

ORISSA REVIEW



MAY - 1988



Unveiling of the Bronze Statue of Karmavir Gourishankar



Orissa Day Celebration, 1988



Foundation Stone of the Municipality Market Complex at OMP Square, Cuttack

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VALEDICTORY ADDRESS
OF SRI J.B. PATNAIK,
CHIEF MINISTER, ORISSA
ON THE OCCASION OF
THE FOURTH ANNUAL
CONVENORS' CONFERENCE
OF INTACH AT BHUBA-
NESWAR ON 26TH APRIL,
1988.



I am happy to note that the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has chosen Bhubaneswar, a city with a distinguished historic and cultural identity, as the venue for its fourth annual convenors' Conference. Although I could not be present to take part in your deliberation, I have no doubt that you have had fruitful discussions and many valuable suggestions might have emerged from your deliberations.

The culture, traditions and natural endowments of our country are unique and constitute an invaluable heritage of mankind. Our exquisite archaeological monuments, fine handicrafts, colourful textiles, rich traditions in literature, dance, music are unique in the world. The hills and forests, rivers and lakes, the variegated wildlife, and people speaking various languages, practising different customs and rituals, possessing life styles of their own have contributed to the growth of a composite culture. No other culture in the world can claim

a continuity through centuries as our own. It is ancient and yet modern, old and dynamic.

At times, however, we do not act as true inheritors of this great legacy. For immediate needs and short term gains we tend to forget the need to protect, conserve and promote our environmental and cultural heritage. Perils of such neglect are too well known to be recounted. Sometimes in our zeal to build we demolish something which has an age-old and priceless value for us. Historical monuments have not only been neglected but in many places suffered extinction. Ancient forests have completely disappeared, rivers and lakes polluted, waterways have suffered neglect and put to disuse. The need to focus attention on the imperative requirement to protect, conserve and to promote our environment and heritage cannot therefore be over-emphasised. Although slow in coming, happily, consciousness about the need to conserve our

heritage and environment is gradually emerging and beginning to assert itself.

Several Government agencies are engaged in this task. But our country is so vast and the cultural wealth so great that Governmental action cannot be sufficient to meet the challenge. It is in this context that an institution like the INTACH assumes special significance.

As I understand, besides mobilising public opinion, INTACH works as a pressure group when any part of this heritage is threatened by damage or degradation. It also takes up specific projects for the conservation of our heritage of archaeological, historical, aesthetic or scientific value. The INTACH is rendering invaluable service to the cause of protection of our heritage by bringing together a group of dedicated experts who are in a position to mould public opinion and influence public policy.

I know that a regional chapter of INTACH is functioning at Bhubaneswar for some years. I am also informed that the regional chapter has started listing of monuments in and around Bhubaneswar, in Puri and in other important historical towns. I am given to understand that the Bhubaneswar Chapter of the INTACH has devoted itself to the preparation of project to protect Bhubaneswar from getting overwhelmed by new urban developments and to help it retain its unique characteristics. Bhubaneswar is not merely a city where you see the phenomenal growth of a new Capital but also the legacies of centuries-old civilisation, history and legend. It is a city which has witnessed the rise and fall of many dynasties and religious and cultural schools. The challenge is to devise an appropriate approach

to development which would synthesise the needs of a fast developing urban capital region with the equally important need for preserving its traditions and heritage without one submerging the other. I would indeed be deeply interested on the results of your endeavours in this task. I wish similar projects could also be taken up in two other very important cities of Srikshetra better known as Puri and Sakta Kshetra of Viraja. In Puri, there are a number of temples which need more attention. Some of the ancient tanks of historic and religious importance have become polluted. Drainage and increasing need of drinking water are other problems of this famous pilgrim town. So are the problems of Viraja Kshetra of Jajpur on river Vaitarani. It is specifically mentioned in the Mahabharat. The Nrusinghnath Harisankar temples and the Gandhamardan hills in Western Orissa are places the preservation of which is equally important. The Chilika lake which is the largest estuarian lake in the country is gradually getting silted up. It is also one of the most important bird sanctuaries of the country. Its proper preservation should be the concern of the entire country. The Similipal Forests a part of which has been declared as a National Park need more vigorous attention and effort. The entire forest should be declared as a biosphere zone. The Bhitarkanika of Orissa which is next to Sundarbans as the abode of many rare animals including crocodiles and monitor lizards deserves special attention of the nation and should be declared as a national park.

INTACH has been involved in cleaning the river Ganga. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been deeply concerned about the degradation of this great river. May I also

request you to give thought to our great rivers Mahanadi and Brahmani.

Orissa is singularly fortunate in possessing a unique treasure of illustrated palmleaf manuscripts which need scientific preservation and authentic documentation.

I hope the INTACH would find it possible to collaborate and supplement the efforts of the State Government to preserve and highlight these important facets of our rich heritage.

I thank you all and hope that you have had fruitful deliberations.



Vice Admiral, L. Ramdas, PVSM, AVSM, VRC, VSM, Flag Officer commanding-in-chief South Naval Command alongwith Shrimati Ramdas Called on Chief Minister of Orissa Shri J.B. Patnaik on March 23, 1988 at Bhubaneswar.

* WE REMEMBER

The Balasore Raj family figures prominently in the annals of Orissa for its public works, charity and the creditable services to the suffering mass and loyalty to the British Government. The Raj family originally belonged to Mayapur, then a populous village in Hooghly district of Bengal and migrated from this place in about 1765 A.D. on account of the oppression of a Mahommedan Foujdar. The family has the distinction of having descended from a nobility caste of Tambuli, Ashtagami caste.



RAJA BAIKUNTHA NATH DE

Balasore Raj Family and Raja Baikuntha Nath De

DR. H. C. DAS

As far as is known from the family tradition, one Madhusudan De migrated from Mayapur and settled down at Barda in the Ghatal Sub-Division of Hooghly district. Due to Muslim oppression the Tambulis dispersed to different places. Some came to Calcutta; some to Midnapore town; some to Tamluk, while some migrated to Balasore and Pipli of Orissa in search of fortune.

Jaykrishnaram, one of the prominent members of the family came to Balasore in the year 1756 with his three sons. Balasore was then a flourishing port. This was a turning point in the history of the family. Endowed with talents for trade, the merchant adventurer Jaykrishna tried his fortune by sending a large cargo to South India and earned a good deal.

With the huge profit he was able to purchase landed property in the Balasore town but he did not live long to enjoy his prosperity. Of his three sons Manikram was very intelligent and was well conversant in Oriya, Bengali, Persian and Sanskrit languages and had the capability of a businessman. Manikram successfully carried on his father's trade. He had an opportunity to come in contact with Babu Lalbihari Kar, a very prominent rich Tambuli of Balasore and marry his daughter. With the help of his father-in-law Manikram earned name, fame and money. He purchased estates at Balasore. Manikram died in 1804 A.D. With his death his son Dayaram managed the extensive business of his father and the maternal grand-father and his own estate. With his death his son Dayaram managed the extensive business of his father and the maternal grand-father and his own estate. With his death in 1823 his younger brother took over the management of business and the estate. Balasore was then under the possession of the English; it was then a Sub-Division of Cuttack district. The youngest brother Raghunath raised the status of the family estate to a Zamindari. He carried on the business of a kind of fine cloth called shan made at Balasore on an extensive scale and exported it to England, Holland, Portugal, and Denmark. Through his business he made a large fortune. Being a religious minded man he donated lavishly for charitable and religious works. He died in 1843 leaving two sons behind him: Sanatan died soon after the death of his father. Shyamananda now became the sole heir of the ancestral property.

Shyamananda, a celebrated son of the family elevated its status to a royal dynasty. He was born

in March, 1817. He had to bear the entire responsibility of the estate at the age of 26 only. He was fully alive to the gravity of his position. Instead of giving himself upto the temptations of youth, as youngmen of rich families are so apt to do, he threw himself, heart and soul, into his work; and by his able and careful management, combined with honesty and economy, he not only considerably enlarged the estates he inherited from his father, but by his numerous religious and charitable works, raised the family high in the estimation of Government as well as of the public.

The terrible famine of 1886 brought unquoth sufferings to the people of Orissa. Shyamananda deeply moved at the sufferings of the people displayed his munificence and generosity by opening an annachhatra in the Balasore town. To face the critical situation he took a daring step to import rice from far off Burma to feed the people. It will not be an exaggeration to mention here that without his untiring and generous efforts the mortality from the district on account of the famine would have been much higher. His noble services were duly acknowledged by the people and the British Government.

His unbound enthusiasm and liberality are well marked in the matters of religious activities. He is credited with the construction of Nimkali temple and Jhadeswar temple of Balasore town and Khirachora Gopinath temple at Remuna. The repair of the dilapidated Gundicha Mandir of Puri at a sumptuous amount of Rs. 80,000/- was his greatest contribution of the time. It is surprising to mention here that even his own children did not

know such a noble act of their illustrious father till after his death.

Of his many charitable and religious acts mention may be made of the establishment of a charitable dispensary in the Balasore town in 1874, the foundation of the middle vernacular school at Remuna in 1868, the foundation of the Victoria Jubilee M.E. School in the town in 1887, the gift of Rs. 5,000/- for founding the Prince of Wales scholarship fund for the award of a scholarship to a successful student of the Balasore Zilla School in 1875, the construction of a large temple in front of the Rajbati for the family god of Radhagovinda Jew along with the organisation of a permanent establishment for maintenance of Saivite shrine, the establishment of Sadabrata for the entertainment of devotees, pilgrims etc., the opening of an exhibition of countrymade articles in his garden house at Paruapara in 1874 for the encouragement of indigeneous art and industries etc. In recognition of his loyalty and public spirit, the British Government was pleased to confer upon him the titles of 'Rai Bahadur' in 1875, 'Raja' in 1877 and 'Raja Bhadur' in 1887. Such a noble soul passed away in October, 1888 at the age of 71 years. His death was a great loss to the nation, to his family members and admirers. His devoted wife Rani Srimati died in 1890. He left behind two sons Kumar Baikunth Nath De and Kumar Satyendra Nath De and four daughters. The Sraddha ceremony of the Raja was performed in a grand sclae. The invited Brahmins and Pundits of Bengal and Orissa were so pleased at the hospitality of the Kumaras that they honoured them with the title of 'Deb'. Born in 1852 Baikunth Nath was educated in the Balasore Zilla School,

but left schooling to participate in public movements. He was the most illustrious son of the Raj family. From the childhood he was well conversant with the administration of estate and public activities. In recognition of his merit he was made the Vice-Chairman of the Balasore Municipality from August 1877 to 1891 when he was elected its Chairman. He discharged the office of the Chairman for three years with credit, sincerity and ability earning commendations from the British high officials. He rendered valuable service to the Government and the public as the Vice-Chairman of the defunct Road Cess Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Balasore District Board with much credit and ability. The remarks made by T.J.C. Grant, District Magistrate on the Balasore Municipal Administration Report for the year 1882-83 are quoted here : "The only officer to be noticed especially is the Vice-Chairman, Kumar Baikunthanath De. This gentleman is a conspicuous example of the excellent results that can be obtained from the public spirit and the active interest in local prosperity and advance which is so much needed and so rarely found among the upper classes in Orissa.

The Kumar's services to the Municipality (and not only in that direction) are thoroughly real and solidly valuable. His social position and character and his wealth put him in a position to render great services to the public and great assistance to its officers. The Kumar joins the will to the power."

His services as the Special Honorary Magistrate with first class power are of great interest to the Government and the public. In this connection the remarks of John Beames, Officiating Commissioner

of Orissa (on 3rd June, 1887) and of A. Smith, Officiating Commissioner of Orissa on 8th December 1897 deserve mention here. "Visited the catchery of the Hony. Magistrate Kumar Baikunthanath De. From a return showing the work done by this gentleman during the past three years, it appears that a very creditable amount of work has been disposed of. I also inspected several records, which show that cases are intelligently and judiciously tried and promptly decided. The institution of this court is no doubt a great convenience to the inhabitants of the town and the suburbs. The registers neatly and accurately kept. In 62 cases tried during the half-year ending June 1877, 62 persons were summoned, of whom 36 were convicted, and 26 acquitted and discharged. This is a very fair proportion and shows sound judgement. The Honorary Magistrate is under the apprehension that his office will be abolished in consequence of the establishment of a Bench at Balasore. This not at all necessary. The Honorary Magistrate will continue to exercise his powers alone as usual, except on Bench days (once a week), when he will sit together with the other Bench Magistrates. The two courts will in no way clash, and seeing what good work the Honorary Magistrate has done for some years past, I could not for an instant contemplate recommending the Government to withdraw from him the position he now holds. Such a step would be a disgrace, and this gentleman merits the fullest confidence of the authorities, and is entitled to our cordial thanks and acknowledgements for his public spirit in devoting so much of his time gratuitously to magisterial work. I have inspected the records of the Honorary Magistrate's office, and fully endorsed the high opinion recorded

of his services by my predecessors. The work done must of great service to the community. The Honorary Magistrate is Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, and is vested with the powers of Chairman, which he exercises to the full satisfaction of his official superiors. The taxes are promptly collected, there being no arrears outstanding of the past year, and only three of the first quarter of the current year. During 1878 the Hony Magistrate tried as many as 383 cases with 453 persons, and during the current 192 cases with 246 persons. The relief thus given to magisterial staff must be considerable, and the Hony. Magistrate is entitled to the greatest credit for the zeal and energy with which he labours in the public service."

Raja Baikunthanath was a great lover of curiosities and objects of artistic importance. In order to give an exposure to Orissa's cultural objects he collected in 1883 a large variety of agricultural, artistic and mechanical curiosities available in Orissa for the great International Exhibition held at Calcutta in 1884. For collection of these objects and publication of the Ripon Atlas in Oriya he was awarded a certificate of merit with a Bronze Medal in December 1884. In recognition of his loyalty, liberality, public spirit and excellent service as an Honorary Magistrate, Government presented him with a certificate of Honour in January 1877.

The greatest service of Raja B.N.De was his appointment as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was the first man from Orissa who was honoured with a seat in the Council, which he held with dignity for three years (1883-85)

and performed his duties with tact and ability. He efficiently exhibited his talent and merit in the Legislative Council while discussing the Bengal Municipal Bill of 1884. His long and varied experience in Municipal administration had a great bearing in thorough discussion of the bill.

In honour of his public services and charities the Government conferred upon him the title of 'Raja Bahadur' in 1889. In this connection the letter of T.J.C. Grant to Metcalfe on 25.9.1885 indicating the capabilities and personal qualities of B.N. De and suggesting to confer upon him the title of Raja is quoted here :

"Raja Shyamanand De and his son Kumar Baikunthanath De (in view of the approaching visit of the Lieutenant Governor) have asked me to address you on the subject of the Raja's title. They are very anxious indeed that it should be converted from a personal into a hereditary title so as to be a permanent distinction of the Family.

The question is not a new one. In January 1880 Norman who was then Collector, wrote demiofficially to Smith, who was then Commissioner very strongly recommending this step. The Government replied in a demiofficial letter from the Secretary to Smith dated 1st June 1880, declining to ask Government of India to confer this additional honour on the ground that the personal title had been too recently conferred in 1877 to make the request, in accordance with custom or precedent.

You will find in that correspondence, full record of the public services rendered and acts of liberality by Raja S.N. De and by his son

Kumar B.N. De I have only to add that since the confident expectation expressed by Govt. (in the Secretary's demiofficial letter above mentioned), that the Raja and his son would continue to justify the high opinion entertained of them both by the Govt. and by the Local officers has been fully realised.

The excellent Raja is now 70 years of age, blind and infirmed. On his son has necessarily fallen the duty of managing all the family affairs but his strict personal attention to the important Zamindari affairs of the Family and to a large commercial business has never interfered with the Kumar's Zealous and efficient discharge of all his public duties as an Honorary Magistrate, as Vice-Chairman of the Roadcess Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Balasore Municipality and in addition to these voluntarily undertaken duties he has been for a little time past (and still is) giving up much of his time away from home as a member of the Lieutenant Governor's Council, and it is not only in the public-spirited discharge of his duty in local public affairs, that the Kumar continues to distinguish himself, the benevolent charity of the Family is as actually exhibited as ever.

As Norman said before, so say I now that the Family is in point of rank and wealth and conspicuously in position and in local influence, the first Family in District. And it is a gratification as high as it is very rare to find the members of the Family so exceptionally well-qualified for the leading position which they occupy. I really cannot speak too high of the Kumar's conduct as a good citizen. Amongst the native gentlement of rank I have never met any body to compare with him in the matter of hard

working devotion to public duties and of cordial and effective co-operation with Local authorities. He is not at all the sort of man who likes to be appointed to Honorary post merely for the name of the thing, he likes it, because of the good he can effect by hard work. He does work hard and he does a very great deal of good. He works so hard, so efficiently in so business-like way, and with local knowledge and influence, that he has been, for many years past, nothing less than an unpaid assistant of unusual value to the Magistrate and Collector of Balasore and that in all branches of the administration on the Bench as a Magistrate, in municipal matters in local charities, in things Sanitary, in Roadcess matters and in Education. It is the curse of India that the representatives of local Families, distinguished for position and wealth, shew no public spirit and activity but waste all their great power for good in lethargic self-indulgence. It is the great aim of Government to produce by education and example and by the inducements of public recognition and reward just such gentlement as the Kumar has made himself, and I do thoroughly believe, that it would be, no less just, than wise and politic to reward the continuous well-directed public spirit of this Family and their loyal co-operation with the officers of Government, in the manner that would most gratify them. The good old Raja is long past the age when it is in his power to do active good work. The reward of his old age is the recollection of what he has done and the respect which he has earned from all in the District. If the hereditary title which I am confident that the Kumar's valuable services will sooner or later earn, were conferred during the Raja's life-time the act would

be doubly graceful on the part of Government and be more than doubly grateful to the Family.

There is no hereditary title in the whole district and in my opinion this Family lay its wealth and position, but much more by its being worthy of wealth and position, fully merits to be so distinguished".

Raja Baikunthanath distinguished himself by numerous acts of charity and benevolence of which the establishment of the Shyam Sagar Fund for providing drinking water in honour of the memory of his father (1888), establishment of the Rani Srimati Fund for supply of medicines for the Charitable Hospital (1888), foundation of Bayley Medal (1888) awarded annually to the student of Balasore Zilla School, who obtains the highest marks in Sanskrit at the Entrance Examination to commemorate the visit of Sir Steuart College Bayley, the then Lt. Governor of Bengal, to Balasore in 1888, construction of the Nalkul Raod leading from the Balasore town to Coast Canal lock at Nalkul in 1889, foundation of Anantapur M.E. School in the district of Balasore, establishment and maintenance of the Elliot Charitable Dispensary at Soro are worthy of mention.

Orissa State Museum
Bhubaneswar.



TRIBALS OF ORISSA UNDER BRITISH RULE

Balaram Mohanty

After the occupation of Orissa by the British Government in 1803, the vast Oriya-speaking tracts were completely dismembered and were annexed to four neighbouring provinces. The Orissa Division mostly comprising the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore along with some ex-States were annexed to the Bengal Presidency. The number of tribals were negligible in the Orissa Division. Most of the tribals were, however, living in ex-State areas and in the Ganjam and Koraput districts, then annexed to the Madras Presidency. Khondamal areas were also full of tribals. These tribal populated areas were mostly hilly and forest areas and were inaccessible. The people of plain areas had little access to the tribal areas. They were isolated from coastal tracts. In their isolation the tribals preserved cultural traits, their costumes, their fairs and festivals. Some of the primitive tribes have preserved their cultural heritage untouched and unsullied even to-day.

The initial inroad on the integrity of the tribal life was made only by the British Administrators. The British Government extended communication to the inaccessible tribal areas of Koraput, Phulbani and other tribal infested areas for

the purpose of collection of revenue and to maintain the law and order in those areas. The British authorities had to encounter the persistent Kondha rebellion and other tribal resistance in some part of the State in first phase of their administration. Before the British administration reached the tribals, their headmen had unquestionable authority over the tribal people. They were collecting land revenue from them. They lost their authority when the British Government reached these areas and introduced their system of revenue collection and maintenance of law and order. But the extension of communication to the tribal areas facilitated the flow of traders and money lenders and Christian missionaries from plain areas. While money lenders exploited the neglected poor tribals and grabbed their little land, the missionaries took advantage of the miserable economic condition and superstitious beliefs which made them still poorer. German Evangelical Mission had established their mission in Koraput district as early as 1899. Roman Catholic Jesuit Mission was also established at the same time. They established modern schools and hospitals besides Churches to extend modern education and health facilities to the tribals of those areas. Christianity as a new religion

in consumers packs. In the past we have been marketing 1/2 kg poly puches as per the consumers' need. But we have now started marketing in 1 kg, 2 kg and 5 kg poly jars which has gained consumers' goodwill. 15 kg tins are also marketed besides poly jars. We shall be marketing the Double Refined Groundnut Oil produced in our own Central Oil Mill, Khurda shortly. We are also marketing Groundnut oilcake, Groundnut Pods and Groundnut kernel.

We propose to market our products outside Orissa particularly in the Eastern Zone. While marketing in urban area we have also strengthened our rural marketing in order to serve the farmers, which is the

philosophy of this project.

For its outstanding achievement the Federation has received the Best Performance Award from NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL, NEW DELHI, for the year 1985 - 86 and also in 1986-87. With the valuable experience gained in the last 5 years, now, we are in a position to assess our strategy as well as our weaknesses so that we can play a commanding role in the Oilseeds & edible oils sector to serve the farmers & urban consumers. We are hopeful that with the inspiration and guidance from NDDB and king co-operation of the State Government, OIL ORISSA will achieve all its goals in the near future.



Prior to Sixth Plan, 3,461 identified problem villages were covered with tubewells. During the Sixth Plan period, 22,357 problem villages have been provided with one or more source of potable water.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME IN ORISSA

SRI A.K. PATNAIK

Sixth Plan Performance :

There are 46,553 inhabited revenue villages in the State as per 1981 Census. The rural population is 200.99 lakhs as per 1971 Census, and 232.40 lakhs as per 1981 Census which is projected to be 283.40 lakhs by 1991 as per the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme.

Out of 46,553 inhabited revenue villages, 42,221 villages which include some hamlets have been identified as problem villages as per the original norms of Government of India (27,077 during 1980, and 15,144 during 1985 resurvey). Prior to Sixth Plan, 3,461 identified problem villages were covered with tubewells. During the Sixth Plan period, 22,357 problem villages have been provided with one or more source of potable water. An expenditure of Rs. 7,67707 lakhs (Rs. 2,908.33 lakhs under Minimum Needs Programme, Rs. 75.00 lakhs under State Plan (other than MNP), and Rs. 4,621.80 lakhs under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme) has been incurred for Rural Water Supply Programme during the Sixth Plan period including Rs. 71.94 lakhs spent under Special Central Assistance. Further, an amount of Rs. 2,687.83 lakhs (Rs. 908.91 lakhs under Non-Plan, and Rs. 1,778.92 lakhs under Advance Plan Assistance) were spent to provide safe drinking water supply facilities to unidentified and other villages/hamlets during natural

calamities in these areas. Altogether, an amount of Rs. 10364.90 lakhs was spent under Plan and Non-Plan programme to implement Rural water Supply 'chemes during the Sixth Plan, and 52,013 numbers of tubewells were installed during the Plan period.

Thus, by the end of Sixth Plan, 25,818 identified problem villages out of 27,077 of 1980 list, and some 6,000 unidentified and other villages/hamlets have been partly or fully covered with installation of 76,140 tubewells including 9909 defunct tubewells spilling over 1,259 uncovered problem villages, and 9,928 partially covered villages to the Seventh Plan. It has been estimated that by the end of Sixth Plan about 60.0% (135.10 lakhs) including population covered in unidentified villages) of the 232.40 lakhs total rural population as per 1981 Ce.sus has been covered.

Seventh Plan Programme

The Seventh Plan aims at to cover all residual uncovered 14,443 problem villages including spilled over 1,259 problem villages of Sixth Plan (1980 list), and 13,184 uncovered problem villages out of freshly identified 15,144 problem villages of 1985 resurvey besides covering 11,888 partially covered villages/habitat (9,928 of old list, and 1,960 out of freshly identified list). In order to cover the balance rural population on the basis of one source of

drinking water for every 250 persons or part thereof about 50,000 tubewells and 100 rural rural piped water supply schemes shall be required to be installed during the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan accordingly envisages an outlay of Rs. 5,425.00 lakhs under State Minimum Needs Programme out of which Rs. 2,700.00 lakhs shall be utilised in implementation of DANIDA assisted Rural Water Supply Programme in the State, and Rs. 10,000.00 lakhs under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for implementation of Rural Water Supply Programme in the State. But the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds may be limited to an equivalent amount of Rs. 5,425.00 lakhs as matching grant (50:50) to State Minimum Needs Programme allocation. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is expected out of Special Central Assistance to supplement the effort to provide drinking water facilities especially to Tribal population in the State, during the Seventh Plan period.

Seventh Plan Performance :

1. Achievement in 1985-86 :- During 1985-86, 3,573 numbers of uncovered 'N' category problem villages have been fully or partially covered [M.N.P 601, A.R.W.S.P 2,972] besides fully covering 668 numbers of partially covered villages with installation of 6,200 tubewells under the Plan Programme of the State Plan Minimum Needs Programme (other than DANIDA), and Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, and Special Central Assistance. A total amount of Rs. 1454.86 lakhs including Rs. 487.32 lakhs was spent under Minimum Needs Programme Rs. 961.04 lakhs under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, and Rs. 6.50 lakhs under Special

Central Assistance. Besides, two Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes were taken up - one at Raruan and the other at Ukumba under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to provide drinking water to tribal habitations. Another 454 tubewells were installed in unidentified villages out of Non-Plan amount of Rs. 20.80 lakhs and other deposits.

2. Achievement in 1986-87 :- During 1986-87, 2,936 uncovered 'N' category problem villages have been partially or fully covered besides fully covering 1,209 'P' category problem villages in the State with installation of 6,747 tubewells under the State's Minimum Needs Programme, Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Special Central Assistance, Non-Plan, and CARE and others in identified problem villages. Besides, there were about 20,000 defunct tubewells in rural areas of the State including about 9,000 in three coastal districts. A programme of resinking shallow handpump tubewells in place of defunct shallow depth tubewells under Minimum Needs Programme was taken up in three coastal districts during 1985-86 and 1986-87, and 2,027 tubewells were resunk till end of 1986-87 at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Besides, three rural piped water supply schemes were taken up - one at Bissam Cuttack under Minimum Needs Programme, the other at Kasipur and the third at Muniguda under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme - all in Tribal Sub-Plan areas.

An amount of Rs. 656.30 lakhs was spent under Minimum Needs Programme (other than DANIDA) to implement the rural water supply schemes in the State, in addition to Rs. 1,288.21 lakhs under

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Rs. 30.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance besides an amount of Rs. 75.75 lakhs was provided out of Non-Plan (drought grant) for sinking new tubewells in drought affected areas of the State.

Programme for 1987-88 :

1. Plan Normal Programme :-

Out of 42,221 identified problem villages, by 31st March, 1987, 34,287 problem villages have been covered partially/fully with about 80,000 safe sources of drinking water leaving 7,934 'no source' and 12,432 'partially covered' problem villages to be under Plan Programme of the State as well as the Centrally sponsored scheme. During 1987-88, another 4,800 including 1,800* partially covered problem villages are scheduled to be covered with drinking water supply facilities for which 11,895 handpump tubewells and six rural piped water supply schemes, namely - Rarasingha under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, and Khandaparagarh, Jaraka, and Kuarmunda, Seindhikella, and Birnarasinghpur under Minimum Needs Programme have been programmed to be installed under various Plan Schemes to meet the drinking water requirement of the rural population in the State.

There were about 10,000 defunct tubewells in rural areas of the State including about 9,000 in three coastal districts of Orissa, namely Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore. During the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, 2,027 defunct tubewells were extracted and resunk in these areas at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakh under Minimum Needs Programme. A further programme to resink 2,070 defunct tubewells in the coastal

districts and 100 defunct tubewells in Keonjhar district during 1987-1988 has been taken up for which provision of Rs. 31.50 lakhs has been made under State Plan Minimum Needs Programme.

An amount of Rs. 1036.66 lakhs (excluding Rs. 500.00 lakhs for DANIDA Assisted Rural Water Supply Scheme) is available under State Minimum Needs Programme besides Rs. 1509.00 lakhs have been released by Government of India under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (Work Component).

Drought Relief Programme (1987-88) :

All the 13 districts in the State have been adversely affected by drought. In the Memorandum on drought situation in Orissa, furnished to the Government of India, it was proposed to sink 3,032 number of handpump tubewells, and to execute 100 cistern type drinking water supply schemes in 2,450 unidentified villages having 'no source' or inadequate drinking water source. An amount of Rs. 2,048.40 lakhs was required to implement this programme. Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 463.00 lakhs. But the Ministry of Finance have released only Rs. 343.00 lakhs Rs. 300.00 lakhs for 1m500 rural tubewells and Rs. 43.00 lakhs for Rigs and geophysical instruments. The balance amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs sanctioned by the Department of Rural Development for rigs has not been released by the Ministry of Finance Department of Rural Development has been requested to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance.

In addition to 1,500 tubewells in drought affected rural areas programmed under Advance Plan Assistance

represent only 25%. As such, this has become more remunerative to the artisans. Out of the sea Shell, utility handicraft items like Astray, Pen stand, Mirror stand and other figures of Animals and birds including decorative items are manufactured. These handicraft items are considered as fast moving items in the export market as these are low priced items. There are nearly 30 artisan family at Puri manufacturing the sea shell items professionally. The total annual turn over is in order of Rs. 2 lakhs, which is purchased mostly by the State Handicraft Corporation and the C.C.I.C. Calcutta including the G.M.C.S., Puri.

Patta Chitra

Patta Chitra, a typical Orissan Painting originated from Village Raghurajpur has acquired World wide reputation being prominently sought for in the export market. There is a large concentration of patta chitra artisans in the said Village and many of them have been recognised as National and State Awardees for development of the craft and for creating new artisans from all-most the Schedule caste community, a Training programme has been introduced in the said craft under Master-craftmanship of Sri Jagannath Mohapatra the national awardee. The S.C. women have evinced keen interest in learning the craft, for their self employment.

Brass and Bell Metals

The largest concentration of handicraft artisans in the district is in Brass and Bell Metals craft. Brass and Bell metal artisans live in clusters, at Kantilo, Balkati, Itamati, Muktaput and Rumpur etc. They manufacture utensils and other

house hold Brass and Bell metals items of utility value. There are 300 families pursuing the craft in the dist. The annual turn over of Brass and Bell Metal items is in order of 1.20 crores in average which are sold mostly in the local market.

Wood Craving

Wood carving and wooden painted items are one of the major handicraft items of the dist. Wooden images of Lord Jagannath and wooden painted toys mostly attract the large number of Pilgrims coming to Puri all around the year from all over the country. There are wood carving artisans at Puri and near by places. Banaras type of wooden toys which is very popular in Puri market has been recently introduced by importing skill from Banaras. Commercial production of such items has since started at Puri.

Cottage Industries of the dist. includes village Industries and Coir Craft. In the Village Industries sector scheme like Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Bee-Keeping Cane and Bamboo non-edible soap, Oil Khandi, polyvestra spinning and pottery are pursued. There is an investment to continue to the extent of Rs.45 lakhs in this sector. Which has provided employment to 1842 Village artisans in different schemes.

In the process of revival of the defund units, the Kumbharpada Kumbhakar Pottery C.S. has been revived after lying defund for about 20 years. The potters have started commercial production of Kuduns another Pottery items to the Lord Jagannath temple.

Sl. No.	National Awardee	Year	Craft
1.	Sri Jagannath Mohapatra	1965	Pattachitra
2.	Sri Benudhar Mohapatra	1966	-do-
3.	Sri Dinabandhu Moharana	1981	-do-
4.	Sri Banamali Mohapatra	1982	-do-
5.	Sri Bhagaban Subudhi	1985	Wood carving
6.	Sri Arjuna Moharana	1985	
7.	Late Bhagabat Moharana	1973	Dowery Box (Special award from Prime Minister)
8.	Sri Rama Chandra Sahoo	1986	Palmleaf scratching
9.	Sri Bhamarbar Nayak	1985	Wooden door painting
10.	Sri Binoda Moharana		Pattachitra
11.	Sri Gokuli Bihari Pattanaik		Palmleaf scratching
12.	Sri Sudarsan Sahoo (National awardee and Padmasree)		
13.	Late Artatrana Mohapatra	1965	Solapith

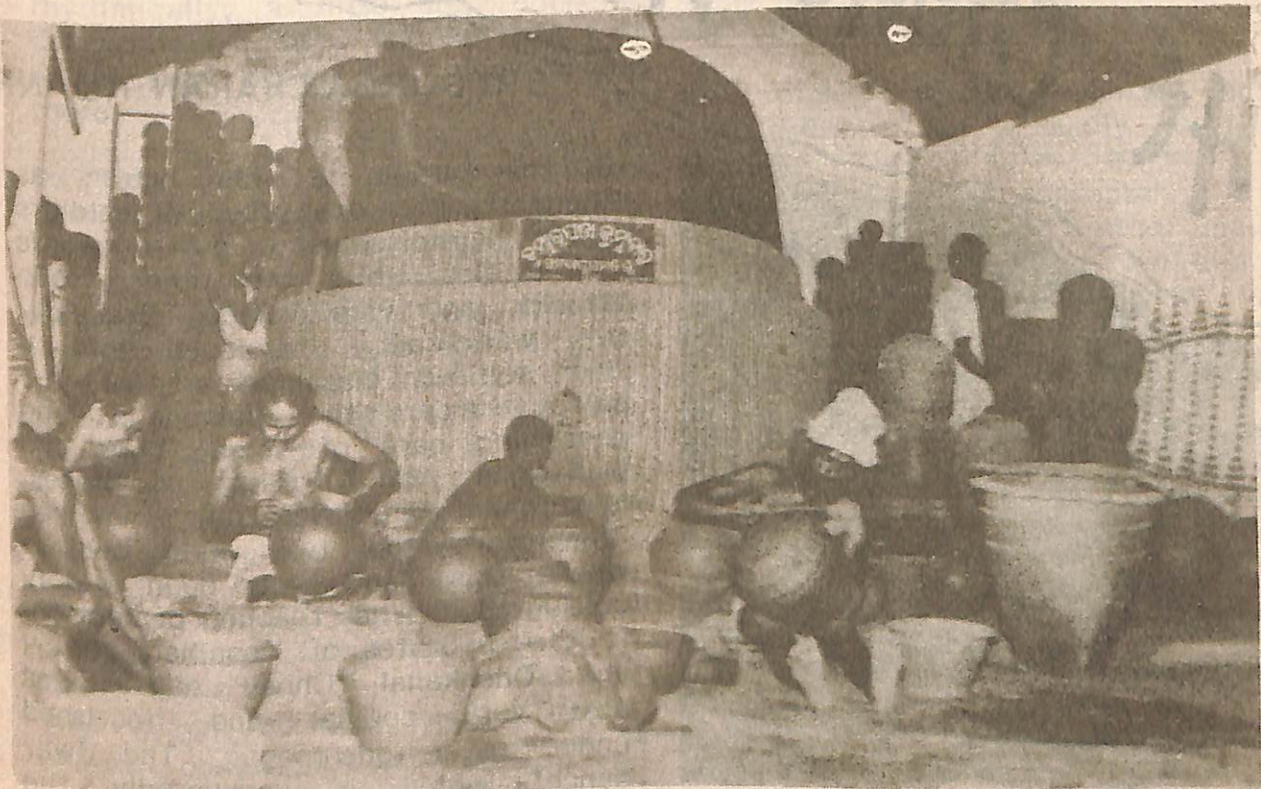
Sl.No.	State Awardee	Year	Craft
1.	Sri Dinabandhu Mohapatra	1984	Palmleaf scratching
2.	Sri Bhikari Moharana	1985	-do-
3.	Sri Purna Chandra Mohapatra	1986	Pattachitra
4.	Sri Dinabandhu Mohapatra		-do- (Merit Certificate)
5.	Sri Dinabandhu Mohapatra		Palmleaf scratching
6.	Sri Annta Moharana		-do-
7.	Sri Rama Chandra Sahoo		Pattachitra -do-
8.	Sri Rabindranath Sahoo	1984	
9.	Sri Braja Kishore Das		Palmleaf scratching
10.	Sri Raghunath Mohapatra	1985	Pattachitra
11.	Sri Damodar Mohapatra	1985	Seashell
12.	Sri Debendra Mishra	1985	
13.	Sri Bhamarbar Nayak	1985	

Coir

Apart from Handicraft and village Industries Coir Industry bears vast potential for development in the dist. due concentration of coconut growth. A large number of artisans both in private and Co-op. sector are manufacturing different Coir goods like Mat, mattings, Ropes etc.. A composite coir processing unit with an investment of Rs. 18.5 lakhs has also been developed at Birapratapur by the Central Coir Marketings. The average annual production of Coir goods has gone up 7.50 lakhs which has provided employment opportunity for 2900 rural artisan. The Sakhigopal Mahila Indl.C.S. is one of the important coir goods production centre of the Puri dist. They are manufacturing variety of Coir goods and making supply to the Central Coir marketing C.S. For marketing

the Cottage Industries products of the dist. a G.M.C.S. in the caption "Puri Zilla Palli Silp and Silpa Vikash Co-op. society has been organised at Puri. This Society has established a marketing complex with 9 craftwise sales counters, for promoting sales of the handicraft, Cottage Industries goods. The highest sales turn over is in order of Rs. 27.75 lakhs. The Primary Co-op. and Block level AMICS have been affiliated as members of this Dist. level marketing.

Above all Puri Dist. has got vast potential for development of handicraft, Cott. industries and achievement in the sector is picking up year to year.



Like the Bharata Natyam of the South, the Kathakali of Kerala, the Kathak of North India, the Manipuri of Assam or the Kuchipudi of Andhra; Orissa has also contributed two distinct schools of dancing, the Chhau and the Odissi, to the rich and colourful dance art of India.

The history of Chhau dance is very ancient. It originated in the mock-fights of the Oriya paiks (warriors) who fought rhythmically to the accompaniment of a band of indigenous musical instruments to amuse as well as to keep themselves physically fit to meet any emergency.



THE CHHAU DANCE OF ORISSA

SRI DURGA CHARAN KUANR



At this stage it was known as "Rukmar", i.e., one group of soldiers protect themselves with swords and shields while the other group attacks, and vice versa. Gradually this war dance developed into a fine stylised classical art of the palace under the patronage and nourishing care of some Rajas and Maharajas of Orissa ex-States. Mayurbhanj and Seraikela (now in Bihar) are the two main centres where this dance has been widely cultivated and has reached perfection. In the ex-States of Keonjhar, Nilgiri and Dhenkanal Chhau dance was also very popular and flourished under royal patronage. The 'war dance' which is undoubtedly the

corner-stone of the present Chhau dance has become, however obsolete. The large number of men and tremendous labour and risk that this dance involved might be one of the reasons for its discontinuance. A war dance is usually performed with a band of sixty-four, thirty-two or at least sixteen players. They apply turmeric paste and red clay to their face and body and dress like the paiks. They divide into two batches and coming in files from opposite directions, show their feats of swordsmanship in regular rhythms to the accompaniment of a band of indigenous music consisting of Dhumsas (Kettle-drum), Mahuris (Orissan Sanai), Dholaks and Charcharis. When the peculiar weird music 'maru' begins the players fight man to man and move gracefully in circles and semicircles presenting a unique spectacle. The dance lasts for about one hour. If some fairyland had been governed by the rule that fighting must be done rhythmically, a false step entailing defeat, then this is the kind of battle that would have been waged there.

In 1912, Mayurbhanj Chhau Party gave a performance of the wardance in honour of His Majesty King Emperor's visit to Calcutta. "The dance drew Universal appreciation. The Oriya Paik dance was a great spectacle" observed the 'Statesman' in its issue of January, 6th, 1912. On the same day 'The Englishman' described it as follows: "The war dance of Oriya paiks, it is understood was much admired by their Majesties. The paiks danced their best and furnished a relief from the monotony of silent processions.

The origin of the work 'Chhau' is still obscure. Some have found out an etymological meaning of

the word Chhau (from Sanskrit word Chhaya, meaning-shade-mask) and claim that the dance bears the name Chhau for its use of the mask. This is the view of the Seraikela School where mask is used. The use of mask in dances or carnivals is not a new idea. Various kinds of masks are used on such occasions in Sikkim, Java, Mexico, Ceylon and in some other parts of the world. It is difficult to know at what time mask came to be used by the Chhau dancers of Seraikela. In Mayurbhanj and in other parts of Orissa mask is not used by the Chhau dancers. People belonging to the Mayurbhanj School of the dance maintain that the term Chhau has been derived from Chhauni, i.e., military encampment. The latter view seems to be more credible, as it is commonly admitted that his dance originated from the war rehearsals of the Oriya Paiks. It is quite likely that Chhauni Nacha, in course of time, came to be called by the people as Chhau Nacha.

The highly stylised Chhau dance of to-day has gradually evolved from a dance form which was essentially folk in character. This is also true in case of other major dances of India. As a well-known connoisseur of Indian dance has observed, "Primitive dance was the foundation of folk dance, and folk dance was the foundation of the refined forms. Refined dance when degenerated re-enters the category of folk dance, just as folk dance with culture and development ascends to that of refined dance."

The Chhau dance follows the basic principles of the Hindu dance as embodied in the holy treatises of Bharata Muni's Natya Sastra and

Nandikeswara's Abhinaya Darpana, though it has acquired much of its local concepts and technique to distinguish it as a distinct school of art. Like other Hindu dances the Chhau dance is also deeply associated with religion and the Chhau dancers worship Lord Siva and Goddess Parvati, the two presiding deities of the Tandava and the Lasya style respectively. The dancers come to the stage after performing religious sacrifices. Young boys of seven or eight years are picked up and given a systematic training for five to six years to acquire a thorough mastery over the basic techniques of the Chhau dance. The new recruits are initiated to the dance in a simple religious ceremony performed in the Siva temple. Their first course of training comprises Chaukbandha, i.e., placing the feet in a slanting position with bent knees so that the legs form a square. The arms are stretched sideways with the right hand raised upward and the left hand hanging low forming right-angles at the elbow. After the trainees have acquired mastery over this basic pose of the Chhau dance, they are given sword and shield in their right and left hand respectively which is called dharana, and are taught various steps, walks and whirls keeping the basic pose intact from waist upwards. In Bharata Natyam or Kathak, after performing various dance items the dancer always comes back to a particular stylistic pose. In Chhau, the dancers while performing a dance number always come back to the Chaukbandha pose after whirling round thrice. There is a slight difference in this pose in Seraikela Chhau dance.

The Chhau dancers learn various topkas (different modes of walk,



gait and movement) and 36 principal uphils or Upalayas without which they are not fit to participate in stage performances. Many of the uphils of Chhau are taken from the classical texts on Indian dance and despite their local nomenclature have much affinity with the Upalayayas embodied in them. For example, Sindhur Pidha (applying of vermillion) and Harina dian (jumping of the deer) have their origin in 'Lalata-tilakam' and 'Harinaplutam' of the Sastras. Being a development of the ancient war dance Chhau is essentially virile, though much of its bellicosity has been toned down by the rigid rules of the classical dance art. Still the dance items like Astradanda, Dandi, Jambab and siva Tandava are more physical feats and need tremendous physical exertion. Women are not allowed to participate in Chhau dance and the female roles are impersonated by men. During the European tour of the Seraikela Chhau Party some women artists were included in the group, but afterwards the idea was given up as the virile nature of the dance was not suitable for them. But now at some dance and music centres where Chhau dance is taught as a part of the curriculum the girls often participate in female roles and acquire themselves

well. This may change the future set-up of Chhau, and it may not longer remain purely a male prerogative.

In Seraikela the dancers cover up their faces with beautifully designed masks of papier-mache to represent gods, goddesses or other characters of a dance number. By means of its peculiar lines and colours the mask helps to evoke in the mind of the spectator a particular bhava or rasa that the dance aims at. As the mask completely covers up the most expressive parts of the body like the eyes, the eyebrow and the mouth which play so prominent a part in other classical dances of India, the Chhau dancer has to fall back upon the other limbs to express his ideas and feelings. In Mayurbhanj where mask is not used, the facial expression of the dancer is also not very important. Even the hands and fingers that play so prominent a part in Bharata Natyam and Kathakali, play a minor role in Chhau dance as the hands mostly remain fixed in Chauk and Dharana pose. Such restrictions have led Chhau to develop completely on a different line in which the waist, the legs and the feet practically do all the talking. In intricacy of foot-work, walk, poise, gait, whirls, and jumps Chhau dance, in fact, far surpasses any other school of Indian dancing. During the European tour of Seraikela Chhau Party in 1938 an English paper rightly commented, "The foot-work of the whole company, and especially of Suvendra, is very fine and their feet, stained red on the soles, were interesting to watch, as they had all the suppleness which we in the west have in our fingers, but not in our toes." This remark is equally applicable to the Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj

and other parts of Orissa.

The dance is performed in open air on a raised earthen platform with moist and velvety surface, which is very suitable for such a dance with intricate foot-works. The platform is profusely lighted and on one side of it there is a chariot-shaped stage with velvet hangings. The musicians stand on one side of the platform and as the thundering sound of the big kettle drums reverberates the evening sky, men, women, and children pour in thousands and surround the three sides of the platform. Villagers from miles and miles away come to see this dance during the Chaitraparva festival which is celebrated consecutively for three days during the month ending Chaitra and sit for the whole night watching with interest their popular stories from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas enacted on the stage. With the beginning of the dance the music suddenly changes to a milder note and the dancers descend from the chariot-shaped stage with dignified heroic gait and steppings. The costume, head-gear and other ornamental requisites of the dance are carefully selected to befit various dramatic characters and their splendid brocade with gold and silver embroidery produces a highly colourful and dignified effect without being gaudy or over-ostentatious. The dance programme consists of solo, duet and group performances, some them lasting from twenty to thirty minutes. The stories of the dances are usually borrowed from the inexhaustible sources of indian mythology and the Puranas. There are also many original compositions of high imaginative skill like Haimantika (Harvest-dance), Maru-Maya, Akal-Salami, Diamond Jubilee, Card dance.

etc. Every year the master dancers compose new themes and set them to their peculiar raga, tala, and technique based on the fundamentals of the Chhau art. In order to encourage the best composers and performers, in the past, the Ruling Chiefs of Mahurbhanj and some other ex-States of Orissa rewarded them in public during the Chaitra-parva festival. The main contenders for the honour in Mayurbhanj were the 'Uttar Sahi' and the 'Dakhin Sahi' Chhau parties who have made major contributions to the development of Chhau dance in Orissa, and continue still to be the main centres where this dance art is cultivated with religious zeal under the expert advice and supervision of the old veterans of the art.

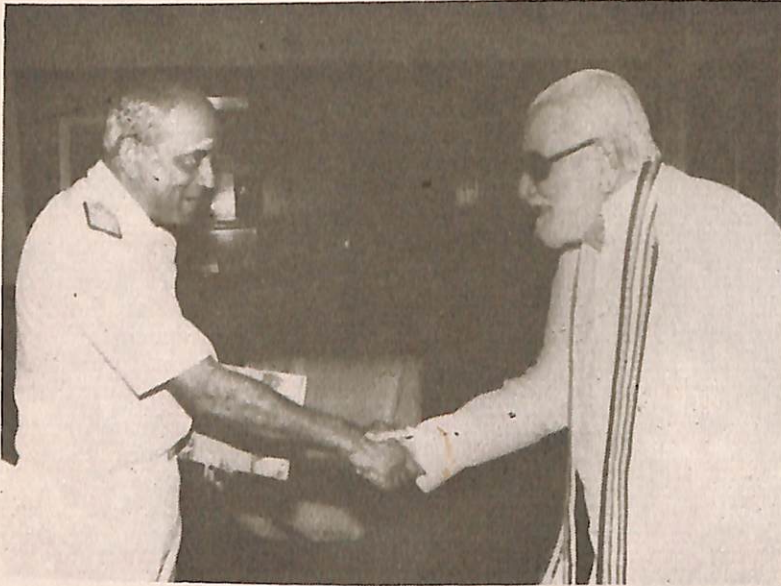
In fact, the subject-matter of the Chhau dance is borrowed from the whole gamut of animate and inanimate nature. The hilly regions of North-Eastern Orissa with a rich folk and tribal culture have left a profound influence on the music and the general pattern of Chhau dance. The famous Peacock, Swan, Deer, Hunter and Deer dances depict the wild beauty and grace of the forest and have been universally appreciated for their high artistic representation and excellent choreography.

The best dance items of Seraikela Party consists of solo or duet performances as the use of the mask does not allow any side-view necessary for bigger group dances. But in Mayurbhanj where mask has been given up the group dances are highly developed. Group dance numbers like Nisitha Milana, Maya Savari, Garuda-Bahana, Rasa, Holi, Baul Krishna, Odia and Card Dance are some of the masterpieces of the Mayurbhanj School for their



artistic composition, music and graceful performances. These dances very often last from twenty to thirty minutes. Towards the close of the dance drama when the tilting music 'natki' begins all the dancers of the group dance in unison and moving swiftly in circles, semicircles, and various other designs create a veritable wonderland of Elysian beauty and grandeur.





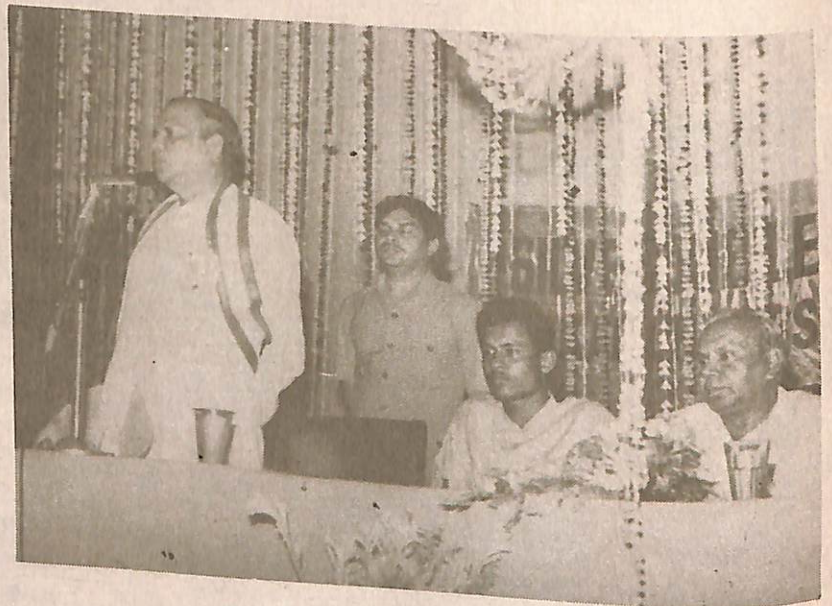
Vice-Admiral, L. Ramdas, PVSM, AVSM, VRC, VSM, Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Naval Command called on Shri B.N. Pande, Governor of Orissa at Rajbhavan on March 23, 1988.



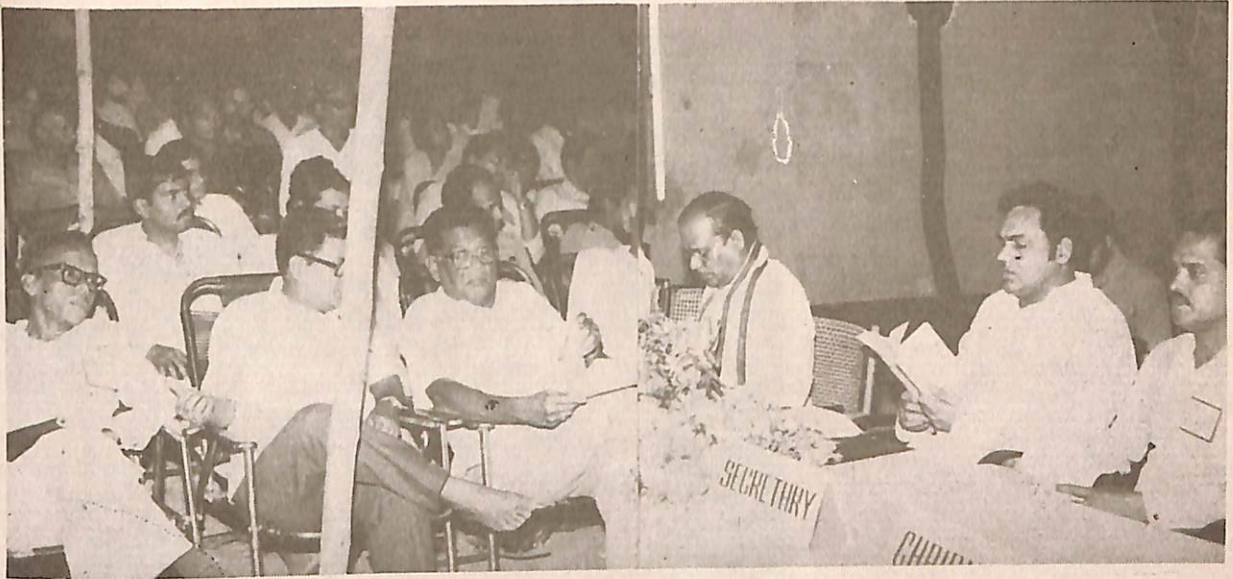
As a part of the Celebration of 40th year of Independence, the Statue of Laxman Nayak was unveiled by Sri Biswambhar Nath Pande, Governor of Orissa on 29th March '88 inside the cell of Berhampur Jail, where Laxman Nayak was hanged. Picture shows left to Right - Sri Bhupinder Singh, Minister of State for Information & P.R., Governor Sri Pande and Smt. Shanta Pande.



Sri Madhav Rao Scindia, Union Minister, Railways, addressed a meeting to mark the closing of the centenary year of South Eastern Railways on 26.4.88.



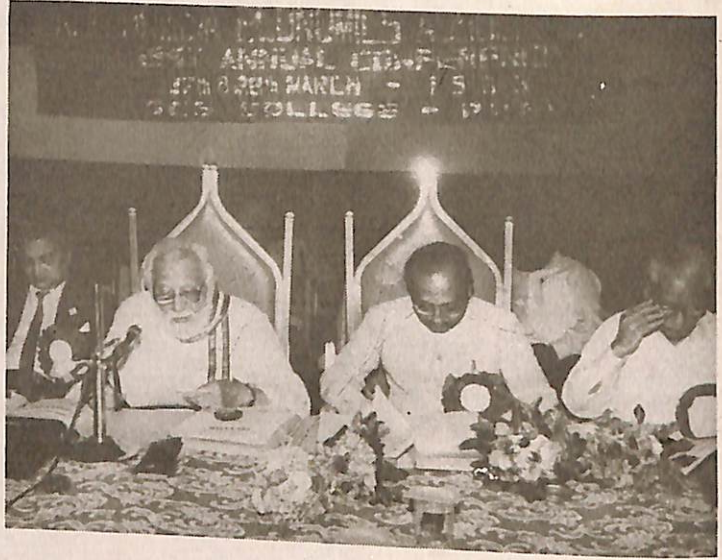
Chief Minister Sri J.B. Patnaik at the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Utkal University Students' Union on 4.5.88.



Chief Minister Sri J.B. Patnaik and Minister of State Sri Bhupinder Singh at the 15th conference of the Orissa Political Science Association held at P.N. College, Khurda, on 3rd April 1988.



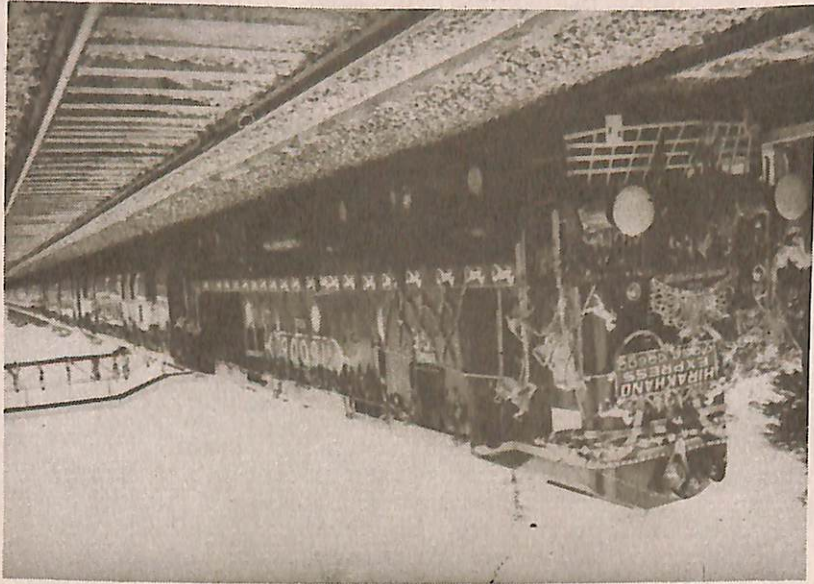
Sri Bhupinder Singh, Minister of State for Information & Public Relation and Irrigation, addressed a meeting at Jayadev College of Science & Technology, Naharkanta on 20.4.88 as Chief guest in the Jayadev Jayanti celebration.



Shri B.N. Pande, Governor of Orissa addressed the Professional economists of the State on the 21st All-Orissa Conference of the Economics Association held in S.C.S. College, Puri on March 27th, 1988.

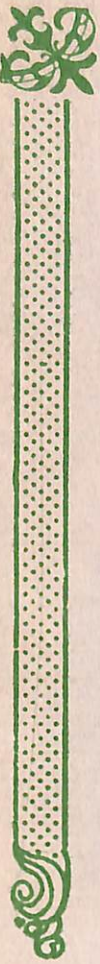


Shri Niranjan Patnaik, Minister, Industries, Health, Science & Technology received sacred relics of Sri Aurobindo at the Airport, Bhubaneswar on 10.4.88.



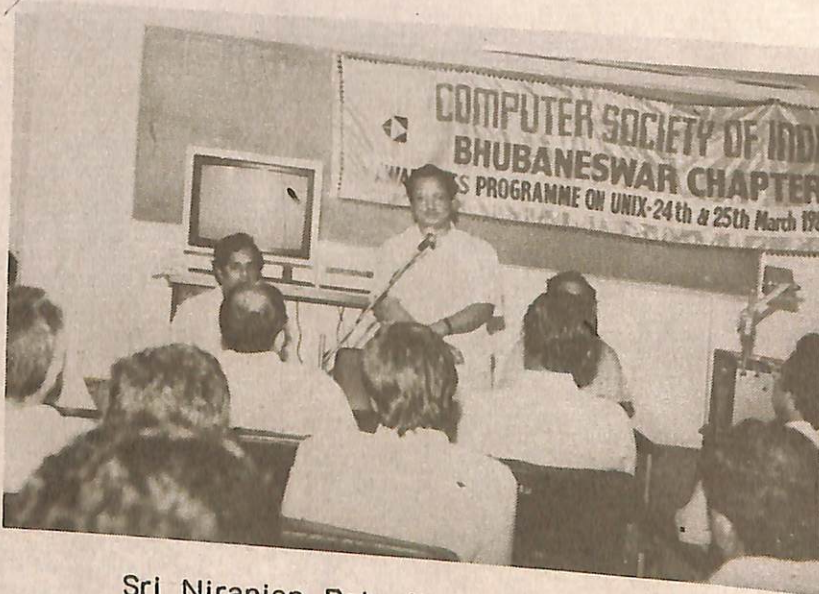
Hirakhand Express was commissioned on 26.4.88. This runs from Bhubaneswar to Sambalpur.

Sri Madhav Rao Scindia, Union Minister and Chief Minister Sri J.B. Patnaik flagged off the Hirakhand Express on 26.4.88. Also seen in the picture is Sri Chintamani Panigrahi, Union Minister of State, Home.

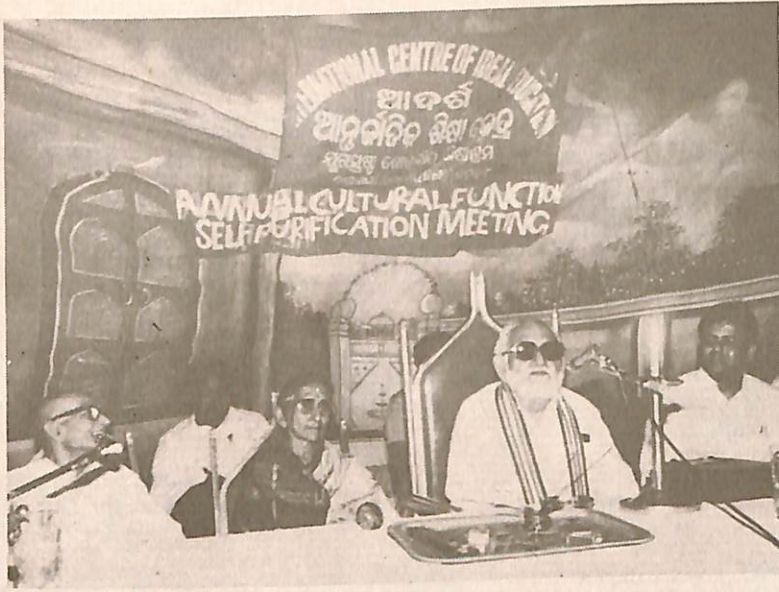




Sri J.B. Patnaik, Chief Minister Orissa received a cheque towards the Chief Minister's Relief fund from the Representatives of the Paradeep Phosphates Employees Union on 28.3.88. The total amount Rs.36,065/- represents PPLS and Employees Contribution to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.



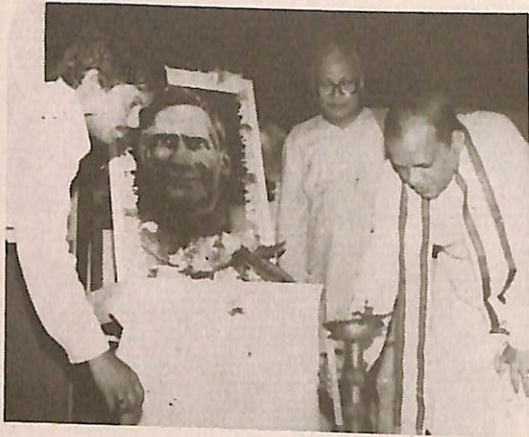
Sri Niranjan Patnaik, Minister, Health & Industries, inaugurated a 2-day Computer Workshop on 24th March 1988. The workshop was organised by the Bhubaneswar Chapter of the Computer Society India.



Shri B.N. Pande Governor of Orissa is addressing the Self-purification meeting of the International Centre of Ideal Education at Bidanasi, Cuttack on March 23, 1988.



Smt. Santa Pande awarding a certificate of Commendation to Doctor Sunanda Patnaik on the 33rd Convocation of Sangeet Natak Pratisthan, held at Puri on 27th March, 1988.



Chief Minister Sri J.B. Patnaik laid the foundation stone of Saheed Laxman Nayak Bhawan on 29.3.88 at Nayapalli in a function organised by SABAREE CULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Chief Minister Sri J.B. Pattnaik inaugurated the Artaballav Mohanty, Memorial Lectures at Soochana Bhawan on 29th March '88. This is organised every year by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi Dr. K.B. Tripathy, a renowned scholar of Oriya language, literature and philology delivered the lectures this year.



Shri Jadunath Dash Mohapatra, Minister, Education, Sports & Youth services inaugurated the Conference of the Association of Physicians of India, Orissa State branch at Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar on 27.3.88.

PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND PROJECTS

mass immunisation programme in orissa

Dr. (Miss) Lilabati Pattnaik

A major cause of high mortality and morbidity amongst infants and children in Orissa can be attributed to common infectious diseases, namely, Diptheria, Hooping Cough, Tetanus, Measles, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis and Typhoid. All these communicable diseases are preventable through timely immunisation followed by general health care measures. In order to bring down the high rates of morbidity and mortality amongst infants and children, the Expanded programme on Immunisation was introduced in the Country in the Year 1978. As the result, this programme brought about improvement in the immunisation coverage of infants and children against the communicable diseases. Subsequently, this scheme was integrated with the Maternity and Child Health Programme in the Year 1983 which provided an infrastructural advantage to the operational aspect of the Programme.

Although the coverage under immunization programme was satisfactory

in the country, yet in some areas the desired goal could not be reached. Therefore, it was considered necessary to reach 100% coverage, so that a significant reduction in the incidence of these diseases could be obtained within a short span of time. With this objective in view, the Mass Immunisation Programme was introduced in our Country on 19th November, 1985 to commemorate the birthday of late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Since then the Universal Immunisation Programme is in operation in the State. This scheme aims at providing immunisation services to at least 85% of all eligible infants (0-1 Year) and 100% of pregnant women by the Year 1990. Therefore, it is planned to cover all the districts under Universal Immunisation Programme in a phased manner by 1990. The districts which have already been covered and those which have not been covered are mentioned below against the years.

- 1985-86.....Puri, Cuttack.
- 1986-87.....Ganjam, Phulbani.
- 1987-88.....Sambalpur, Baikasore and Keonjhar.
- 1988-89.....Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Bolangir.
- 1990- Koraput and Sundargarh.

All the vaccines and equipment required for the Universal Immunisation Programme, as well as E.P.I. Programme are supplied by Government of India free of cost. Under U.I.P., the vaccines such D.P.T., Oral Polio, B.C.G., Measles, T.T. (for Pregnant Women) are given where as D.T., Typhoid and T.T. are given under E.P.I. In order to preserve the potency of the vaccines, a "Cold Chain System" has been developed in the State extending its facility from the State

Headquarters to the remote rural areas. As per the instructions of government of India, the manufacturers supply the required quantity of vaccines directly by air to the State Headquarters, where the vaccines are preserved in the "Walk-in Cooler" (Cold room) in appropriate temperature. From the state headquarters, the vaccines are supplied to the Regional Stores, located at Balasore, Sambalpur, Phulbani and Berhampur and from there the supply is effected to the districts. The District Family Welfare Bureaux supply the vaccines through vaccine Vans, in cold containers, to the Primary Health Centres and Primary Health Centres supply the vaccines to the Sub-Centres, through vaccine containers with ice packs and the field workers posted to the Sub-Centres are expected to immunise the infants with the available vaccines on the same day. All the Primary Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Headquarters have been provided with Refrigerators/I.L.Rs./Deep Freezers for proper storage of vaccines.

This scheme is implemented as a part of the total Family Welfare and M.C.H. Programme. The joint Director (R.H.) functions as the Programme Manager at State level assisted by Deputy Director (M.C.H.) the Cold Chain Officer and a Technical Assistant. Besides, there is a Cell which functions at the District level with necessary staff under leadership of District Immunisation Officer for smooth management of U.I.P. Programme in the district. Medical Officers of the P.H. Cs, S.D.M.Os, A.D.LM.Os, Health Officers and other Para Medical staff working in the field have been trained for effective implementation of this scheme in

U.I.P. districts. In the whole, the Immunisation programme is being implemented in the State under guidance of the Director of Family Welfare, Orissa. The Services relating to the programme are delivered through P.H.Cs, Sub-Centres and other Medical Institutions functioning in the rural areas. In fact, the Health Workers (Male and Female) provide the services under the supervision of Health Assistants (Male and Female). Besides, sufficient care is also taken to provide the services in urban areas through Post Partum Centres, U.F.W. Centres, M.C.W. Centres, Hospitals and Dispensaries.



In order to make the people aware of the available services, large quantity of educational materials like leaflets, folders and posters have been developed on the subject and are distributed in the field. Timely action is also taken for printing of more educational materials depending on the requirements in the field. Display of programme messages through Hoardings, Wall Paintings and Metallic Posters has also been under taken in the State. Besides, the services of powerful media like A.I.R., T.V., Films, News

Papets and Magazines are utilised extensively to provide communication support to the Programme. In this process demands are generated for the available services in rural and urban areas of the State.

To ensure the potency of vaccines, random test of vaccine vials are undertaken regularly. Evaluation is also taken up to determine the progress of the programme and accordingly strategies are revised from time to time.

As U.I.P. is a centrally sponsored scheme, the entire expenditure is borne by the Govt. of India. During 1987-88, Govt. of India have allocated Rs.21.01 lakhs for Universal Immunisation Programme.

The achievements under this programme during the year 1987-88 (up to end of Decemeber, 87) is indicated below against the target alongwith a comparative statement showing the All India Average (during the corresponding period)

It is a pleasure to indicate here that the achievements of the state during the period from April to December, 87 under immunisation of pregnant women, D.P.T., Polio and B.C.G. for infants are much above the all India average.

Due to the willing co-operation of other agencies and active involvement of leaders in rural communities, the immunisation programme is in progress in the State. From the success so far achieved, it is reasofnabfle to expect that we will achieve the objective of U.I.P. by 1990. This will definitely ensure a better survival possibility for our infants and children as they will be protected from "Six Killer Diseases". In this process, confidence of parents on survival of their children will grow to a considerable level and they will prefer a small family norm which in turn will pave the way for progress of family welfare programne in the State.

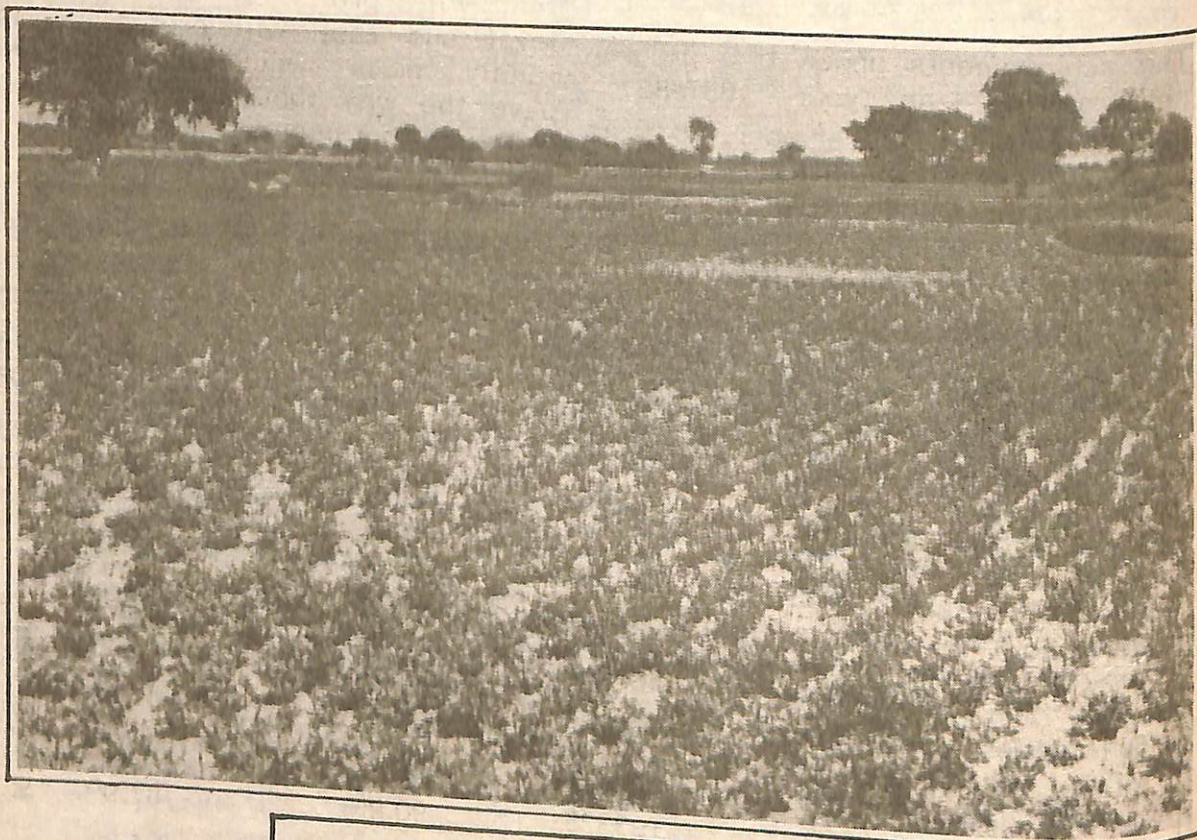
Director, Family Welfare, Orissa,
BHUBANESWAR

Immuni- zations.	Proportio- nate Targets.	Achieve- ments.	All India average in percentage.	Orissa's achie- vement in per- centage.	* for Pregnant Women
1. * Tetanus Toxoid (T.T)	383500	345552	79.6%	90.1%	
2. D.P.T.	386100	361031	89.6%	93.5%	
3. Polio	386100	298678	69.2%	77.4%	
4. B.C.G	386100	460336	91.7%	119.2%	
5. Measles	278200	155455	83.5%	55.9%	
6. Typhoid	220000	140075	59.6%	68.7%	
7. D.T.	220000	193338	90.2%	87.9%	
8. T.T. (10 years)	154550	999429	87.6%	64.3%	
9. T.T. (16 years)	55000	48403	82.4%	88.0%	

OIL ORISSA

- A LINKAGE BETWEEN THE FARMERS AND CONSUMERS

Sri U. S. Bhatia, IAS



"OIL ORISSA was the recipient of the BEST PERFORMANCE AWARD of the National Productivity Council for 1985-86 and 1986-87."

INTRODUCTION

The National Dairy Development Board is implementing the Oilseeds Project "Restructuring Edible Oil and Oilseeds Production and Marketing", at the instance of Government of India to boost the oilseeds economy of the country by integrating production, procurement, processing and marketing through a two-tier Co-operative Structure of Anand pattern. This oilseeds programme features as No.2 of the Economic Programme of accelerated development. Like six other states, Orissa State has been called upon to implement this project covering Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam and Dhenkanal Districts. The Orissa State Co-operative Oilseed Growers' Federation Ltd., popularly known as "OIL ORISSA" was established on 21st May 1982 through the combined efforts of National Dairy Development Board and Government of Orissa, as the apex organisation with primary Oilseeds Growers' Co-operative Societies at the village level.

OBJECTIVES

The project envisages the following objectives to be achieved by end of the project period of 7 years by 1988-89.

1. Establishment of 400 village level Oilseeds Growers' Co-operative Societies comprising 4000 villages with a membership of 77660 growers' from 60,000 farmers families expecting to cover a total oilseeds area of 88,440 hectares.

2. Production of about 3.9 lakh tonnes of groundnut and 0.41 lakh tonnes of Mustard in the Project Area by 1988-89.

3. Procurement of about 0.88 lakh tonnes of Groundnut and 0.16 lakh tonnes of Mustard.

4. Coverage of 61,000 hectares of Oilseeds Area under technical input programme.

5. Implementation of Seeds Production Programme to meet about 50% of the total Groundnut Seeds and the entire Mustard Seeds requirement of the member growers.

6. Construction of Central Processing Complex at Khurda and the satellite plants at suitable locations of Cuttack and Ganjam.

7. To capture with adequate oil, about 80% and 70% share, of Groundnut Oil market in Bhubaneswar-Cuttack and Puri-Berhampur cities respectively.

A. FARMERS' ORGANISATION & PROCUREMENT

The Farmers' Organisation & Production Enhancement is envisaged to be the prime Component of the Project. The formation of Oilseeds Growers' Co-operative Societies (OGCS), production of oilseeds through improved package of package of practices supported by efficient extension net work and procuring the members produce for processing at plant level through these OGCS at remunerative prices, are the underlying features of this project.

To undertake the field activities we have at present three district offices at Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam though our project covers four districts i.e. Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam and Dhenkanal. We have two Area Offices at Puri District, three Area

Offices at Ganjam District, four Area offices at Cuttack and one Area office at Dhenkanal District.

01. Co-operative Formation

The Oilseeds Growers' Co-operative Society being the basic structure of the Federation, 241 Societies have been organised in Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal and Ganjam districts covering 1905 villages with 21826 farmer members. Out of these Societies 228 nos. of Societies are registered and 206 nos. of Societies are affiliated to the Federation. The members oilseeds Area of the Societies is 23047 Ha. and the cultivable area is 45901.7 Ha.

02. Input Programme

As a part of the Production Enhancement and Technical Input Programme, the Federation organises necessary arrangements for supply of various technical inputs to the farmers through the OGCS at a moderate price. Under this programme 4397 MT of Improved Seeds, 5776 MT of Fertiliser, 1349 kg of Pesticides, 1277 kg of Seed Treating Chemicals and 1346 kg of Rhizobium Culture have been supplied to the farmers. In addition to the above inputs, the farmers have also been supplied different agricultural implements such as sprayers, decorticators etc. at a very reasonable price of subsidies as applicable.

03. Extension Activities

a) Demonstration

There is a provision for conducting 2 demonstrations of 1 acre in each OGCS every year on the members field to demonstrate and disseminate the advantage of improved practices as against the traditional practices. The demonstration mainly include

the improved package of practices, use of Seed Treating Chemicals, Rhizobium Culture and application of Gypsum and Phosphatic Fertilisers in Groundnut Crop. So far, 1401 nos. of demonstrations have been organised in the farmers fields. The Field Days, Exhibitions, Farmers Mellas have also been organised during harvest and at various stages of crop cycles.

b) Soil Testing

In order to know the NPK Status of the soil testing and to recommend to the farmers for the use of right doses of chemical fertilisers, the federation undertakes the collection of soil samples and its testing in different soil laboratories. There is a provision for a mobile soil testing unit to be provided by NDDB.

c) Film Shows and Field Extension

The Federation organises the Film Shows, Village Meetings, Slide Shows and distributes leaflets technical bulletins, newsletters etc. as a part of the extension activities in order to motivate the farmers about the importance of Co-operative Movement and educate them about the improved method of oilseeds cultivation. The Federation is publishing a quarterly newsletter known as "OIL ORISSA SAMACHAR" in Oriya language for free distribution among the farmer members. There is a provision for mobile extension unit to be provided by NDDB.

d) Training

The Federation has established a Training Centre at Bhubaneswar for imparting training to the Society Secretaries, Farmers, Managing Committee Members and also the Field Staff of the Federation for different purposes at different times.

Under the Farmers' Induction Programme 584 nos. of farmers have been trained at Anand 391 nos. of Farmers have participated in the Farmers' Orientation Programme in the Project districts of Orissa.

04. Area Agronomic Centre

The Government of Orissa has been kind enough to transfer 110.435 acres in Jhamujhari village of Puri District for the establishment of Area Agronomic Centre and Training Centre of our Federation. The preliminary work for the development of the land will be started soon.

05. Procurement

The Federation procures Groundnut from the farmer members through the OGCS in Pooling System. As compared to the market rate the farmers get a remunerative prices from the Federation bising on the quality of the pods, at their door step. Till date, the federation has procured 23885 MT of Groundnut.

As an attractive feature of procurement the Federation pays to the farmers the price difference on the quantity of Groundnut supplied by farmers to the Federation. First Year the price difference was Rs.40/- per quintal and subsequently it was Rs. 20/- per quintal. This system of procurement enables the farmers in getting remunerative price for their produce thereby preventing exploitation by Private Traders. The Federation has paid price of Rs. 4,426.60 in 1984-85 and Rs.5,620/- per MT 1985-86. During the Rabi 1986-87 the Federation has paid Rs. 5,745/- per MT for the commercial pods. There is a provision to provide Storage Godown of 50 MT capacity per two affiliated Societies. The cost will be met by NDDB which will be provided as 50% grant and

50% loan. Till date, 11 nos. of godowns have been constructed and 2 nos. of godowns are under construction. The Federation is giving the godown to the Societies on complete grant basis.



B. PROCESSING & PACKAGING

1) 30TPD Oil Mill

The Federation has a Satellite Plant at Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar, with the crushing capacity of 30TPD. This was inaugurated on 18.06.85 and the commercial production started on 01.10.85. Till date, 2900.8828 MT of Groundnut Pods have been crushed producing 745.6535 MT of Groundnut oil and 1268.87 MT of Groundnut Oilcake. In this oil mill, we have also crushed 137.13045 MT of Mustard producing 42.227 MT of Mustard Oil and 78.837 MT of Mustard oilcake.

2) Oil Packaging Station

In the same campus of 30 TPD Oil Mill the Oil Packaging Station is also situated. This was commissioned in the month of October 1983. The Oil Packaging Station has the facilities for filling tins,

poly pouches and poly jars. At present, we are packing 1 kg., 2kg., & 5 kg poly jars and 15 kg tins of Groundnut oil, Refined soyabean Oil and Refined Rapeseed Oil as per the demand of the market.

3) Central Oil Mill, Khurda

The Central Oil Mill Complex of the Federation, which is the biggest Oil Mill in the entire Eastern India is situated over a land of 44 acres at Khurda with a projected crushing capacity of 200 tonne per day. The First Phase of the Central Oil Mill, KHURDA is comprising of 100 TPD crusing capacity, 50 TPD refining capacity and 129 TPD oil packing capacity. The 50 TPD refinery is of the most modern nature with automatic controls and to be one of the most sophisticated plants available in INDIA. The

semi automatic tin packing installation can pack 15 kg. net weight oil in tins at the rate of 6 tins per minute. Till 1st April 1988, 5803 MT of Groundnut Pods have been crushed to produce 1454 MT of Groundnut Oil and 2595 MT of Groundnut Oilcake. 520 MT of Groundnut oil and 925 MT of Rapeseed Oil have been refined. 170.2 MT of Groundnut Pods have been used to produce 95.5 MT of kernel in HPS Unit.

C. SALES & MARKETING

The Federation is marketing Refined Soyabean Oil and Refined Rapeseed oil received from NDDDB and indigenously crushed Double Filtered Groundnut Oil through Co-operatives and Private Traders in the brand name of SUVARNA. Besides marketing in bulk, we are also marketing



Sri J.B. Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa inaugurating 30 TPD oil-mill at Mancheswar

received favourable response from some tribals particularly Saoras, Santals, Kondhs, Oraons and Kisans. The new coverts were benefitted by the educational and health facilities, their economic standard was also improved and they got relief from sacrifices of animals due to blind belief in magic and witchcraft. Afterwards, there were allegations of forcible conversion which made suspicious of their motive in establishing charitable educational and health institutions.

After the British occupation of India some of the British administrators like Dr. Hutton and Grigson who spent many years of their life among primitive tribes and therefore had authoritative knowledge of tribal life, tradition and customs were in favour of their complete isolation at least for the time being to protect them from exploitation and encroachment in the garb of either politician, social worker or religious preachers. Verier Elwin, the eminent scholar and writer who spent his entire life among the tribals of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, was also in favour of temporary isolation of tribals. But there was a different opinion of bringing the tribals to the main stream of non-tribals by improving their economic condition. They argued that they need most urgent attention in all aspects of their life to be raised to the same level as other section of the population. They feared that if the tribal people neglected for ages are not given proper attention these isolated people itself will arrest the growth of the country as a whole.

The British administrators had to face the rebellion of the tribals like Kondhas from the early part of their administration after occupation of Orissa. In 1798 Kondha

Chief Bisoyees of Parlakhemundi supported the claim of their Zamindar Gajpati Deo to the throne of Parlakhemundi and rebelled against the authorities of the British administration. George Russel, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Madras Government took strong action against the Kondha Chief Bisoyee of Jeriong. Russel destroyed his strong fort. The Bisoyees of Labanyakota and Rayagada were captured and hanged. However, Russel was able to suppress the rebellion. Dohara Bissoyee, the Kondha Chief supported the claim of their Zamindar Dhananjaya Bhanja, the famous literary royal family of Orissa and mobilised his followers to rise in revolt against the British rulers. Kondha rebellion was even intensified after the death of Dhananjaya Bhanja, Kondhas killed a contingent of two British army Officers and 48 Sepoyees. Russel then destroyed seven Kondha villages to suppress this rebellion. But Dora Bissoyee escaped to Angul. He was handed over to the British Government by the Ruler of Angul. After Dora Bissoyee the leadership of the Kondhas was taken up by Chakara Bissoyees the Kondhas were in the forefront of the first resistance movement of the people of Orissa in 1817 A.D. This resistance movement was called by British historians as Paika rebellion. But it was really the first war of independence against the British Administration and it was held 40 years before the first war of independence in India in 1857.

The British Government in their constitutional reforms did not want to bring the tribals to the main stream. They separated them from the non-tribals even to their last reform in 1935. In 1919 Government of India Act excluded the tribal

areas from the general Administration. British Government specified and constituted the tribal areas into scheduled tracts under 1919 Act. Even in India Act, 1935 specified treatment of tribal areas was laid down. Those tribal areas were called partial excluded areas. The tribal areas of Koraput district were known as partial excluded areas and were under the direct administration of the District

Magistrate. The tribal areas of the Ganjam District were declared partial excluded areas and Agency areas. These areas were administered by the Governor in his discretion.

113, Bapuji Nagar,
Bhubaneswar.

SUCCESS STORY

SAVING FOR THE FUTURE

The people in the rural areas of Mayurbhanj district are fast imbibing the habit of thrift. This is evident from the fact that during 1986-87 the district had achieved not collection of Rs. 1.80 lakhs against the target of three crores. But in the year of 1987-88, despite wide spread drought, the district has achieved 2,10 lakhs against the target of Rs. 4.20 lakhs by the end of February.

For all this achievement in the field of small savings, the credit most go to small savings agents and savings officials engaged for the promotion of various savings scheme in the district. At the beginning achieving the target by 50% was considered to be something impossible. Because due to the drought situation all over the district, the scope for mobilisation of rural

savings was very bleak. But the strategy adopted step up rural savings has made all the differences. First of all a survey was made to locate same affluent villages and efforts were made to enroll atleast one person from each family. There are now as many as 31 savings villages in the district with cent percent coverage and of which Baripada and Kaptipada Sub-Divisions have ten each. Similarly attempts were made to enroll the salaried class people by organising maximum number of pay roll savings groups in different Government, Semi-Government and Industrial Establishments. There are at present 44 Pay Rolls Savings Groups in the district and majority of them are in Baripada Sub-Division. It is hoped that if the present trend continues to prevail, soon Mayurbhanj will be one of the leading districts in the field of small Savings.

SUCCESS STORY

The arts and crafts are the finest expression of the social life culture and civilisation. Puri the land of Lord Sri Jagannath bears a great traditional antiquity in the field of Orissa Handicrafts which have preserved its tradition and earned fame all over the world. Orissan handicrafts owes its origin to the rituals of Lord Sri Jagannath, who himself is an embodiment of the wood craft. Three great chariots i.e. Taladhvaj, Debidalan and Nandighose drawn in the world famous Rathajatra festival are constructed by the wood carving artisans of Puri. The cloth decorations of the chariots represent the applique art. Besides, applique chhatris, Taras and canopies used in the procession of the deities are of coloured applique items. Pandal decorations and other items used during the Jhulana Jatra and other festive occasions are mainly of Zari and Solapith works. Above all, Lord Sri Jagannath is worshiped in the form of Patta Chitra for a period of fifteen days preceding the Ratha Jatra festival. The temple sculpture of the innumerable temples existing in the golden triangle of Orissa, i.e. Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar famous being Lord Sri Jagannath Temple, Sun Temple, Konark and Lingaraj Temple and Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar speaks of the proud heritage of the stone craft of Puri. The life-like stone statues of Konark temple attracts the visitors from all over the world, and the place has assumed international importance as a tourist spot. The handicraft and cottage industries items which were mainly confined to the rituals of Gods and Goddesses in the subsequent ages have crept into the drawing rooms and are being used as wall and table decoratives and have occupied both internal and external market.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY IN PURI DISTRICT

D. B. MISHRA

As against the total number of 35,00 handicraft artisans of whole of the state, there is concentration of nearly 12000 artisans in the Puri district alone. Similarly out of 35 category of handicraft items existing in the state, as may as 28 categories of handicraft items are pursued in the district of Puri. The major crafts are :

1. Pattapaintings and tasar painting
2. Stone carving and store toys
3. Applique works
4. Wood carving and wooden toys
5. Palmleaf scratching
6. Solapith and Jari works
7. Papier machie
8. Sea shell crafts
9. Brass and Bell metal works
10. Clay toys

There is large concentration of stone carving artisans of nearly five hundred families at Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar area. Patta painting and other handicraft artisans are found at Raghurajpur, Puri, Pipili and near by places. Crafts like Raghurajpur-Pattachitra, Pipili Applique works, Balakati and Kantilo Brass and Bell metal works etc. have assumed international repute alongwith the village name. The village Raghurajpur during the recent years has gone to the peak of its glory being declared as the "craft village" of the state owing to the large concentration of different crafts and craftsmen. There is regular flow of tourists to the said village throughout the year. In comparison to other districts of the state, there is also large concentration of State and National awardees in different handicrafts in the District.

Stone Carving

Stone Carving forms an important aspect of the traditional handicrafts of the State. Stone Carvers of Puri Konark and Bhubaneswar out of hard and soft stones manufacture life like statue of Gods and Goddesses besing upon Hindu epics and mythology. Apart from this, stone utensils, Bowls, plates and utensils are also manufactured by these traditional artisans with the help of small tools and locally available stones like sand stone, Kochila stone and serpentine stones. They prepare the stone carving items which is carried on as hereditary profession. the total annual out put of these item is in order of Rs.40 lakhs and the major portion of it is sold in export market through the Orissa State Handicraft Corporation, Central Cottage Industries Emporium, Calcutta, Handloom Handicraft export corporation, Delhi and other export agencies.

Applique Works

The other important Handicraft items is the applique craft, popularly known as Pipli applique both in internal and external market. The applique items are mostly decorative and colourful being homogenous combine of 5 colours on cloth motif depicting different type of items of utility and decorative goods. These are Garden umbrella, cannpies, letter bags, solder bags, lamp made, traditional umbrellas and wall hanging etc. Apart from Pipli this craft is expanded to other places of the district like Sakhigopal, Puri, Banmalipur and Balanga. There are 600 applique artisan concentrated at these places manufacturing the applique items profession to earn their living. The average annual out put of the applique items is around Rs. 30 lakhs.

The Handicraft Corporation is the main buyer of such items. Besides the Dist. Gramodyag Marketing Co-op. Society also helps in marketing the products.

Sea Shell Works

Sea Shell handicraft items is the speciality of Puri. Because, no where in the State there is concentration of such artisans or the craft. Sea Shells are collected from the Sea and Chilika Lake. This is a non-traditional craft pursued by all sections of the community specially the boys and girls. There is a regular training Centre at Puri where every year 10 candidates are admitted for under going training. So far, 75 candidates have been trained out of whom 65 ex-trainees have been rehabilitated in the craft, to earn their living. Skills, in the craft accounts of 75% where as the raw materials components

the State Government has made available Rs. 80.00 lakhs out of Special Central Assistance for sinking 400 tubewells in drought affected villages of Tribal Sub-Plan areas. Thus, 1,900 tubewells have been programmed during 1987-88 for installation in drought hit villages in the State with funds sanctioned for the purpose.

Altogether, 13,795 tubewells, including 11,895 tubewells sanctioned out of State Plan funds and Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has been programmed for installation to mitigate drinking water scarcity conditions in drought hit areas of the State during the year 1987-88.

Plan Programme (1988-89) :

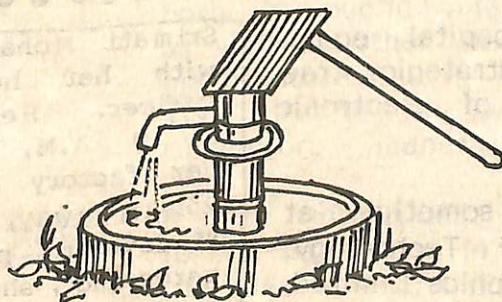
The programme for 1988-89 envisages coverage of another 6,000 problem villages including 3,000 uncovered problem villages with installation of 8,347 numbers of handpump tubewells, and 11 rural piped water supply schemes. There is also a programme to resink another 1,000 defunct tubewells in Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore districts.

A provision of Rs. 1746.00 lakhs (including Rs. 800.00 lakhs under DANIDA assisted Rural Water Supply Programme) has been made under State Minimum Needs Programme besides Rs. 1,650.00 lakhs is expected to be released by Government of

India under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to implement the above programme during 1988-89. Further, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided under Special Central Assistance to support the programme for providing drinking water in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the State.

Under Technology Sub Mission for drinking water supply, a proposal has been made to provide 500 numbers of Iron Removal Plants with handpumps, 15 numbers of Reverse Osmosis Plants in Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Ganjam districts for removal of Brackishness, and installation of 25 numbers of solar photovoltaic pumps in Phulbani, Koraput, and Kalahandi districts. For this, Government of India will be moved to provide extra funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, or Water Technology Mission. Besides this, 70 Water Harvesting Structures have been provided to be taken up in the State - 10, in Mayurbhanj, 10 in Ganjam, 10 in Cuttack, 20 in Koraput, and 20 in Phulbani districts. Funds against this may have to be allocated under Water Technology Mission.

Chief Engineer,
Public Health, Orissa,
Bhubaneswar.



Srimati Kamalini Mohapatra had a brilliant academic career. After passing Intermediate Science in 1st Division from Utkal University she obtained Bachelor of Science degree with 1st Class Honours in Physics and Distinction from Utkal University in the year. 1958. She joined Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, completed Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical Communication Engineering) and also post graduate degree of Master of Engineering (Electronics) in 1st Class from Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in the year 1962. She was the first Oriya lady to have such excellent engineering degree from the prestigious institution like Indian Institution of Science.

She then joined for sometime at the Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani and Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore for further field study in electronics and engineering. In the later part of 1962 she went to Sweden, Norway and other European countries as a member of Technical Delegation sponsored by Government of India under Shri R. Venkatraman, he then Industry Minister of Tamil Nadu now the Hon'ble President of India. In the year 1974, she was a member of delegation representing Orissa for Naye Convention held in Delhi. She visited Japan, Thailand, Taiwan, Hong Kong a number of times in course of her business regarding

technology transfer, capital equipment, import of strategic raw materials and export of electronic items from India.

She then joined for sometime at the Birla Institute of Technology, Pilani and Bharat Electronics Limited,



Srimati Kamalini Mohapatra is Managing Director JBS Capacitors Ltd., a small-scale unit. She started in 1982 at Bhubaneswar. The company named after the holy trinity of Puri (Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra) makes ceramic capacitors used in television, radio and other electronic equipment.

KAMALINI MOHAPATRA

Srimati Mohapatra lives in Cuttack with her husband, a senior IPS Officer. Her working day begins at 9 A.M., when she leaves for her factory at Bhubaneswar, above 25 km away, and ends at 7.30 P.M. "I love to play the guitar and do gardening", she says.

JBS CAPACITORS LIMITED

TOTAL INVESTMENT

130 Lakh
(with equity and loan participation from I.D.B.I., Electronics Development Corpn., IPICOL, S.B.I., Promoter and Associates.)

CAPACITY

140 million numbers of Ceramic Capacitors with various ranges from 12 Volt to 2 K.V.A.

TECHNOLOGY

SMZ-Simizu Ceramic Manufacturing Co., Japan, Collaboration was signed in the year 1981, trial production was started in September, 1983 and commercial production in January, 1984.

PRODUCT

Ceramic capacitor is a basic component for electronic industry. It is used in electronic equipments starting from small Radios, Televisions to computers and other sophisticated control and guide electronic equipments

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

70 persons are working in the main factory located at Bhubaneswar of whom about 50% are women. The Company has branch offices at Delhi and Bangalore and liaison agents in Bombay apart from having a chain of distributors through out the country.

PRODUCT

The product has been rated as of high quality with L.C. SOO. certificate and is produced under rigid quality control standards. The product has been extensively tested and accepted by the Export Seepaze Zone at Bombay and its export demand is being processed. Inside the country it is used mostly by all T.V. manufacturers like Konark, Dynora, Crown, E.C.E.L., Telerama, Weston both in public and private sectors as well as other electronic equipment manufacturers. In almost all good T.V. circuits you will find Ceramic Capacitors manufactured by JBS.

REEL TYPE TAPE FORM

It has introduced Reel type tape form Capacitors in the market for the first time in India.

Bangalore for further field study in electronics and engineering. In the later part of 1962 she went to Sweden, Norway and other Europ

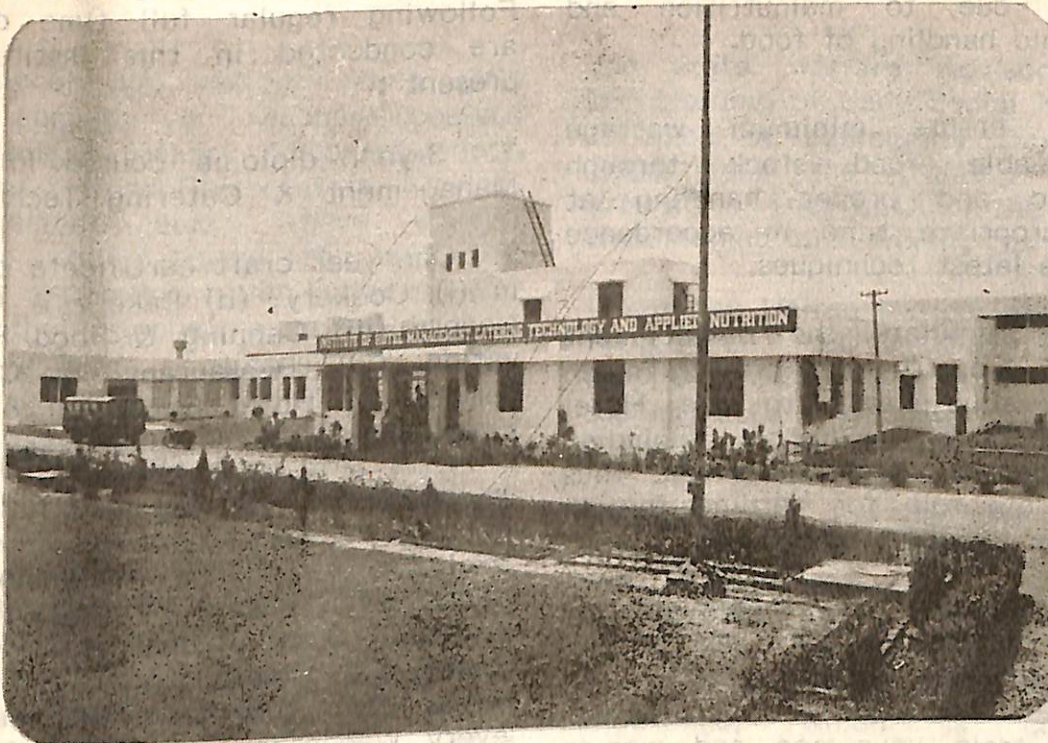
She has the unique distinction of establishing the First Electronic Component Industry in Orissa, thus, bringing Orissa on the map of electronic industry in the high technology area. She founded the JBS Capacitors Ltd., on 12th August, 1981 which was established with a total capital investment of 1 crore 30 lakhs producing Ceramic Capacitors, a basic electronic component.

Her venture and activities have been appreciated in State as well as national level. For excellence and outstanding work in the field of electronics and industry, she received OSAME AWARD, Udyog Bandhu, by I.M.M. Orissa Chapter in 1986. She received the most prestigious and coveted Gold Award for Best Lady Entrepreneur for the year 1987 at the National level institute by IMM. Cinni Group, Delhi-Benaras.

Her work and achievements have been highlighted in both state and national magazines and newspapers like Prajatantra, Sambad, Industrial Times, Femina, Eve's Weekly etc.



Smt. Amiya Kumari Padhi is being sworn in as Judge of Orissa High Court on 18.4.88 at the Orissa High Court, Cuttack. Sri Justice Harilal Agarwal, Chief Justice of Orissa High Court, administering the oath of Office.



Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar

Sri B.P. Tripathy

This Institute was started on 3rd September 1973 as a tiny "Food Craft Institute" with three trades and very small number of students. Two other craft certificate courses were added in the year 1977 and 1978. In the year 1981 Government of Orissa decided to upgrade this Institute to Institute of Hotel Management with introduction of 3-year diploma course in Hotel Management & Catering Technology to meet the manpower requirement of the Hotel Industry which was taking a rapid stride during the period. In its third stage of rapid growth, Government of India upgraded this Institute to all India level and took over the financial liability from 1st January 1984. At present, this is one of the twelve Institutes at the national level imparting Hotel Management & Catering

education under the Ministry of Tourism. Again in the Year 1985 one year craft certificate course in Housekeeping was opened and thus the Institute became fulfilled.

As per the guidelines of the Government of India, the aim of this Institute is to assist for the development of the country in the following ways:

- a) To raise the scientific standard in Hotel, Industrial Kitchen and other feeding Establishments.
- b) To ensure more nutritious and balanced food to the common man, thus raising the level of nutrition in the country, thereby raising the standard of health and reduce the

diseases due to malnutrition and unhygienic handling of food.

c) To ensure minimum wastage of valuable food stock through scientific and proper handling at the appropriate time in accordance with the latest techniques.

d) To stimulate the development of food Industry and provide much needed requirements to the Hotel and Catering Industry including Guest Houses, Restaurants and thus play a big role for earning foreign exchange for the country.

e) To provide basic training and related instructions for apprentices for the Industry.

f) To train youngmen and women in Hotel Management and various related crafts and enable them to obtain gainful employment.

Following regular full time courses are conducted in this Institute at present :

1. 3-year diploma course in Hotel Management & Catering Technology.

2. One year craft certificate course in (i) Cookery, (ii) Bakery & Confectionery (iii) Canning & Food Preservation (iv) Restaurant & Counter Service (v) Hotel Reception & Book Keeping and (vi) Housekeeping.

In addition to regular full time courses several part-time courses exclusive for ladies have been introduced ever since the Institute was started. Such courses are Cookery, Bakery & Confectionery for housewives for three months only on every Wednesday and Friday between 2 P.M and 5 P.M.

During summer vacation this Institute is conducting special summer courses



for school and college going girls and teachers in various courses like Cookery, Bakery & Confectionery, Canning & Food Preservation, Flower Arrangement etc. These special courses are designed to keep the college and school going girls engaged after their annual examination and utilise their holidays fruitfully.

It is worthwhile to note that many students qualified from this Institute have been working in different levels of management in private and public sector undertakings of repute like ITDC, OTDC, Taj Group of Hotels, Oberoi Group of Hotels and other local hotels like Hotel Swosti, Hotel Prachi, Hotel New Kenilworth, Hotel Toshali Sand, Hotel Vijay International, Hotel Safari International, Holiday Resort etc. Apart from the passed out students being engaged in hotels they have also found place in industrial catering, railway catering, ship catering. The products of this Institute have also been engaged in industrial houses like NALCO, Rourkela Sttel Plant, Paradeep Phosphets, TISCO, NTPC to manage their industrial canteen and guest houses.

This Institute conducts intensive refresher course for craft level workers engaged in hotels and other catering organisations like Tourist Bunglow. This is for duration of 10 weeks. This is the first occasion that such training is given through Oriya medium.

In the frame work of imparting training in the trades already mentioned, the Institute was able to give an acceleration to the different programmes undertaken by the government for the development of the State. The adult women training in vocational trades of

the State welfare Advisory Board, the training of Lady Social Education Officers of community Development Department the training of rural artisans of the D.I.C. of the industries Department are worthy of mention.

Under the United Nations Development Programme this Institute has been supplied with 19 pieces of very sophisticated kitchen equipments, besides the equipments supplied by the Government of India. The students have the capacity to work even in very advanced kitchens and Restaurants. The course in canning & Food Preservation offers the Craft Training banked by the required practical and scientific knowledge, which is considered very useful for food preservation industry.

There is a well equipped library with latest books for food technology, Bakery, Health, Hygenic, Nutrition, Flower Arrangement, Interior Decoration, Hotel Management, Tourism and other related subjects. This is considered the largest collection of books of such subjects in Orissa.

This year the Institute has taken up a scheme to train lady teachers sponsored by State Council of Educational Research & Training in socially useful productivity work. To start with a batch of lady teachers have been trained in food preservation in January last. The basic purpose of conducting such course is to educate the rural women folk to utilise plentifully available raw materials and preserve such products which can be used in period of scarcity.

More and more such courses are going to be conducted very soon. This Institute has also been requested by S.E. Rly. to conduct training programme for their cooks and

waiters to give a touch of modernity in railway catering service. Very soon the course is going to be started.

The Institute is also planning to popularise Orissa food through demonstration and exhibition. Vanishing art of Orissa cuisine is going to be revived through competition among housewives, traditional cooks and professionals.

This Institute can now boast of having a boys hostel of 108 seats and a girls hostel to accommodate 48 students. Proposal is a foot for construction of another boys hostel to solve the accommodation problem faced by quite good number of students. It is now possible to provide accommodation to 20 staff members of different category in our staff quarter complex at Unit-9. Construction of 18 more staff quarter are under construction is going on to create 20,000 sq.ft. of extra floor space to make the Institute comfortable for better training. After completion of the proposed construction the Institute will have a modern advanced training Kitchen, modern training restaurant, bakery & confectionery with sophisticated equipments and gadget, modern language laboratory, computer training facility, three model hotel rooms and the Institute will have all sorts of provision up-to-date Hotel Management education.

After this Institute was taken over by the government of India a true national character has been given for its admission and examination. National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology with its headquarters at New Delhi conducts joint admission test and interview for admission into all the 12 Institutes in 3 years diploma course. Admission for craft

certificate course is conducted locally. From current academic year the annual examination system has been taken over by the National Council.

Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar has become a premier Institute in which students from all over the country are being admitted. The Institute has been making all out effort to maintain highest standard of academic excellence and it has been their endeavour to inculcate in the young trainees a high sense of professionalism, relating to all aspects of the hospitality trade to enable them imbibe the best of the Indian tradition of warmth and hospitality. It may be noted here that the passed out trainees of this Institute have been acclaimed as worthy members of the prestigious line of hotels and thus this Institute has the privilege of being a foremost Institute in the country.

Principal
Institute of Hotel Management
V.S.S. Nagar
Bhubaneswar



YOUTH

(1)

SPECIAL CAMP OF K.S.U.B. COLLEGE, BHANJANAGAR (GANJAM)

A special camp of N.S.S. was held in G. Nuagram village, near Bhanjanagar from 19th December to 29th December 1987, under the supervision of N.S.S. Officer Prof. Radha Mohan Das. Twenty five student volunteers had participated in the camp which was inaugurated by the local M.L.A Sri Umakant Mishra. Many important persons of the villages and the vicinity had attended. On the second day Sri Somnath Rath, M.P. addressed the campers and villagers and provided inspiration for plantation. After the programme of the first day the campers moved from village to village giving slogans on the significance of National Integration, Environmental cleanliness and adult education. Subsequently they undertook the construction of a

nary) 653 animals were examined and vaccinated F.M.D. and B.Q. and vaccination were administered to the animals. In the evening the drainage of the main road was cleaned by the volunteers.

On the fourth day of the camp by the help of doctors from the Primary Health Centre of Gobara a good number of children were vaccinated. A health check-up was made for children belonging to 36 families. And Polio was administered to those children.

On the fifth and sixth days of the camp two big uncleaned tanks were cleaned up by the volunteers. Infact, these tanks had gathered filth as they were not cleaned since last eight years. The people were highly appreciative of this work of the volunteers. In the night, a Seminar was organised create consciousness among the villagers regarding family planning and anti-dowry movement.

N. S. S. Berhampur University

SRI RADHA MOHAN DAS

road of the Harijan locality. The road could be completed within two days by the help of Harijans and campers. The volunteers distributed booklets on adult education to the students and imparted education to the Harijans for a week. The volunteers cleaned all the filth and dirt from the Harijan locality and cleaned the area. They attempted at the level of Tahasildar to process the applications for houses to the two houseless Harijans.

On the third day of the camp with the help of local S.D.M.O (Veteri-

On the seventh and eighth days of the camp the tree plantation was undertaken in the premises of the local school, and villagers were requested to nourish the plants. The saplings supplied by the local D.F.O., North Sri B. Behera were planted.

On the ninth and tenth days, the filth, dirt and human excreta by the road side were cleaned up. The narrow road in the local Khadal street was widened to facilitate the passage of the villagers.



(27)

NATIONAL INTEGRATION CAMP AT PRIYADARSHINI HILLS.

I had the opportunity of representing Berhampur University in all India National Integration Camp held at Priyadarshini Hills in Charlukunnu in the district of Kottayam in the state of Kerala under the patronage of Gandhian University of that state. This prestigious camp was held from January 11th to 18th 1988. Eight campers, selected from different affiliated colleges, participated in the camp under my supervision. We were cordially received by the host organisers and were comfortably accommodated at the beautiful hill top known as Priyadarshini Hills. It is a place of unparalleled scenic beauty with bewitching spots bedecked with coconut trees.

There were 375 N.S.S. Volunteers from all over India in the camp. They were kept under the charge of 27 officers including myself.

The chief patron of the camp was Dr. U.R. Anant Murty, the Vice-Chancellor of Gandhian University.

The inspiration and the encouragement that he provided to us are really unforgettable. Among others who were instrumental for the success of the camp included Prof. O.A. Cherian as Chairman, Prof. C. Thomas Abraham, Programme Co-ordinator of Gandhian University and a batch of dynamic professor.

It is acclaimed that the state of Kerala has made rich and varied contributions to the cultural heritage of India. I has a spectacular history and has strong moorings of great past. It has a composite culture which has been embellished through the ages by the contributions of several people and cultures. Kerala has the highest percentage of literacy in the country.

Kerala is rich in folk culture, visual Arts and festivals. The geographical isolation of Kerala has not denied her the chance of inheritance of a common cultural heritage of India. An important factor that has helped the process of cultural synthesis in Kerala is its peculiar geographical position. Although it is a compact cultural, linguistic area, it was exposed to external influence by

both land and the sea. Several races and peoples from across the sea or the mountains have set foot on the Kerala soil and forged political and religious links with the people of the land.

Kerala has its own festivals and festivities which invest the state with a unique atmosphere of gaiety and charm. While some of them are peculiar to Kerala, quite a few are all India festivals.

Orissa is no less culturally rich. The contingent from Berhampur University consisting of volunteers and myself had exhibited utmost avidity to highlight the great glory, traditions and heritage of our state in the camp. I made my best efforts to train my volunteers so as to enable them to represent the greatness of Orissa through traditional dance and folk songs. The volunteers highlighted on the marvels of the Konark Temple. We told the participants of other states that the Konark wheel symbolises the national integration to which we all are committed. In our discourses we dealt with Jagannath culture which has endeavoured to bring all the people of different regions and religions into the common bonds of unity and fellow-feeling.

Our cultural programme, mainly included traditional Dyari Dance, Tiger Dance, Paika Dance, Washer man and washer women dance, Prahallad and Hiranya natak and Odissi dance. All those who were present in the camp were immensely pleased with our performances.

Our volunteers actively participated in the group discussions pertaining to anti-dowry movements, intercaste marriage, home for homeless, environmental problems and the

conservation of energies which are burning problems confronting the country. The performance of our participants in the group discussions was highly commendable.

In the group songs our participants has spectacular success. As I happen to be myself a singer, I was given the chance of leading the community song and I alongwith some officers acted as the moderators in the group discussion. Our programmes were nicely flashed in the leading newspapers of Kerala, All India Radio and Television. The programmes had added attraction on account of the presence of V.I.Ps of the state of Kerala.

On the concluding day of the camp a workshop was organised where several resolutions were passed to promote the feelings of fellowship, goodwill, secularism, mutual understanding and national unity.

It was a nique assembly of the participants of different languages, different religions and communities. But all were one. It was in the true sense of the team a replica of National Integration.

NSS Officer
KSUB College
BHANJANAGAR (Ganjam)



STEPS TO IMPROVE THE AFFAIRS OF THE JAGANNATH TEMPLE AT PURI.

A high-level meeting under the chairmanship of Sri N.K. Panda, Chief Secretary, Orissa, was held on 23rd February 1988 to discuss various aspects of the Temple of Lord Jagannath, Puri. Among those who participated in the discussion were Sri Ramakant Rath, Additional Chief Secretary, Sri Vinod Jha, Secretary, Home, Sri Sudam Charan Patnaik, Collector, Puri, Sri Basudev Panigrahi, Legal Remembrancer and Addl. Secretary, Law Department and Sri M.P. Purohit, Addl. Secretary, Finance Department.

It was reported that for maintenance of discipline inside the temple including good behaviour towards pilgrims, an Action Committee consisting of leading Sebayats has been formed. This Committee has voluntarily

taken up the duty of interceding and intervening in troubles that may arise between the Sebayats and the visiting public and also in matters of dislocations in performance of Nitis. In case of necessity they are to bring matters to the prompt notice of the local administration including the Temple Administration.

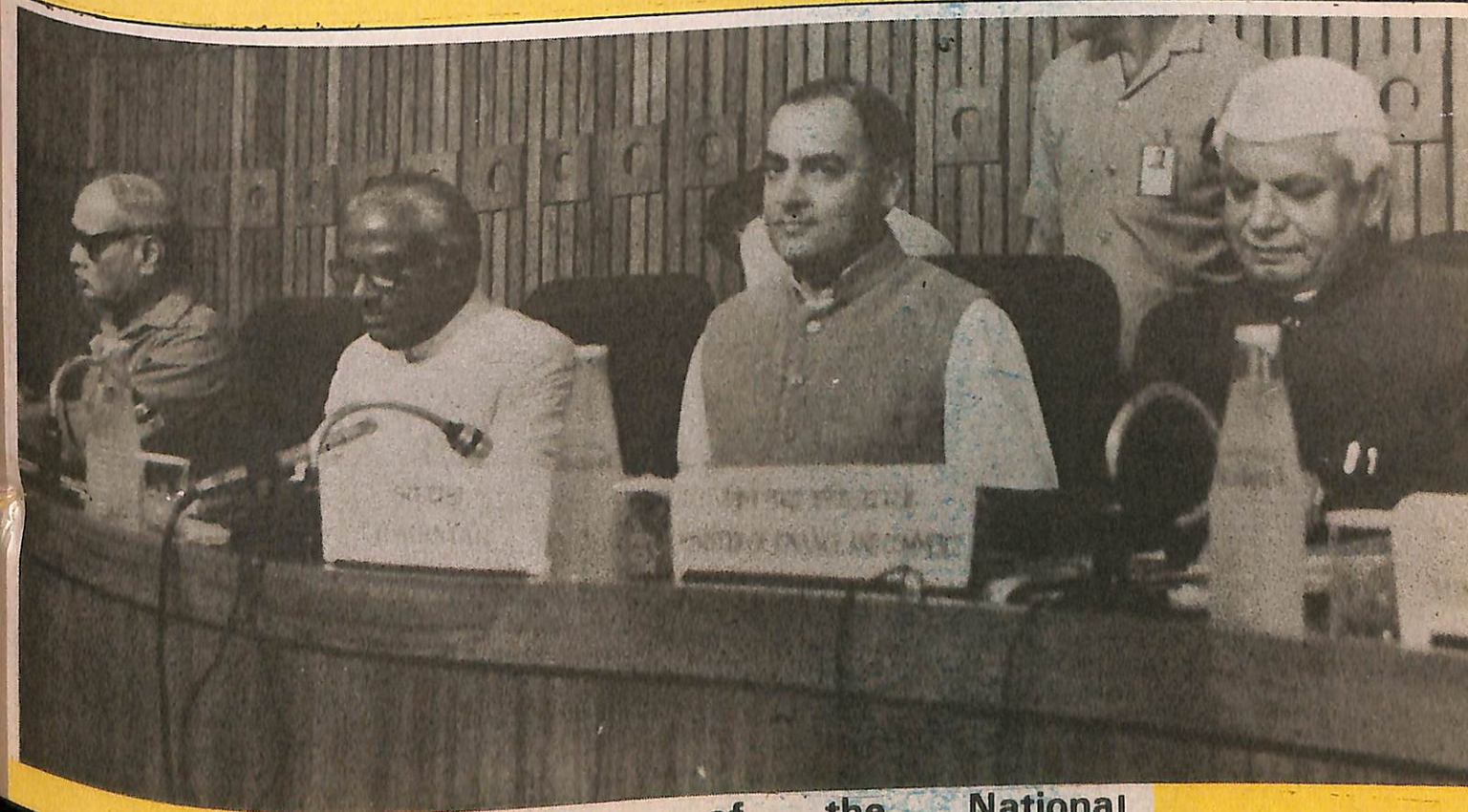
For ensuring performance of 'Nitis', 2 Committees viz. 'Niti Committee' headed by Collector, Puri and 'Palia Committee' headed by Temple Administrator, have been formed.

Though beggars and squatters have been removed from this area, it was felt that close vigilance should be maintained against recurrence of squatting and begging.





President Shri Venketaraman with the winners of the National Handicapped Awards



Meeting of the National Handicapped Awards Committee



Inauguration of the Golden Jubilee
Celebration of Indian Newspapers
Society



Awardees of Bharat Ratna, Padma
Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and
Padma Shri