





# ORISSA REVIEW



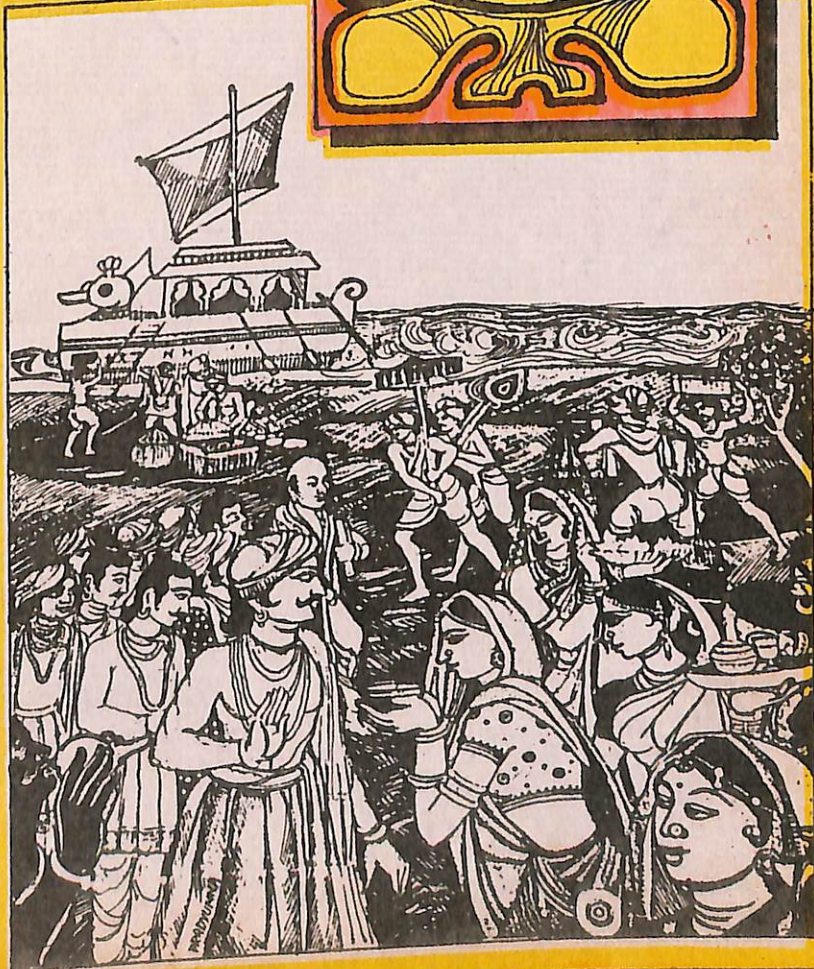
EIGHT YEARS OF  
GROWTH & PROSPERITY

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN

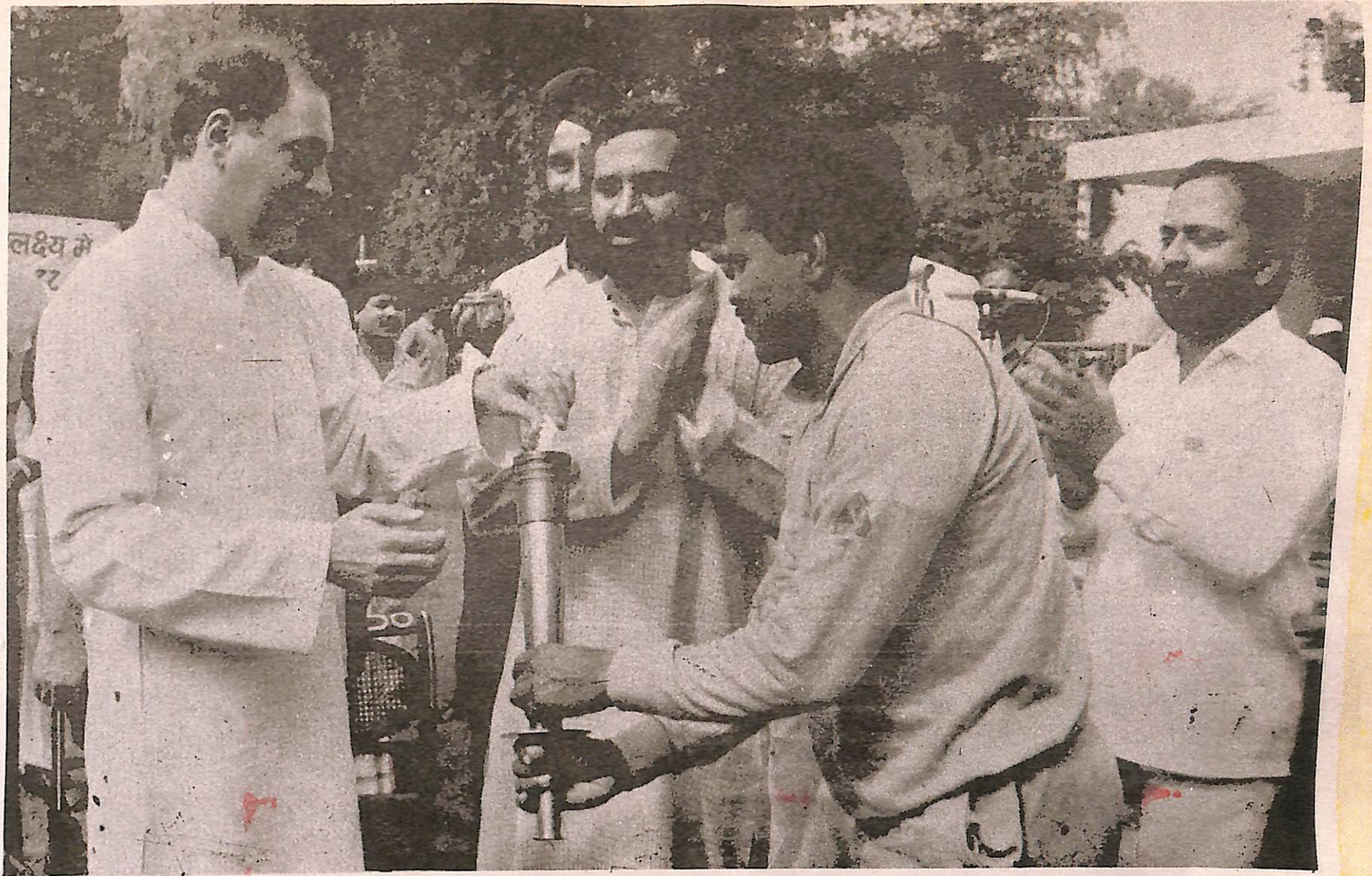
LORD GANESH

THE ANCIENT PORT OF  
TAMRALIPTI

RESPONSIVE  
ADMINISTRATION







The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi lighting the Swatantra Jyoti in New Delhi on August 4, 1988.

The Jyoti will be taken from New Delhi to Satara (Maharashtra) to mark the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's birth centenary celebrations.



The ORISSA REVIEW aims at disseminating knowledge and information concerning Orissa's socio-economic development, art and culture. Views, records, statistics and information published in the Orissa Review are not necessarily those of the Government of Orissa.

#### EDITORIAL BOARD

SRI SUBAS PANI, I.A.S.  
Director, I & PR, Orissa.

SRI SATYANANDA CHAMPATIRAY  
Chief Editor

DR JITENDRA NARAYAN PATNAIK  
Editor

SRI PRAHARAJ SATYANARAYAN NANDA  
Assistant Editor

Editorial assistance:  
SRI BIBEKANANDA BISWAL

Cover & layout  
SRI PRADYUMNA DASH

One Rupee/Copy

Ten Rupees/Yearly

Published by the Information & Public Relations Department, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar- 751001 and printed at Orissa Govt. Press, Cuttack- 753010.

## Contents

### WE REMEMBER

**Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan**  
- Sri L.N.Panda 1

### LOOKING BACK

**The Ancient Port of Tamralipti**  
- Dr. Harish Panda 8

### FOCUS

**Responsibility Administration**  
- Sri Nalin Kanta Panda 15

### MYTH

**Lord Ganesh**  
- Pandit Upendra Nath Hota 19

### SUCCESS STORY

**Eight Years of Progress and Prosperity** 22

### INSTITUTION

**Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology** 36

### WOMEN

**Women in the Local-self Government Administration in Orissa**  
- Dr. Annapurna Devi 43

### PHOTOFEATURE

**Independence Day Celebrations : 1988**

### NEWSREEL





**ORISSA IS ON THE MOVE  
TOWARDS A PROSPEROUS  
TOMORROW**



PRADYUNNA





The truly great are not the men of wealth, of possessions, not men who gain name and fame but those who testify to the truth in them and refuse to compromise whatever by the cost. They are determined to do what they consider to be right. We may punish their bodies, refuse them comforts, but we can not buy their souls, we can not break their spirits. Whoever possesses this invulnerability of spirit even to a little extent deserves our admiration.

- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

## DR. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN

Sri L.N. Panda

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was born on September, 5, 1888 in a middle class Niyogi Brahmin family at Tiruttani, a small town in the north west of Madras. His father Sarvepalli Veer Samaih was a Tahsildar. He was the second son of his father. He had an elder brother, three younger brothers and two younger sisters. His parents were deeply religious and maintained the Brahminical order. It is believed that the ancestors of Radhakrishnan lived in a place called Sarvepalli in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh and might have migrated to Chittoor district.

During the first twelve years in Tiruttani and Tirupati, the famous pilgrim places, he developed a meditative frame of mind. He loved solitude and the values of the Vedanta. So father wanted to make him a priest and did not like his son to learn English. But due to outstanding talents, Radhakrishnan was sent to Luthern Mission High School in Tirupati at the age of 8 and studied there upto 1900. He joined the Voorhee's College at Vellore where he completed his F.A. course in 1904 and for



his graduation he joined Christian College, Madras in the same year. For his B.A. Course he had to select one of the five disciplines like physics, mathematics, Chemistry, Biology and Philosophy. Radhakrishnan chose Philosophy as his selective in B.A. Course.

Soon after Radhakrishnan passed the B.A. Examination, he married Sivakamma, a bride from Kasturi family who lived upto the ideals of a Hindu wife. In those days Professors of Christian missionary institutions paid greater attention to Christian ideas and philosophy and criticised Hindu beliefs and practices. Radhakrishnan was deeply hurt as he was very proud of being a Hindu. Though he could not react before his Professors harshly, he desired to make an in-depth study of Hinduism taking the challenge of the Christian critics. One of his Professor remarked that the Vedanta system had no room for ethics. This led him to prepare a thesis entitled Ethics of the Vedanta, as a part of the requirements for his M.A. examination. This thesis is the first creative work of Radhakrishnan and was a sharp and intelligent reply to his professors' criticism. This was published as a book 1908, when he was twenty years old. It brought him recognition and appreciation. Mr. A.G. Hogg, the then Principal of Christian College of Madras awarded him a testimonial in which he expressed his appreciation of Radhakrishnan's thesis thus : "The thesis which he prepared in the second year of his study for this degree shows a remarkable understanding of the main aspects of philosophical problems, a capacity for handling easily a complex argument besides more than the average mastery of good English". Radhakrishnan was the only candidate to pass the MA. Examination that year. Then joined at Saidapet College of Education to prosecute his L.T. Course.

#### Dr. Radhakrishana as a Teacher :

Radhakrishnan joined the Presidency College, Madras as a Lecturer in Philosophy in 1909 and was elevated to the post of Professor in the same college after five years in 1914.

Though Radhakrishnan was a principled person and a strict disciplinarian, he had great love and affection for his students. He possessed vast knowledge in his subject and made his classes very interesting and lively. He never carried books to classes for reference. He contributed papers to journals like "The International Journal of Ethics", "Monist" and "Quest", in which he established the ethical significance of Hinduism. His views on Hindu ethics and studies of Rabindranath Tagore led him to publish a book, The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, in 1918. Radhakrishnan was transferred to Government Arts College in Rajahmundry in 1917. There he had a small circle of friends and admirers who were learned and men of eminence. One of them was D. Gopalkrishna who worked with him after taking his M.A. degree at Ediburgh. One day Gopalkrishna cast Radhakrishnan's horoscope and predicted. "This is the horoscope of a great individual. The planetary position in the horoscope would elevate him to heights of greatness which he may never imagine to attain."

Radhakrishnan possessed abundant knowledge and all the noble qualities that are expected of an ideal teacher. His oratory was sweet, clear-cut and balanced and was flowing like a river of unfathomable depth. His students and colleagues were spell-bound as they listened his lectures. The intensity of vision, the depth of understanding, the keenness of perception the scintillating wisdom, felicity of expression and brilliance of exposition deeply influenced his students and colleagues



After a brief stay in Rajahmundry, Radhakrishnan went to Mysore University in 1918 on invitation and worked there for three years. During this time his book The Reign of Religions in Contemporary Philosophy was published.

The Government of Madras took him into Indian Education Service. He got a coveted appointment which was the King George V. Chair of mental and moral sciences in the University of Calcutta, due to the efforts of Asutosh Mukherjee. In 1922 All Indian Oriental Conference was held in which Radhakrishnan took a leading role. He founded Arts faculty club in Calcutta University and remained Chairman of P.G. Council of Arts for a long time. In 1926 Radhakrishnan was invited to deliver lectures in Manchester College, Oxford, which were published under the title, "The Hindu view of Life". He represented Hindu religion as a positive and progressive movement with a distinctive character.

Radhakrishnan wrote on the Indian Philosophy for the Encyclopaedia Britannica to which he contributed till its 14th edition. Representing the Calcutta University in a Congress of the Universities of the British Empire in June 1926 he addressed several meetings at different places in England. Commenting on Radhakrishnan's tour, the Social Reformer of July 3, 1926 wrote : "Today the University of Calcutta has really honoured itself in picking up a genius like Prof. Radhakrishnan, who has been sent as a delegate to the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire". When he came in that capacity, Oxford, the oldest and the best of the University, availed itself of the opportunity in choosing Prof. Radhakrishnan to deliver the Upton lectures at Manchester College, and he earned the distinction of being the first Indian to be honoured with this assignment. He also represented the Calcutta University

at the International Congress of Philosophy, same year in September, and was invited by many leading Universities and renowned institutions including the University of Chicago to deliver lectures.

In November 1928, the Andhra University honoured him by conferring a D. Litt degree. Radhakrishnan succeeded Principal J.E. Carpenter in Manchester College, Oxford, in 1929 on the recommendation of Lord Haldane who was then a prominent figure in the world of letters. This position enabled him to lecture on comparative religion to the students of Oxford. These lectures led to the publication of An Idealist view of Life in 1932. Proposing vote of thanks at the conclusion of the lectures, Prof. F.E. Weiss, Ex-Vice-Chancellor remarked : "It is true as you said in your first lecture that we are assailed by religious and philosophic doubt, but you, Prof. Radhakrishnan, have shown us how this can be overcome and you have given us courage and hope for the future..... We have looked in the past for culture, for philosophy and religion to India. Today we have sat again at the feet of a great Indian Thinker. "The Public Orator expressing Oxford's appreciation at a ceremony to admit him to an honorary degree of Civil Law said: "He has specialised in his subject with one end always in view, namely that a clear understanding of the highest common factor between the philosophies of the East and West may bring the peoples of Europe and Asia more closely together."

He came back to India in July 1930 and was confirmed for life as Professor in Calcutta University, which was unprecedented in its history. He felt after his foreign tour that he should not only expound the Indian Philosophy but also he spread the idea that India was not a subject to be ruled, but a nation seeking its soul. He was successful



in pursuing both the objectives.

In 1931 he delivered a brilliant speech in Ceylon on the legacy of Buddha. In 1937 he got an important assignment as Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics in Oxford University and for this he was given felicitation in the house of a reputed lawyer, K. Balachandar Iyer, which was attended by C. Rajgopalachari, Prime Minister of Madras and many high intellectuals and distinguished persons. He retained the post till 1952 when he was appointed as Ambassador in Moscow. He was a member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation during 1931-39.

Radhakrishnan delivered the annual lecture in the 'Master Mind' Series under the auspices of the British Academy on the topic 'Gautam the Buddha' which was viewed as a powerful and impressive lecture on a Master Mind by a 'master mind'. He was the first Indian to be the elected fellow of British Academy.

In 1941 when Prof. Radhakrishnan was the Honorary Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, he was requested to occupy the Sir Sayaji Rao Chair of Indian Culture and Civilization founded by Gaekwar of Baroda and he accepted this offer by relinquishing the George V Chair of Philosophy in Calcutta which he retained for 20 years.

Being invited by the Chinese Government, Radhakrishnan went to China in May 1944 where he delivered 12 lectures to leading intellectuals on various subjects and those were later published in a book, India and China. He visited Ceylon on April 15, 1945. D.P. Dhanpal says on his visit. "That moment has become a moving force in the memory. Children were

drawn from the play and oldmen from comfortable corners on a holiday by the magic of the magnetic name of one who came from a land that had always glittered with great men".

In 1931 Radhakrishnan had to contest the election for the Vice-Chancellorship of Andhra University against his wishes due to the pressure of his friends won the election. He refused to accept but due to request of the King of Bobbili, he succeeded Dr. C.R. Reddy and built it in the pattern of Nalanda inviting veteran professors from different parts of India and Europe. The founder Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, nominated Radhakrishnan as his successor in 1939. His works in the Banaras Hindu University were highly remarkable. He did not like politics in educational institutions. He kept the University free from politics and religious influence. In his words, "A University is a seat of learning, not a centre of worship. It believes in the pursuit of knowledge and not in the establishment of a cult. As Universitymen it is our privilege and honour to seek truth". In 1942 he was invited by the Senate of the Calcutta University to deliver lectures which led to the publication of Religion and Society. In 1945 he was in Sapru Committee. He was taken as the Honorary fellow of Calcutta University in 1946. Radhakrishnan was a member of the Constituent Assembly from 1946 to 1949 and became Chairman of the University Education Commission in 1948. He led the Indian delegation to the UNESCO during 1946-1950 and became Chairman of the Executive Board of UNESCO twice. Speaking before the Fifth General Session of the UNESCO, Dr. Radhakrishnan pointed out that "while more than half the population of the world in Asia and Africa lives under the normal subsistence level, the other



part is spending its time, wealth and energy in building armies, navies and airforces which will avert nothing which will solve nothing."

Dr. Radhakrishnan was a successful Vice-Chancellor of Andhra and Banaras Hindu Universities. In 1942 when the British Government threatened to take over the University under the Defence of India Rules, he boldly opposed the Government of India and tackled the crises. He made constant efforts to maintain a conducive educational environment in the University and even in dark nights he paid surprise visits to ensure discipline and to get clear ideas about the problems of the students. In this dealings, he always courteous, co-operative and sympathetic.

He assumed the office as Indian Ambassador in Moscow in 1950 after a long academic career on the request of Pandit Nehru who had great love and admiration for him. While accepting this, he made it a condition to retain professorship of Comparative Religion at Oxford.

Dr. Radhakrishnan met Marshal Joseph Stalin on April 5 1952, a few hours before leaving for India. This was a time when Stalin was seriously ill. He warmly patted on his cheek with love and respect and greeted him saying "Hullo, How are you ?" Stalin was deeply moved by this warm touch. At this humanising touch, Stalin said "You are the first person to treat me as a humanbeing and not as a monster. You are leaving us and I am sad. I want you to live long. I have not long to live". This was a great historic event. Stalin died six months later.

On his arrival after completion of his term of Office as Ambassador in Soviet Union in april 1952, he was elected Vice-President of the Indian Republic. He was elected uncontested for another term in

1957. He conducted his office with rare dignity and decorum He conducted very impartially the deliberations of Rajya Sabha as its Chairman and maintained very high democratic tradition. He remained Chancellor of Delhi University from 1953 to 1962 and was elected as the President of the Sahitya Academy, New Delhi. He was conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law by the University of Harvard on January 3, 1953. While conferring the degree the President of the University remarked, "You are today the world's most distinguished and inspiring example of the philosopher who has become a Statesman and in your exercise of function of Philosopher Statesman you have become a world peace-maker of the highest human significance."

He was conferred the Honourary Degree of German pour to merite in 1955, Master wisdom in 1957 in Mongolia and Goeth Plagutte in 1959. Dr. Radhakrishnan on a two months' good-will tour visited European countries, namely Belgium, Poland, Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and African countries namely East and Central Africa between June-July, 1956. On June, 18, 1956 he got the Honorary professorship of Moscow University. He travelled to Singapore Indonesia, Japan and China on good-will tour during September-October 1959. He also visited on a three week tour to Indochina States : China, Mongolia and Hong Kong in September 1957. His visits to the foreign countries renewed and strengthened friendship of India with those countries.

He attended East-West philosophers Conference in Honolulu and visited the U.S.A. He attended a P.E.N. Congress in July, 1959 in Germany. He went on a good-will tour to England and Scandinavia during January and February, 1960. He attended UNESCO Conference in



Paris in November, 1960. He was elected Honorary fellow of the British Academy on June 11, 1962.

Dr. Radhakrishnan was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1954. He was awarded the Peace prize of the German Book Trade Union in the autumn of 1961.

On April 19, 1960 Radhakrishnan addressed the Chinese delegation led by Chou Enlai on the philosophical basis of India's position. In 1961 Vice President Radhakrishnan welcomed President Breznev on behalf of India and further consolidated Indo-Soviet friendship.

After two terms as the Vice-President of India consecutively from 1952 to 1962, he was elected as the President of Indian Republic after the retirement of Dr. Rajendra Prasad in 1962. His appointment as President of India was hailed by Bertland Russell who said "It is an honour to Philosophy that Radhakrishnan should be President of India and I as a Philosopher, take a special pleasure in this. Plato aspired philosophers to become kings and it is a tribute to India that she could make a philosopher her President."

Dr. Radhakrishnan held his office with rare dignity and reputation. He was a man of simple habits and pleasing behaviour. He started his routine with a prayer in bed. He read the newspapers after breakfast and received the dignitaries and visitors even to his bed room which was virtually one of his office rooms. His election to the highest office in India raised the prestige and dignity of India abroad. He entered the political arena not as a politician, but as a great philosopher and patriot.

President Eisenhower attended a joint Session of Parliament addressed

by Radhakrishnan and had a high appreciation of his matchless eloquence. In 1963 when Dr. Radhakrishnan went to United Kingdom on a State visit, he was given a very warm reception. When he got down at Victoria Station, he shook hands with Queen Elizabeth II and the prince and then suddenly left the Queen and greeted the Indians assembled there, breaking the protocol. Though the Queen was offended due to breach of protocol, the intellectuals of England were deeply moved by his profound love for his fellow countrymen. On June, 12, 1963, the Queen bestowed on him the award of the Order of Merit which is greatest distinction conferred by the British monarch to rare men and women of distinction. He also undertook intellectual discourses with the professors of Oxford not as the head of a State but as one quite familiar to them. In December, 1964, Radhakrishnan called on the Pope in Bombay. The Pope conferred on Radhakrishnan the decoration "De eques tri Ordine Militae Aurate" (one of the Chiefs of the Golden Army of Angels). President Radhakrishnan visited Soviet Union from September 11 to 19 in 1964.

Radhakrishnan had a great admiration and adoration for Pandit Nehru's policies and programmes as well his love of peace, individual liberty and for his leading role in non-alignment and international understanding. Paying a rich tribute on Nehru's death on May 27, 1964, Radhakrishnan said : "His life and works have had a profound influence on our mental make-up, social structure and intellectual development. An epoch in our country's history has come to close".

Radhakrishnan completed a full term of Office as President in 1967. Dr. Radhakrishnan had the quality of pacifying the opponents by his love and affection. Throughout life he was a fearless crusader for peace and liberty and raised his



voice against cruelty and injustice.

Though he retired from public life in 1967, there was no retirement for him from his intellectual activity.

A life full of glory and achievements came to end with his death at 12.45 A.M. on April 17, 1975. The news of Dr. Radhakrishnan's death shocked the whole world.

Paying a rich tribute to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi said : India and the world have been deprived of a personage of towering intellect and moral authority. He was one of most brilliant exponents of our philosophy, striving untiringly to explain that India's message is a positive one, not a flight from life, but action unattached to its fruits".

Jaya Prakash Narayan said in his message, "Dr. Radhakrishnan left us at a moment when his statesmanship was needed most. Dr. Radhakrishnan lived a richly varied and purposeful life and made distinct contribution both to the academic and public life. He had bestowed upon humanity a fund of wisdom to guide future generations."

Queen Elizabeth II of England said in her message, "we have many pleasant memories of his visit to Britain in 1963 when he stayed with us at Windsor Castle. I know that he had a great affection for Oxford and I am sure that his many friends and admirers in the University will feel a great sense of loss today."

"It is the divinity in the other man that makes you love him"-

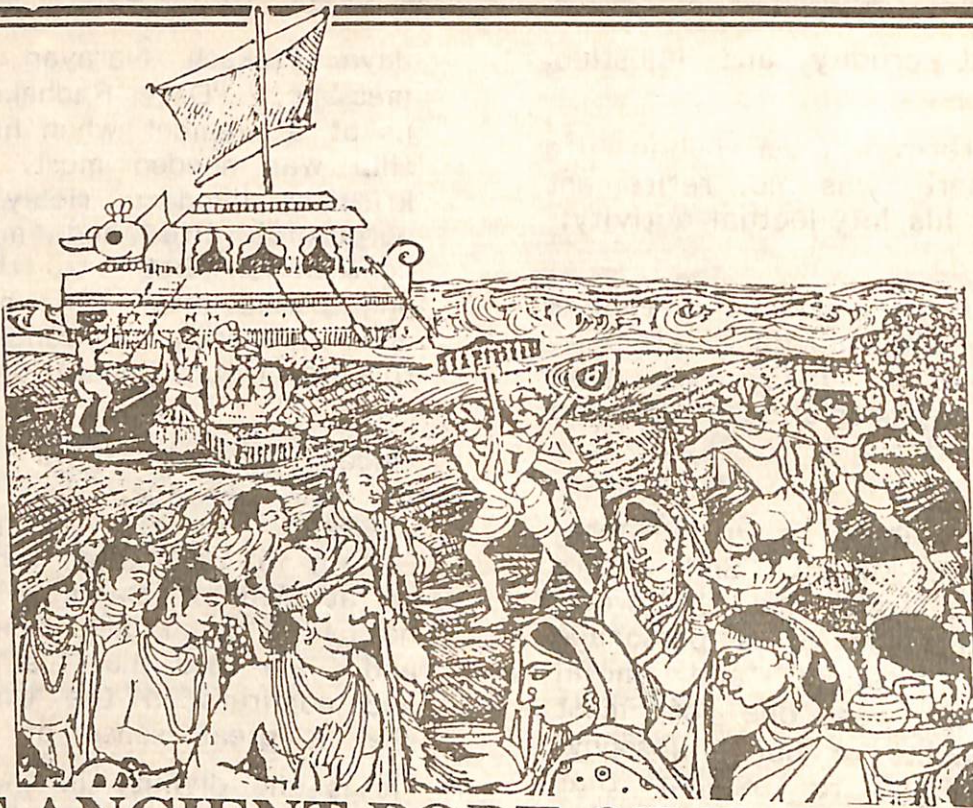
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Post graduate Teacher, History.

Kendriya Vidyalaya No.1(Central School)  
Unit - IX, Bhubaneswar - 751001.







## THE ANCIENT PORT OF TAMRALIPTI



The Port of Tamralipti was known from the epic period. The Mahabharata speaks of Bhima's victory over Tamralipta or Tamraliptaka.<sup>1</sup> It has been also mentioned in Markandeya Purana, Vayu Purana, Atharva Parisista, Natyasastra of Bharata and Brihat-Samhita of Varahamihira.<sup>2</sup> By the dawn of historical age, Tamralipti appears to have been an excellent enterprising port. The Jaina and Buddhist sources speak of this port-city. The Prajnapana, Upanga, Uttaradhyayana Sutra, Lalita Vistara, Dathadhatuvamsa and Si-Yu-Ki record its existence, but the Jataka stories do not mention it prominently.<sup>3</sup> Though Samanta Pasadika and Dathavamsa describe a number of sea voyages beginning from here,<sup>4</sup> Vinaya Pitaka refers to Prince Mahindra's journey from Tamralipti to Tambapanni (Ceylon) by sea, and Mahavamsa speaks of Ashoka's travel upto Tamralipti to see off Sanghamitra carrying a branch of Bo tree to Ceylon by ship.<sup>5</sup>

Dr. Harish Chandra Panda Tamralipti appears under various names in ancient works. The Abhidhana-Chintamani mentions Damalipita, Tamalipita, Tamalipiti, Tamalini, Stumbhapura and Vishnugriha and Trikanda-sesa adds Velakula and Tamalika.<sup>6</sup> Tamralipti has been identified with the present Tamluk in the south-eastern portion of Midnapur District, situated on the bank of river Rupnarayana in 22°17' north latitude, and 87°57'30" east longitude.<sup>8</sup> The present name Tamluk is believed to have been derived from Tamalika.<sup>9</sup>

As regards the location of Tamralipti, the Greek Geographer Ptolemy (about the mid-second century A.D.) places it on the Ganges.<sup>10</sup> The present Tamluk to which it is taken to correspond is on the right bank of the Rupnarayana about 12 miles from its junction with the river Huguly. It is possible that in early times the port of Tamralipti may have been situated on the river Sarasvati which received waters



of the Rupnarayana, the Damodar and many other small rivers, and formed one of the five estuaries of the Ganges near Tamralipti. But the Sarasvati has disappeared because of change in its course. This is of course natural change as great changes have taken place in the courses of some of the important rivers of this region. For this reason, the maps drawn in the early centuries of the Christian era for the region have become slightly inaccurate.

However, from various sources it is known that Tamralipti was situated on the river's estuary close to the sea. Fa-hien saw it "at the sea mouth", Korean sources mentioned it as "close to the sea" and in 635 A.D. Hiuen Tsang found "the city Tamralipti washed by the ocean".<sup>11</sup> But while the story of Mitrugupta in Dasa-kumara-charita described Damalipta as being "Close to the sea and not far from the Ganges", and Katha-sarita-sagara hinted its position "near the eastern sea", the subsequent Hindu traditions placed it eight miles off the sea.<sup>12</sup> By the close of the 19th century Tamruk was nearly sixty miles away from the sea-shore. This has been due to the process of land making at the mouth of the river which has gone on slowly but steadily, and has left Tamruk an inland place on the bank of Rupnarayana. The people of Tamruk while digging well or tank come upon sea-shells at a depth of from ten to twenty feet.

Tamralipti's dominance as a great port-city in the whole of the Eastern India was due to many factors. In all periods the city which controlled the mouth of the Ganges was commercially the most important in Eastern India, just as the city which controlled the gates of the Euxine was commercially the most important in Hellas. There was a succession of such dominant port-cities on the mouth of the Ganges:

Tamralipti down almost to the end of the ancient period, later Saptagram till the close of the 16th century; then Hugli, and finally Calcutta. Tamralipti seemed to have owed its long-continued prosperity to its strategical location in relation to the contemporary routes of trade and accessibility of a vast and rich hinterland. In Hiuen Tsang's words, it lay near an inlet of the sea where land and water communication met.<sup>13</sup> As the North Orissan region was well connected with the different parts of Asia by land as well as sea-routes, Tamralipti could have maritime relation with Ceylon, Suvarnavdipa, the Malaya Peninsula, China and many other countries of the Middle-East.<sup>14</sup> Most of the sea voyages from Tamralipti to Suvarnabhumi were made through the over-seas route in a south-eastern direction past the coast of Arakan to Burma and beyond. From the sources of Ptolemy it is known that the ships plying between Tamralipti and the Malaya Peninsula also passed through the Kalingan port of Paloura.<sup>15</sup> The Chinese pilgrim I-Tsing who made his voyage from Keddah to Tamralipti describes the direct sea-route between Tamralipti and the Malaya.<sup>16</sup> The importance of Tamralipti was also due to the fact that this was the chief among the nineteen important cities of the Eastern India.<sup>17</sup> Its favourable location is evident from the accounts of the Chinese pilgrims and travellers. Fa-hien who travelled from here in a big merchant vessel to Ceylon found it nearly 50 Yojanas eastwards from Chen-po (Champa).<sup>18</sup> Hiuen Tsang visited this port which he called 'Ten-mo-li-ti'. He saw it lying over 900 li (about 150 miles) from Samatata and was about 1400 li (about 233 miles) in circuit.<sup>19</sup> Hwui-lun, a monk of Korean origin who sailed from here, mentioned, "This is the place for embarking for China from East India, and close to the sea".<sup>20</sup>



The extent of Tamralipti's maritime transactions with Rome and Greece is known from the accounts of the classical writers, Periplus of the Erythraean Sea and Pliny considered such maritime intercourse as fabulous.<sup>21</sup> The archaeological sources which have already been discussed also confirm this fact. The Chinese pilgrims like Fa-hien, Hiuen Tsang, I-Tsing, and the authors of Dasa-kumar-Charita and Katha-sarita-sagara describe Tamralipti as the point of embarkation for distant ports or South-East Asia. The Jatakas, the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea and Pliny testify Tamralipti's overseas trade with the Coromandal, South India and Ceylon.<sup>22</sup> Fa-hien in the 5th century A.D. embarked at Tamralipti en-route to China via Ceylon. I-Tsing who landed here in 673 A.D. certifies Tamralipti as the junction of sea-voyages between India and China for numerous Chinese pilgrims. He also mentions that when he left this port-city, taking the road to the west many hundreds of merchants accompanied him in his journey to Budh-Gaya.<sup>23</sup> China seemed to have been the most important country to maintain maritime relation with Tamralipti which was connected by land route with the former via Takila and Bactria, and sea-route via the Burmese shore.<sup>24</sup> Celebrated Buddhist scholar Prajna who took off the original manuscript of 'Gandavyaha' from the King of Odra to China in 794 A.D. made voyage from Tamralipti through this route.<sup>25</sup> From Dudhbani Rock Inscription of Udayamana it is known that merchants from such distant places as Ayodhya used to frequent this port city for the purpose of trade.<sup>26</sup>

Tamralipti was an emporium of trade where wealthy merchants and ship-owners resided. Indigo, mulbery and silk formed the traditional articles of export from the port.<sup>27</sup> The Periplus speaks of this market-town Ganga exporting Malabathrum,

Gungette spikenard, pearl and muslin of the finest quality in vessels called 'colandia'.<sup>28</sup> Hiuen Tsang notes, "Wonderful articles of values and gems are collected here in abundance, and therefore the people of the country are in general very rich".<sup>29</sup> According to Katha-sarita-sagara, Tamralipti was pre-eminently the home of rich merchants who carried on overseas trade with such distant countries as Lanka and Suvarnavdipa, and used to propitiate the sea with jewels and other valuable articles to ensure safe voyages across.<sup>30</sup>

As regards the types and sizes of ships, crews, voyages, ship-building techniques and sailings, one can deduce from the general descriptions made by some Sanskrit and Buddhist works. Celebrated Sanskrit works like Kautilya's Arthasastra, Dandi's Dasa-kumar-charita, Harsha's Rathavali, Viswanath Kaviraja's Chandrakala, Gunadhya's Buddakaha and Somadeva's Katha-sarita-sagar often refer to a number of sea-voyages. The Buddhist sources also throw light on these subjects.<sup>31</sup> They speak of various kinds of ships, i.e. potavanika (commercial fleet), svanava (private boat), rajanam (royal boat) himarka (war ship), Kasthe-sanghata, Venu-sanghata, alavu, carmak, chhati, plave, gandika and venika. These sources describe two groups of ships on the basis of their size, i.e. mahanava (big vessels for use in rivers and ocean through-out the year) and ksudrika (small boats) for use in small and swallow rivers). Various descriptions by these sources on sea-voyages imply that the vessels employed in them were ships of large size carrying upto as many as seven hundred passengers. The expressions, being "pushed by contrary winds" "driven over the Sea", "driven by the winds", "overtaken by a storm and carried along", together with the more direct allusions to sails and sailing show that the vessels were sailing ships. Since some of the voyages were made on long



stretches of the ocean, it is implied that there existed some considerable amount of scientific nautical skill. The accounts of sea-voyages also indicate that the course of the voyages was the ordinary mariners' route. The crew of ships are seldom referred to directly, but they appear to have been well organised.

It is difficult to say exactly when the process of Tamralipti's decline began. Sometimes after the issue of Dudhuni Rock Inscription of the 8th century the port seemed to have lost its importance. By the 10th century it was rarely mentioned by the contemporary Indian literature. The silting up of the mouth of Sarasvati and the consequent shifting of its course may be main reason of Tamralipti's decline. However the port struggled to continue upto the middle of the 17th century as Van Den Broucke's map shows it as an inland port. The maps of De Barros and Blaeu during the 16th and 17th centuries show Tamralipti as a far away place from the sea which was connected with it by an inner channel. It may be deduced that when Tamralipti became a victim of the gradual process of land-making in the river's estuary, a broader and deeper channel was made to allow the free access of large ships from the sea. But the channel also silted up and disappeared, and for this reason Valentyn's maps do not show the channel.<sup>32</sup> Consequently Tamralipti ceased to be a sea-going haven. As a frontier town with wealth and prosperity but far away from the centre of strength and the seat of government, it became an attractive target in a battle ground of contest between the later Gajapati Kings and the Afghan rulers of Bengal, and subsequently between the Afghans and Mughals. Tamralipti was dismembered from Orissa and annexed to Bengal during the second viceroyalty of Prince Shah Suja (1646-58).<sup>33</sup> The rise of Hijili to importance and political uncertainty

stood against its recovery. The Portuguese appeared to have occupied it for sometime to use it as their base of piracy in the Ganges.<sup>34</sup> By 1722 when Murshid Quli Khan introduced 'perfect rent roll', besides Tamaluk six sarkar of North Orissa region which had been annexed to Bengal were placed under two chakalas, i.e. Bandar Balasore and Hijili.<sup>35</sup> But then Tamralipti's trade dwindled beyond the hope of recovery.

Tricks played by nature, prolonged political uncertainty, depredations caused by the invading armies and pirates gradually brought wrecks and ruin to the remains of Tamralipti. Not improbably the river encroached and swallowed up the port-town or the greater part of it, thus giving the final touch. No traces of the ancient town or the famous royal place and grounds which had covered eight miles and fortified by strong walls and deep ditches are now discernible except some ruins to the west of the palace of the former Kaibarta Raja and the temple of the Barga-bhima.





## REFERENCES

1. Mahabharata, Adi Parva, Ch. XXXVI, P. 13, Sabha Parva, XXX, p.24 and LII, p.18 refer it as Tamralipta (ed. by R.G. Bhandarkar, Vol. II, 1874).  
Drona Parva, CXVIII, p. 10; Karna Parva, XXII, pp.2 and 21; Bhavisya Parva, OLVI, p. 55 mention it as Tamraliptaka (ed. by H.s. Vagisa, Lahor, 1938).
2. P.E. Pargiter (trans.), Markandeya Purana (Bib.Ind.), Calcutta, 1904, pp. 301,329-30.  
Vayu Purana (Anandasrama Series), XLV, p. 123.  
Atharva Parisista, LVI, p.4.  
Natyasastra of Bharata, Gaikwad Oriental Series, No. XXXVI, 1926, P.34.  
S. Dvivedy (ed.), Brihat-Samhita, Benaras, 1895-97, XVI, pp.5-7.
3. N.K. Sahu, History of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, 1964, p. 199.
4. S. Beal, Romantic History of Sakya Buddha, London, 1875, p.337.
5. Vinaya Pitaka, III, p.338; L.C. Wijesinha (trans), Mahavamsa, Colombo, 1909; pp.13-20.
6. R.C. Majumdar (ed.), History of Bengal, Vol.I, Patna, 1971, p.30.
7. Tri-Kanda-sesa, Vol.II, p.191.
8. Alexander Cunningham, The Ancient Geography of India, Vol. I, London, 1871, p. 504.
9. N.L. De, The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India, Calcutta Oriental Series, Luzac, 1927, p. 259.  
Tamralipta, Tamralipti, Damalipta, Damalipti,  
Tamalipta, Tamalipti, Tamalika, Tamalini,  
Tamolipta and Vishnugrhia.
10. Mazumdar, Vol. I, p.29.
11. Remusat, Fo-Koue-Ki, London, 1836, p. XXXVII.  
S. Beal, Buddhist Records of the Western World, translation from the Chinese of Hiuen Tsang, Vol.I, London, 1906, p. IXXI.  
Beal, Life of Hiuen Tsang, London, 1883, Introduction, pp. XXVIII (Hwuc-Lun), XXX (Hiuen-ta).  
W.W. Hunter, A Statistical Account of Bengal, Vol.III, London, 1876, p.63.
12. N.S.P. (ed.), Dasa-kumara-charita, VI Uchasa, pp. 155-163 and 176-177.  
C.C. Tawney (trans.), Katha-sarita-sagara, Vol. III, Calcutta, 1880, p. 291.  
Hunter, p. 63.



13. T. Watters (Trans.), On Yuan Chwang's Travel in India, Vol. II, London, 1905, p. 189-90.
14. P.C. Prasad, Foreign Trade And Commerce in Ancient India, Delhi, 1977, pp. 85-90.
15. Majumdar, Vol. I, pp. 661-663.
16. Majumdar, Suvarnavipa, Vol. I, Calcutta, p.7,  
J.A. Takakusu, Record of the Buddhist Religion as practised in India and Malaya Archipelago by I-tsing, Oxford, 1966, pp. XXV, XXXIV.
17. E.H. Warmington, The Ancient Geography of India, Vol. I, London, 1871, pp. 6-7.
18. M.M. Chakravarty, Notes on the Geography of Old Bengal, Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. IV, No.5, 1966, p.290.
19. Beal, Life, p. 13,  
M. Julien, Memoires Surdes Contees Occidentales, London, 1857, p.83.
20. Beal, Life, XXVII (Hwui-lun), XXX (Hiuen-ta).
21. J.W. Mc. Crindle, Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrien, London, 1877, p.17-1244.
22. Ibid, p. 103.
23. Takakusu, P. XXXI.
24. Prasad, p. 86.
25. Third Purva Bharat Sanskrutika Sammelan Souvenir, Bhubaneswar, 1976, pp. 127-130.
26. Epigraphica Indica, Vol. II, p. 345.
27. W.W. Hunter, Statistical Account of Bengal, No. III, London, 1976, p.63.
28. W.W. Shoff (ed.), The periplus of the Erythraean Sea (travel and trade by a merchant in the Indian Ocean of the first century from the Greeks, and annotations), New York, 1912, p.47.
29. Beal, Record. Vol. II, p. 72, Vol. III, p.175, and Vol. IV, p.211.
30. Katha-charita-sagar, Vol. II P. 72; Vol. III, P. 175; and Vol. IV,
31. Prasad, pp. 111-112;  
Bockhill, Life of Buddha, London, 1884, pp. 59 and 92;  
S. Beal, Si-Yu-Ki, Buddhist Records of the Western World, translation from the Chinese of Hiuen Tsang, Vol. II, London, 1906, pp.236-239-248;  
K. Hardy, Manual of Buddhism, London, 1853-57, pp.13,57,208,209,260.  
Sigandit, Life of Gautam, London, 1866, pp. 101, 105, 415, 425.  
S. Beal, Romantic History of Sakya Buddha, London, 1875, pp.332,337.



Upham, Sacred and Historical Books of Ceylon, Vol. I, London, 1853, pp. 69-71 and Vol. II, pp.165, 173-75;

I.A. Vol. VIII, p. 37.

M.M. Singh, India's Over-seas Trade as known from the Buddhist Canons, IHQ, Vol, XXXVII, Part II, 1961, pp.177-82;

S. Beal, Travels of Fa-hien and Sung-Yun, London, 1869, P.149.

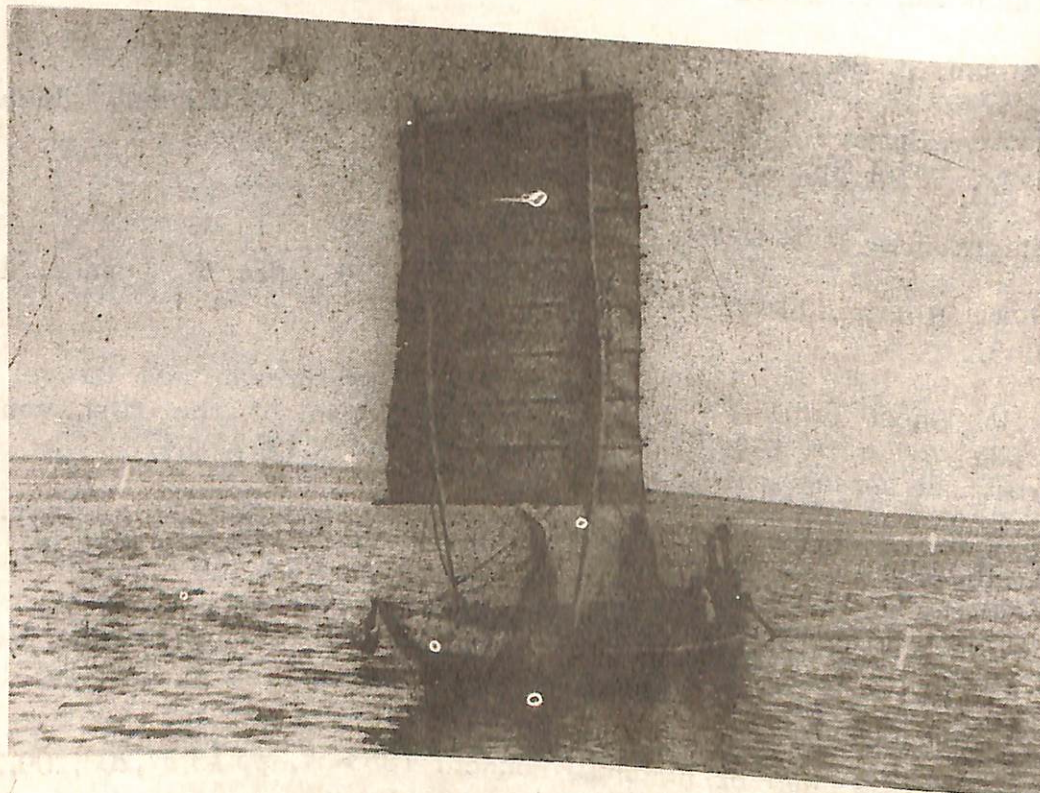
32. It is the first map to name Tamralipti as Tamboli whereas Runnell's Atlas (Plate VII) names the river as Tingercelly.

33. G. Grant, Analysis And Review of the Bengal Finance, 1787, Published as Appendix III to the 5th Parliamentary Report, 1812 (Madras Reprint, 1883), p. 527.

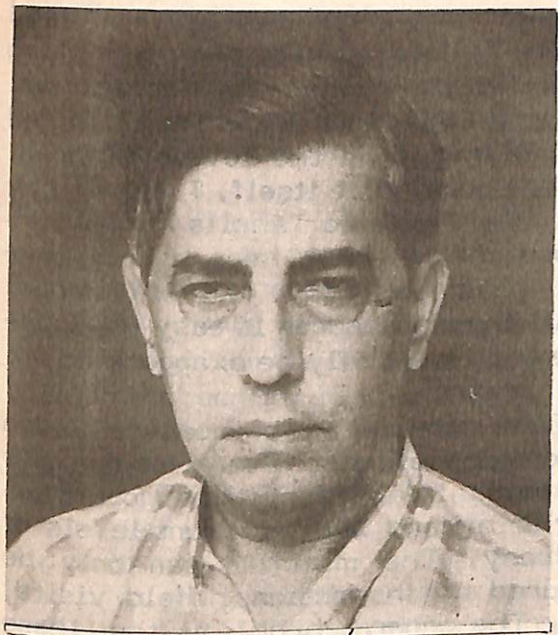
34. J.F.G. Careri, A. Voyage Round the World, Vol. IV, p.109.

35. M.M. Chakravarty, Notes on the Geography of Orissa, in the 16th century, Journal and Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal (New Series), Vol. XII, No. I, 1916, p.32.

Postgraduate Department of History  
Gangadhar Meher College  
Sambalpur.







**NALIN K. PANDA**  
**CHIEF SECRETARY:**  
**ORISSA**

Life is like a staircase; you should always look down, in your own interest, and see if you can pull up a few. Look up the staircase and it is Heartbreak House.

## RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION

Responsive administration is best defined in a circular way. Administration which is responsive to the felt needs of the people, which strives to meet the rising aspirations of the electorate, as expressed directly, in newspapers, or through their elected representatives and which has an effective system of feed-backs and responding to public grievances can be called Responsive Administration. This is, of course, more of a description than a definition.

As is well-known, the two important segments of Government are the selected and elected ones. Once in a period of, say, five years, the

electorate elects directly, or, indirectly, the law-givers and the policy-makers. It is for the selected elements of Government that is, administration, to implement these policies by a set of detailed programmes, apportionment of responsibility and matching powers and down-the-line monitoring and progress control. Each has its niche in the total fabric of administration and the relative roles are complimentary.

A lot is heard of political interference these days mostly from administrators who indulge heavily in administrative interference. While interference by colleagues, seniors and even juniors is freely tolerated, it is not appreciated that the selected wing of Government has to take orders from the elected -- from those who are in charge of a subject or a Department. It is all a question of responsibility being matched by the corresponding authority. Once in a few years the elected face the public in the elections and they have the right to have their mandate translated into policies and the resulting programmes implemented.

Another facet of this relationship is that officers are as strong as the Government in power is. They carry out their orders and if the Government is sound so are the officers firm and the impact on policies, their implementation, monitoring and progress control of programmes is direct and tangible.

### FOCUS ON VILLAGES:-

A number of steps have been taken in recent years in Orissa to tone up the administration in the field and to make it generally responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people. A subject very close to the Chief Minister's heart is a system of feed-backs from the villages. The State Government have decided that the Extension Officers in the Block will adopt a village as allotted by the B.D.O. A night on a fixed day each week is all that is needed to be spent.



It is expected that the nearly 51,000 villages will be covered before the Independence Day this year.

A corollary to this exercise to establish a system of feed-backs is the requirement that R.D.Cs, Collectors, A.D.Ms and SDOs must visit one village each month with resource personnel drawn from various Departments. The objectives of this twin system of village visits and night halts are obviously to ascertain the status of development schemes, to have a better understanding of the needs of villages, to review the performances of each sector and individuals, and to provide a feed-back to Government. The system is working extremely well as we have noticed gaps in our programmes relating to Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Pisciculture, and the functioning of DIPROs and in micro-level planning.

#### TONING UP OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION:

The system of checks and balances that operated in earlier days to keep the administration in fine tune to respond to the needs of the people has fallen into dis-use. It is necessary to revive and, where necessary, replace the old system. A comprehensive programme for this purpose has been launched in the State. As decided by the Chief Minister, the 5 senior-most officers of the State, 4 of whom are in the ranks of Secretaries of the Government of India, will together inspect the performance of a district in all its aspects. After the 13 districts have been inspected by the middle of August this year, it is intended to provide a collective feed-back to the Government on the needs of the people and the field levels in administration. Furthermore, the system of inspection of Heads of Departments by Secretaries has been revived and a programme drawn up for immediate implementation. Besides, Collectors have been asked to visit by surprise 3 Tahsils and 5 Blocks and send their visit

reports to Government. A revised scheme of delegation of powers is being drawn up as between the Secretariat, Heads of Departments and the field and also laying down the levels disposal in the Secretariat itself. I myself pay surprise visits to Tahsils and Blocks whose results have been highly revealing and rewarding. The total impact of all these measures is easy to visualise and can hardly be exaggerated.

The rationale for the measures taken to tone up field administration can also be found in the fact that motivation works beyond the minimum levels of efficacy. The minimum can only be ensured by inspections, field visits, etc. The general problems that these visits, inspections etc. throw up hardly ever defy solution. Taken together with the measures to bring back the focus on to villages, the steps taken to tone up field administration, provide a comprehensive system of feed-back which can not be improved upon. Organisational development has gathered momentum.

#### MISSIONS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

As everyone is aware, 5 Technology Missions have been constituted by the Government of India under the leadership of Dr. Sam Pitroda. These are (a) Drinking Water (b) Immunisation (c) Adult Literacy (d) Oil Seeds and (e) Telecommunications. The objectives are as follows:

- (a) To provide 40 litres of potable water per capita per day by 1990.
- (b) To immunise over 20 million pregnant women and 20 million infants against major diseases per year in the country.
- (c) To provide functional literacy to 10 million adults per year in age group of 15-35.



(d) To achieve self sufficiency in edible oil by substantial increase in the production capacity within 3 years.

(e) To improve the quality of telecommunication service, increase accessibility and development of rural communication.

We have been carefully studying the needs of our State. The last 3 documents that helped were the 2 Economic Surveys of the Central and State Governments (the first ever) and the Mid-term Appraisal of the Seventh Plan. In our opinion, the proper ordering of priorities for the economic development of the State would be the following:

(1) Further curb the growth of population: We have done well here but there is scope for improvement.

(2) Increasing Agricultural Productivity and enlarging the area covered by irrigation.

To increase agricultural productivity we should mainly cover (a) re-orientation of the extension service, (b) increase in irrigation facilities, (c) change in the cropping pattern (high yielding varieties and the appropriate variety), (d) greater use of fertilisers, (e) use of power tiller for intensive cultivation etc.

(3) Increase in Energy Generation.

Here our options range between (a) private sector (if allowed) (b) Captive power generation of the larger consumers of electricity, (c) toning up of OSEB's performances, (d) taking up with Centre's help other power projects, (e) proper ordering of priorities for the timely completion of existing ones.

Better distribution of available power in the country could also help

Orissa. As the Mid-term Appraisal of the 7th Five Year Plan puts it -

"1.20 An analysis of power demand indicates a requirement of 278 billion kwh in 1989-90. However the supply possibilities in sight add up to 275 billion kwh (including import of 2 billion kwh) which implies a marginal energy shortage. The expected shortage, though marginal is not evenly distributed and could be more severely felt in some regions than in others. Sustaining a five per cent growth profile will clearly require measures to improve the generation performance beyond targetted levels, reduce T&D losses, move power to high deficit regions and allocate supplies on a priority basis to key sectors."

(4) Universalisation of primary education.

(5) Creation of Employment opportunities.

Efforts under way are for creation of about 3 lakhs of jobs in plantation and sericulture and on the front of educated unemployed.

A missionary approach will now be adopted for these five priority areas in the context of overall economic development of the State. It goes without saying that only an economically strong state can provide the right responses to the challenges thrown up by the rising expectations of the people.

The concerned Department's Secretaries will prepare documents with programmes, targets and time schedules for the 2 years of 7th Plan and later for 8th Plan for the implementation of these five missions. The field monitoring system which will be set up for the Central Technology Missions would be used for monitoring the performance of the State Missions also. The Line management would be depended upon for implementation without any committees etc. at the



Secretariat level.

REACHING OUT TO  
THE PEOPLE :

The ideal situation in the field administration would be when the jurisdiction of Blocks, Tahsils, Registration Offices and Police Stations are co-terminous. We should also have an integrated pattern of Tahsil administration wherein all activities relating to revenue administration are attended to within the Tahsil by the Tahsildar utilising the staff in keeping with a proper ordering of priorities for his Tahsil. It should be obvious that to reach out to the people, we need to create more districts, more Tahsils and more registration offices. Land reforms is the lap of the courts - including administrative Courts - mostly. About 180 cases are held up in the High Court covering more than 12,000 acres and 12 cases are pending in the Supreme Court covering 912 acres from 1978

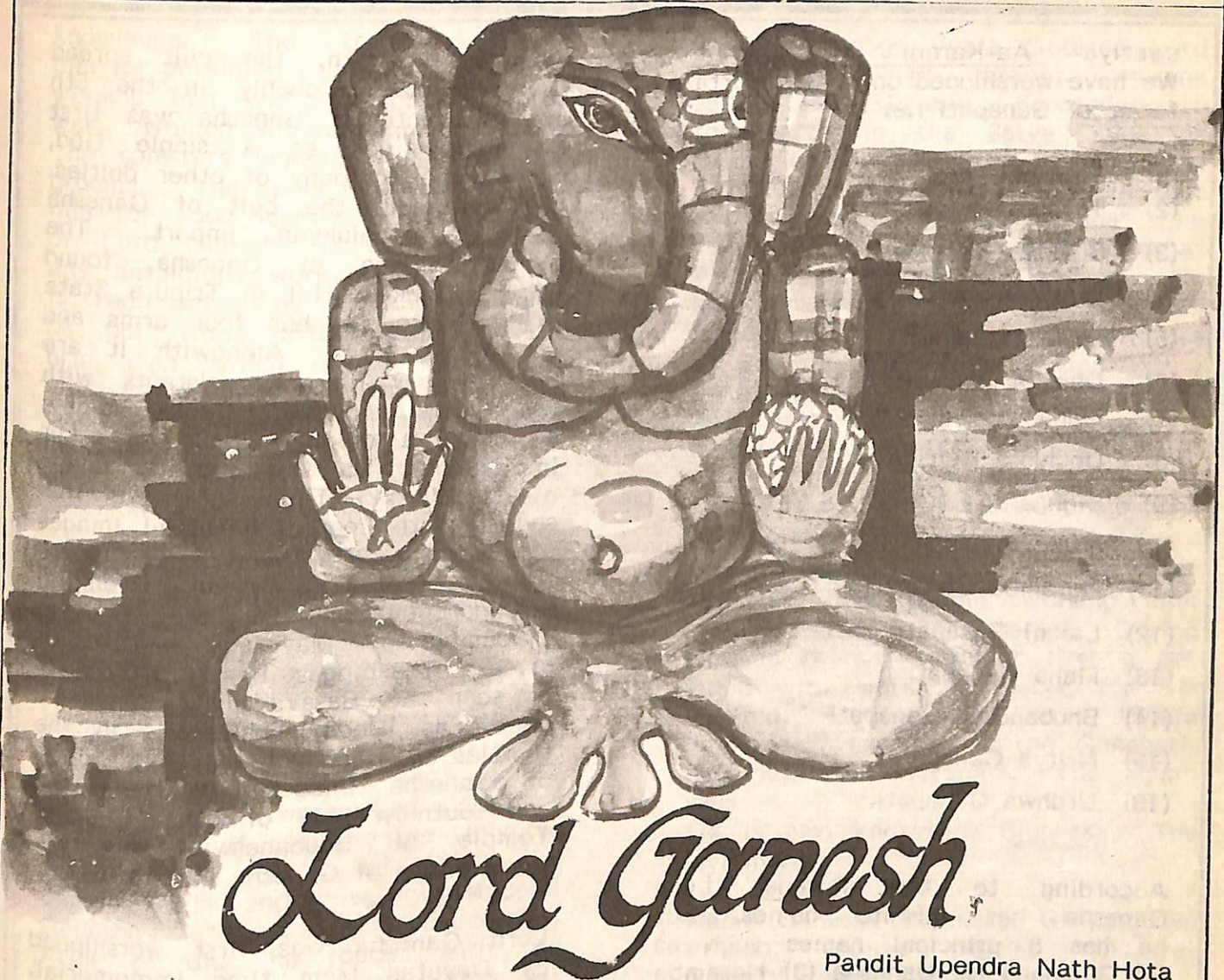
onwards. Administrative justice also is a case of wheels within wheels each restraining the other from Tahsildar to the Commissioner. This system which we inherited needs a comprehensive review. It is better to give speedy justice rather than being seen to be fair.

The situation is fast arising where the districts will be provided with computers even though they have no photostat machines. Photostat copies are not accepted as certified copies in Orissa accepted by the High Court. Photostat copies are still to be used for registration purposes so that people do not spend days in getting a document simply registered. These proposals are under consideration.

It would thus be seen that we have miles to go before we can rest on our laurels, but a break-through has been made and new thrusts have been given. Cooperation is needed from all sides including the fourth estate to make responsive administration a success.







# Lord Ganesha

Pandit Upendra Nath Hota

Lord Ganesha is a popular deity in the Hindu pantheon. The worship of Ganesha began in our country in the 5th century. In the Rig Veda, there are references to a God with the face of an elephant in Taittiriya Aranyaka. The legend of Ganapati is found in the ancient coins of the Krishna Kings, but the image in the coins represented the figure of Siva and not Ganapati. This leads to the conclusion that originally Siva and Ganapati were one.

Lord Jagannatha is dressed like Ganesha (Gaja Vesha), the son of Siva and Parvati who bears the head of an elephant. In the month of Jyestha, on the full-moon day, the deities in the Jagannath Temple

of Puri (Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra) are brought out from the main Temple and seated on a permanent platform located in the north eastern corner of the outer compound wall. Lakhs of people take a view of the deities that day from the Grand Road easily. At that time, Jagannath appears exactly like Lord Ganesha with the majestic trunk of an elephant. For the followers of the Ganapatya Cult, Lord Jagannath is Ganapati Himself.

All the letters (vowels and consonants i.e. 16+35=51) from the alphabet 'Aa' to 'Khya' are included in Pranava (Gayatri) Tatwa. Hence Ganapati has 51 forms according to Mahasara-



swatiya Aa-Karadi Khya-Karanta.  
We have worshipped only 16 important forms of Ganapati i.e. -

- (1) Bala Ganapati
- (2) Taruna Ganapati
- (3) Bhakta Ganapati
- (4) Vira Ganapati
- (5) Shakti Ganapati
- (6) Dhwaja Ganapati
- (7) Sidha Ganapati
- (8) Uchista Ganapati
- (9) Bighnaraj Ganapati
- (10) Kshipra Ganapati
- (11) Heramba Ganapati
- (12) Laxmi Ganapati
- (13) Maha Ganapati
- (14) Bhubanesha Ganapati
- (15) Nritya Ganapati
- (16) Urdhwa Ganapati.

According to the Purana, Lord Ganesha has infinite names, but he has 8 principal names such as (1) Gajanana (2) Ganesha (3) Heramba (4) Eka Danta (5) Supa Karna (6) Lambodara (7) Binayaka (8) Bighna Binasaka. He is also known as 'Gouri Nandan' and 'Guhagraja' (elder brother of 'Kartikya').

In the Gupta period, the images of Ganesha were carved in the Bhumera sculptures. In the Amaravati sculptures as well as other ancient Buddhist relics, the image of Ganapati were found. In the Buddhist Stupa at Mihintale in Ceylon, there is the figure of Ganesha. Archaeological records reveal that the cult of Ganesha began to develop from the Gupta period. The earliest forms of Ganesha were found in the Terracota bas reliefs found in Agra. The Bhumera images are also of interest because in them for the first time Ganesha was seen with his consort seated on his hip.

From the north, the cult spread to the south probably in the 5th or 6th century. Ganesha was first worshipped not as a single God, but in the company of other deities. In Tamilnadu, the cult of Ganesha was of Chalukyan import. The biggest image of Ganesha, found in the Unakoti Hill in Tripura State in West Bengal, has four arms and is 30 ft. high. Alongwith it are two elephant-headed assistants with four tusks and many arms, holding a wheel, a drum, a bell and other implements. In the Buddhist image of Nepal and Tibet, one can find shells in the ears. Beautiful images of Ganesha are found in Avudayar Koil, Madura Minakhi Temple, Suchindram Temple pillars, Bhavani Chidambaram, Mayuram and other places. The biggest image of Ganesha is seen at Basavangudy, Bangalore known as 'Dodda Ganesha'. In the temples of Karnatak, different forms of Ganesha images are seen. In the southern side of Lord Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar, a very large image of Ganesha is worshipped.

Lord Ganesha was first worshipped by Devatas from time immemorial. The name of Lord Ganesha occurs at first among the five Devatas

"Gane, Narayane, Rudre, Ambika, Bhaskare Statha, Vinna Vin-na Na Kartabyam Pancha Deva Namahstute".

Ganesha is the destroyer of all the obstacles and bestows all success. The Purana say that Mahadeva worshipped Ganesha to kill 'Tripura Sura', Indra worshipped Ganesha to kill 'Brutra Sura', Ahalya at the time of obtaining her husband, Damayanti in order to get Nala, Rama Chandra in quest of Sita in the forest, Hanuman for meeting Sita, Bhagiratha for bringing the 'Ganges' to earth, Gods and Demons for obtaining nectar, Lord Krishna for kidnapping Rukmini and Judhithira during the great 'Maha Bharata' War for obtaining victory. The scholars worship him for obtaining



knowledge. The traders worship him for obtaining wealth, the warriors worship him wishing victory in the war. Women worship him for sons. The spinsters worship him for good grooms. The poor people worship him for good luck. The benediction of Lord Ganesha is invoked during any auspicious work. Lord Ganesha is represented by 'Purana Kumbha' (A pot filled with water to the brim over which mango leaves and a green coconut are placed). Lord Ganesha occupies a unique place among the Aryan Gods. The birth and sport (Lila) of Ganesha is described vividly in different Puranas. Among the Puranas Siva Purana, Padma Purana, Linga Purana, Brahma Vaibarta Purana and Ganesha Purana are famous for depicting the glories of Lord Ganesha.

Ganesha is invoked by man and God in the beginning of every auspicious work. He is very ancient. Lord Brahma worshipped Ganesha at the time of creating the Universe for success. Vishnu for killing the demons Madhu and Kaitava worshipped Ganesha and became successful. Prior to this, he fought with the demons for five thousand years but could not succeed. For this Ganesha is known as the Creator, Preserver and Destroyer of the Universe. He is the Supreme god. He performed different lillas as described by the Puranas. He converted the Lord of death "Jama" to a mouse, who happens to be his carrier. He is more intelligent than Kartikeya. He likes Khasa Ladu (Till seed sweets). He loved his parents very much. He obtained a sweet made of nectar from his father. He became "Gajanana" and "Eka Danta". He crushed the Moon and one who beholds the moon on the day of Bhadrab sukla Chaturthi commits a great sin. He also cursed Tulasi (the Holy basil plant). He married Buddhi and Siddhi. He was blessed with two sons named Khyama and Lava and a daughter named Santosi Ma.

The great sage Vyasa dictated Lord Ganesha the 18 Puranas. Purana says that Genesha descended to the earth in the Satya Yuga as 'Mahat-kata' Avatara sitting on the lion. He had ten arms in that Avatara. In "Trata Yuga" he descended to the earth as "Mayuresha" Avatara sitting on a peacock. He had six arms in that Avatara. In 'Dwapara Yuga' he was born as a son of Lord Siva sitting on a mouse known as "Gajanana". In the last part of this "Kali Yuga" he will reveal himself as "Dhumra-Ketu" and will ride on a horse to destroy the wicked persons and help the pious ones.

Ganesha is the symbol of the water element. So people worship him keeping water in a waterpot. During worship of any Lord at first a pot filled with water is placed for the worship. According to "Sukla Jajurveda", Ganesha is the Ganapati, Nidhipati and Priyapati. The Hymn says :

He is also known as Bighnesa. The Hymn says :

Namo Ganesha Bighnesa, Girijanandan  
Prabho, Ma-ma Bighna Vinasaya-  
Ganadhi Pataye Namah.

Lord Ganesha appeared as the son of Parvati on the day of Bhadrav Sukla Chaturthi. So this day is famous as Ganesha Chaturthi the day on which Lord Ganesha is worshipped in Schools and Colleges in India. The coconut is the symbol of egoism. Breaking coconut before Lord Ganesha is the symbol of surrendering one's ego. During Durga Puja, Ganesha is worshipped with Goddess Durga as he was the son of the Devi Parvati and is Bighna Binasaka. The symbol "Swastik" symbolises Lord Ganesha. The Businessman worship Ganesha in the beginning of the business year. Let us pray Ganesha the Chief of the Ganas, the Destroyer of all obstacles, the remover of all hurdles and the fulfiller of all desires.

Ors. No. IV - 3/4 Unit - 1  
Bhubaneswar - 751009.



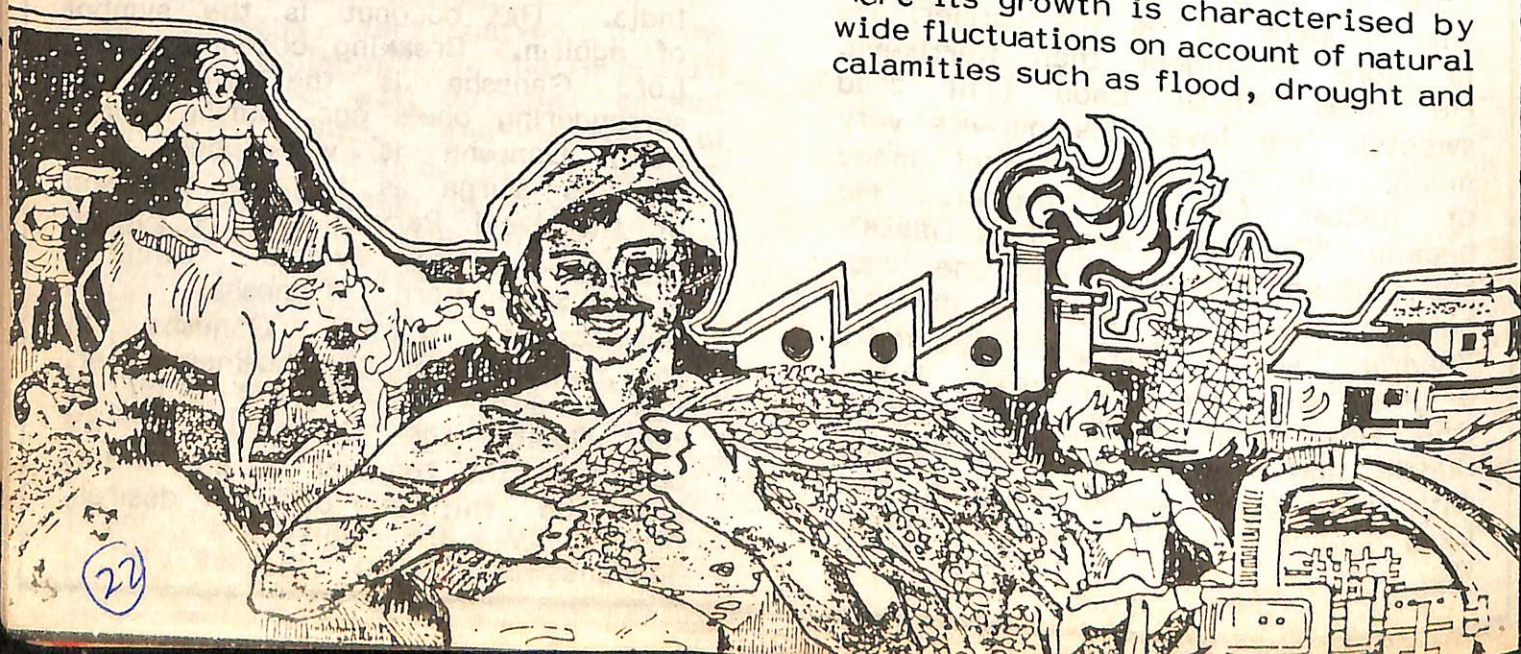
# EIGHT YEARS OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY :

ECONOMIC GROWTH BETWEEN APRIL 1980 AND MARCH 1988

The year 1980 is a turning point in the history of Orissa. Economically the unprecedented drought of 1979-80 had shattered the economy of the State. The period preceding 1980 was characterised by a lack of strong and determined political will. The present Government assumed power with a massive mandate from the people in 1980. The Government thereafter have made systematic and determined efforts for steady progress and economic development of the State. The principles and the policies formulated by the Government were again put to test in the 1985 elections. The people of Orissa have re-affirmed their faith in the present Government. Thus a continuity in the process of development has been maintained due to political stability. The Central Government also played a pivotal role in the prosperity of the State by establishing a large number of Central Sector Projects. With the blessings of Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our beloved Prime Minister, the State is forging ahead on the path of progress.

In order to revitalize the State's economy and to make a significant dent on poverty, systematic and sustained efforts on all development fronts have been made since 1980-81. For giving a fillip to all the developmental sectors, size of the Sixth Plan was fixed at Rs.1571.82 crores which was about 3.5 times the size of the Fifth Plan. The tempo of development also remains unabated during the Seventh Plan having a plan outlay of Rs.2700 crores which is likely to go beyond Rs.3500 crores, as projected on the basis of the trend of annual plan outlays in the first 4 years. The plan outlays/expenditure have respectively been Rs.446, Rs.605, Rs.742 and Rs.835 crores during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. The per capita annual plan outlay which was only Rs.51 in the Fifth Plan increased to Rs.115 in the Sixth Plan and is likely to be stepped up to Rs.240 during the Seventh Plan.

The economy of the State is predominantly agricultural and therefore its growth is characterised by wide fluctuations on account of natural calamities such as flood, drought and





## AGRICULTURE

cyclone. Despite such unfavourable circumstances the growth-performances of the economy has been quite satisfactory during the last 8 years. The compound growth rate of the Net State Domestic Product which was only 2.9% during the Fifth Plan went upto 5.6% during the Sixth Plan period which was an all time record for the State. It surpassed the all-India growth rate of 5.3%. In 1986-87, despite adverse weather conditions and widespread drought almost throughout the State which caused significant fall in agricultural production, the State income remained rather stable. The Net State Domestic Product at current prices which was Rs.2218 crores in 1979-80 increased to Rs.4701 crores in 1984-85 and to Rs.5709 crores in 1986-87. The per capita income at current prices which was only Rs.859 in 1979-80 almost doubled to Rs.1671 in 1984-85. This has further increased to Rs.1957 by 1986-87, the step up in the first 2 years of the Seventh Plan being about 17.1%.

A significant higher growth rate has however been achieved in the primary sector (Agriculture) during this period. The compound Growth rate of agriculture sector which was only 2.1% in the Fifth plan jumped to 5.6% in the Sixth Plan and 7.6% in the first 2 years of the Seventh Plan. Almost similar trends were noticed in the secondary and tertiary sectors. All these could be possible due to the strong political will and stability and also the dedicated functioning of the developmental machinery.

The food-grains production which stood at 38.72 lakh Metric Tonnes (MTs) in 1979-80 went upto 70 lakh MTs during 1983-84. The target is to achieve the production figure of 82.78 lakh MTs by the year 1989-90. The rice production in the State has also gone up from 29.18 lakh MTs. in 1979-80 to 52.26 lakh MTs in 1985-86 registering an increase of about 79 per cent. The productivity of rice has been raised from 7.09 quintals per hectare in 1979-80 to 11.87 quintals per hectare in 1985-86.

It may be mentioned here that during the 20 year period from 1960-61 to 1980-81, the annual growth in the production of rice and of its yield rate had been 0.74 per cent and 0.20 per cent respectively. As against this low rate, the growth rates in the triennium 1983-84 to 1985-86 over the triennium 1977-78 to 1979-80 had been 4.12 per cent and 3.93 per cent per annum for rice production and productivity respectively. The growth rates in food-grains production also followed a similar pattern.

The production of pulses has also increased from 5.67 lakh tonnes in the year 1979-80 to 11 lakh tonnes during the year 1985-86. It is programmed to increase the production of pulses to 12 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. The total oil seed coverage has increased from 7.22 lakh hectares to 10.07 lakh hectares in 1986-87. The production of the oil seeds rose from 2.79 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 7.57 lakh





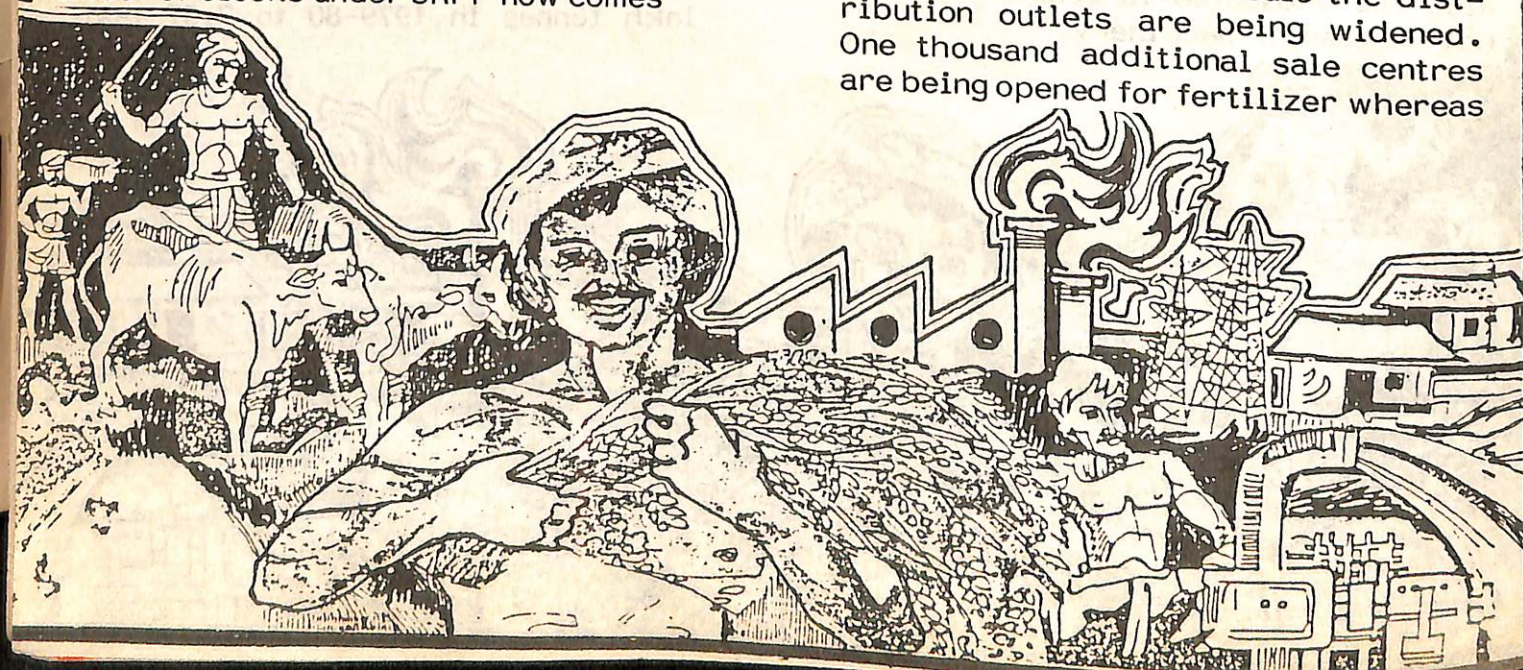
tonnes in 1986-87. It is proposed to increase oil seed production to 10.23 lakh tonnes by 1989-90. At 14.5 quintals per hectare (1986-87), the productivity of groundnut is the highest in the country.

There has been a significant step-up in the fertilizer consumption in the State during the last 8 years although much more needs to be done in this respect. In the year 1979-80 fertilizer consumption was of the order of 3 kgs per hectare whereas by the year 1986-87 the figure had reached 16.4 kgs per hectare. It has been programmed to increase the fertilizer consumption to 30 kgs per hectare by 1989-90.

The Centrally sponsored Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP) is being implemented in Orissa from the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Initially it covered 63 blocks in the 13 districts of the State. For giving a thrust to food-grains production a Special Food-grains Production Programme (SFPP) is being launched during the remaining two years of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1988-1990. Under this programme it is proposed to increase rice production from 5.23 million tonnes, in 1985-86 to 5.53 million tonnes in 1988-89 and 6.33 million tonnes in 1989-90. In order to give special thrust to rice production SRPP is being extended to 116 additional blocks in five selected districts of Orissa, namely, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur and Ganjam. The total number of blocks under SRPP now comes

to 179. A package of incentives is being provided to agriculturists with a view to motivating them to use improved seeds, higher dose of fertilizer and for adopting improved agricultural practices. Also irrigation facilities are being extended under a Crash Programme to help in increasing productivity and production in different parts of the State.

The major incentives being provided to farmers in the SRPP areas include seed subsidy @ Rs.150/- per quintal, 50 per cent subsidy on fertilizer @ Rs.100/- per hectare per family, subsidy on plant protection equipment and chemicals as well as farm implements, subsidised sale of power tillers to small and marginal farmers upto a limit of Rs.10,000 per power tiller per family and 50 per cent subsidy on pump sets and low lift pumps or Rs.5000/- per piece whichever is less. It is also proposed to distribute 6 lakh packages of nitrogenous fertilizer containing 10 kgs in each packet which will involve providing subsidy to each family @ Rs.3/- per packet. This facility is being provided both in the SRPP and non-SRPP areas. The farmers in the SRPP areas are also being provided with incentives like subsidy on implements and seeds, distribution of mini kits of pulses, ground nuts etc. at subsidised rates and subsidy on seeds being supplied to farmers. With a view to making available fertilizer and certified seeds on a wider scale the distribution outlets are being widened. One thousand additional sale centres are being opened for fertilizer whereas





the sale centres for paddy seeds are being doubled from 314 (one each block) to 628 (two in each block). Also the retail centres under the public Distribution System are being authorised to handle sale of fertilizer. In order to assist the farmers in agricultural operations the Government also announced in the recent "Chashi Mela" that 5 per cent rebate would be given on repayment of all outstanding cooperative loans by 31.10.88. This will help nearly 4 lakh farmers in the State. In both SRPP and non-SRPP areas to increase production and productivity a number of awards has been announced by the Government at both the Block and Panchayat levels.

A crash programme of providing irrigation facility is also being launched during the years 1988-90. Under the Jeevandhara scheme 25,000 Scheduled Tribes (ST)/Scheduled Castes (SC) farmers would be provided with dug wells free of cost during the year 1988-89. Similarly subsidy to the extent of Rs.3000/- per beneficiary would be provided for digging 48,000 shallow tube-wells/dug wells in the identified districts. These tube-wells would provide assured water supply at a low cost in these areas. Also a crash programme under the major, medium and minor (flow and lift) irrigation projects is being launched during the year 1988-90 to provide assured water supply for boosting agricultural production.

The State Government had organised a massive Farmers' Rally (Chassi Mela) at Bhubaneswar on 7.5.88. Ten farmers from of the Gram-Panchayats of the State had attended this rally along with field officers of the agriculture and other related officers. A detailed discussion on various problems faced by the farmers of the State took place and a number of corrective measures were formulated for solving their problems. Production Committees are being set up in each of the Gram-Panchayats of Orissa comprising 10 progressive farmers and the Sarpanch and V.A.W. with a view to fixing targets for agricultural production and monitoring various measures for realising the targets.

## IRRIGATION

Out of total 66.59 lakh hectares of cultivable area 59 lakh hectares can be brought under Irrigation. Against this an extent of 12.9 lakh hectares was brought under Irrigation prior to 1980. The area under irrigation went upto 17.22 lakh hectares at the end of the 6th plan. The growth of irrigated area during the 6th Plan over the area covered during the previous plan has been 42.6%. The target set for the 7th plan is to bring 34% of the cultivable land under irrigation. By the end of 1987-88 the cumulative area under irrigation. By the end of 1987-88 the cumulative area under irrigation was 18.89 lakh hectares or 28.62 of the total cultivable area of the State.





Thirty nine ongoing major and medium irrigation projects were carried over for execution to the Sixth Plan. During this period 16 new projects were also started and 9 major/medium irrigation projects were completed. During the Seventh Plan efforts were made to utilise the maximum irrigation potential by the development of the distribution systems. Special allocations have been made available for the construction of the canal system of Upper Indravati (Rs.26.5 crores), Upper Kolab (Rs.19.00 crores), Rengali (Rs.30 crores) and Subarnarekha (Rs.19 crores). The Subarnarekha and Upper Indravati Projects have been targetted to be completed by 1990-91. The Mahanadi barrage system which is being assisted by the World Bank will be completed by the end of 1988. The other important projects under execution are Ong, Sundar, Dadraghati, Upper Suktel etc. which will be completed during the 7th Plan period.

The remaining two years of the 7th Plan will be observed as "Irrigation Years" with the objective of boosting up agricultural production. The Mahanadi Delta-2 which was closed in 1982 is being revived which will increase the Irrigation potential by 29,680 hectares in Khariff and 21,650 hectares in Rabi. This also includes removal of drainage congestion which will stabilise the Irrigation system in 25000 ha. Efforts have been made to cover Irrigation in major Doabs of the Delta area which had no irrigation

facilities previously. Creek Irrigation, a completely new concept has been taken up in the coastal districts in the last year of the 6th Plan. This will protect agricultural land from saline inundation and supply sweet water for irrigation 10 such projects are under operation, which will irrigate 6000 hectares in Khariff. 33 new creek irrigation projects have been proposed to be taken up in the coastal districts of Balasore and Cuttack which will irrigate 26702 hectares in Khariff and 10,000 hectares in Rabi. There were only 3990 lift irrigation points prior to the 6th plan. With an irrigation potential of 87,690 ha. During the 6th Plan period 4253 new lift points have been established with an irrigation potential of 99,790 ha. During the 7th Plan period it is proposed to set up 5,000 new lift points. About 1800 lift points have been established during the last three years. A massive effort was made during the course of last 2 years to restore the defunct L.I. points and construct extensive field channels.

## POWER

The installed capacity of power in the State stood at 914 MW in 1979-80. It went up to 1134 MW at the end of 6th Plan period. With the commissioning of 2 units of Rengali (50x2) the power





## INDUSTRIES

generation has gone upto 1234 MW in 1986-87. During 1987-88 total 160 MW were added to the installed capacity bringing the total generation to 1394 MW with commissioning of two units of Upper Kolab. The Upper Kolab Project, Rengali Stage-II 7th Unit of Hirakud when fully operational, will enable generation of 1747 MW. If the State share in the Central generating Stations at Farraka and Chuka are taken into consideration the total installed capacity will go up to 1858.5 MW by the end of 7th Plan. The State government are encouraging the establishment of Captive Power Plants for major Industrial units. Such Plants have been set up by NALCO, the Rourkela Steel Plant and IMFA.

The State government have already decided to establish a Thermal Power Station in the Ib Valley with an installed capacity of 840 MW. The project is under fast execution. A Super Thermal Power Station of 1000 - 3000 MW capacity has also been sanctioned under Central Sector at Talcher.

Out of 46,992 villages in the State, 17,231 villages were electrified by 1980. So far 27,811 villages have been electrified since 1980. Thus 59.18% of the villages are covered under Rural Electrification so far. At the end of 7th Plan it is proposed to cover total 30912 villaves representing 66% of the total numbers of villages.

Despite vast mineral, forest and marine resources, industrialisation programme in Orissa languished till 1980. Till the end of 1979-80, the State had only 57 large and medium industries other than the Central sector undertakings and 9,119 small scale industries. In August 1980, the State Government announced a new Industrial Policy with attractive incentives and facilities for industrial growth. The institutional mechanism was also strengthened to help industrial growth. As a result, a new climate for industrial investment was created in the State with spectacular results. In 1986, the State's Industrial Policy was again revised and liberalised which paved the way for accelerated industrial growth.

During the eight-year period i.e., 1980-88, 128 new medium and large scale industries went into production. During this period, 22,637 new SSIs were also set up. These industries are in diverse fields, such as, paper, cotton spinning, charge chrome, sponge iron, polyester staple fibre, medium density fibre board, cement, varieties of chemicals and plastic goods, sophisticated engineering goods and electronics items such as television, capacitors, computers, EPABX etc. These new industries were set up with a total investment of over Rs.800 crores with an employment potential of nearly 1.8 lakh persons. Besides, major Central projects like the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) and Paradeep Phosphates Limited also came into being.





A number of large and medium projects have been identified and active steps are being taken for their implementation. These include - a Rs.120 crore Automobile Tyre and Tube Project, a Rs.150 crore Titanium Dioxide Project, a Rs.350 crores Caprolactum Project, a Rs.60 crore High-speed Steel Project, a Rs.15 crore Aluminium Extrusion Project, and Rs.60 crore Polyester Filament Yarn Project. A number of other large/medium projects have also been identified.

Under the scheme of "Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth," over 36,000 unemployed young men have benefitted so far. In the Artisan sector, over 7.5 lakh artisans have been assisted during the last eight years.

The per capita assistance sanctioned by the all-India financial institution has increased from Rs.22.95 in the beginning of the 6th Plan to Rs.443.68 by the end of March 1987, recording a quantum jump.

### ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMMES

In order to tackle the problem of poverty in the rural areas several programmes have been taken up in the State and Central Sectors. N.R.E.P. Programme which started as a Central Sector Scheme in 1980-81 became a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, during 6th Plan. During the 6th Plan a sum of

Rs.6016.44 lakhs was utilised generating 674.77 lakh mandays. In the 1st 3 years of the 7th Plan a sum of Rs.8596.45 lakhs and the matching foodgrains have been utilised and about 554.59 lakh mandays have been generated. Under RLEGP which was started in the State on 1.10.83 as a Central Sector Scheme a sum of Rs.992.16 lakhs were spent during the sixth plan period generating 73.22 lakh mandays. During the 7th Plan Rs.7937.05 lakhs and foodgrains have been utilised which generated 485.64 lakh mandays. About 11576 houses under the Indira Awas Yojana have been constructed. Similarly IRDP programme has been extended to all the blocks of the State since the year 1980-81. By the end of the 6th Plan more than 9 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the scheme. During first 3 years of the 7th Plan more than 6.86 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. Of this 49% of the beneficiaries belong to the S.C. and S.T. categories. Concurrent Evaluation of IRD Programme shows that about 62% of the families assisted under the programme belong to the lowest income group. In 96% of cases the beneficiaries have been selected by Gram-Savas. In 1980-81 a State Sector Scheme, unique of its kind in the country called Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP) was taken up. More than 3.36 lakh families have been assisted under the scheme during the 6th plan period. During the first 3 years of the 7th plan more than 3.61 lakh families have been





assisted. 60% of the families assisted belong to the weaker sections. Special emphasis has been given to cover one lakh extremely destitute families with an assistance of Rs.1000 each without loan linkage. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers were implemented in the State. Under the Scheme, Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers 3.77 lakh small and marginal farmers benefitted during the 6th Plan period. During the 7th plan about 3.91 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted under the scheme. About 24554 bonded labourers were rehabilitated during the 6th Plan period. during the 7th Plan so far 16620 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs.838.60 lakhs.

The implementation of the Anti-poverty Programmes combined with welfare scheme taken up under the tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan has its positive impact on the economy of the State. According to the estimates of the Planning Commission, Government of India the percentage of population in Orissa below the poverty line was 66.40% in 1977-78; it had come down to 42.8% in the year 1983-84. Thus the decline in the percentage of population below the poverty line was about 38 per cent in the case of Orissa as against about 22% at the National level. Since 1983-84 there has been a further decline in the percentage of both rural and urban population below the poverty

line due to a number of economic development and social welfare programme being implemented by the State Government.

### SOCIAL WELFARE

At the beginning of the 6th Plan, 61,000 beneficiaries had been covered under the Old Age Pension Scheme which started in 1975-76. The Government took a considered decision and liberalised the provision of grant of pension. At present about 93,000 old and 28000 widows are being given pension at the enhanced rate. The Government have taken a policy decision to employ women as teachers at the primary school level. The industrial establishments have been asked by the Government to employ atleast 10% of their workers from amongst women. In the rural areas polyvastra units and special programmes like DWCRA have been introduced. Working women hostel have been constructed in important towns. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been made applicable throughout the State. A D.I.G. of Police has been entrusted to investigate all cases of Dowry death. The State Government have decided to form a Women Development Corporation.

For the welfare of the children in need of care and protection the State Government has been assisting voluntary agencies in running children's homes. Buildings under the provision of the Children's Act have been constructed at places like Balasore, Cuttack and Sambalpur. The pre-school age





population is the most vulnerable segment of the total population. Balwadi Centres have been opened to provide pre-primary education, health care and nutrition.

Under the ICDS Scheme integrated package of services under health nutrition and pre-school education is provided in the backward, rural, tribal and urban slum localities. Before the 6th Plan the scheme was only operational in 8 blocks. During the 6th Plan 36 new ICDS projects were sanctioned. At the beginning of 1987-88 the total number of ICDS projects in the State stood at 84.

The special nutrition programme was started to benefit children below the age of 6 years, expectant and nursing mothers. In 1980-81 the beneficiaries under the scheme were in the order of 12.82 lakhs. The present level of beneficiaries is more than 22 lakhs. The mid-day meal programme at present covers 1,84,000 beneficiaries. Under the Urban Bread Feeding Programme about 51,000 beneficiaries are being fed with effect from 1982-83.

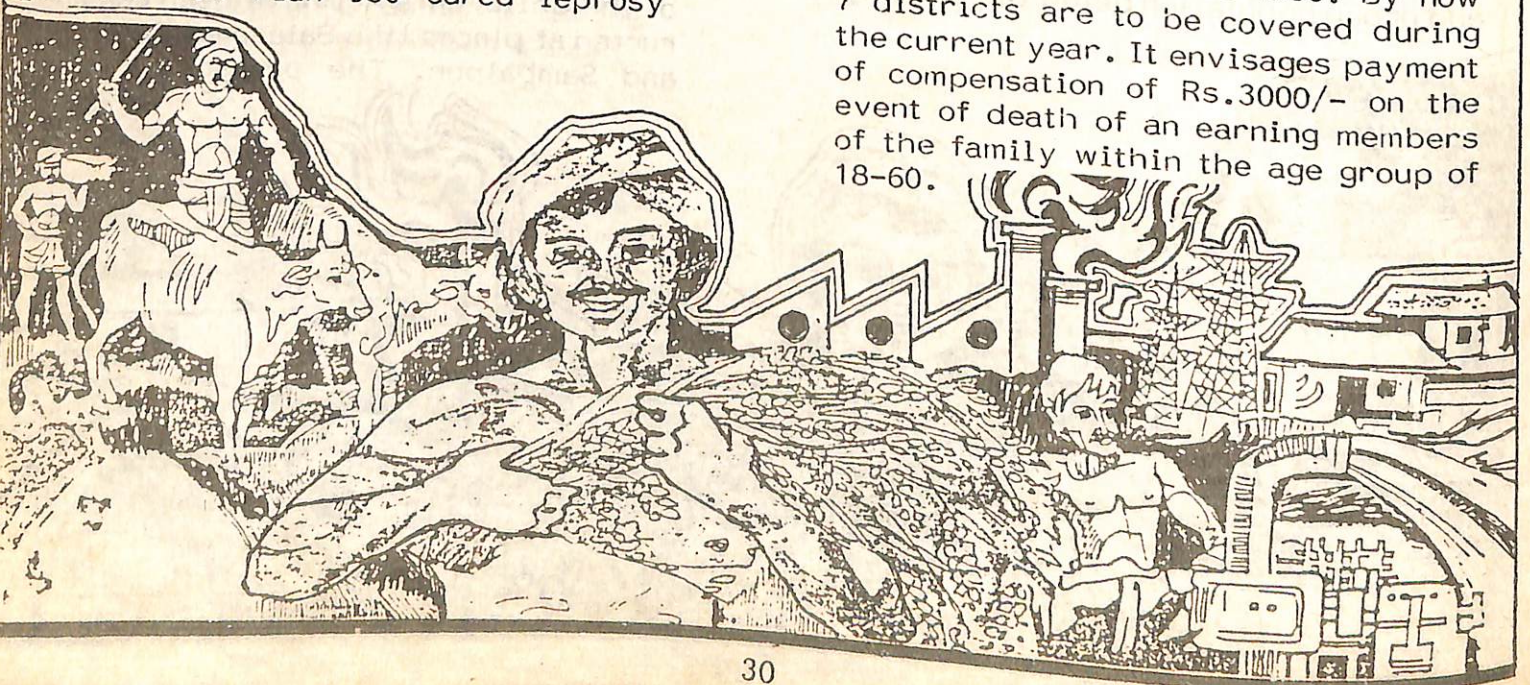
#### WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

The cured leprosy patients who some times are not even acceptable to their own families are being helped by the State Government. During the 6th Plan period an amount of Rs.13.58 lakhs was provided to take care of 718 cured patients. During the first 3 years of the 7th Plan 950 cured leprosy

patients have been helped at a cost of Rs.31.57 lakhs. 6600 pairs of M.C.R. shoes have been supplied during the period.

The Disability pension Scheme has been introduced in the State with effect from 2nd October, 1984. The benefit of the Scheme has been extended to 10,000 totally blind and orthopaedically handicapped persons who are destitutes and are above the age of 5 years.

Since 1985-86 the Government is providing aids and appliances for the disabled. Fitment centres have been opened in the district headquarters hospitals. According to the scheme trywheelers hearing aids, prosthetic and orthotic aids are being given to the beneficiaries. The Government have introduced scholarships for the disabled. During the 6th plan an amount of Rs.12.87 lakhs was spent, on the score. During the 1st 3 years of the 7th plan an amount of Rs.18.88 lakhs have been spent for 5,000 beneficiaries. A Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers has been implemented in the State with effect from 15.8.87. This has been introduced in the Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani districts. 5 more districts will be covered under the scheme during the current financial year. A scheme under social defence measures called "Personal Accident Insurance Social Security" for poor families has been implemented since 1986. By now 7 districts are to be covered during the current year. It envisages payment of compensation of Rs.3000/- on the event of death of an earning members of the family within the age group of 18-60.





## EDUCATION

Since 1980 there has been a phenomenal expansion of the Educational Institutions. As against 114 Private Colleges existing at the beginning of the 6th Plan, 214 new Colleges have come up during last 8 years. The provision of grant-in-aid to be given to the private Colleges have been liberalised. The Jagannath Sanskrit University has been established at Puri and the Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi Open University has been set up at Bhubaneswar. Two new Engineering Colleges and a Management Institute has been established in the State. A Regional Centre of Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Tools has been established at Bhubaneswar.

More than 3600 Primary Schools, 1300 M.E. Schools and more than 700 High Schools have been established during this period. Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established for providing quality education in the backward areas. 10,000 Pucca primary school buildings have been constructed during the last few years.

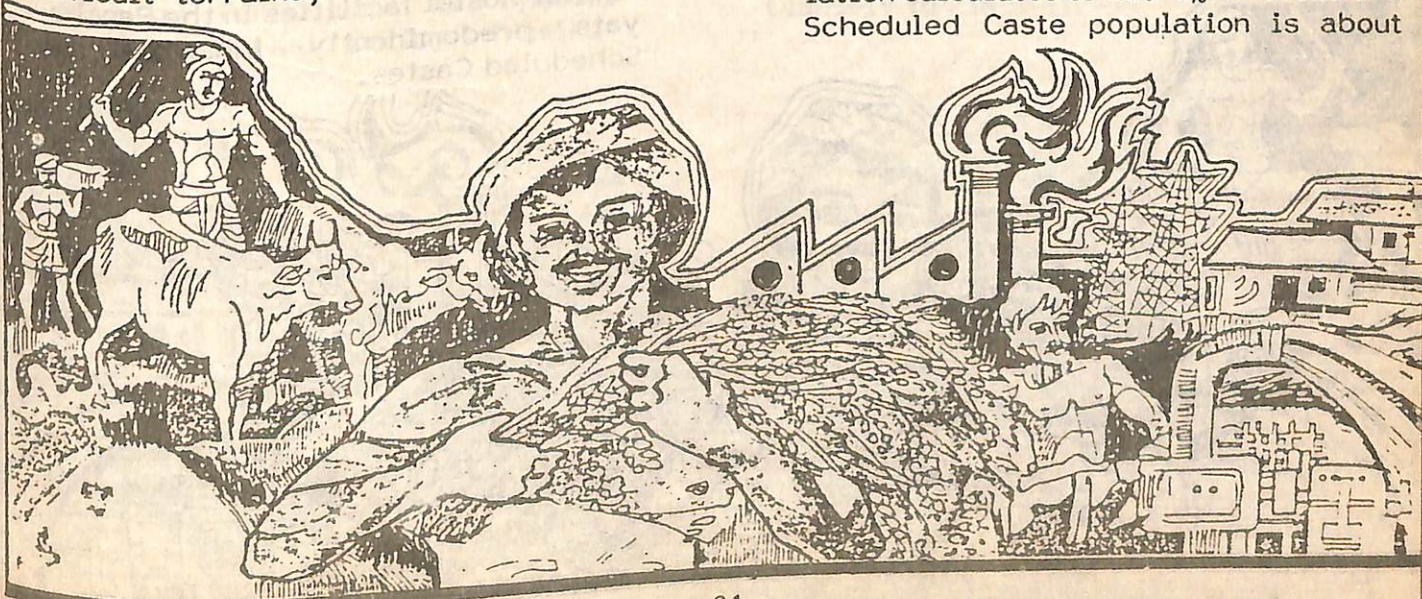
## HEALTH

With the objection of "Health" for all by 2000 A.D. it is proposed to set up one Sub-Centre for every 5,000 population in plain areas and 3000 population in the hilly and difficult terrains, one P.H.C. for a

population of 20,000 in the tribal areas and 30,000 in the non-tribal areas and one Community Health Centre for a population of one lakh. Up to the end of 6th Plan period there were only 13,994 traditional Dhais. Their number has gone upto 33,738 since then. There were only 8,876 Village Health Guides at the beginning of the 6th Plan. This has since been augmented to 22,718. Against 2,038 Sub-Centres existing at the beginning of the 6th Plan 2,788 such Sub-Centres have been set up since then. During the 6th Plan period 100 Subsidiary Health Centres and 20 P.H.Cs were established. During last 2 years 202 Additional P.H.Cs have been set up. 42 Up-graded P.H.Cs were established during 6th Plan and after. Accident units, Blood Banks and Rehabilitation Centres have been set up in the district hospitals. Specialist services have also been provided in District and sub-Divisional hospitals. Medical Education Training and Research have been expanded and strengthened. Special schemes like Malaria Eradication Programme, Falaria Control, T.B. Leprosy and Blindness Control Programmes are under execution. The universal immunisation has been given a massive boost. Since 6th Plan new 75 Homeopathic and 75 Ayurvedic dispensaries have been established.

## HARIJAN AND TRIBAL WELFARE

The Scheduled Tribes population calculates to 22.43% whereas the Scheduled Caste population is about

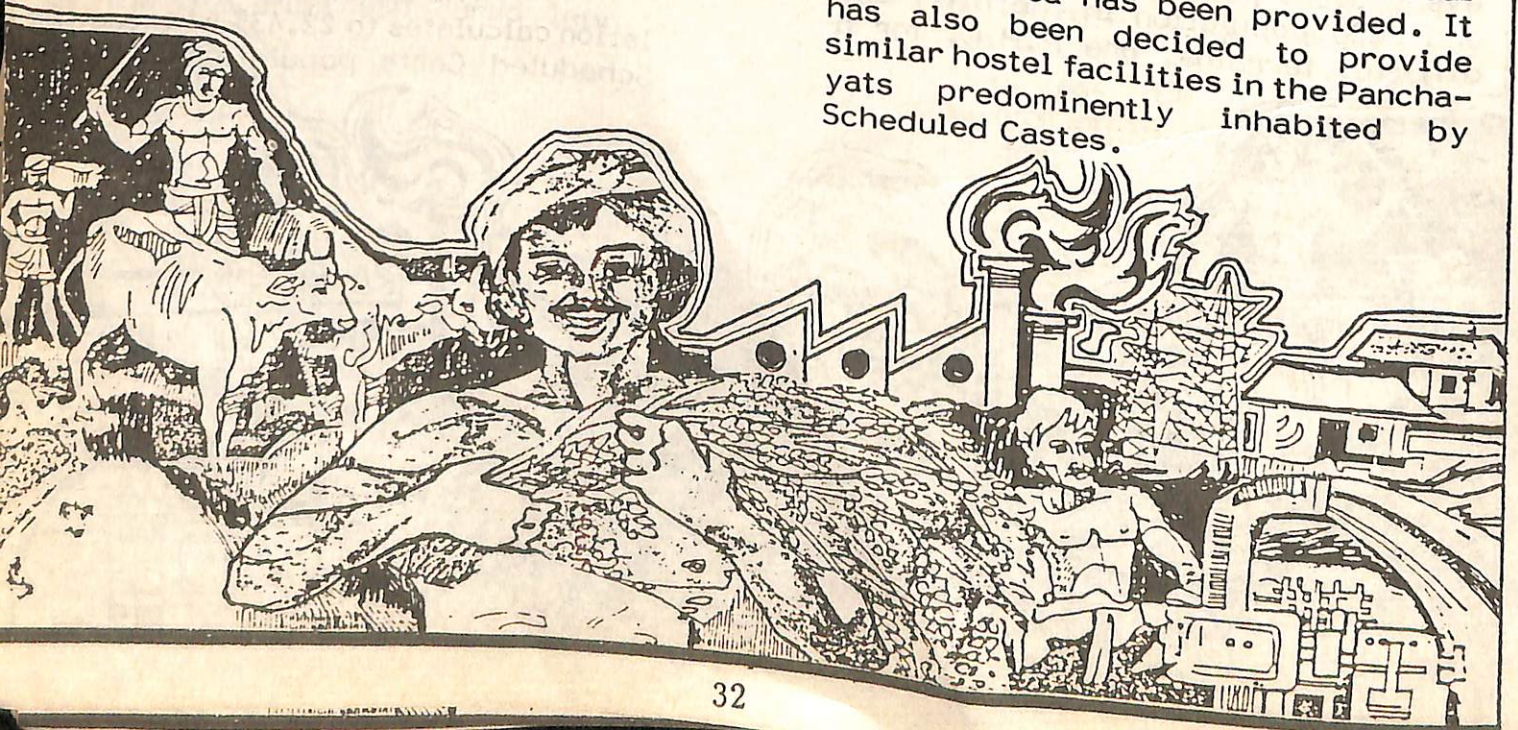




14.66% of the total population. A strategy of tribal development which was initially confined to 118 tribal blocks has now been extended to cover the tribals living throughout the State. As a result of this, 47 MADA pockets and 8 Clusters have been constituted. Tribals who remain outside the special projects are now covered under dispersed tribal development programmes launched since 1986-87. The primitive tribes are being looked after by 14 Micro Projects. For Integrated Development of S.C./S.T. the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan respectively have been formulated.

During the 6th Plan, 4.98 lakhs S.T. families and 4.64 lakhs S.C. families have been assisted under different schemes. During the 7th Plan the target is to assist 5.15 lakh S.T. families and 5.10 lakh S.C. families. During 1st 3 years of the 7th Plan 4.50 lakhs S.T. families and 3.38 lakh S.C. families have already been assisted. The S.C. and S.T. Financing Co-operative Corporation was started in July, 1980 which has played a vital role in assisting the economic development of S.C. and S.T. families in various trades and professions. Housing facilities under the Indira Awas Yojana has brought about a total change in the concept of housing in the rural areas. The provisions of Orissa Reservation of Vacancies Act, 1975 has been made more stringent in order to protect the interests of S.C. and S.T. Commu-

nities. Supply of Food-grains at a concessional rates has been introduced since 1985. Hat Sales of these commodities have also been taken up in different tribal areas. A special tribal development project with assistance of the International Fund for Agricultural Development has been taken in the backward block of Kshipur in the Koraput district. 184 tribal villages are being developed as model villages with facilities of communication, drinking water, education and health care. In 118 of these villages, 118 additional P.H.Cs. are being established. For the 1st time a systematic effort has been made since 1987-88 to prevent shifting cultivation in the tribal areas. 10 location specific projects amounting to Rs.17 crores have been grounded in 1987-88 for implementation within a period of 5 years. It is contemplated to cover 210 villages wherein 6181 podu practicing families will be rehabilitated. The assistance covering a period of 5 years will come to Rs.30,000/- per family. A scheme for redemption of loan of tribals upto limit of Rs.250/- (on 30.6.85) has been grounded which will benefit 79,000 tribal defaulters. The education and development of S.C./S.T. has made rapid strides over the years. The rates of stipends and assistance for the boarding charges have been appreciably enhanced since 1986. To reduce the drop outs at the primary stage, one hostel in each G.P. of the tribal Sub-Plan area has been provided. It has also been decided to provide similar hostel facilities in the Panchayats predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes.





## DRINKING WATER

Out of 46553 villages, 42221 villages have been identified as problem villages. Prior to the sixth plan only 3761 villages were covered with 11846 tube wells. A conscious decision was taken by the Government to provide safe and potable drinking water to all the villages. During the 6th Plan period spectacular progress was achieved as a result of which 25818 villages were covered with tube wells. By the end of 1987-88, 26687 problem villages have been served with 93982 tube wells. It is proposed to cover all the villages by the end of 7th Plan period.

In the coastal areas the DANIDA scheme has been taken up in 20 blocks. Scientific devices have been adopted to supply sweet water in such areas. Koraput, Phulbani five blocks of the Ganjam district and the Mayurbhanj district have been covered under the Technology Mission. The Mission will operate in hilly tracts and provide drinking water by digging wells with help of sophisticated rigs.

## SPORTS

Keeping in view the requirement of the State to accelerate sports activities, the State Government announced a sports policy and created a separate Directorate for Sports. According to the said policy infrastru-

cture development has been given prime importance. During the period, most of the district stadia have been brought to the functional level. To provide more sitting capacity in the Barabati Stadium, a new gallery to accommodate 6000 spectators, was constructed.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium at Cuttack, which has now become one of the finest Indoor Stadia in the eastern region, has been completed. The construction of stadium at Berhampur has been taken up and is half way through. The Kalinga Stadium complex at Bhubaneswar has been brought to functional level with a gallery of 7000 capacity. The Construction of utility stadias in important growth centres has also been taken up. 18 such stadia are coming up. In the rural sector, the government have established 364 Rural Sports Centres, 98 play fields in the Rural Sports Centres have been developed.

In order to provide regular coaching facilities the Government have so far established five Sports Hostels in different disciplines of sports and games.

Incentives in the form of scholarships and awards to budding talents and pension to retired sportsmen are being sanctioned annually. One percent of the jobs has been reserved for sportsmen in the State services from Class-IV to Class-II.





## CULTURE

Since 1980 three Academies namely the Orissa Sahitya Academy, the Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy and the Orissa Lalit Kala Academy have been strengthened and re-vitalised. For promotion research and propagation of Odissi Music and Dance, a Odissi Research Centre has been established at Bhubaneswar. The Centre has already published a primer on Odissi Dance and is providing training to budding artists from all over the State. It is also taking steps to establish the classical credentials of the Odissi music. The Etymological Dictionary is being compiled. A South East Asia Project has been established to undertake research work into the history of Orissa to find out the link of ancient Orissa with the South East Asian Countries. A Urdu Academy has been established during this period to promote studies and growth Urdu literature in the State. A monthly pension of Rs.200/- is being given to indigent artists, writers, journalists and sportsmen. So far 433 beneficiaries have been helped under the scheme. Film Studio namely the Kalinga Studio has been set up at Bhubaneswar for the development of the Film Industries in the State. A large number of producers have been helped through the Orissa Film Development Corporation for producing Oriya Films. Also the government has provided liberal assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up cinema halls all over the State.

## PORTS AND RAILWAYS

Upto the beginning of 6th Plan there only 1819 KMs railway line in the State. During the 6th Plan 52 KMs. of railway line have been completed and opened to traffic. Besides the Talcher-Sambalpur line (172 KMs) and Koraput-Rayagada (155 KMs) lines are under construction and the Jakhapura-Bansapani railway link (179 KMs) will be taken up in the near future. A new railway division is being set up at Sambalpur. Due to the efforts of the State Government Railway Public Service Commission has been established at Bhubaneswar. Three new Railway Over-bridges (ROB) have been constructed at Cuttack, Balasore and Nirgundi. Two ROB at Bhubaneswar, One ROB at Sambalpur and one each at Jajpur road and Rayagada have been sanctioned. A number of important trains like the Nilachal Express and Samaleswari Express and hirakhand Express have been introduced.

A minor port at Gopalpur has been established and opened to traffic during February 1987 at a cost of Rs.29.55 crores. It is contemplated to convert this to an all weather port. Berthing facilities at Paradeep Port are being developed to handle export of 6 million tonnes of coal. A Fishing harbour has been established at Dhamra.



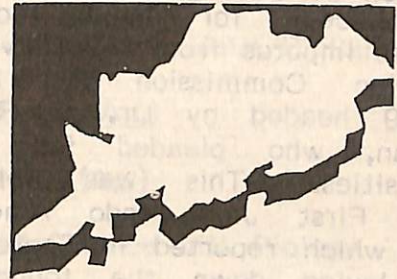


## TOURISM

The State has tremendous potential for the development of tourism. Construction of Panthasalas, Panth Bhawan and Panth Nivas have been taken up in a number of places in the State. The O.T.D.C. was created during the 6th Plan period. During the 7th Plan period 4 Youth Hostels have been sanctioned one each at Sunabeda, Gopalpur, Bhubaneswar and Jashipur. For the development of tourism connected with wild life the O.T.D.C. have taken up construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Lulung in Similipal. Two Yatri Nivases are now being sanctioned for construction at Satapada and Konark. A project for setting up 'Yatrikas' has been sanctioned for Puri. To promote tourism in a large scale the State Government have declared the hotels as an Industry. The number of private hotels existing prior to the 6th Plan were 172, which increased to 251 at the end of the 6th Plan. This has since increased to 392 with 4534 beds. The O.T.D.C. have also created facilities of transport and boats in places of interest. A master plan has been prepared for the development of Buddhist complex at Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri and Udayagiri. Similarly a master plan for Chilka lake is under process. As a result of the measures taken the number of tourists visiting the State increased from 2.14 lakhs at the commencement of the 6th plan to 10.49 lakhs during 1987-88.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

During the last 8 years, emphasis has been given to provide all weather communications in Tribal and backward areas. In the process about 6500 villages have been connected by all weather roads. Besides 450 important and major bridges have been completed. Bridges on major rivers like Mohanadi at Kolar, Brahmani at Patrapurghat on Cuttack-Chandbali road, Baitarani at Anandpur, Bhargabi near Balanga, Indravati near Nowrangpur, Subarnarekha at Rajghat have been constructed. During last 8 years about 10,000 Kms of roads of different categories have been constructed/improved.





# ORISSA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY



## BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

Evolution of the agricultural University concept for India received its first impetus from the University Education Commission Report of 1948-49 headed by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who pleaded for Rural Universities. This was followed by a First Joint Indo American Team which reported in September, 1955 laying down the foundation, leading to the establishment of Agricultural Universities.

The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology was established under an Act of the State Legislature "Orissa Act 20 of 1961" and was inaugurated on 24th August, 1962 by Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith, the then U.S. Ambassador in India. The Act of 1961 was later repealed in the year 1965 and replaced by Orissa Act 17 of 1965.

Prior to the establishment of the University, the State Government had established a College of Agriculture in Bhubaneswar in 1954. Government had also established a College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry in 1955 at

Cuttack which was subsequently shifted in the year 1959 to its present site close to the Agriculture College in Bhubaneswar. These two Colleges with their staff were transferred to the University with effect from 1st February, 1963 along with the Agricultural Research Station at Bhubaneswar. Thus the University, actually came into operation from 1st February, 1963. Since the two Colleges and the Research Station were at the same location, O.U.A.T. has enjoyed the advantage of a single compact campus from the outset.

Subsequently the College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology and College of Basic Science and Humanities were established in the year 1966. The College of Home Science, the second College of Agriculture at Chiplima, the College of Fisheries as Rangailunda and the College of Engineering & Technology were established in the year 1981. With the establishment of the outlying Colleges at Chiplima and Rangailunda, the University acquired the status of a multi-campus University. All



faculties usually based in any University are now functioning in O.U.A.T. Panth Nagar University only has equal number of faculties in India.

Besides, the University has opened a certificate course in Computer Science in evening hours and a regular one year Post-Graduate diploma course in Computer Science to cater to the needs of the technical manpower of State in Computer Applications.

The University has also opened Consultancy Organisation in Veterinary Science and in Horticulture. The Consultancy Organisation in Veterinary Science provides in the capital necessary assistance by the specialised Veterinarians for treatment of the cattle and other house animals. The Consul-

tancy Organisation in Horticulture provides input and expert knowledge to Bhubaneswar public interested in ornamental plantation and fruit vegetable cultivation.

Distant Education unit has been set up. Correspondence courses will be conducted through the unit to any farmer desirous of knowing the technicality in details of any crops/animal etc.

#### TEACHING (ACADEMIC) ACTIVITIES:

The University has now developed the teaching programmes in almost all disciplines to fulfil the objectives of this University. The courses offered by this University including new courses started from 1987-88 are indicated below :-

	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Minimum admission requirement</u>
1.	B.Sc.(Ag.)	4 years	+2 Science, Math./Biology
2.	M.Sc.(Ag.)	2 years	B.Sc. (Ag.)
3.	Ph.D.,(Agril).	3 years	M.Sc.(Ag.)
4.	Veterinary, B.V.Sc.	4½ years	+2 Science with Biology
5.	M.V.Sc.	2 years	B.V.Sc.
6.	Ph.D., Vety Sc.	3 years	M.V.Sc.
7.	B.Sc.(Ag.)Engg.	4 years	+2 Science with Maths.
8.	M.Sc. (Ag.)Engg.	2 years	B.Sc. (Ag. Engg.)
9.	B.Sc. (Home Sc.)	3 years	+2 Science Math/Biology)
10.	B.F.Sc.	4 years	+2 Science Biology
11.	M.F.Sc.	2 years	B.F.Sc. or equivalent
12.	B.Sc.(Civil Engg)	4 years	+2 Science Maths.
13.	B.Sc. (Mech.Eng.)	4 years	-do-
14.	B.Sc. (Elect. Eng)	4 years	-do-
15.	Bachelor of Archte.	5 years	-do-



16.	Diploma course in Computer application	1 years	B.Sc. Maths
17.	B.Sc.	3 years	+2 Science
18.	B.Sc.(Forestry) (Under consideration)	4 years	+2 Science with Maths.
19.	Post Diploma course Sericulture	2 years	B.Sc. (Ag.) or B.Sc. or equivalent.
20.	+2 Science (Through Council of Higher Secondary Education)	2 years	10 standard.

The University is now offering above courses at different Campuses with a separate College of Agriculture at Chiplima (Sambalpur District) and another College of Fisheries at Rangailunda, (Ganjam district). A Diploma course in Sericulture is being opened at Semiliguda in Koraput district.

Out of the above programmes, the University is running P.G. and Ph.D Programmes in the following disciplines as indicated below.

Name of the College.	Discipline in M.Sc.	Discipline in Ph.D.
College of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar	i. Agronomy	
	ii. Plant Breeding & Genetics	Ph.D.
	iii. Agril. Economics	Ph.D.
	iv. Plant Pathology	Ph.D.
	v. Entomology	Ph.D.
	vi. Agril. Chemistry	Ph.D.
	Vii. Horticulture	Ph.D.
	vii. Extension Edn.	Ph.D.
	ix. Nematology	
	x. Plant Physiology	
	xi. Agril. Statistics	
College of Vety. Science & Animal Husbandry.	i. Veterinary Path.	
	ii. Vety. Medicine	Ph.D.
	iii. Vety. Surgery	Ph.D.
	iv. Animal Nutrition	Ph.D.
	v. Animal production	
	vi. Animal Breeding & Genetics.	
	vii. Gynaecology	
	viii. Parasitology	
	ix. Bacteriology & Virology	
	x. Anatomy	
	xi. Bio-Chemistry	



College of Argil.  
Engg. & Technology

The University is imparting Semester system of teaching and examination on 10-point scale, with internal evaluation. As a part of examination reforms, question bank and computerised evaluation system have been introduced.

## RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

### (A) AGRICULTURE:

The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology has greatly increased its research capabilities over the years since its inception in 1962-63. There has been spectacular growth in infrastructural development of Regional Research Stations, in providing a variety of research facilities and in widening thrust areas of its research. There are now seven major regional and nine small commodity-oriented research stations, and three main seed production farms located in 9 out of 10 agro-climatic zones of the state.

Thus, the research activities are now spread throughout the State. Diversified and location specific research are being undertaken. More feed back is being obtained through coordination between University, State Agriculture Dept. and other agencies. Significant achievements have been obtained in the areas of crop improvement, production technology, rainfed farming, water management, crop substitution, farming system research and on-farm research. It has evolved, through selection and breeding, several high yielding rice varieties of varying duration groups, suitable for different land situations with resistance/tolerance to many diseases and pests. These have been released

- xii. Pharmacology.
- xiii. Physiology

- i. Farm Machinery & Power
- ii. Soil and Water Conservation Engg.

in the names of Hema, Kumar, Rajeswari, Parijat, Suphala, Jajati, Keshari, Subhadra, Rudra, Sankar, Daya Pratap, Sarthi, Rambha, Gouri, etc. of these some like.

Parijat, Suphala, Pratap, Daya have been very popular with the farmers of Orissa as well as of neighbouring States. The extra early varieties like Rudra and Shankar have been recommended for his lands.

The medium duration Pratap and Sarathi possessing good resistance to brown plant hopper have gained popularity among the farmers. In Sambalpur, Gallmidge resistant varieties like Samalei and Lalata which are yet to be formally released are favoured by the local cultivators.

Besides, the University has also released two temperature tolerant wheat varieties like Utkalika and Sagarika which are superior to other recommended varieties and two high yielding ragi varieties named Dibyasinha and Nilachal. Among other University-developed varieties are two groundnut varieties named Kisan and Jawan having a fair degree of dormancy and three varieties of Sesamum, Vinayak, Kalika and Kanak and two varieties of Jute, Baldev and Mahadev, one variety of mung, Dhauli and one variety of blackgram, Sarala, one potato variety named Kufri lalima.

Further it has also indentified some superior strains of niger ginger, turmeric, tapioca, chilli, brinjal, tomato and other vegetables which are being tested in farmers' field.

In crop husbandry, University has identified different cropping sequences and cropping patterns suitable to different locations.



Intercropping of redgram with ragi or groundnut or upland rice has been established to be quite remunerative and is being practised by the farmers in many parts of the State.

For flood affected areas and for irrigated lands time of transplanting of paddy, optimum area and population density of seedlings, proper method of fertilizer application and such other cultural methods have been suggested. In acid soils application of rock phosphate with superphosphate on 50:50 basis has been recommended to meet the phosphorus need of various crops and this has paved the way for utilization of low grade indigenous rock phosphate and thus cutting down the cost on fertilizer. Wherever feasible, paper mill sludge has been recommended for reclamation of acid soils. In pest management successful control of destructive coconut caterpillar has been achieved by releasing the insect parasites. Mushroom cultivation has been standardised and made popular even in tribal areas.

From time to time new pesticides have been evaluated in the laboratory and field including their method, time and frequency of application. Integrated pest management practices and chemical control recommendations suitable for different pests and crops have been developed. Similar studies on diseases of crops have resulted in developing suitable control measures for major diseases like bacterial leaf blight and blast diseases of rice, glume blotch and ear blight of wheat, potato scab, groundnut tikka, etc.

Only tested technologies such as performance of newer crop varieties, fertilizer response, simple cultivation practices and different location-specific cropping systems are being verified in Adoptive Research Stations.

The following research stations are operating in different agro-climatic Zone under the jurisdiction of the University.

- |                                     |      |              |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------|---|---|
| 1. Regional Research Stations at :- | i)   | Chiplima     | - | Central Table Land Zone                     |
|                                     | ii)  | Demiliguda   | - | Eastern Ghat High Land Zone.                |
|                                     | iii) | Keonjhar     | - | Northern Plateau Zone                       |
|                                     | iv)  | Bhubaneswar  | - | Coastal Plain Zone, Bhubaneswar             |
|                                     | v)   | G-Udayagiri  | - | Northern Eastern Ghat Zone.                 |
|                                     | vi)  | Bhawanipatna | - | Western Undulating Zone.                    |
|                                     | vii) | Ranital      | - | Northern Eastern Coastal & Plain Zone.      |
| 2. Sub-Stations at                  | i)   | Umerkote     | - | Eastern Ghat High Land Sub-Zone.            |
|                                     | ii)  | Motto        | - | North Eastern Coastal Plain Zone, Balasore. |
|                                     | iii) | Mahisapat    | - | Mid-Central Table Land Zone, Dhenkanal.     |



3. Research Station on specific crops

- iv) Kalimela - South Eastern Ghat Zone, Kalimela.
- i) Berhampur - Rice, Pulse  
ii) Jeypore - Rice  
iii) Kendrapara - Jute and Allied Fibres  
iv) Pottangi - Spices, Turmeric, Ginger  
v) Joshipur - Millets  
vi) Ranasinghpur - Cashewnut  
vii) Konark - Coconut.

(B) VETERINARY SCIENCE:

In the field of Animal Husbandry, the Veterinary Faculty of OUAT has conducted research and transmitted the results of research to the farmers of Orissa through the Animal Husbandry Department of the State Government and the Extension wing of OUAT. A number of farmers have adopted cross-breeding and thereby have improved the productivity of their cattle through introduction of exotic germ plasm like Jersey, Holstein and Brownswis. Artificial insemination has been accepted as proven technology for the rapid improvement of the breeds of cattle. The Faculty has helped in providing technical know-how to the feed industry in the State both in the private sector and public sector. Work has been done on the use of by-products-forests agricultural and industrial- in order to reduce the cost of feeding. Use of sal oil meal and mahua flower have been popularised. Urea which is an industrial product is invariably mixed in compound feeds for ruminants. It partly replaces the costly oil-cakes. Feeding urea to ruminants has been popularised in this State by this Faculty. Use of by-products such as tamarind seed, mango seed, kernel, tapioca waste, distillery waste, etc., in compound feeds has been adopted by the feed industry of the State. Improvement of the feeding value of paddy straw by

treatment with urea and feed additives has been worked out. Popularisation of this technology and fodder production is to be intensified for benefitting more farmers; but the technical know-how has already been established by experimentation and re-experimentation.

A number of diseases prevalent among the indigenous livestock and poultry did not have very effective treatment. Research has been done by the Scientists of this Faculty to find out the surgical and medical treatment of these diseases. With the introduction of exotic germ plasm in livestock and poultry, many new diseases have been reported. Newer methods for the treatment of these emerging diseases have been found out. Thus the Faculty has contributed significantly in the prevention and treatment of livestock and poultry diseases.

(C) AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING:

In the Department of Farm Machinery and power, research work has been carried out for design and development of improved bullock drawn implements to meet the requirements of the local farmers. For primary tillage a Mould Bould plough has been developed to suit local conditions. Sowing of seeds is a major problem of the State. A three-row bullock-drawn seed drill is developed to sow paddy



seeds. Removal of kernels from groundnut pod is a time consuming and labourious process. A rotary type groundnut decorticator is developed to decorticate groundnut.

A Regional Extension Service Centre (Rice Milling) has been established and it has been carrying out extension work to create an awareness amongst the farmers regarding use of modern rice mills (rubber roll shellers) in place of traditional mills (hullers). This helps increase the availability of rice from paddy.

### EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Out of the three major responsibilities of an Agricultural University system, Extension Education plays a vital role in Agricultural Development of the State. The University since its inception has been working on various schemes relating to transfer of technology through its agencies. The following schemes are at present operating in the University for the purpose.

1. University Extension - O.U.A.T.  
Block Programme
2. Information and Communication Scheme - O.U.A.T.
3. Training Section - O.U.A.T.
4. National Demonstration Programme - I.C.A.R.
5. Pulse and Oilseed Training and Demonstration - I.C.A.R.
6. Scheme on Socio-Economic up-liftment of schedule Caste and other backward Class people - I.C.A.R.
7. Lab to Land Programme - I.C.A.R.
8. Krishi Vigyan Kendra - I.C.A.R.

The University is mainly responsible for introducing new innovations like line sowing, balanced use of fertilizers, highyielding seeds, Water Management, insect pest management improved implements, new crops among farmers of Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam and Dhenkanal Districts. In-service Training Course for the Officers of Department of Agriculture Forestry are also conducted for updating the technical knowledge of the Officers.

### LIBRARY

The University library has open access system with adequate spacious reading rooms. The Central Library is properly located surrounded by different faculties. It has 1,15,600 volumes of books on various subjects and the University subscribes to 375 Journals (both national and International) for use by the students of various faculties. The Text Book Bank established in 1976 has proved useful to the students.





# WOMEN IN THE LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN ORISSA

Dr. Annapurna Devi

Consequent upon the recommendation of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in the year 1957, different states enacted legislations to moot three-tier panchayati Raj administration at the village, Block and district levels. In the state of Orissa the Orissa Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act 1959 was enacted in the year 1960 prior to which the Grama Panchayats were existing under the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act 1948. The said Act was however repealed by the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act 1964. The Act to consolidate and amend the law or Gram Panchayats in the state has been extended to the whole of Orissa.

## Women in the Gram Panchayat

The Gram Panchayat is constituted on the basis of population. There may be a Gram Panchayat basing on the population from 2,000 to 10,000. This is the grass-root local body in the present democracy. The Sarapanchs and members of Gram Panchayat are elected directly by the voters of the village through universal adult franchise. Upto 1974 the Gram Panchayat had a 3-year term and thereform it has been extended to 5 years. Prior to October 1984, there were 3813 Gram Panchayats and after their reorganization in October 1984 the number is 4388 now.

Gram Panchayat has certain obligatory and discretionary functions. It has the taxing power and has some income of its own in regard to the maintenance of the village. Besides it gets grants-in-aid from government. Under obligatory functions it looks after the rural roads, regulation and registration of births, deaths and marriage and protects, maintenance develop-

ment of all properties vested in or entrusted to the management of the Gram Panchayat and so on. The village panchayat has certain discretionary functions which it takes up only with the decision of the majority of its members with the previous approval of the state Government. These functions include the establishment of maternity and child welfare centres, organisation, management and promotion of cottage industries, adult education and so on. With the institutionalization of the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, elections were held in April-May, 1970, 1975 and the latest in December 1985-86. The data on 1970 elections are not available. Of the total 2962 candidates elected as Sarapanches in 1975 elections. 20 were women of which 1 belonged to Scheduled Caste (SC) and 4 to Scheduled Tribes (ST). There were 56,720 ward members elected to Gram Panchayats in 1975. Of them 103 were women including 30 SC and 37 ST category. It shows the negligent representation of women in the 1975 elections.

1984 elections shows a declining position of women elected as Sarapanch to Gram Panchayats in Orissa. In comparison to 20 women elected as Sarapanchs in 1975, only 11 got elected in the year 1984. In all, 125 women got elected as ward members of which 36 belonged to SC and 24 to ST category. These women are still continuing office.

## Zila Parishad

With the enactment of the Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act 1959, the Panchayat Samitis were established at the block level in the month of September 1961 first inaugurated by Sri H.K.Mahatab,



the then Chief Minister of the state. So were the Zila Parishads in the same year.

The three-tier panchayati Raj administration started functioning from the year 1961 with the aim of establishing rural self-government and associating people in their day-to-day administration of the developmental activities.

The Zila Parishad, which was the district level body of three-tier Panchayati Raj administration was constituted of both the non-official members and official members. The official members were nominated by the state government to render technical guidance to the Zila Parishads in formulating decisions. This class of members were not having any voting right. The Chairmen of the panchayat samitis in the district were ex-officio members of the Zila Parishads and the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman were elected from among themselves.

There was, however, a provision in the corresponding law to safeguard the interest of women and Scheduled Castes by securing their representation. With a woman as Chair-person in ordinary case no election of woman member was necessary. Zila Parishads were abolished with effect from 1st November 1968. The amendment wanted to correct the existing procedural delay at the level of Zila Parishad.

#### Panchayat Samitis

However, the two tier panchayati Raj institutions continued to function in Orissa. Broadly speaking, the Panchayat Samiti in Orissa is structured in 'escalator model'. Deviating from the recommendations of the Study Team for indirect elections of a sizable number of the members of the Samiti the Orissa Act makes it an institution with ex-officio membership. The Act envisages that the Sarpanchs (Presidents) of the village panchayats within the block will be the ex-officio members of the panchayat Samiti.

indeed, to interlink the two-tier panchayati raj institutions and to avoid the cumbersome procedure of elections, direct elections have been introduced at only the entry point, the village panchayat. In this system, the Sarpanchs mainly constitute the non-official part of the corporate body enjoying the right to vote. Besides, the Panchayat Samiti comprises of other official members. Officers of different development departments at the block level viz. SDO, Lift Irrigation, Forest Ranger, Supply Inspector etc. are nominated by the state government under the statute as official members of the panchayat Samitis. They have the responsibility to guide the panchayat samitis technically.

The Chair-person of the panchayat samiti is elected by the members of the Gram Panchayats within the block. a person who is either a member or has the eligibility of becoming a member of the Gram Panchayat can contest the election to the office of the Chair-person of the Panchayat samiti. The vice-Chairperson is elected by the members of the samiti from among themselves. The election of a woman member and a member each from scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes is conditional. If the population of SC and ST is more than five per cent of the total population of the Block, a member belonging to such caste or tribe is co-opted. Similarly, if Panchayat Samiti membership does not include a woman in ordinary course, she is elected. With all these office-bearers the constitution of the panchayat samiti is complete. The scope of the functions of Panchayat Samiti is vast; the Orissa Act entrusts it with rural developmental, municipal and agency functions. Specially it has the power to execute the rural development programmes like rural roads, agriculture, irrigation and so on. But the panchayat Samiti does not have its own source of income as under the relevant law, it has



no power to levy any tax or fees. For every scheme executed by the Panchayat Samitis, grants are sanctioned by the government for the purpose.

### Women in the Elections to Panchayat Samitis

There are, in total, 314 panchayat samitis all over the state. The first election of the panchayat samitis was held in 1961, the second was held in 1965, the third in 1970, the fourth in Nov. 1975 and the fifth, the last one has been held in Feb. 1984. The office-bearers elected in Feb. 1984 are now continuing in their offices. Upto 1979, the term of the panchayat samiti was 3 years and an amendment has extended the term to 5 years.

As there is a provision for the reservation of one female seat in each panchayat samiti, a minimum of 314 women get elected to the samiti in every election.

It is however, impossible to construct any women's political participation index on the basis of panchayat samiti election data in Orissa, because, firstly the election data has not been maintained to know the exact amount of women's participation in the panchayat samiti and secondly the panchayati raj has not been given a fair trial in the state. The Orissa Panchayat samiti Act 1959 was brought into force in the whole of rural Orissa. But the panchayat samiti institutions have been without elections for quite a long time. The recent elections to panchayat samiti were held in Feb. 1984 after a long lapse of nine years though their statutory terms are limited to 5 years only.

In the last election in Feb. 1984, only one woman was elected as the Chair-person. It may be mentioned that there are as many as 314 panchayat samitis under the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act 1959. It is somewhat surprising

that the performance of women in the state at the grass-root levels of Indian democracy is very poor. As illiteracy among women is widespread in the rural areas, women's participation in panchayat samitis is understandably very low. Except against the reserved seat, any woman member hardly gets elected to the Samiti.

The marginal nature of women's representation is reflected in the village Panchayats. In spite of the fact that women account for half the population of Orissa State as elsewhere and that there are no legal barriers to their political career in local government, the proportion of women in the panchayat is marginal, if not negligible. There are 4,388 village panchayats spread over the 13 districts of the state. The village electorate includes 50% of women. But in terms of articulation of power at the village level, their effectiveness is anaemic.

Despite their presence in the panchayat electorate, only a few women are represented in the ward membership of the village panchayat. As Sarapanchs their number is also very few. It may be noted that panchayat politics is not as sophisticated as national or state level politics. Considering their level of the participation, women may be suitably given the opportunity to participate in the local power structure. Also attempts need to be initiated so that women belonging to the minority castes and other depressed communities should share and shape these institutions of power for the benefit of the community.

The role of the Sarapanch in articulating the interest of the people is potentially enormous. They are directly elected for a term of five years. In a way Sarapanchship helps the local leaders to graduate themselves into state politics. But the elective system



at this level also suffers from masculine totalitarianism. among the 2962 Sarpanchs in 1975, only 20 were women. In the latest 1984 elections, women were conspicuous by their marginality (only 11 out of 3384 in the list). In fact they do not contest elections meant for electing sarpanchs. Even if they made effort to do so, the possibility of their not being elected is practically guaranteed. Thus at the grass-root level of decision-making, women are not creative sharers in power and position --a situation which warrants some statutory provision for ensuring greater participation of women in the functioning of state power.

An analysis reveals that lack of women's participation in panchayati raj institutions becomes obvious. When we add up the total number of women elected to gram panchayats in the different districts of Orissa, we find only 103 women out total 56,617 ward members in 1975 elections. 1984 elections have improved the number of women hitting it off to 125 out of 67,002. This is certainly a hopeless and insignificant figure when it compares with the total membership of the panchayat. Among the 4388 Sarpanchs we have only 11 women members sitting. Only eight women figure as Naib-Sarpanchs. There is just one woman Chair-person in the total 314 panchayat samitis all over Orissa. So the data suggest that the level of institutionalized participation even in the rural grass-root level is low.

No doubt, the panchayati raj system provided representation to women at all levels, from panchayat level to the Zila Parishad. In the beginning, many women were elected to these three-tier institutions specially from rural and tribal areas like Balangir, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Phulbani etc. This was no doubt an impetus to the rural women. It may be noted here

that the women who had participated in the freedom struggle took an active part in rural politics. Some of them were elected to the various positions of the Executive Body.

It is an accepted fact that caste and land ownership generally determine the social status of a person at the local level. In this tradition-oriented social environment, women find it difficult to achieve political success. Some women therefore choose the only option left to them to enter rural politics. The influence of their husbands at the village or block level also brings women to rural politics. Yet with all this women have failed to utilise all the reserved seats. Though women have been represented on these bodies for a long time, the number of women contestants in elections to various offices of rural-local government is usually low. Women are supposed to be more active in urban areas, because there is a qualitative difference between rural and urban politics. Let us analyse women's participation in the urban-local government administration in Orissa.

#### WOMEN IN MUNICIPALITIES

The councillors of the Municipality are elected every four years in accordance with section 41 (1) of the Orissa Municipal Act 1950 read with section 12(1) thereof. Though women have been represented on these bodies for a long time, the number of women contestants in elections to various offices of local government is generally low. In every municipality, a number of seats is reserved for the weaker sections such as the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, but not for women.

So women can contest only the general, non-reserved seats, which they do very rarely. For example, to date a total of 3 women were elected in 1979 elections in the whole state consisting of 27 municipalities and 72 Notified Area Councils (excluding Ganjam NAC



which was quashed by the Supreme Court in August 1985). The Financial Commission on Municipalities recommended in the year 1979, reserved seats for women in municipality bodies for their visible representation. But the recommendation is yet to be implemented. Mostly, women are elected because of their husbands' role and influence in politics at the municipality level viz. out of the three women elected in 1979, Mrs. Renuka Naik, wife of Sukumar Naid, Charman of Balasore Municipality, was elected. And the other two women members who belonged to Banki Municipality also had their husbands involved in politics. However, in some cases political and other pressures were brought women to withdraw from the contest. This, according to many women leaders, amounts to denial of women's legitimate right and negation of democratic principles and they felt such practices should be curbed.

Fresh elections were held on 15th May 1984 in respect of 66 urban bodies. On 18 Nov. 1985 another 16 urban bodies went for election of the Municipality followed by another Municipality (Baripada) election held on 18 Jan. 1986. As per the result, only four women, viz. Renubala Kar from Kendrapara, Raj Kumari Devi from Athagarh, Renuka Naik, the sitting member from Balasore and Krushna Kanungo from Rairangpur NAC got elected. The picture is in no way better in comparis on to 1979 elections.

Urban politics being different from rural politics, the process of political socialization at the municipal level is generally quicker than at the rural level. In urban areas, the growth of literacy and the impact of mass media brought about a change in the outlook of women on social and political issues. Also various women's organizations serve as catalysts for greater politicisation of the urban women. The urban women are more aware of their

rights than the rural women. However, at the municipality level such factors have no impact; as a result, there is a poor representation of women. It is observed from the discussions with the women involved in state politics that women's representation in the municipal councils is desirable as well as essential. They feel that their membership in the municipality would enable them for an effective participation in the decision-making process of the society. They are in favour of permanent reserved seats for two reasons : first, they think that elections are not 'fair' at the municipal level and are biased in favour of men. It is deliberately made a 'no-woman's-land' making it tough for women to compete with their counterparts; second, as long as they are not represented equally in municipal politics, their political participation, in the wider sense, cannot be effective. Moreover, political parties dominated by men, are not favourably disposed towards women's candidature. They prefer men to women candidates in municipal elections. Women activists are not satisfied with their number who contested and won the elections in the municipalities. In spite of their long experience in party activities, Women (from Cuttack and Bhubaneswar particularly) are not considered prospective members for the Municipal Bodies.

An analysis of women's participation in the Municipalities present a very dismal picture. Through women have been represented on these bodies for a long time, the number of women contestants various offices in urban local government is traditionally low. women leaders in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar view that in spite of their long-standing experience in political administrative field, women are not considered favourably for elections to the Municipality. Some women councillors point out that women are marginally represented in municipal council,



Complete data on the number of women who have fought the electoral battles in the 99 urban local bodies in Orissa are not available. But leaders of different organizations are of the opinion that the picture, so far, that emerges from the municipal bodies is not radically different from that in the rural elective bodies.

through their participation in committee meetings and municipal government is quite satisfactory.

#### Conclusion

It is true that given the right type of orientation and opportunities, women, whether of the elite or less privileged class, can be encouraged to play a more meaningful role in the decision-making process of society. However, the number of women representatives is insignificant compared to the females who make half the state's population. In this context, it is necessary to allow greater representation. This only will improve the degree and nature of women's representation and participation in politics. However the goal of better representation

of women is not an end in itself. It is not a question of merely selecting women from an elite class or a backward class that determines the quality of their participation and outlook. A lot depends on the value system that holds good in a society. Even among the backward classes, women in privileged positions develop an exclusiveness a kin to that of the sophisticated upper classes, thus getting estranged from their own class of people.

Greater representation for women in power politics must be allied with also a greater effort to create awareness of their role and responsibility as members. Women need to acquire necessary self-confidence before they undertake to contribute effectively to the decision-making process of society. It is important to initiate the developmental training for women at the grass-root level.

Department of Sociology,  
Ravenshaw College  
Cuttack 753 003.



TALNER THERMAL



# Nityananda Kanungo Passes away

The sad demise of Shri Nityananda Kanungo on August 2, 1988 has removed from our midst one of Orissa's worthy sons, a statesman of distinction and a noble ascetic and selfless soul. An embodiment of simplicity and a great freedom fighter and a democrat, his was a name to conjure with in the socio-political life of the State.

Born on May 4, 1900 in Cuttack district, Shri Kanungo got his education at Cuttack and Calcutta. After obtaining degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law, he practised for sometime as an Advocate at Cuttack. He was a Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly from 1937 to 1939 and also from 1946 to 1952. He held the portfolios of Revenue, Development, Public Works, Law, Labour, Home, Agriculture and Industries as a Minister of Orissa Government.

Shri Kanungo was elected to Lok Sabha from Cuttack Constituency in 1952 and was re-elected in 1957 and 1962. He held the portfolios of Union Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industries from 1954 to 1955, Minister of State for Industries from 1955 to 1957, for Commerce from 1957 to 1962, for Industries from 1962 to 1964. He also held charge of the Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation from 1964 to 1965.

In recognition of his yeoman service to the nation and his astute statesmanship, Shri Kanungo was appointed as Governor of Gujarat from 1965 to 1967 and of Bihar from 1967 to 1971. For his varied experience in the field of administration he was chosen to head a delegation to the International Rice Conference held in Indonesia in 1951. He also functioned as Chairman of the Textile Enquiry



Committee, Leader of an independent delegation to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Tokyo, Secretary of All India Spinners' Association, Director of the State Co-operative Bank, Orissa and a Member of the Executive Board of Sangeet Natak Academy.

Shri Kanungo has been rightly recognised as one of the architects of modern Orissa. He actively participated in shaping the destiny of Orissa State in its formative years after independence. Living an austere life, Shri Kanungo demonstrated his commitment to the philosophy of plain living and high thinking. Dignified, sophisticated and suave his gentle presence won admiration from people of all walks of life.





ORISSA  
INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE  
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
(IDCO) BHUBANESWAR

OFFERS

A Dynamic Industrial Policy (1986) with Attractive Offers for  
LAND & BUILT-UP SHEDS at

STRATEGIC INDUSTRIAL CENTRES:

ROURKELA, JAGATPUR, BHUBANESWAR AND  
BARIPADA.

N.I.Ds

BALASORE, BOLANGIR AND PHULBANI.

NALCO IMPACT ZONES

SUNABEDA, ANGUL AND TALCHER.

FUNCTIONAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATES  
AT SELECTED GROWTH CENTRES OF

- |    |                           |     |
|----|---------------------------|-----|
| 1. | JHARSUGUDA                | for |
| 2. | BALASORE &<br>BHUBANESWAR | for |
| 3. | GANJAM                    | for |
| 4. | BHUBANESWAR               | for |
| 5. | PARADEEP                  | for |

CERAMIC COMPLEX

POLYMER COMPLEX

CHEMICAL COMPLEX

ELECTRONICS COMPLEX

FOOD PROCESSING COMPLEX

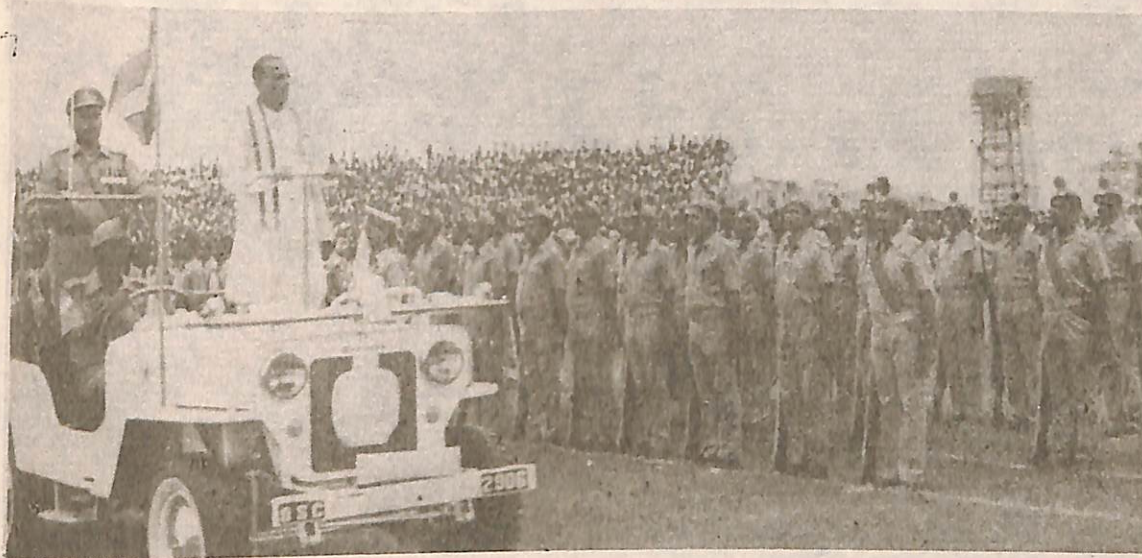
FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT:-

Phone: 52828  
PBX: 55464  
GRAM : INFRA  
TELEX: 0675-305

MANAGING DIRECTOR  
ORISSA INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (IDCO)  
IDCO TOWERS, JANPATH, BHUBANESWAR  
PIN: 751007



## INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS AT BHUBANESWAR



Sri Janaki Ballav Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa, inspected the State-level Parade at the Kalinga Stadium.

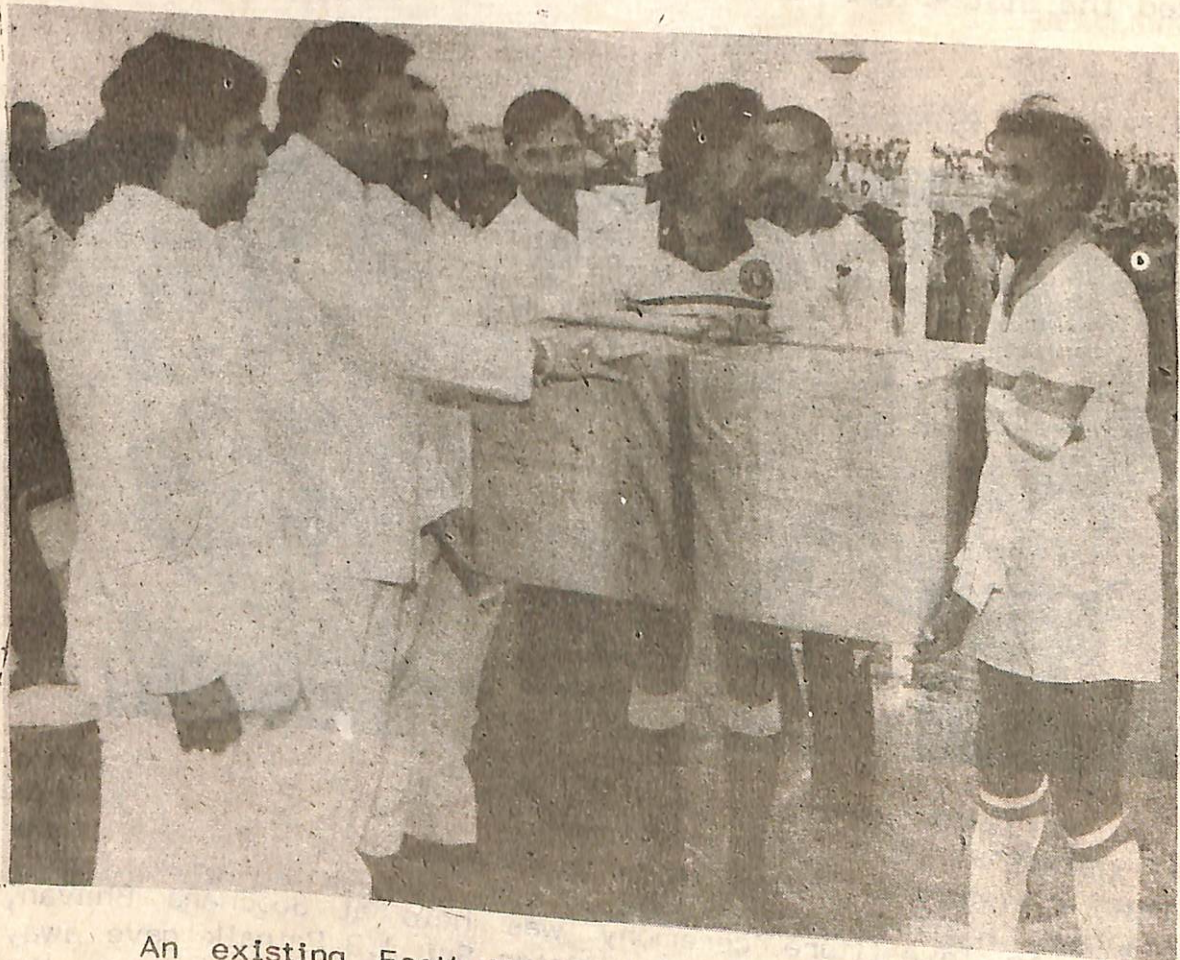


An Investiture ceremony was held at Soochana Bhavan, Bhubaneswar, in which Chief Minister Sri J.B.Patnaik gave away prizes to the three best municipalities of the state, to the colleges and schools who were adjudged best in the Republic Day Parade of January 1988 and others. Sri Patnaik also presented the Police Medals for 1988.



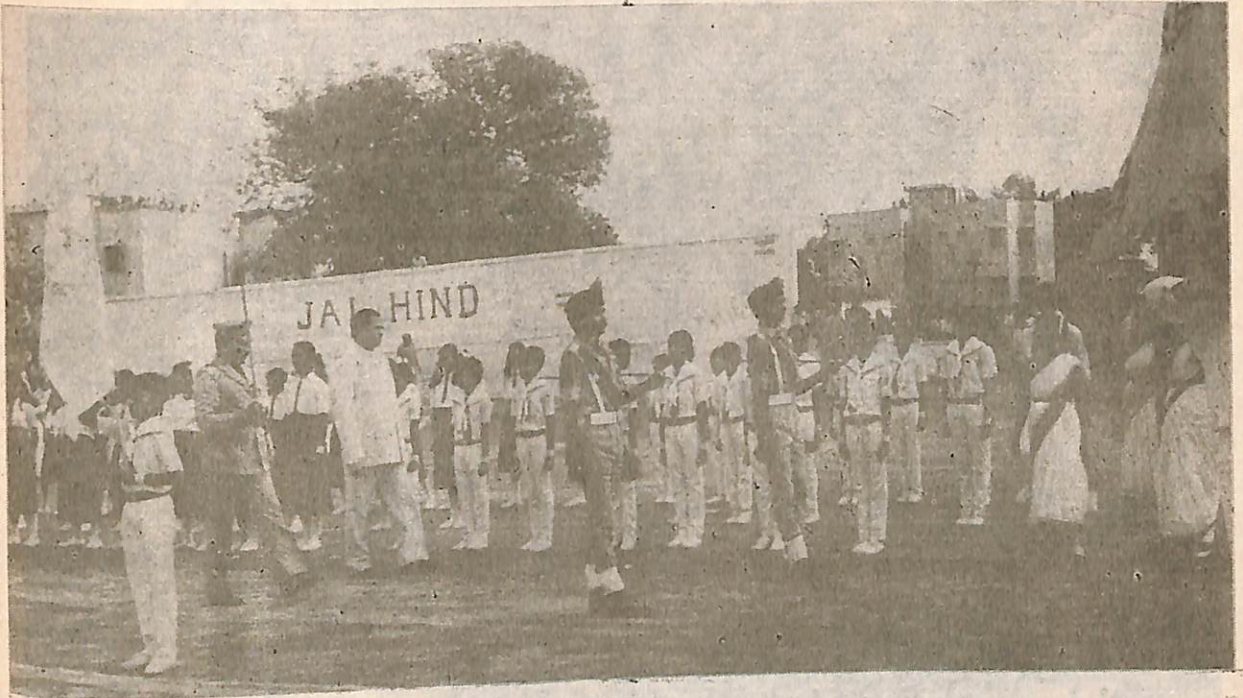


Governor Sri B.N.Pande and Srimati Pande hosted an At Home in the Raj Bhavan which was attended by the Chief Minister Sri J.B.Patnaik and many other high officials and eminent citizens.

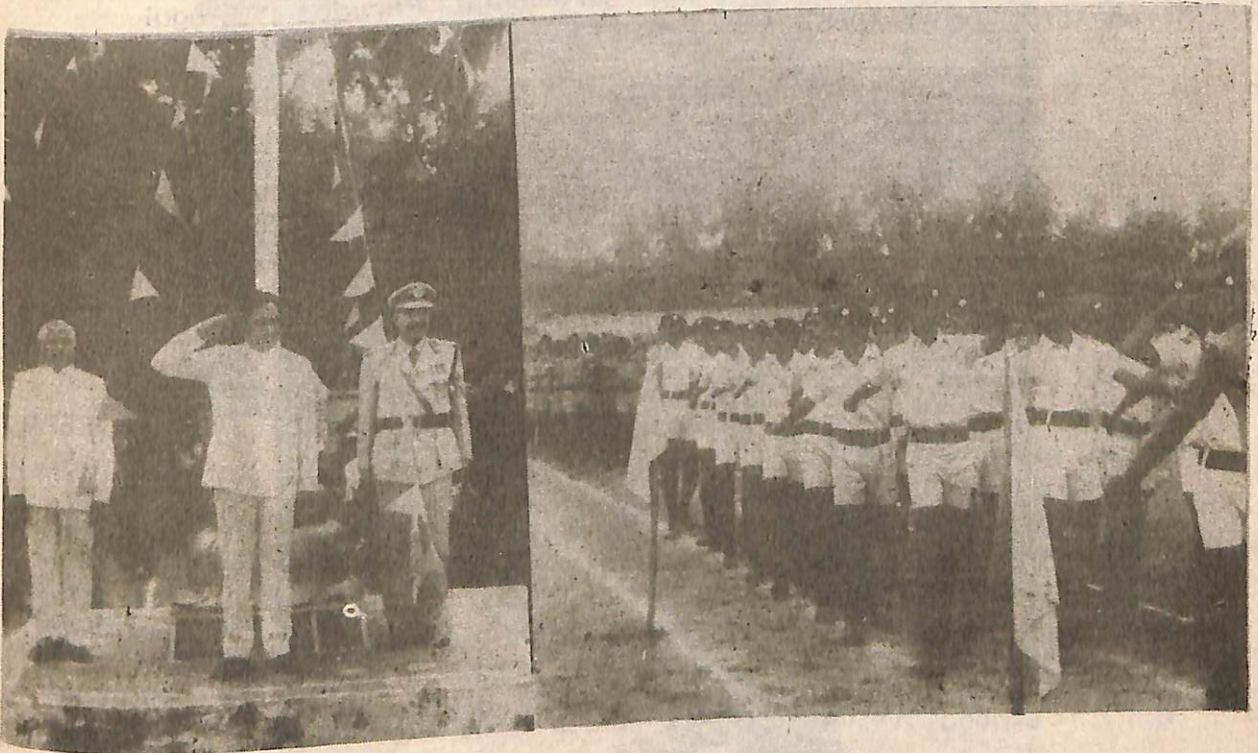


An existing Football Match was held in the afternoon at the Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar, between Orissa Police and the Sports Hostels team. Sri Bhupinder Singh, Minister of State for Information & Public Relations and Irrigation, inaugurated the match and gave away the shields.





Sri Jugal Kishore Patnaik, Minister of Revenue, Finance and Law, inspected the district-level parade at Baripada on 15th August 1988.



Sri Bhupinder Singh, Minister of State for Information & Public Relations taking salute in the Independence Day, Parade, 1988 at Puri.





Sri Batakrishna Jena, Minister of State for Urban Development, took salute at the Ceremonial Parade at Angul on 15th August 1988.



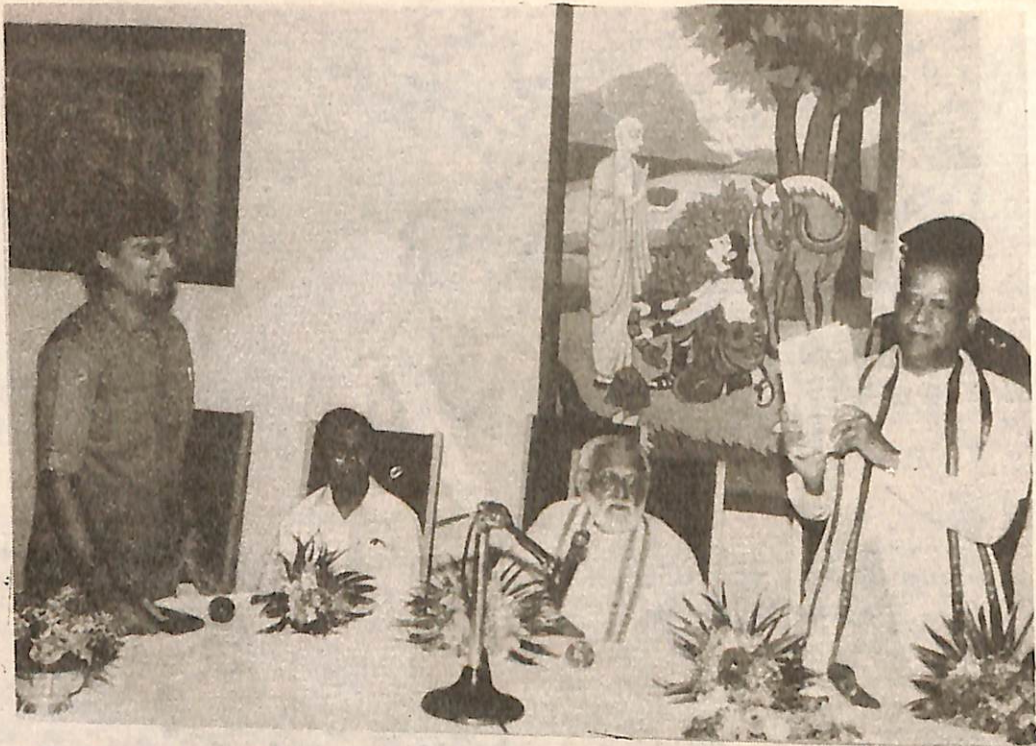
Sri Batakrishna Jena, Minister of State for Urban Development, presented a Copper Plaque to Srimati Malati Choudhury, a great Freedom Fighter and the recipient of the Jamunalal Bajaj Award of 1988.





In the evening, "Sakhi Itihas," a play by noted playwright Bijoy Misra, based on a novel "1817" by Pandit Godavarish Misra, was staged at the Sangeet Natak Mahavidyalaya. The play was directed by Ajit Das. In a simple inaugural function, presided over by Sri Sarat Rout, Minister of State for Cultural Affairs and Tourism, Sri J.B.Patnaik, Chief Minister, outlined the various steps undertaken by the government to improve the theatre art in the state. "Sakhi Itihas" is a powerful depiction of the sacrifices made by the common people in the great Paik Rebellion of 1817.





Sri J.B.Patnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa released the book "On Development and National Integration," a collection of selected speeches of the Governor of Orissa Sri B.N.Pande at a function at Rajbhavan, Bhubaneswar on 10.8.88.



Chief Minister Sri J.B.Patnaik presiding over the meeting of the Flood Control Board held at the State Secretariat on 13.8.88. Among others, Sri Matlub Ali, Minister, Irrigation & Power, Sri Jugal Kishore Patnaik, Minister, Irrigation and Law and Sri Bhupinder Singh, Minister of State, Information & Public Relations and Irrigation, Sri N.K.Panda, Chief Secretary participated in the deliberations.





Sri V.Krishna Murty, Chairman, Steel Authority of India, who was on a 2-day visit to Orissa, called on the Chief Minister, Sri J.B.Patnaik on 16.8.88.



Sri Chintamani Panigrahi, Union Minister of State for Defence Production addressing the third Annual Conference of Orissa Small and Medium Scale Industry Entrepreneurs on 12.8.88.





Sri J.B.Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa, speaking at the concluding session of the Seminar on "Strategies for Ancilliaryisation and Downstream Industrial Growth" at Hotel Swosti, Bhubaneswar, on 12.8.88, Sri Sudhansu Bhusan Mishra, Commissioner-Cum-Secretary, Industries also spoke on the occasion.



State Level National Integration Committee Meeting was held on 22.8.88 under the Chairmanship of Sri J.B.Patnaik, Chief Minister, Orissa.



**SUCCESS STORY:  
INFRASTRUCTURAL  
ASSISTANCE UNDER  
IRDP**

**BHADUDI BEHERA**

Bhadudi Behera of village-Purna-chandrapur under Baripada Block in Mayurbhanj district was a popular Panwala. He was poor and below the poverty line with an annual income between Rs.2000/- to Rs.2,400/-. He found his family and children a burden, unable to feed them and give proper education to children. 1986-87 was a mile-stone in his economic condition. The Canara Bank of Baripada was behind him to provide assistance under I.R.D.P. He proved that "Where there is a will there is a way." The Canara Bank in 1986-87 gave him Rs.3600/- for a tea and tiffin shop. A subsidy of Rs.1200/- was credited to his loan account.

His condition improved gradually. His Tea and Tiffin shop runs profitably yielding him an annual income of Rs.8000/-. Meanwhile, he has purchased one bi-cycle, a table fan and a radio alongwith wooden furnishing for his tea shop. His living standard has increased appreciably. Two of his sons are in school. He has provided them with adequate clothing and reading materials. He has remodelled his old residential house to his liking. He plans to change this small tea shop to a hotel restaurant. Commercial Banks and D.R.D.A., Baripada are behind him. He will still better his condition if he continues with his increasing zeal to prosper.

**POULTRY COMPLEX  
UNDER IRD ASSISTANCE**

Poultry programme for IRDP beneficiaries has come in a big way in Sambalpur district. Till now 106 units of poultry have been started in different parts of the district.

One such complex has been started at Kudapada village near Dalki GP of Jharsuguda block in Sambalpur district. In this village 12 beneficiaries of the target group have been given 110 poultry birds each. The poultry complex has been constructed out of NREP funds. Provision has been made for a double layer poultry rearing cage for each of the beneficiaries.

The Allahabad Bank has financed 12 beneficiaries with a unit cost of Rs.7,400/-. These beneficiaries have been identified under IRD programme whose annual income was about Rs.2000/-. Poultry birds of HH-260 strain ranging from the age group of 9 to 12 weeks have been supplied to these beneficiaries. The health care and monitoring is done by the Animal Husbandry Department, DRDA and Block.

The birds came to laying stage in the month of April when they were 16 weeks old. The present production of egg ranges from 70 to 80 eggs per beneficiary per day and the total of daily production in this complex is more than 800 eggs.

The HH-260 strain of birds will generally give 260 eggs during a period of 1 year on the average. So the 110 birds supplied to each beneficiary will produce 28600 eggs. The beneficiary will have an income of Rs.20,000 by selling these eggs at an average cost of 70 paise. Besides, he will get about Rs.2000/- by selling the birds and litters at the end of the year when the birds will cease to produce eggs. Thus, the beneficiary will have a gross annual income of Rs.22,000/-



The total expenditure on account of the cost of feed cost of birds, repayment of loan, medicine and other charges will come to about Rs.17,000/-. So beneficiary will have a profit of about Rs.5000/-. With proper care of the birds, the beneficiaries will be able to cross the poverty line.

#### LABA HARIPAL

One must see to believe the success attained by Laba Haripal, a scheduled caste landless agricultural labourer of Khaliapali village, Attabira block in Sambalpur district. Haripal was earning his daily bread by working as an agricultural labourer. Agriculture being a seasonal operation, he was engaged for about six months in a year and his annual income was hardly Rs.1200/-. He was finding it very difficult to maintain his family consisting of his wife, two children and his old parents.

The year 1982-83 was a turning point in Haripal's life. He was identified as an IRD beneficiary and his application for a dairy unit was sponsored by the BDO, Attabira to the State Bank of India (ADB), Bargarh branch. The application was sanctioned and he was supplied with a cross bred jersey cow on 17.3.1983 at a cost of Rs.3500/-. He was also given Rs.500/- for construction of cow shed. Thus his total loan amount was Rs.4,000/-. He got a subsidy of Rs.3000/- (Rs.1333.33 out of IRD and Rs.1666.67 out of ERRP)

Haripal took great care to maintain his cow. He constructed a small cow shed. He became a member of the Milk Producers' Co-operative Society at Attabira which gave him cattle feed and looked to the marketing of his milk. The cow gave about 7 to 8 liters of milk. He sold the milk to the Society.

Haripal was quite happy with the cow. He had an assured daily income of Rs.20/- to 25/-, out of which he spent about Rs.10/- towards the

cattle feed and repayment of his loan. The balance of about Rs.15/- was available for his day to day expenditure. By the time the first cow became dry, a second jersey cow was given to him on 14.2.1984 again at a cost of Rs.3500/- and Rs.500/- towards the cattle shed. This cow also gave about 7 to 8 litres. of milk per day. So the milk yield continued uninterrupted. But his fate completely changed when in about 4 to 5 months time the first cow gave a second calf. Now both the cows gave him about 16 ltrs. of milk. By this time he had repaid the loan of the first cow. His daily income now went up to more than Rs.30/-.

During the last 4 years, the first cow has given 5 calves and the second cow three calves. Both the cows are again pregnant. He has sold 2 male calves at a cost of Rs.1000/- and two female heifers for Rs.4150/-. He has now cleared the entire bank loan.

It is interesting to note that he has constructed a 2 cum. bio-gas plant for the best use of the cow dung.

The average monthly income of Haripal is now Rs.600/- which comes from the sale of milk, manure and live stock. He has been able to maintain his present family consisting of his wife, four children and his parents.

#### POULTRY FEED PRODUCTION

In order to supply good quality of poultry feed at cheaper rate, the District Poultry Union, Sambalpur has started production of quality poultry feed with infrastructural assistance amount to Rs.2.05 lakhs released by the DRDA, Sambalpur with due approval by the SLCC. The Union is producing poultry feed and supplying to the beneficiaries under poultry programme at a rate of Rs.240/- per Qtl. which is much better than market rate.



**ORISSA REVIEW SUBSCRIPTION FORM**

Orissa Review is available for sale with the District Information and Public Relations Officers and at the Sookhana Bhavan, Bhubaneswar.

Annual subscription of Rupees Ten only may also be sent directly to the following address by Money Order or Bank Draft :

**Director  
INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA  
BHUBANESWAR - 751001**

The following coupon may be filled in and sent to the address mentioned above by separate post :

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE \_\_\_\_\_

PIN CODE \_\_\_\_\_

M.O.Receipt/B.D.No. & Date: \_\_\_\_\_

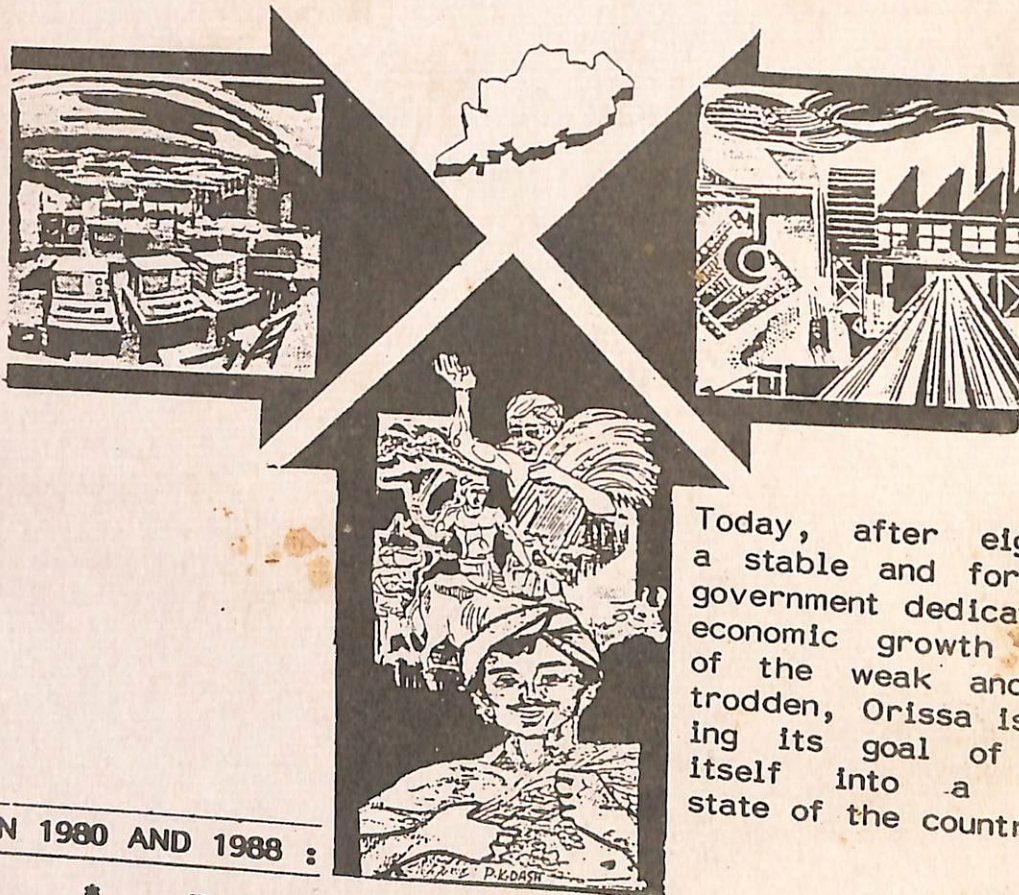




The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi presiding over the meeting of the National Committee for Birth Centenary Celebrations of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant in New Delhi on August 31, 1988.



# Orissa Forges ahead on all frontiers



Today, after eight years of a stable and forward looking government dedicated to socio-economic growth and welfare of the weak and the down-trodden, Orissa is fast reaching its goal of transforming itself into a front-ranking state of the country.

## BETWEEN 1980 AND 1988 :

- \* Population below poverty line reduced from 66% to 42%.
- \* Over 17 lakh Adivasi and Harijan families and 16 lakh other persons benefitted under massive, anti-poverty and welfare programmes.
- \* Foodgrains production increased from 57 lakh tonnes to 72 lakh tonnes.
- \* Irrigation coverage increased from 13 lakh hectares to 19 lakh hectares.
- \* Number of large/medium industries recorded a new high from 57 to 185 and that of small industries from 9 thousand to 32 thousand.
- \* Power generation up from 914 MW to 1394 MW
- \* Drinking water made available in almost all villages.