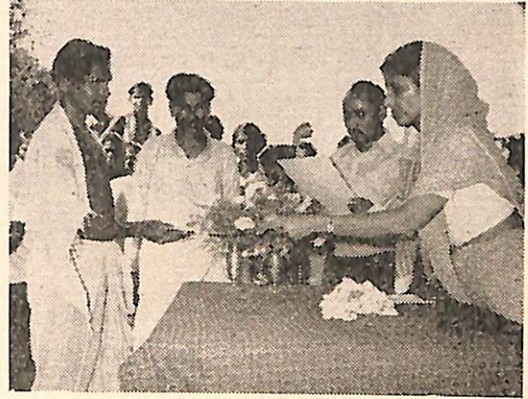
to be brought under land shaping and land reclamation. 448 demonstrations will be given to educate and motivate the small and marginal farmers to adopt new varieties of crops especially under rainfed conditions. With the co-operation of all, the Agency is sure of keeping its tryst with the small and marginal farmers.

25,000 Acres brought under Lift Irrigation during Rabi

During the current Rabi season in 1974-75 an area of about 25,000 acres in the State has been brought under cultivation by the Lift Irrigation Projects as against an area of 18,544 acres during the last Rabi season in 1973-74. But the total irrigation potential created by the Lift Irrigation Projects is about 60,000 acres in Rabi season. The low utilisation of the lift irrigation potential is due to lack of interest of the beneficiaries. Due to drought condition in the large part of the State during the last year it was expected that there will be more demand for lift irrigation water. But only little over one third of the lift irrigation potential has been utilised during the Rabi season. It need not be emphasised that more and more utilisation of the lift irrigation potential will not only help increasing food production but also help in securing more loans from Commercial Banks for rapid development of irrigation in the State.

The Lift Irrigation Corporation is anxious to increase the utilisation of the lift irrigation potential. A committee has been appointed with agriculture and irrigation experts to assess the reason of low utilisation and suggest means for increasing the utilisation. Besides steps have been taken by the Corporation to form local committee for each irrigation project to draw the cropping pattern as well as irrigation chart to ensure proper utilisation of ayacut and proper distribution of water to cultivators. This committee will include cultivators, village representatives besides local lift irrigation officials and A. E. O. or V. L. W.

NEWS IN PICTURES



The Chief Minister, Smt. Satpathy giving away Certificates as a token of possession of the houses constructed at Government cost for the homeless Harijans of Rantalei village near Angul



The Chief Minister, addressing the first meeting of the State Level Committee for International Women's Year on May 2, 1975



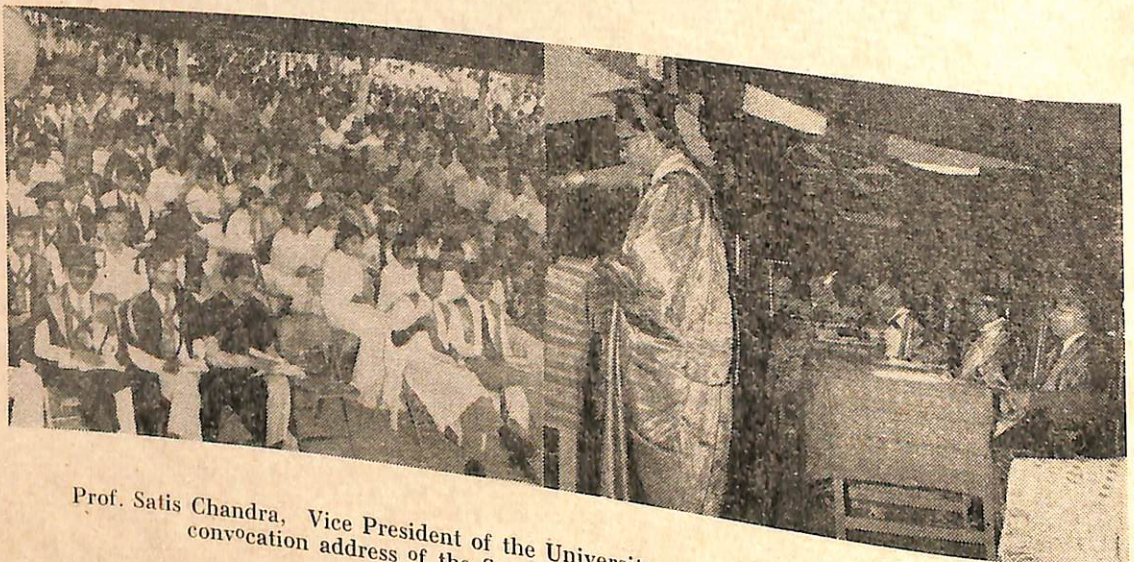
The Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy distributing garments to poor Children at Jalangapadar near Phulbani under the Special Child Relief Programme of UNICEF



NEWS IN PICTURES

The Governor of Orissa, Shri Akbar Ali Khan, presenting a shield to the Collector, Mayurbhanj for maximum collection of donations for Red Cross Fund

Shri K. C. Lenka, Minister of State for Industries addressing at the Foundation Day function of the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar on April 13

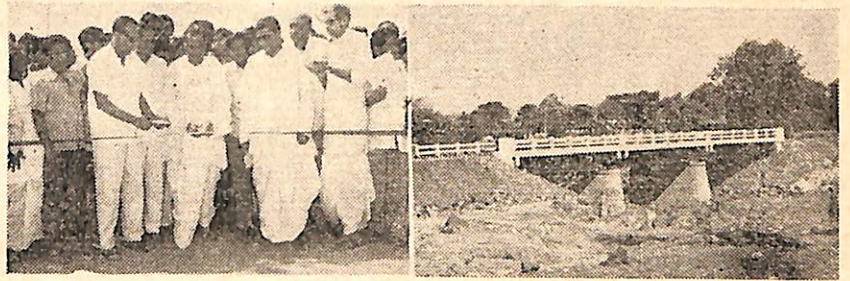


Prof. Satis Chandra, Vice President of the University Grants Commission delivering the convocation address of the Sambalpur University on April 12, 1975



NEWS IN PICTURES

The Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy inaugurating the Shyamasundar Sanskrit College at Bhograi in Balasore district on April 13, 1975



Shri Laxman Mallick, Minister, Works inaugurating the Sankari Bridge on S. H.-10 near Rengali. This bridge has been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs



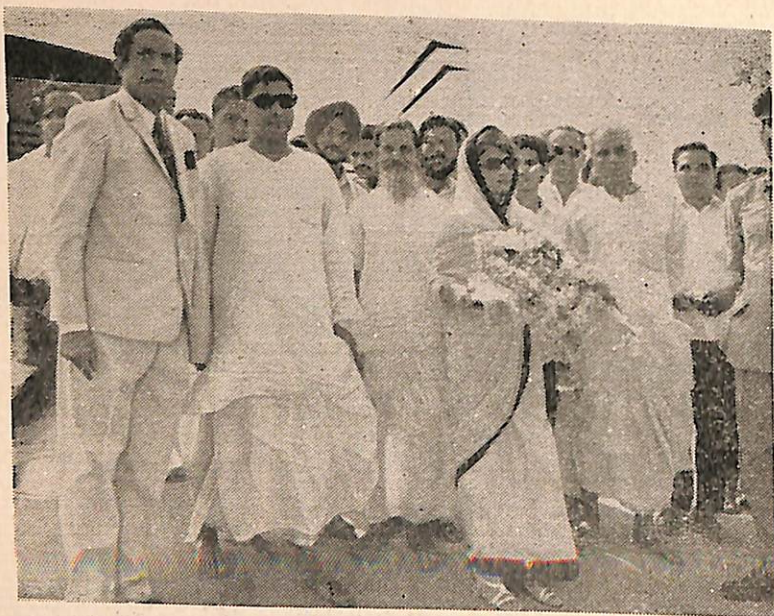
The Governor of Orissa, Shri Akbar Ali Khan, inaugurating the State Branch of the National Safety Council at Rourkela on April 24, 1975

Shri Laxman Mallick, Minister, Agriculture & Co-operation, presenting the Small Savings running Shield to the Chairman and B. D. O. of the Ghasipur Block of Keonjhar district

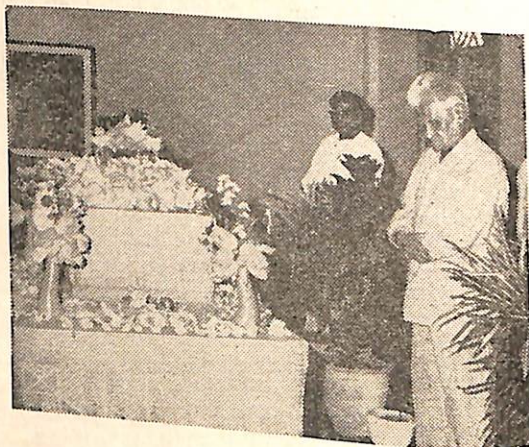


NEWS IN PICTURES

Hundreds of devotees gathered at the Bhubaneswar Air Port to pay homage to the sacred relics of Sri Aurobindo brought from Pondicherry by Shrimati Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa on April 20, 1975



Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Governor of Orissa, paying homage to the sacred relics of Sri Aurobindo at Bhubaneswar



Devotees paying homage to the sacred relics of Sri Aurobindo at Sri Aurobindo Bhawan, Dhenkanal



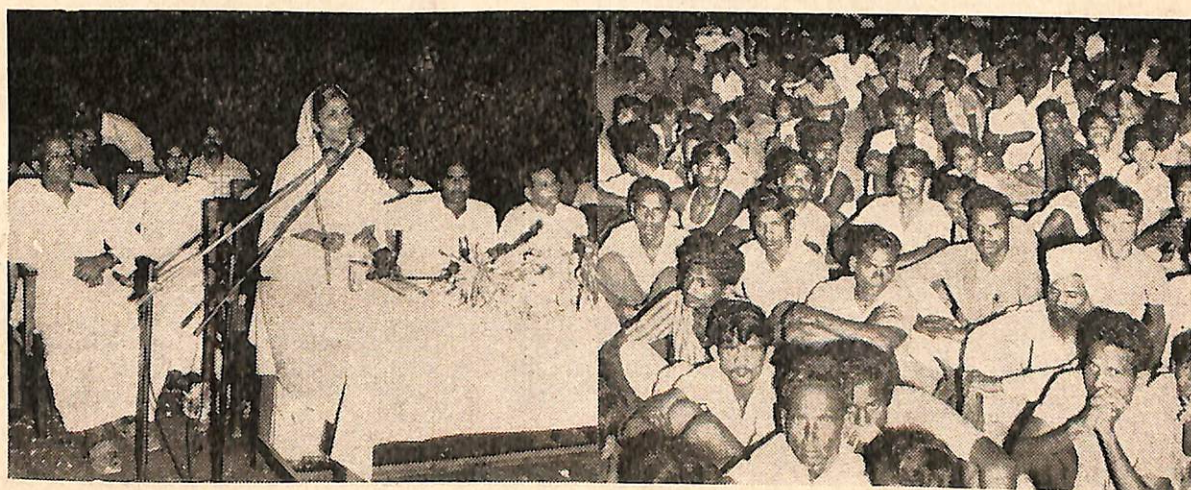
Devotees of Sambalpur town paying homage to the sacred relics brought from Bhubaneswar by Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Minister, Supply



NEWS IN PICTURES



Shri Akbar Ali Khan, Governor of Orissa addressing the valedictory function of the Eastern Regional Language Centre at Bhubaneswar on April 30, 1975. The Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha presided over the function



The Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy addressing a Labour Rally on the occasion of May Day at Talcher Thermal Premises

NEWS IN PICTURES

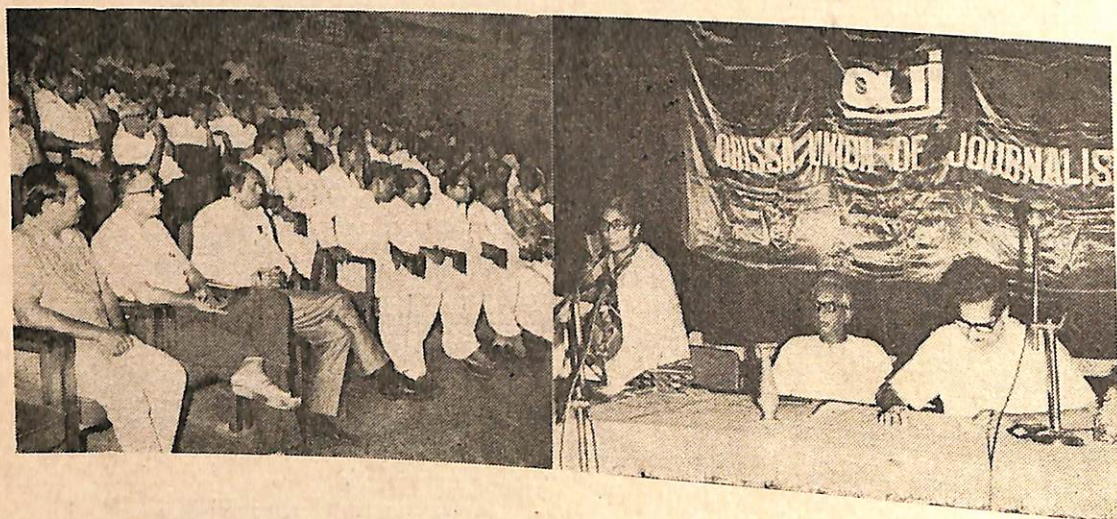


The Collector, Keonjhar presenting the Small Savings Shield to the S. D. O., Champua for his best performance in Small Savings drive

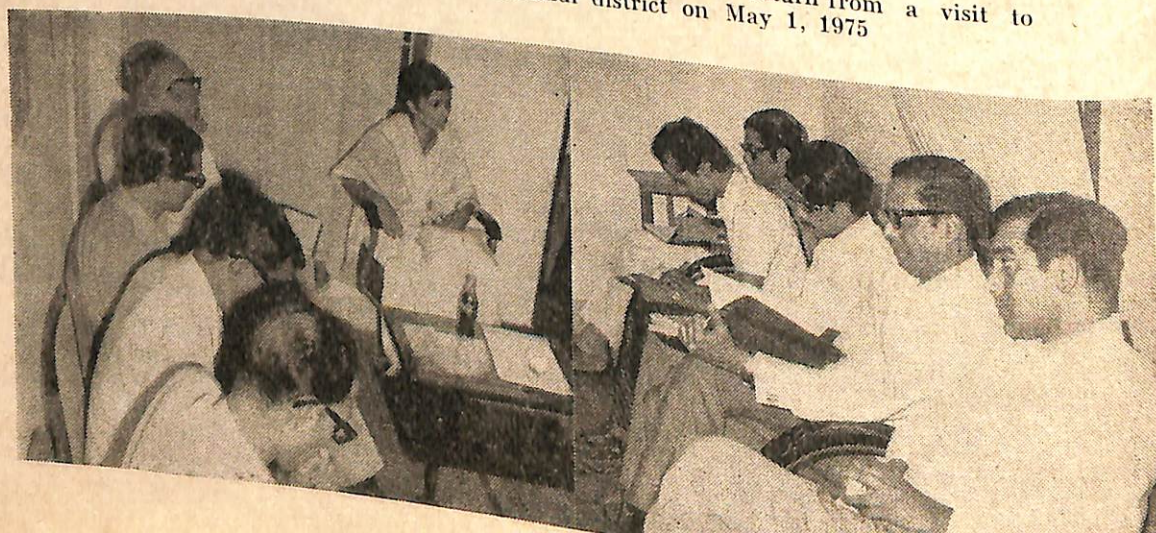


The Collector, Sambalpur distributing Pattas to the landless Harijan and Adivasis of Sambalpur district

The Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy addressing at the seminar on 'Politics & Indian Press' organised by the Orissa Union of Journalists. Eminent Journalist Shri Kuldip Nayar who was the Chief Speaker is also seen in the picture



The Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy meeting the Press on return from a visit to drought affected areas of Kalahandi district on May 1, 1975

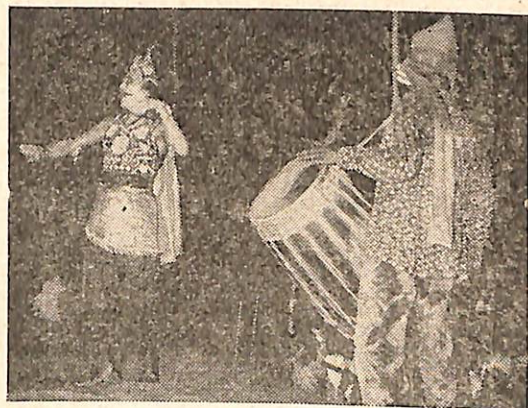




Carnival of folk Theatre

The week long carnival of folk theatre of Orissa sponsored by Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi from the 23rd to the 30th March 1975 at the open air compound of the Jayadeva Bhaban, Bhubaneswar, was really an astounding success. Besides being a veritable grand feast for the eyes and ears of the thousands of spectators, each night this carnival gave a glimpse of the manifold treasures in histrionic arts which Orissa so dearly possesses till today. The items which could be

Nataka, Krushna Lila, Danda Nata, Suanga, Bandi Nata and Radhaprema Lila.



"Bandi Nata"

Each item not only presents a different theme of its story, but the style of writing, the style of presentation and demands of each production—seem to have such distinct individuality that one has just to look bewildered about the depth of the master minds which created such distinct forms of theatres ages ago. For example we have productions like Bharat Lila, Bandi Nata, Krishna Lila where we see no need of a green



A scene from 'Krishna Lila'

presented within the span of a week were the Bharata Lila, Prahalad

room—once the artists come to the stage, they stay on and don't go back. In Bandi Nata the artists in makeup with their stage properties in hand



A scene from "Bharat Lila"

straight walked into the auditorium and sat down with the spectators mixing and mingling with the crowd came and out only when their roles came. In Danda Nata and Prahalad



A scene from "Ushabati Suanga"

Natak, they don't need a raised stage at all and they preferred a street like wide strip passage amongst the spectators to form the acting area.

While Prahalad Natak essentially needed a huge wooden high throne where major actions of the King Hiranyakashipu were displayed, the

Danda Nata needed none of these. Radhaprema Lila enacted by young boys of ages between 6 and 10 needed an acting area with flowery bower.



A scene from "Radhaprema Lila"
This folk theatre is performed by young boys between the age of 6 to 10 years

Almost in all these folk theatre forms, each artist has to be a singer-dancer. While in 'Suanga' or Danda Nata each character gives a self introduction accompanied by singing and dancing, Prahalad Natak is many steps ahead—the King while replying gives the name of the raga, the notations and the description of Tala that accompanies it, all in rhyming verse.



A scene from "Prahlada Nataka"



A scene from
'Danda Nata'

Prahalad Nataka, a distinct classical form of play presentation has so much stylised grandeur in its productions that one simply holds on awe-inspired through the entire duration. With live cobras to hang around in a singing Prahalad's neck for more than half an hour in Prahalad Nataka with real unchained parrots in the Radhaprema Lila when the Sabari goes around amongst the spectators to sell these and many things to recall in all forms, the entire carnival of folk theatre was not only scintillatingly eyefilling but was also very educative.

DO YOU KNOW ?

- * The power requirement in the country is of the order of 225 million units a day. The availability to-day is about 190 million units, leaving an overall daily deficit of 35 million units.
- * 60 per cent. of the electrical energy comes from thermal, including nuclear stations and about 40 per cent from the hydro units.
- * There has been an increase of about 12 per cent in generation from thermal power stations during April, 1974 to March, 1975, compared to the corresponding period last year.
- * Among the hydel projects, Bhakra tops the list with its installed capacity of 1.2 million KW.
- * Other important hydro-electric stations are Koyna and Tata Hydro in Maharashtra; Rihand in U. P.; Hirakud and Balimela in Orissa; Machhkund and Upper Sileru in Andhra Pradesh; Gandhi Sagar, Jawahar Sagar and Ranapratap Sagar in Madhya Pradesh, Sharavathy in Karnataka, Sabarigiri in Kerala, Kundah, Mettur, Periyar and Kodayar in Tamil Nadu.
- * The installed capacity of power in the country at the end of the Fourth Plan was about 18.5 million K.W. During the first year of the Fifth Plan, 1.72 million K.W. installed capacity had been added, which represents a four-fold increase in the addition to the installed capacity as compared to the last year of the Fourth Plan.
- * On completion of the schemes under construction, utilisation of hydro potential in the country would amount to only 17.6 per cent.

THE PRICE SITUATION TODAY

crossed 20 per cent in UK and some other countries, and there seems to be no immediate let-up in inflationary pressures there, in India the annual rate of price rise has been brought down to less than 8 per cent. No doubt, countries like Japan, where the rate of inflation is high and West Germany, where it is low, have recently taken measures to check inflation, and, in the USA, price declines have been recorded in the past 3 months or so, but the performance of the Indian economy stands out in this regard. For, in India, the general price level has now registered a fall month by month for the last six months. From a high of 32 per cent annual rate of inflation in the third week of September 1974, at the end of March 1975, wholesale prices were only 7.6 per cent above the level of a year earlier.

Only a few months ago there was considerable criticism, both in the country and abroad, that India was having one of the highest rates of inflation in the world. There was much truth in this statement, since the annual rate of inflation had reached the level of 30 per cent which is seldom seen in peace time conditions while inflation itself had become a world-wide phenomenon, most of the important countries abroad were still approaching what is called double-digit inflation at the time when the Indian economy had passed the 20 per cent mark. The energy crisis and the rise in prices of internationally traded raw materials and foodgrains, had helped to produce this result.

Since then, however, there has been a dramatic change in the situation. Whereas the rate of inflation has

The events leading up to the record price rise of 32 per cent are well known. Starting with certain distortions emanating from the Bangladesh crisis the Indian economy, ever sensitive to the behaviour of the monsoons, suffered a small decline in agricultural output in 1971-72 and a much sharper one in 1972-73. While output in 1973-74 did slightly surpass the peak of 1970-71, it could not obviously make up for the losses of the previous two years, nor could it take account of the growth of population in the interim. Hence, despite the increase of 9.1 per cent in agricultural output in 1973-74, the position on the supply side continued to be tight.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES

The erratic behaviour of the monsoons in 1971-72 and 1972-73 not only affected agriculture but also industrial production in two ways. Firstly, there was a shortage of agricultural raw materials, and in addition, the power situation became acute. Thus there was an actual decline in power generation in 1973 while the rate of industrial growth was also a mere 0.7 per cent. In these circumstances, the excess demand in the economy arising from the expenditures in connection with the Bangladesh problem, and drought and other relief, had to be directly tackled, which was done through the anti-inflationary measures of July 1974. Not only were credit restrictions tightened, potential purchasing power in the hands of consumers was frozen so that inflationary pressures could be brought under control. A supplementary budget was also introduced in order to raise additional resources, and, thus to keep deficit financing within reasonable limits. These fiscal and monetary measures were supplemented by administrative measures to check hoarding and profiteering, culminating with the extension of MISA to smuggling. The effect of the latter was to immobilise some proportion of black money which could have been used for financing anti-social operations. In the result, and despite a relatively poor kharif, the seasonal decline in prices, which had been absent during the preceding two years, reasserted itself, and prices began to decline from the last week of September. By end December, the wholesale price Index had fallen by 4.4 per cent. Foodgrains declined by 7.7 per cent, groundnut oil by 14 per cent and raw cotton by 23 per cent.

SIGNIFICANT FALL IN PRICES

Noormally this seasonal decline is expected to last for about three months only, after which there is a period of

relative stability until the slack season for agriculture sets in May. This year, however, the winter rains, unlike in the previous three years, were both adequate and timely, and the prospects for the rabi crop became so bright as to induce prices to fall even during the first quarter of 1975. The fall in prices in this period has been specially significant in the case of a number of years. Food-grains prices declined by about 3 per cent, with pulses registering a fall of 16 per cent. Mustard oil prices came down by almost 32 per cent.

Thus the psychology of shortages and rising prices has now given place to the feeling that inflationary pressures can be successfully kept in check. Yet some of the problems which engaged our attention last year continue to be with us. 1974-75 has been a year in which a number of revisions in administered prices had to be carried out in order to correct distortions which had made their appearance earlier. The energy crisis itself was one factor, the results of which were not only felt sharply at the time when crude prices were forced upwards but continue to be felt even today. Similarly, wage revisions, and grant of dearness allowance to employees, have had their effect in raising industrial costs and a decline in the prices of food articles has been accompanied by a rise in the case of manufactured goods.

THE OUTLOOK

The coming year, is, therefore, not one in which price stability will be achieved without strenuous and sustained efforts. Government's anti-inflationary measures will have to be followed through until the imbalance between aggregate supply and aggregate demand has been eliminated. The rate of expansion of both money supply and credit is now in much closer consonance with the real rate

of growth of output, but the growth of output itself has not yet reached proportions where it can be stated with confidence that shortage will not develop if control over money supply is relaxed. Agricultural output in 1974-75 is not expected to be better than in the preceding year and the rate of growth of industrial output would have been of moderate proportions only. No doubt, we can look forward to a significant improvement in the power situation as there has been an addition to generating capacity of about 10 per cent during 1974-75.

Coal production too has improved significantly and so has railway transport which often proved a bottleneck both in the movement of raw materials and finished products. Government efforts in this direction have borne fruit and availability of essential items like steel and cement has improved considerably. Industrial production in 1975-76 may thus register an appreciable rise. Given normal agricultural output, the outlook for price stability appears to be, on the whole, must better than in the past year.

MASSIVE DRIVE TO BOOST UP AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

112 MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS COMPLETED

The Rural Engineering Organisation of the State has completed the construction work of 112 Minor Irrigation Projects out of the targeted 113 projects by March end. The Organisation in this regard has spent Rs. 3.75 crores. This amount was made available by diversion of deposits to the tune of Rs. 42 lakhs and obtaining Central assistance of Rs. 2.00 crores besides the budget provision of Rs. 1.33 crores.

The Projects now completed will generate irrigation potential for 51,513 hectares in Kharif and 15,500 hectares in Rabi.

REDISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH WITH GROWTH

Various programmes and policy measures have been introduced to prevent the growth of concentration in income, wealth and economic power on one side and to effect wider diffusion in ownership of means of production on the other. Positive gains have been provided to the weaker and poorer sections of the community and special programmes and schemes have been introduced specially since 1971. Various institutional and policy measures are envisaged in the Draft Fifth Plan to remove poverty and to reduce inequalities. It has to be recognised

that the process of redistribution of incomes and wealth in a democratic federal structure has to be by nature of a long-drawn programme and cannot be achieved over a short span of time.

Land Reforms

An important programme designed to achieve the objective of redistribution of wealth is land reforms. The strategy in the Draft Fifth Plan is to speed up and improve the operational efficiency of the land reform measures. In brief—

- (i) It includes a programme for institutional changes, concrete operational programmes, implementation machinery, people's involvement and the allocation of adequate funds for financing land reforms. In particular, priority is to be accorded to the removal of gaps between policy, legislation and implementation.
- (ii) It also stresses upon a comprehensive programme of preparation of maintenance of record of tenancy. In particular it emphasises on efficient administrative machinery operating at the village, tehsil and State levels, for the task of implementation and suggests for a high level organisational set up at each State.
- (iii) It proposes for setting up of suitable Land Reform Tribunals and greater people's involvement through the formation of committees of beneficiaries at the village and block levels.
- (iv) A considerable step-up has also been made to provide financial support for the implementation.

Inequalities of income in rural areas

It may be true to some extent that the strategy of development have benefited the better off sections in rural community. This has been sought to be corrected, on one side, through the ceiling laws and the reduction in land ceilings and on the other by reorienting the policies of the public financial institutions such as the commercial banks, the co-operatives and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, etc., in favour of the smaller and poorer sections. Some of these which have been set out in the Plan are :—

- (i) Various measures have been taken to fashion the co-operative structure in favour of the small farmers and the landless and other weaker sections & farmers service societies to be set up for the purpose including for the tribal areas.
- (ii) Recognizing the weaknesses in the operation of special programmes such as for the small farmers, the drought prone area programme, the Plan suggests that their enlargement, reorientation and improvement in their operational efficiency should be undertaken.
- (iii) Besides the operation of these special programmes various measures such as the development of dairying, animal husbandry, fisheries, village and small industries should be intensified.
- (iv) A special programme of National Minimum Needs with a provision for Rs. 28,04 crores covering elementary education, drinking water, medical care, nutrition, homesites for the landless labour rural roads, rural electrification and slum improvement and clearance to provide at least a certain minimum level

of social consumption particularly in the rural and backward areas has been included in the Draft Fifth Plan. It aims at providing facilities for elementary education for children up to the age of 14 years, ensuring in all areas a minimum uniform, availability of public health facilities supply of drinking water to villages particularly suffering from chronic scarcity, provision of all weather roads to villages having a population of 1,500 persons or more and environmental improvements etc.

- (v) The normal programmes of social welfare including those for the backward classes and areas are also proposed to be considerably strengthened.

Concentration of economic power in industrial sector.

From time to time various policy measures have been taken to check the growth of concentration of incomes and economic power including the operation of the MRTP Act, the industrial licensing policies. Even the fiscal and credit policies have been oriented to encourage the growth of small industries and new entrepreneurs. The Draft Plan also lays emphasis on creating an efficient and dynamic public sector, rapid growth of the home market and encouraging new entrepreneurs in areas suffering from lack of competitive investment. It also suggests for the exercise of appropriate forms of social control through public financial institutions.

Performance of Public Sector

It is true that the performance of the public sector enterprises has been much less than expected. But in this connection it must be recognised that many of these undertakings involve heavy investments in the crucial basic and heavy sectors and therefore perfor-

mance should not be judged from the point of view of profitability criterion alone. Nevertheless, various steps in the recent past have been taken to improve their efficiency and profitability. A high powered committee was set up to go into the problems of public sector undertakings which has suggested various measures to improve their performance. As a result there is an improvement in the performance of public undertakings. 101 running concerns earned an overall net profit of nearly 18 crores in 1972-73 against a net loss of around Rs. 19 crores sustained by 92 concerned in 1971-72. The performance during 1973-74 is considerably better. The production of public undertakings during April—December, 1973 and April—December 1974 had been valued at Rs. 254.66 crores and Rs. 359.18 crores respectively.

It may be stated that the Planning Commission is fully aware of the need for better and more equitable distribution of wealth and incomes in the society. The removal of poverty in fact constitutes one of the two basic objectives of the Draft Fifth Plan. The Draft Fifth Plan is being reviewed in the light of the latest developments—sharp increase in prices since its formulation. However one of the two basic objectives of the Fifth Plan—removal of poverty and reduction in inequalities of income and wealth is proposed to be kept in tact.

Educational facilities

Efforts have been made and are being made in the plans to correct the imbalances that have crept into the educa-

tional system as a part of historical legacy. A number of steps have been taken during the Plan periods to ensure that educational facilities reach the weaker sections. Education at the elementary stage is almost free and in certain States is free even up to secondary level. Further various schemes of scholarships, free distribution of text-books and stationery, mid-day meals, etc., have been introduced and high priority has been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Schemes of universalisation of elementary education and special programmes have been undertaken to encourage talented students among the backward communities. The Draft Fifth Plan however makes various further suggestions to provide extended educational facilities to the weaker and the poorer sections, the establishment of closer links between education and employment and accordingly lays emphasis on vocationalisation of the educational system.

Minimum Wages

As regards the operation of minimum wages, it is true that it has neither been uniform nor adequate in different States. But this has been due to the inadequate machinery for enforcement and the vastness of area to be covered particularly in the rural sector. However, Ministry of Labour and State Governments are taking all possible steps to implement the Minimum Wages Act more effectively and efficiently.



FLOWER arran gements

in modern living

Shri Biswarajan Das

HOME (P. R.) DEPTT.

As long as we remained in villages, nature was with us. Well-to-do people built massive buildings to exhibit their status, aristocracy and position in the society. They had also elaborate gardens. Trades-men moved to towns for business. Industrialisation had its impact. People rushed from villages to town and from town to cities. Rapid urbanisation created a new class in the society prone to changing fashions of the west. Even then they had love for nature. Gardens continued to beautify

bungalows. Post-war reconstruction encouraged rapid growth of industry and commerce and cities started becoming over-crowded. Gardens were either pushed to the rear of the house or totally dispensed with. Modern civilization has gradually forced us to live amidst concrete and steel structures and breathe exhaust fumes. We cannot even look through our windows without looking into a neighbour's. Felling of trees to construct roads with rubble and tar has become a daily scene. We

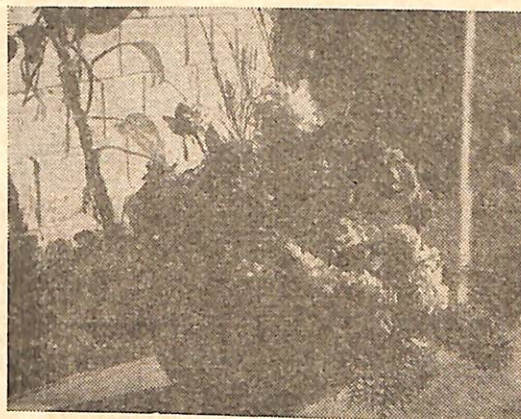
are moving towards a stage when we shall have to be satisfied with capturing nature on curtains, bed-sheets or a landscape painting.



When Nature smiles.....

A bunch of flower or a combination of flowers, leaves and dry twigs in a modern home or apartment, in hotel foyer and reception counter, in office table, entry-way, stairway, lounge, on dining table; even in modern and exotic kitchens, has become a common scene. We find them at any place where human being works or rests. Call it a floral decoration, flower arrangement or Ikebana; it is not always a beautiful collection of flowers and foliage but depiction of a scene symbolic of life and reflecting nature. Flower arrangement is at times, said to be idle women's pastime; but it makes us aware that nature is our heritage, and our communion with nature makes us better human beings. Without unity with nature there is no fulfilment.

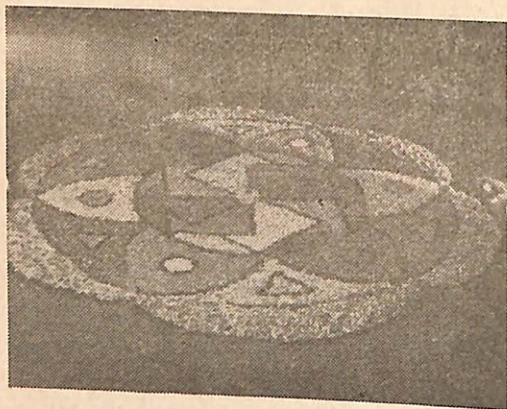
We are aware that without sun, water, air and plants our life will come to a halt. Yet, we are day by day estranged from the world of nature. The practice of living in harmony with nature is being replaced by that of living in conformity with fashion. There has been experiments with novel colour schemes, exotic furnitures, lavish fabrics, paintings and objects diart. But nothing is complete without nature. Man should not be too far removed from nature-earth. As a matter of fact a fusion of art and nature is essential for our living. A green foliage plant in a hall helps us with oxygen we need. Avenue trees and hedges on both sides of roads absorb sound of vehicular traffic and help dust to settle down. Water pools help maintain humidity. Lawns and gardens soothe our eyes strained by lavish colour around our work places. Not only the architects and interior decorators have realized this but also it has been realised by those who live in or use these buildings, homes, offices, hotels, etc. A small patch of green lawn, a few pots of greenery near portico and in corridors and a flower arrangement in the room depict a glimpse of nature in the surrounding atmosphere—add a delicate touch, create a subtle mood.



An entrance to a Bungalow

Flower arrangement is an art and relaxation that begins in and belongs to the home, and that its purpose should be to bring beauty and cheerfulness to our daily surroundings. A hall or sitting room, which we cannot afford to re-decorate, can be transformed to a remarkable degree by skillful use of colour and form in a flower arrangement. Spending a large sum of money on interior decoration may not take you anywhere near perfection but selective and discerning use of what one possesses, supplemented by flowers and plants, contributes a high degree to the elegance and graciousness of our living.

Flower arrangement is not merely a decoration of colourful flowers, branches and leaves. Through this medium the arranger expresses his creative talent, gets peace of mind and can also attain patience and strength in adversity. The simple fact of dealing with living material, whose beauty is worthy of respect, and of working with one's hands at something which is peaceful in itself and creative in its functions, there seems to be enough reason to account for the widespread interest and appeal of flower arrangement.



A floral decoration
(by Mrs. Ananthakrishnan)

Races of man in every part of the world have loved flowers and used them to decorate their dwellings. They have used flowers as offering in their temples. In India floral offering to God is our ancient custom passed on to us without any change. We have different flowers liked by different Gods and as such these flowers symbolise that particular God. This process has led to a condition under which a plant or flower composition may evoke our idea, convey a message or arouse an emotion in the mind of viewer. It is claimed that our 'Purna Kumbha', placed before God and on all auspicious occasions, is a flower arrangement to symbolise "all is good" or to wish good luck. Carvings in Buddhist temples in India go to establish that floral offering and floral decoration were an integral part of Buddhist ceremonies.

Mingti, Emperor of China, (61 A. D.), because of a dream he had one night, sent two messengers to India to collect books and bring back teachers on Buddhism. As a result, we find Buddhism to have spread from India to China, and then to Japan through Korea. The Japanese stirred by message of the Buddha, began to develop floral decorations for offering to the Buddha. Buddhism which taught not to kill animals also taught prolonging of life of flowers. By cutting and bringing them to cool temples and then putting them into containers of waters, the monks preserved the life of flowers which would have perished in a day due to intense heat of the climate. The Buddhist priests whilst being faithful to their code of conduct laid the foundations of flower arrangement, knowingly or unknowingly. Flower arrangement or floral decoration were taught by monks in Buddhist temples and continued to be a part of temple rituals.

The early style of flower arrangement was free and flowing as one sees them in nature. During the darkest period in the history of Japan, when war went on for 100 years, its culture thrived astonishingly. Japanese artists were stirred to seek unity with nature during this uncertain period. Their creative expression resulted in exquisite forms of arranging flowers and foliage—representing the mood of the moment—an atmosphere, an occasion, a feeling of joy, depression, death and living. Artists saw manifestation of life, death and life, the eternal cycle. Japanese floral art, however, did not develop rapidly for sometime thereafter. First modification to the age-old style is supposed to have taken place in later part of 15th century—the period of cultural awakening in Japan. ^{Now} drama and Tea ceremony saw their beginning in this period. There came about a renewed interest and study in

the art of scroll painting and flower arrangement which were only ornaments in a Japanese room. The then King of Japan, Yoshimasa (1436—1490) said that flowers offered on all ceremonial occasions and placed as offering before the Gods should not be offered loosely, but should represent time and thought. Under his direction rules were framed and real "IKEBANA" or do-it-with flowers in Japanese style took birth. Its bond with religion was loosened and it became an item of household decoration and also a ritual connected with Tea ceremony. The evolution of flower arrangement or Ikebana through ages has reflected the changes that took place in the minds and lives of the nation during different epochs of the history of Japan. Ikebana, as we see now, has severed its connection with religion and has emerged as something more than a decoration—as a perceptive and sensitive appreciation of nature.

In the western world flower arrangement was more a decoration than an arrangement. Bunches of flowers in baskets, bouquets, garlands, rings, wreaths, carsages, hairsprays, etc. were common. A bowl of flowers was a common scene in English homes. Flower vases were introduced in early nineteenth century and stimulated flower arrangement. Magazines devoted to gardening started publishing hints relative to management of flowers and plants and to prolong their life after being taken inside the room. Cookery books and household guides published details of how to care for flowers, which ones to grow and how to make fancy embroidery as a supplementary adornment with vases of cut flowers. Some time later famous flower-arrangers like Late Gertrude Jekyll, Late Julia Elements and Late Constance Spry carried the message of Ikebana from Japan to the West. Abundance of flowers and cool climate tempted Western arrangers to use as

many flowers as possible to create a mass effect. Japanese, however, believed in lines of beauty and composition of plant materials and twigs with flower as seen in nature. Fusion of basic rules of Ikebana with that of Western style brought about a change in a Western style. Western style as we see today is due to the constrained efforts of Late Julia Elements, Late Gertrude Jekyll and Late Constance Spry.



A simple composition may be pleasing
(by author)

Development of pottery in twentieth century brought about a great change in containers for flower arrangement and broke away from the traditional bonds of flower arrangement. Attempt was made to represent nature in a more gorgeous manner by using low and wide containers and containers of all unusual shapes and sizes. Pin holders were introduced so that flowers and greenery could be held in position in flat containers. Colourful flowers from the west taken to Japan. There were exchange of ideas and understanding of each others philosophy. The scope of individual expression knew no bounds. Arrangers did not remain satisfied with flowers that were visually beautiful but tried to seek for unusual creations in nature like twisted or dwarfed branches and twigs with beautiful shapes. They tried to express feelings and sentiments, depict aesthetic sense and create certain mood by skillful composition. We see today a modern arranger expressing himself or herself and his or her realisation of God in his

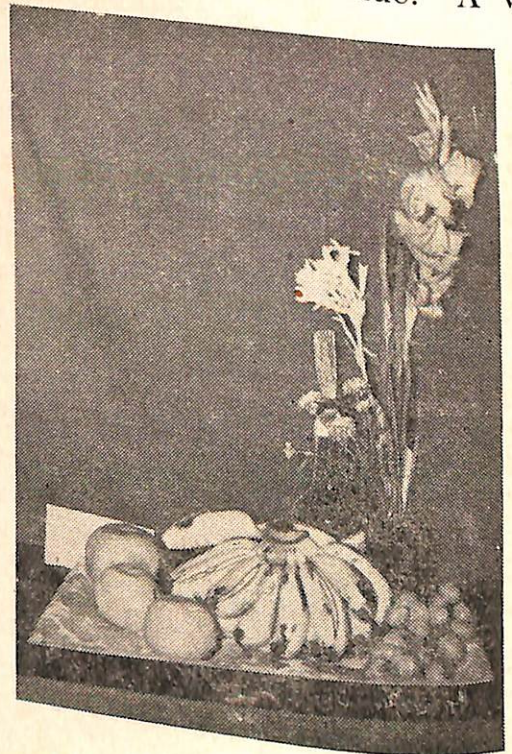
creation. He depicts the beauty caught in the depths of a mountain and splendour of a rising sun by use of autumnal colours. The arranger is more free today to use any material, be it natural or artificial, as long as the ultimate result is aesthetically pleasing and is in harmony with its surroundings. In flower arrangement one has to ensure that the design is good, shape and colour of the container is appropriate and is relevant to the surrounding. Every item in a room is chosen to emphasise or harmonise with the general decor and in the same manner the flower arrangement should be considered.



Lake Scene
by Mrs. Uma Rau

India is proud of wealth of tropical flowers and plant materials and has further enriched herself with flowers and plant materials from the East and the West. Eastern and Western philosophies and culture have enriched themselves by Indian philosophies and culture. Thus there are endless possibilities of experimentation and adaptation in India. For the average housewife, harassed and harried by

household chores and problems, flower arrangement will provide not only a means of self expression but will be a source of relaxation, peace and spiritual contentment. It can lead to the attainment of patience and strength in adversity. It is worthwhile to spend some precious time in selecting flowers and putting them in a flower-vase for pleasure of those who will enjoy them. It is not an expensive pursuit. Smaller or less extravagant vases, containers of any shape or size used in household chores, when appropriately composed of little material around us or wild flowers may turn out to be beautiful and satisfying. It is interesting to observe large floral arrangements in parties or bunches of valuable flowers in flower shows. They have their own importance. A small bunch of flower, either from one's own garden or borrowed from a neighbour, which becomes a part of decorative scheme in one's home, is of real value. A wild



'Life is like that'
(by author)

flower or a garden lily in a jug on a kitchen table can make a great impact as roses in a silver vase for a wedding reception. Value of a flower arrangement does not increase by use of costly flowers. It is the affection and respect that are felt for them that counts. The pleasure and satisfaction that can be derived from arranging a vase of flowers would be difficult to express or describe in words. Possibilities of creation are indeed as boundless as nature.

A beautiful small arrangement in Ikebana style has a soothing and spiritual effect and is ideal for small

apartments and offices. Modern abstract arrangement is a decoration for large hall, reception room, foyer, etc. Beauty and effect of flower arrangement is largely increased by its judicious display. If proper thought and care is given in display with regard to colour, style, height and line, as used in Greek art, the charm and elegance of the flower arrangement in a barely furnished room will hold the onlooker spellbound. A vase of flower is more indicative of the character of the home-maker than anything in the room.

BANK ASSISTANCE FOR BANANA CULTIVATION

Govind Swain of village Tarajanga of Tirtol Block is a small farmer. So also are his two friends. They could hardly make both ends meet with their small holdings. This was the position till they heard about the availability of bank loan for taking up banana cultivation. The three approached the Tirtol branch of United Bank of India—a nationalised bank for the loan in the year 1973-74. They got a loan of Rs. 530 each for cultivating banana on plots of land taken on lease. The result was surprising. The first year's crop yielded to them a net profit of Rs. 3,500. With the loans cleared they have embarked on banana cultivation in right earnest. Their success in banana cultivation has spurred others in the area to follow suit. Many now feel that a banana prosperity is very **much** in the offing.



international women's year meets

The first meeting of the State Level Advisory Committee for formulation of a programme for the International Women's Year was held on the May 2, 1975 at Bhubaneswar under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa. Various suggestions for raising the status of women for implementation of a meaningful programme were made by the members. The Chief Minister in course of her address called upon the women to create an awareness in the

society for giving them their rightful place. She said that one should not be conscious of her rights alone but also realise the obligations. She made a strong appeal for a positive work by the voluntary organisations in the tribal belt and in the areas affected by drought and scarcity. Government would no doubt implement various schemes pertaining to the Departments. But an important objective for celebration of the International Women's Year should be the involvement of the voluntary organisations who should augment the resources of the Government for implementation of the programme. The Chief Minister appreciated the responsibility by the women for implementation of various social measures like anti-dowry campaign. This campaign started by Orissa has now been caught by various other States and has received national projection. She appealed to the women to intensify these anti-social measures afflicting the society.

Symposia and seminars should be organised for this purpose.

The Chief Minister desired that there should be a relentless drive against the obscene posters. She pointed out that there was a talk of fallen women. "Why not talk of fallen men?" she remarked.

The Chief Minister made a strong plea for including measures for assisting the handicapped children, combating leprosy and creating a social climate for accepting the patients who were cured of leprosy. This could also be one of the programmes for implementation this year.

A time has come, the Chief Minister observed, when the food habits of our people must also change. The voluntary women's organisations could play a significant role in changing the food habits of our people.

It was decided to form a Working Group consisting of seven members to

formulate a programme which will be implemented during the International Women's Year. Some of the concrete measures that are proposed to be undertaken this year are — construction of working Women's Hostel at Bhubaneswar, construction of two Women's Colleges at Dhenkanal and Baripada, starting of two Destitute Houses at Bhubaneswar and Barpali intensification of welfare activities for women in the Tribal belt and in the drought affected area.

Among others, Shrimati S. Naik M. L. A., Shrimati Chandrika Mohapatra, Shrimati S. Ray, Chairman State Social Welfare Board. Shrimati Gourirani Ghose, Shrimati Binapani Mahanty participated in the discussion.

At the outset the Director of Public Relations, Shri A. N. Tiwari gave a brief introduction on the International Women's Year and the pattern on which the programme was to be designed for implementation.

CHIEF MINISTER ADDRESSES LABOUR RALLY AT TALCHER

Addressing a Labour Rally organised by the I. N. T. U. C. Union at Talcher on the 1st May. Shrimati Nadini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa, has called upon the workers to work with dedication and devotion to fulfil the social commitments for increasing the production and ensuring equitable distribution. Smt. Satpathy, further said that while it was imperative for the management either in public sector or private sector to provide basic amenities and wages commensurate with a decent living, the workers too had their obligations to the society which they must fulfil. Each worker, she said, was a vital link in the mighty endeavour to transform the society for ensuring better living conditions for the people living below the poverty line. It was, therefore, fair and reasonable to

expect that their just demands were conceded. A cordial relationship between the workers and the management would go a long way to keep the wheels of production running uninterrupted. In this context, she referred to negotiable settlement of the dispute arising out of labour management differences.

The Chief Minister said that the worker's participation in the management was essential to generate a sense of involvement. She referred to the welfare measures undertaken by the Government for the benefit of the industrial workers and said that a programme to supply all essential commodities to them had already been implemented. While more and more welfare measures were being extended

to the working class people and attempts were being made to arrive at a negotiated settlement, She was confident that the workers in their turn should put out their best to improve the economic condition and make up the set-back in industrial production. She urged upon them not to fritter away their energies over petty matters and make a correct appraisal of the political and economic situation of the country and to contribute their mite for

the progress and prosperity of the country.

Dr. Benudhar Baliar Singh, Minister for Labour, addressing the workers said that the State Government was alive to their problems and was doing its best to implement the labour laws faithfully. He dispelled apprehension that the local people would be deprived of the opportunity of employment in Talcher where a large number of industrial establishments were coming up.



ELECTRICITY FOR 145 VILLAGES IN PHULBANI DISTRICT

One more rural electrification project covering 145 villages in 3 blocks of Phulbani district has been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation. This is the first R. E. C.-assisted project in the district. Loan assistance over Rs. 40 lakh has been earmarked for this project under the Minimum Needs Programme. When completed in five years, it will help energise 116 pumpsets and supply power to 55 small industries. Besides, provision has also been made for 1,450 domestic and commercial connections and 264 street lights in the project area.

R. E. C. has so far sanctioned loan assistance over Rs. 25 crores for the 62 projects covering 5,500 villages in the State. Of these, 47 projects are specifically meant to help develop the backward areas. On completion, all the 62 projects will supply power to 40,000 pumpsets and 6,900 small industries. In addition to these, 153,400 domestic and commercial connections and 26,100 street lights will also be provided in the State.

NEWS TO NOTE

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

The State Government have launched a number of fruitful measures for implementing schemes for providing employment to the educated unemployed in the State. An idea of various employment promotional measures is given below:—

- (i) Engineering Graduates and Diploma-holders can be registered as C and D class contractors, respectively without security deposits and assigned work without having to deposit the earnest money. They can be given advance on security of materials.
- (ii) Engineering Graduates and Diploma-holders can form

co-operatives in each district and these co-operatives can be registered as 'A' class contractors. Such co-operatives can be given work on concessional terms.

- (iii) Mining Graduates and Diploma-holders are preferred while giving lease of mines.
- (iv) With a view to encouraging Agriculture Graduates to become dealers in fertilisers, Government guarantee to the extent of Rs. 5,000 is available.
- (v) Land to the extent of 2.50 acres can be leased out in deserving cases to those educated unemployed who take up self-employment with financial assistance from banks to start Agriculture or Veterinary farm or Small-Scale Industries.
- (vi) Financial assistance is provided by the State Bank of India and other commercial banks for self-employment in various professions such as, Small-Scale Industries, Agriculture, Transport Operation, Trade and Business.
- (vii) The F. C. I. have launched a scheme for entrepreneurship development to train Agriculture and other Graduates for six weeks with a view to appointing them eventually as retail dealers of fertilisers.
- (viii) In collaboration with the Director of Industries a Small Industries Service Institute has been giving training to the Graduate Engineers and Diploma-holders to build up entrepreneurs among the unemployed and to equip them for employment with financial assistance from banks.

(ix) A number of concessions are given by the Orissa State Finance Corporation to the unemployed engineers and technically qualified entrepreneurs.

(x) Training is imparted by the Agro-Industries Corporation to the Engineering Graduates and Diploma-holders and

Agricultural Graduates to prepare them for Agro-Service Centre.

It is reasonably hoped that implementation of the aforesaid Job Oriented Programmes will go a long way in providing employment avenues for the educated unemployed in the State and will enable them to stand on their own legs.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The Government of Orissa has decided that the State Government employees shall be paid dearness

allowance at the rates and for the period as indicated below. Dearness allowance will be admissible subject to the condition that pay plus dearness allowance in no case exceed Rs. 2,400 per mensem.

Serial No.	Period for which payable	Pay range	Rate of dearness allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	From 1-6-1974 to 31-8-1974.	(i) Up to Rs. 300 ..	3½ per cent of pay
		(ii) Above Rs. 300 up to Rs. 900.	2½ per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 10·50 paise and maximum of Rs. 22·50 paise per month (Subject to marginal adjustment at higher pay level so that pay plus dearness allowance does not exceed Rs. 922·50 paise per month).
2	From 1-9-1974 to 30-11-1974.	(i) Up to Rs. 300 ..	7 per cent of pay
		(ii) Employees drawing pay above Rs. 300 but up to Rs. 1,600.	5 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 21 and a maximum of Rs. 45 per month (Marginal adjustments at higher pay levels so that pay plus dearness allowance does not exceed Rs. 1,645 per month.
3	From 1-12-1974	(i) Up to Rs. 300 ..	10½ per cent of pay
		(ii) Employees drawing pay above Rs. 300 but up to Rs. 2,250.	7½ per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 31·50 paise and a maximum of Rs. 67·50 paise per month (Marginal adjustment at higher pay levels so that pay plus dearness allowance does not exceed Rs. 2,317·50 paise per month).

"Marginal adjustment" means adjustment in quantum of dearness allowance required for an incumbent who draws higher basic pay above the pay limits of Rs. 900, Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 2,250 so that the pay (pay including special pay) plus D. A. of such incumbent does not fall below the pay (pay including special pay) plus D. A. of a person drawing Rs. 900, Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 2,250 per month as the case may be.

These orders will apply to those Government employees who elect or are brought on to the revised scales of pay under the Orissa Revised Scales of Pay Rules, 1974 (for both non-gazetted and Gazetted officers) and also to those who elect to retain the scale of pay which prevailed prior to the 1st January 1974. In case of the former, 'Pay' for the purpose of calculation of dearness allowance, additional dearness with reference to the revised pay scales and in the case of the latter, it will include, in addition to the pay in the pre-revised scales, dearness pay, dearness allowance, additional dearness allowance and interim relief, if any appropriate to that pay, admissible under orders in existence on the 31st December 1973.

The provisions of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 are applicable to the dearness allowance sanctioned under these orders. Accordingly 50 per cent of the dearness allowance payable under these orders shall be credited to the Compulsory Deposit in accordance with the aforesaid provisions. The balance 50 per cent of the dearness allowance payable under these orders will be dealt with as follows:—

- (a) Arrear of dearness allowance up to the 31st March 1975 should be credited to G. P. F. account of the employees.
- (b) In respect of the period commencing from the 1st April, 1975 payment will be made in cash.

The concerned Administrative Departments will issue separate orders for grant of dearness allowance to teachers of non-Government primary schools and aided institutions and work-charged staff.

ORISSA DUGWELL SCHEME OVER 78 THOUSAND WELLS COMPLETED

The dugwell scheme which is in operation since 1971 has recorded a remarkable achievement in the meantime with as many as 78,498 completed wells by end of this month. While 51,627 wells were completed during the period of three years from 1971-72 to 1973-74, the remaining number of 26,871 wells were completed during one year, i.e., 1974-75. This could be achieved due to the Government's eagerness to build up an assured irrigation system as a protective measure against drought and the credit flow from the different financing institutions.

Out of the last year's achievement of 26,871 wells, 20,256 wells were constructed with the credit support of the Co-operative Banks and the remaining wells were financed by the Commercial Banks.

This was revealed at a joint meeting of the officers of Co-operation Department and those of the financing Banks, held here recently under the chairmanship of Agricultural Production Commissioner to review the progress of the Dug-well scheme in the State.

It was decided in the meeting that the State Bank of India would finance the scheme intensively in Binka, Biramaharajpur and Ulunda areas of Sonapur subdivision alongwith the Land Development Bank which would also concentrate in Harbhanga Block of Phulbani district. Similarly, con-

struction of wells would be taken up on priority basis by the Orissa State Co-operative Land Development Bank in Koraput, Phulbani, Rairangapur, Baripada, Jharsuguda, Padmapur and

Kuchinda. It was further decided that Orissa State Co-operative Bank would intensify its efforts in Balangir, Bhawanipatna, Banki, Keonjhar, Koraput and Mayurbhanj.

SUBSIDY GRANTED TO FARMERS OF DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS FOR DUGWELL

With a view to provide assured source of irrigation, the State Government in Agriculture and Co-operation Department have decided to grant 20 per cent subsidy to all the farmers having more than 5 acres of land in seven drought-affected subdivision, namely, Berhampur, Chatrapur, Rayagada, Gunupur, Padmapur, Nawapara and Athamalik and Biramaharajpur Tahasil of Balangir district.

This benefit will be made available to them up to June 30, 1976. The manner of distribution of subsidy will be indicated to all the Co-operative and Commercial Banks functioning in those areas.

Rs. 53 LAKH EMERGENCY FEEDING PROGRAMME FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED PANCHAYATS

The Government in the Community Development & Panchayati Raj Department have allotted funds to the tune of

Rs. 53,49,000 for immediate implementation of Emergency Feeding Programme in 1673 drought-affected Grama Panchayats of the State.

This programme envisages supply of foodstuff as given under the Special Nutrition programme, to more than 3 lakh beneficiaries including pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers.

This Feeding programme which will be operated with immediate effect, will continue for a period of three months.

COMMERCIAL BROADCAST FROM CUTTACK

The Vividh Bharati Channel of All-India Radio, Cuttack, goes commercial with effect from May, 1, 1975. This Commercial Broadcast Service which starts at 7-20 A.M. serves most places of Cuttack district, Dhenkanal Town, Deogaon and Saia in Dhenkanal district, Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Jatni and a few other places in Puri district. The programme can be heard on 222.2 metres corresponding to 1350 KHz.

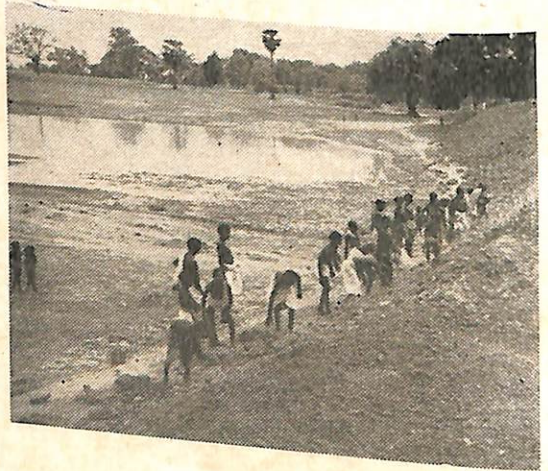
MARCH OF EVENTS

- APRIL 1 ... Observance of the 40th Orissa Day throughout the State
Restrictions relaxed on distribution of cement.
A Lift Irrigation Project at Bankili near Rayagada of Koraput district and an electric sub-station at Minatol start functioning.
- APRIL 3 ... Orissa Panchayat Samiti (Amendment) Bill passed in the Orissa Legislative Assembly.
- APRIL 4 ... Inauguration of two Minor Irrigation Projects at Jhipabandha and Madansila of Mayurbhanj district by the Union Deputy Minister Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi.
- APRIL 6 ... Shri Morarji Desai, ex-Deputy Prime Minister undertakes fast demanding election to the Gujerat Legislative Assembly by the end of May, 1975.
- APRIL 7 ... Import Licence Policy relaxed and licencing procedure simplified from April 1.
Additional Sales Tax Bill passed in the Orissa Legislative Assembly.
- APRIL 8 ... Orissa Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill passed in the Orissa Legislative Assembly.
- APRIL 11 ... The Chief Minister of Orissa announces Government's decision to hold a judicial enquiry into the Police firing at Gurandi village of Ganjam district.
- APRIL 13 ... Inauguration of Integrated Tribal Development Project at Malkangiri of Koraput district by Shri Ramachandra Ulaka, Minister of State for T. & R. W.
Inauguration of Sanskrit College at Bhogarai of Balasore district by Smt. Nandini Satpathy, Chief Minister of Orissa.
50 villages in and around Khaira Panchayat Samiti of Balasore district electrified.
Orissa wins 3 gold and 3 silver medals in the 30th National Cycling Championship held at Trivandrum.
- APRIL 15 ... Inauguration of the First General Cargo Berth at Paradip Port by Shri Umasankar Dixit, Union Minister for Transport and Shipping.

- APRIL 16 ... The Government of Orissa announces sanction of dearness allowance to State Government employees, with effect from 1st June 1974.
- APRIL 17 ... The Council of Ministers, Orissa decides to declare 1,673 villages of the States as drought affected.
Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, former President of India passes away at Madras.
Shri Khandubhai Desai, labour leader and ex-Governor of Andhra Pradesh breathes his last.
- APRIL 18 ... Location of coal belt sixty kilometres extending over the largest of its kind in the country at Sambalpur area.
- APRIL 19 ... Launching of the First Indian Satellite, 'Aryabhata' into the space from a launching pad at Moscow.
- APRIL 21 ... The 38th Amendment Bill of the Constitution of India presented in the Lok Sabha in order to give Sikkim the Status of 22nd State of the Indian Union.
- APRIL 23 ... The Government of Orissa decides to enhance the rate of scholarship for students.
- APRIL 24 ... Installation of the sacred relics of Shri Aurobindo, the great freedom fighter, sage, savant and seer at Matru Mandira, Sambalpur.
- APRIL 25 ... A non-official resolution seeking to take comprehensive legislative and administrative measures with a view to raising the status of women adopted in the Lok Sabha.
Rural Electrification Corporation of India approves the scheme for electrifying 145 villages of Phulbani district during the coming five years.
- APRIL 26 ... The 38th Amendment Bill of the Constitution of India seeking to give Sikkim the status of the 22nd State of the Indian Union passed in the Rajya Sabha.
- APRIL 29 ... The State Government decides to subsidise 20 per cent of the cost incurred by farmers on irrigation programme in the drought affected subdivisions, namely, Chatrapur, Berhampur, Rayagada, Gunpur, Padmapur, Nawapara, Athmallik and Birmaharajpur tahasil of Bolangir district for the farmers having more than 5 acres of land till June, 1976.
- APRIL 30 ... Government of India announces tax concession to the tune of Rs. 33 crores in the 1975-76 budget.
Tax reduced on sugar, Khandasari, Snuff, Dye, Cotton yarn and Aluminium products.



Test relief work in drought affected Badamula village of Kalahandi district



Renovation of tank in the drought affected village Baresabahali in the district of Kalahandi



The Chief Minister, Shrimati Satpathy in the home of a drought affected family of Padmapur area

Free Kitchen in Badamula Village

