



ORISSA
REVIEW

JUNE 1994



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik is laying the foundation stone of Red Cross Blood Bank at Hindol on 22.5.1994



A MOU is being signed to set up a 1.5 M. Tonne Steel Plant by MESCO at Duburi in the presence of the Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik in his Secretariat Chamber on 4.5.1994

ORISSA REVIEW

Vol. L No. 11
JUNE, 1994

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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.

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

Two Rupees/Copy
Twenty Rupees/Yearly

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Type Setting by—
Phototypesetting System,
Orissa Government Press

Orissa Celebrates Jayadev Jayanti

The highlights of Jayadev Jayanti, celebrated by the Jayanti Committee, included *Sankirtan Padajatra* from the Ananta Basudev temple, Old Bhubaneswar to Lions Gate, Puri with the chanting of 'Jaya Jaya Dev Hare' to spread the message of the Geeta Govinda with an accent on organising *Mela* at Kenduivilwa, the birth place of the poet.

Extracts from 'Vaisnav Leelamruta' by noted poet Madhab Patnaik of early sixteenth century AD, circulated by I & P R and Culture Department, Government of Orissa, reveals facts about Jayadev's birthplace and the introduction of the Geeta Govinda Seva by Chodaganga Dev in Shri Jagannath Temple. The 8th Chapter of the book gives graphic details of the *Sankirtan*, led by Shri Chaitanya in different parts of Orissa. About the sacred text of the Geeta Govinda it says..... a *vipra* named Jayadev was living in Kenduli village on the bank of the river Prachi. He went to Puri and stayed there with dedication to Lord Jagannath to compose the devotional poem. Accompanied by his wife Padmavati, the dance-consort *par excellence*, he gave regular performance of 'Rahas' dance to appease the deity. Known as Geeta Govinda Dance it paved the way for the construction of Nata Mandir in the Jagannath Temple.

Commissioner-cum-Secretary, I&PR Department Shri Subas Pani who gave a colourful start to the *Sankirtan* march by chanting 'Jaya Jaya Dev Hare' at Ananta Basudev temple on 13-5-1994 said, 'Geeta Govinda' is a unique work which is closely associated with Orissa's art, culture and religion.

Revenue Commissioner Shri Ajit Kumar Tripathy who presided over the function emphasized all efforts should be launched for Orissa's cultural resurgence. The object of *Sankirtan* march was to forge unity of faith and eradicate untouchability and prejudices from society, he added.

Collector, Khurda, Shri Raghunath Patra attended as the guest speaker and Prafulla Chandra Tripathy, Secretary of the organisation gave the introductory remarks.

Director, I&PR, Shri Surasen Jena and Director, Culture Shri Bimalendu Mohanty greeted the *Sankirtan* troupe. Addressing as the Chief Guest in Jayadev Jayanti held in the evening at Kenduli, Principal Secretary to Government, Rural Development Department, Shri Sahadev Sahu said Jayadev's Geeta Govinda reflected Orissa's art, culture, dance and music tradition. He called upon the people to celebrate the Jayanti Utsav by organising 'mela' or 'Mahotsav'.

Earlier inaugurating the function, Shri Ajit Kumar Tripathy said the poet's birthplace was a place of pilgrimage. Shri Chaitanya came to Puri enroute Kenduivilwa. Quoting from some authentic works Shri Tripathy gave a lively account of Shri Chaitanya's journey.

Shri Subas Pani in his presidential address described Jayadev as 'Angeela Sevak' of Jagannath and an ardent devotee and a rare *Sadhak*. His birth place, Kenduivilwa near the Prachi river was a noted pilgrimage centre, surrounded by numerous *maths* and temples.

While the girl students of Jayadev Sangeeta Vidyalaya presented the opening song, 'Radha Prema Leela' was staged by Balaji Thakur Natya Kala Parishad, Ganjam.

The *Sankirtan* Party, led by ISCON Members which left Ananta Basudev temple at Bhubaneswar in the morning of Akshyaya Trutiya day covered Balakati, Balipatna, Kenduivilwa, Adaspur, Niali, Kakatpur, Konark, Gop and Puri. A warm welcome was accorded to the *Sankirtan* marchers on behalf of Puri Citizens, represented by Collector Shri Padmanav Samal and Chairman, Municipality Shri Maheswar Mohanty at Mausima Temple on 15-5-1994 in the dusk hour. The *Sankirtan* party called on Gajapati Dibyasingha Dev in the palace and went round Shri Jagannath temple before they assembled finally at the Lions Gate to sing the glory of Lord Jagannath.

It may be recalled here that the *Sankirtan* Party took the same route from Bhubaneswar as did Chaitanya and *Pancha Sakha* in the 16th Century.

The Department of Culture, Government of Orissa also arranged a meeting at the State Capital on 13-5-1994 where Prof. Dr. K. S. Behera, Prof. Banamali Rath and Prof. Gopinath Mohapatra spoke about the artistic excellence of the Geeta Govinda and the treatment of divine love in it.

Role of Women in Integrated Farming System

Bimalananda Dash

In India agriculture development usually means improvement in cereals and other cash crops. The achievement of green revolution has so far been limited to food crops and that to a limited extent. Real green revolution could have been a reality only when it satisfied the multiple needs of over increasing population and would have been based on a stable ecosystem. Fortunately modern innovations have influenced the life style of people and there is now a wide spread appreciation of the fact that agriculture means the optimal exploitation of soil-water-plant-animal-bird and man relationship. This implies that agriculture has to be diversified and should include parallel involvement of horticulture, forestry, fishery, livestock and poultry farming etc. for ensuring maximum benefits to a farmer. The integration of all these disciplines for maximisation of per ha. yield may be termed as integrated farming system. The concept of integrated farming system is not a new concept, rather it is an age old method of intensive farming.

The farming system conceptually is a set of elements, those are interrelated, which interact among themselves. At the centre of the interaction is the farmer exercising control and choice regarding the type and results of interaction and farm women may be considered the pivot or the soul in all these activities. The farm women contribute a major share in all aspects of the farming system and especially in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry. They work with men in all types of operations and show even better aptitude and efficiency than men in sowing, transplanting, weeding, processing, storing and management of poultry

and livestock. Women generally shoulder more than 50 percent burden of the entire work-load of integrated farming system. Women are the backbone of the farming system and the kingpin in the household and livelihood system. They are the best managers in farm and home. Besides the farm work, they also involve themselves in income generating activities.

In any house, a beautiful kitchen garden along with flowering plants, taking care of animals and birds, one can see, the entire workload is shouldered by women only in the house despite of all her works of household nature. Hence women play a vital role in the human society. Women are keen observers and capable of bringing out a clear picture of the family with inter and intra household dynamics. They are more responsive if women social scientist is able to have direct dialogue with the farm women. At the time of selecting farmers for testing of any technology in I.F.S. it is worthwhile to select a few families with women heads.

In the farming system the tribal women play an important role in agricultural production as well as in livestock keeping and other family affairs as agricultural producers, farm managers and agricultural labourers. Ploughing is the only task which they do not perform only because of ancient taboos. They perform at least half of pre harvest operations and 80 per cent of post-harvest operations. In every aspect of I.F.S. contribution of women is remarkable and the key of the success.

To involve women directly or indirectly in integrated farming system a big task of orientation and training is needed, since education has distinct impact on women with regard to their participation in farm operations. Farming system research scientists now have a better understanding of the role of women in Integrated Farming System.

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Decentralisation and Panchayati Raj System in Orissa : An overview

P.C.Mohanty

Back Drop

The Panchayati Raj Institutions in India are as old as Indian Civilization. Article 40 of the Directive Principles of State Policy envisages that the State shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government. However, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) constituted in several States had passed through many vicissitudes and could not function to the expectations as it could not acquire the status and dignity of a viable unit of self government. Several factors were responsible to impede the growth of Panchayats such as suspension of Panchayati Raj Institutions to the advantage of party in power, variations in structure, powers and functions from State to State, insufficient representation of weaker sections like S.C./S.Ts. and women, inadequate devolution of powers, lack of financial resources and lack of political will to share powers. These were the major constraints for smooth functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Thus keeping in view the past experience, it became necessary to provide constitutional status and safeguard the Panchayati Raj Institutions for functioning as a viable unit of Self Government. The Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1993 which came into force with effect from 24th April, 1993 brought landmark changes in the Panchayati Raj System which sought to endow local government with independent power and resources. The salient features of the Seventy-third Constitution Amendment Act in brief are as follows:—

- (i) Making "Gram Sabha" the soul of Panchayat and providing opportunity to the adults to discuss and decide about their own problems will ensure people's participation in various development programmes in a democratic way. Further allowing persons who have attained the age of twentyone years to be eligible for contesting elections in Panchayat bodies will provide opportunities for the younger generation to participate actively in the development process at the grass-root level.
- (ii) The constitutional provision prescribing the tenure of Panchayat bodies for five years from the date of first meeting will check the party in power tampering with the life of these institutions. This will also bring stability in building confidence in Panchayati Raj Institutions. It further provides that if a Panchayat is dissolved before the expiry of its term, election is to be conducted within a period of six months of the dissolution to reconstitute the Panchayat for the remainder of the terms provided the remainder of the period is not less than six months. However, this will curb the tendency of the party in power to dissolve any Panchayats.
- (iii) Another important aspect of the Act is the political empowerment of women by providing one third reservation of seats. Thus a large number of women will get opportunity to be involved in self government. Similarly the S.C./S.Ts. will get the opportunity to enter into the system through reservation in these bodies. Thus it opens the door for a weaker sector of the society to join the political stream.
- (iv) The Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position every fifth year will help the Panchayat Raj institutions to

become more economically viable to execute the functions endowed with it under Eleventh Schedule incorporated as Article 243 G of the Constitution.

- (i) The Constitution of the State Election Commission to ensure free and fair election to the Panchayat Raj institutions and setting up the Election Tribunal will create a healthy atmosphere in the political field.

Keeping in view the constitutional requirements contained in the Constitution (Seventy-third) Amendment Act, 1993 the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 and the Orissa Panchayat Samiti (Amendment) Act, 1959 have been amended by the Orissa Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Act 1994.

The Orissa Gram Panchayat Amendment Act, 1994 has brought the following changes in the Principal Act:—

- (i) There shall be reservation of seats for the Schedule Castes and the Schedule Tribes in every Gram Panchayat in the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Gram Panchayat. The Act further provides that where the population of the Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribe is not sufficient for the reservation, one seat for the S.C./S.T. as the case may be shall be reserved in the Gram Panchayat. One-third of the total number of seats shall be reserved for women belonging to S.C. or S.T., as the case may be. Besides, where two seats are reserved for the S.C. or S.T., one of the seats shall be reserved for women for that community. By this amendment reservation of seats for S.C./S.T. and women has become obligatory.

- (ii) The Amendment Act has also provided reservation of posts of Sarpanchas in the Gram Panchayats for S.C. or S.T. as the case may be and such reservation shall be made by the State Government by rotation among different Gram Panchayats as notified by the Election Commission constituted under this Act. One-third of

the total number of offices of Sarpanchas in Gram Panchayats shall be reserved for women.

- (iii) The Amendment Act has provided a fixed tenure of five years for Panchayats from the date appointed for its first meeting unless they are dissolved earlier on specific grounds. However, election to the Panchayat will have to be completed within a period of six months from the date of its dissolution before the expiry of their tenure in the normal course.

- (iv) The Gram Panchayat Amendment Act 1994 has also brought a new dimension to the Principal Act by adding two more criteria for disqualification for membership of Gram Panchayat. Person having more than one spouse living or person who has more than two children after commencement of Orissa Gram Panchayat Act shall not be eligible to be elected as Sarpancha or any other member of the Gram Panchayat.

- (v) Section 27 (3) of the Principal Act has been substituted by a new Sub-section of the Amendment Act which envisages that the superintendence, direction, control and the conduct of elections to the Gram Panchayats shall be vested in the State Election Commissioner who is appointed by the Governor under Article 243-k of the Constitution.

- (vi) Similarly Section 100 A of the Gram Panchayat Act has been substituted by a new Sub-section which provides constitution of the Finance Commission by the Governor under Article 243-1 of the Constitution. The Finance Commission shall review the financial position of the Gram Panchayats and make recommendations to the Governor as required under Article 243-1 of the Constitution. The Finance Commission will also recommend such measures needed for improvement of the financial position and Governor shall cause such recommendations of the Finance Commission to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

Similarly the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act 1959 has been amended with a view to removing the deficiencies in the Principal Act providing the following provisions in the Panchayat Samiti Act in conformity to the constitutional requirements of the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act.

- (a) Reservation of offices of Chairperson at Panchayat Samiti level for the members of S.C., S.T. and women.
- (b) Prescribing age limit to 21 years for the members to contest the election.
- (c) Exclusion of ex-officio membership and inclusion of M.Ps and M.L.A.s as members of the Samiti having right to vote.
- (d) Constitution of Election Commission for Superintendence direction and control of elections to Panchayat Samitis.
- (e) Constitution of Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Samitis

and to make recommendations to the Governor as required under Article 243-I of the Constitution.

- (f) Provision of clear tenure of five years of the Samiti unless dissolved earlier on specific ground. But conduct of election before expiry of the term of the existing Samiti is mandatory.

The recent amendment of the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 and the Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 in conformity to the Constitutional requirement of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment is potentially a revolutionary measure seeking transfer of power. A mass programme of political education of the rural people and the political leaders is essential for successful implementation of the provisions of the Act in letter and spirit.

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CHHAU

ORISSA'S PROUD FOLK-DANCE FORM

Over centuries, the Chhau, unique dance form of Orissa has earned wide acclaim both in India and abroad. The Central Government has initiated a programme for promoting Chhau Dances of Mayurbhanj in Orissa and Seraikella in Bihar. Preparatory work and further consultations with gurus and experts, detailed survey for identification and selection of artistes were carried out in Mayurbhanj district and its neighbouring areas involving visit to 26 villages in May, 1993.

The first phase of training programme has been launched in the field of Mayurbhanj Chhau. The Programme envisages training in the dance and its music under eminent gurus and Akademi Awardees at Baripada and at 5 rural centres in the district involving a total of 20 teachers and accompanying musicians and about 70 students. Similar preparatory work relating to the selection of students etc. for the Seraikella style is to begin shortly.

In addition, the Documentation unit of the Department of Culture did extensive documentation of Chhau dance in Mayurbhanj district, especially of eminent gurus such as Madan Mohan Lenka, Srihari Nayak, Srikant Sen etc. An interview and demonstration of Odissi dance by Guru Pankaj Charan Das were also recorded at Bhubaneswar and Puri. Dance and music by some of the old Maharies of Jagannath Temple at Puri were also recorded.

Impact of IRDP on Income, Employment and Consumption pattern of Tribals Lephripara Block, Sundergarh, Orissa—A Case Study

Manjushree Patel

Manpower resource planning constitutes an important aspect of our developmental programmes of our country. Measures, programmes and Yojanas in scores have been made towards tapping this potential. However while a microscopic minority comprising mostly the educated urban class have benefited from these schemes, an important segment of the population that of the tribals in rural areas have sadly remained neglected.

Development of the production system in tribal areas still conforms to the traditional pattern. It is mostly a case of sustenance living for the tribals. Production organisations and exchange systems are yet to evolve to modern standards. Development of productive forces is yet to gain a sustainable momentum in tribal societies. The exchange system is so inequitable that it tends to flush out the surplus from the tribal areas to other regions. This may create an objective situation of perpetual under-development and exploitation of the tribals in India.

It is not that the Government has been totally blind to the miseries of these tribals but in fact programmes have been implemented to ameliorate their conditions. One such programme is the IRDP which aimed at enhancing the Employment and Income potential of those living below the poverty line in rural areas. Though it has been aimed at the general rural poor, emphasis has also been strongly placed on tribals, 80% of whom stay below poverty line. In this study we assess the impact of IRDP on enhancing Income, Employment and Consumption standards of the

Tribals in the Lephripara Block of Sundergarh district of Orissa, whether the IRDP has been successful in its endeavour or not ?

This study has been bifurcated into two parts—Firstly to analyze the impact of IRDP on enhancing the Income and Employment potential of the Tribals and Secondly to assess how it has affected the consumption pattern of the beneficiaries by comparing them with a control group of 50 non-beneficiaries. For this study 50 Tribal beneficiaries were chosen by random sampling from various villages in the Lephripara block of Sundergarh district of Orissa. Amidst the 50 beneficiaries about 23 households got assistance under Goat scheme, 11 under Bullock scheme, 5 under Rice processing, 7 under poultry and 4 under Dugwell scheme. The primary data was collected through personal interviews and secondary data from the Block and District office. The data pertained to the entire Seventh Plan period.

Regarding the first aspect of our study, it is evident from the Income table that total annual income of Tribals has increased from Rs. 2542 before the implementation of IRDP to Rs. 3120 after the implementation of IRDP. So average household income increased to Rs. 578 (22.7%). It is also clear that while the schemes of Goaterly, Bullock, Rice Processing and Poultry have reasonably well enhancing the income of beneficiaries, the Dugwell scheme has backfired on the beneficiaries. While average incremental income in case of Goats was 26.2%, Bullocks 18.3%, Rice Processing 28.3%, Poultry 27.5% in case of Dugwell it was down by 18.1%.

Figure-1

INCOME TABLE FOR DIFFERENT SCHEMES OF IRDP

SCHEME	NO. OF HOUSEHOLD	BEFORE IRDP		AFTER IRDP		AVERAGE INCREASED INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD
		TOTAL INCOME IN RS.	AVERAGE INCOME/ HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL INCOME	AVERAGE INCOME/ HOUSEHOLD	
Goats	23	59685	2595	75325	3275	680 (26.2%)
Bullock	11	27610	2510	32670	2970	460 (18.3%)
Rice Processing	5	13000	2600	16675	3335	735 (28.3%)
Poultry	7	16800	2400	23100	3300	900 (37.5%)
Dugwell	4	10020	2505	8208	2052	-453 (-18.1%)
TOTAL	50	127115	2542	155978	3120	578 (22.7%)

Next regarding the Employment table, some interesting findings were revealed. It had been found that the Tribal class of people as such had never sat idle or acutely unemployed and even before implementation of this scheme, around 90% of them were fruitfully engaged as farming labourers on a contract basis on an average of about 284 mandays in the pre-loan period. Of course with implementation of IRDP, their wages did hike up a bit and all of them were nearly fully employed (239 mandays). However the increase has been pretty marginal (about 5 mandays average increase) in case of Goatery, Bullock, Rice Processing, Poultry scheme and a decrease of about 10 mandays in case of Dugwell scheme. Since the beneficiaries continued to be engaged as farming labourers, their pre-loan wage was comparable to post-loan wage. The increase in wages was marginal in case of Goat, Bullock, Rice Processing and Poultry, with Poultry showing the highest rate of increase from Rs. 8.3 to Rs. 11.0 per day. Instead, for the Dugwell scheme the wages went down from Rs. 8.5 to Rs. 7.2 per day.

RICE PROCESSING	280	290	9.3	11.5
POULTRY	290	300	8.3	11.0
DUGWELL	295	285	8.5	7.2
TOTAL	284	289	8.9	10.3

Figure-2 EMPLOYMENT TABLE FOR DIFFERENT SCHEMES

SCHEME	ENGAGED FOR DAYS PRELOAN	ENGAGED FOR DAYS POSTLOAN	RATE PER DAY	
			PRELOAN	POSTLOAN
GOATS	285	290	9.1	11.3
BULLOCK	270	280	9.3	10.6

The second part of the study analyses the impact of IRDP on consumption standard of the people. Here also the results were a bit perplexing. It was found that there was a marginal increase in the consumption standard as soon as the loan was procured. In between 1985-86 to 1986-87, the consumption standard of beneficiaries increased from 2354 Calories to 3050 Calories, but thereafter slowly there is a slump in the consumption standard such that by the end of 5 years, they were back to square one as the Graph depicts. Further when compared to the Non-beneficiaries it is revealed that Beneficiaries are better off than the former only in the beginning but after 5 years, the trend reverses and it is seen that the consumption standard of Non-beneficiary in fact is better than that of Beneficiary. In 1989-90, the consumption of Beneficiaries (in terms of calories) is 2430 only against 2485 of Non-beneficiaries. The asset pattern of Beneficiaries showed very marginal increase indicating that there was sparse saving amongst them.

Figure—3 CONSUMPTION TABLE FOR 1985—1990

YEAR	BENEFICIARY		NON BENEFICIARY	
	CONSUMPTION IN CALORY	ASSETS	CONSUMPTION IN CALORY	ASSETS
85-86	2354	1-2 ACR	2450	1-2 ACR
86-87	3050	1-45 ACR	2510	1-25 ACR
87-88	2930	1-48 ACR	2430	1-2 ACR
88-89	2780	1-36 ACR	2470	1-3 ACR
89-90	2430	1-27 ACR	2485	1-25 ACR

The rationale behind this apparent stagnancy in the consumption and asset pattern of the Tribals is attributed to certain intriguing characteristics of the Tribal system, stemming from their primitive socioeconomic culture to which they are rooted to. Firstly, habituated to a subsistence and primitive style of living whereby they get food freely available from forests and fields, they are content in consuming anything from fruits to roots as long as it is free and they donot have to pay anything for it. Therefore money or income has little or no role in catering to their consumption needs. When their income does increase, the first phase is spent in consuming market food but after sometime they get back to their previous choice—that of consuming natural food. Further it is seen that all those who have access to money power actually spend the increment on one of their favourite habitual customs in which almost the whole family partakes. While in the pre-loan period, usually country liquor was consumed, however post loan period saw them consuming locally marketed liquor. Thus all the extra earnings go down the drains and when they drink more, the initiative to work lowers and consumption standard falls down.

Another interesting thing that is notable is that though these people exist in a community, almost everybody maintains a nuclear family. So in fact a very little earning is required to maintain the beneficiary's family which is limited to a maximum of five members. Unlike in the other castes where the unemployed son is sheltered even after marriage, in the tribal system, as soon as the son is old enough to get married, he is sent to fend for himself and his immediate family alienates from his

parents. Therefore the older generation does not have to bother about saving for their sons and thus so saving does not figure much in the Tribal economic system.

Apart from these aspects of tribal economic system which led to the disappointing results on their Employment and consumption pattern, there have been certain lacunas inherent in the IRDP which has also contributed to the disappointing results.

It has been revealed that :

Financial resources of the State are too meagre to meet fully the credit needs of the identified households. Schemes for these people are planned from above rather than in consultation with the representative of the target group. The selection of schemes has shown an overwhelming bias towards animal husbandry more particularly to bullocks and goats. No doubt this activity has considerable Income and Employment generation potential but the scheme has been initiated by —

- (a) The Shortage of good quality animals.
- (b) Artificial increase in price of animals.
- (c) Absence of linkages and support structures for feed, health cover and marketing.

There has been absence of backward and forward linkages in schemes as no real steps have been taken to provide institutionals and marketing. An important bottleneck as has been alleged is the gross misappropriation of funds as about one third of the loan is whisked away by the loan agencies in some pretext or other. Further no follow-up action is taken to ensure the proper utilisation of loans. An important bottleneck is in regard to administrative weakness both in terms of qualified staff and in respect to vertical and horizontal co-ordination and integration between different departments. Besides, rampant illiteracy amongst tribals and gross unawareness of the opportunities available to them have been major handicaps in this IRDP programme.

In the light of critical evaluation, a few suggestions are made for the success of IRDP.

- (1) The programmes should be located and identified by the village people themselves. These should be then discussed with the staff members and revised if necessary.
- (2) The IRDP should be flexible due to the heterogeneous character of the Tribals in the country.
- (3) There should be regular checking of the beneficiaries to minimize the chances of misutilisation of loans.
- (4) States should be provided sufficient funds both to meet the credit needs as well as make up for the rise in prices and to build up infrastructures in rural areas.
- (5) Further all efforts should be made to give appropriate training to the beneficiaries and measures taken to ensure that there is supply of superior breed of animals in the animal husbandry scheme.

- (6) Last but not the least, strong emphasis must be paid towards educating the tribals. Unless they are made literate and aware of opportunities made available to them, all other efforts would be in vain.

All said and done, a scientific diagnosis of the inherent problems faced by the tribals should be undertaken before prescribing the medicine. To eradicate problem of poverty and unemployment for tribal communities, integrated efforts and whole-hearted cooperation from all sectors of society ranging from top politicians and bureaucrats to common citizen is called for. Unless this endeavour is made, Employment and Income generation by IRDP will simply remain a myth and IRDP programme will play a limited role in its future operation.

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EFFECTING CHANGES AT THE GRASSROOTS (Sadeibereni in Dhenkanal district) A SUCCESS STORY

Fifty seven families belonging to Hantra Scheduled Caste in Sadeibereni, a hamlet of Patrabhog revenue village in Dhenkanal district have been able to multiply their annual income almost three times within a short spell of four years. Each of the fifty seven families were allotted 04 Ac. homestead land with a house on it. At a cost of Rs. 4.52 lakh, 57 houses were constructed by the Government. Houses were electrified under Kutir Jyoti Programme. Under RLEGP, one community centre, one tubewell and one sanitary well were provided. Improved chullahs have been provided to thirty families. The Orissa Handicraft Corporation constructed a workshop centre where the Hantra Youths are being trained by Handicraft Department and Khadi Village Industries Board. Under DWCR and with cooperation from UNICEF, sustainable measures have been taken up to strengthen the women component who are below the poverty line. Most of the women are now subscribers to Mahila Samrudhi Yojana and have shown remarkable enthusiasm in social development and economic self-reliance. Sadeibereni is soon going to be declared fully literate. With concerted efforts through various Government schemes and through implementation of several innovative income generation schemes, i.e. Dhokra Metal casting (i.e. manufacturing of decorative and household articles of brass and bell metal), the villagers have now become confident and they breathe a new air. So much so, one skilled Dhokra caster, Dusashan Behera was recently sent to Japan as India's representative.

(Source—P.I.B.)

Marriage and Divorce Customs among Santals— A cursory Glance

Pritishri Parhi

INTRODUCTION

The Santal tribe is one of the largest tribes of India which spreads over Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and also in Bangladesh. In Orissa, it is a noted tribe in Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Bhadrak and Keonjhar districts. They have a strong community feeling among themselves which is demonstrated in various crucial stages of their life style. Turning to the point of marriage and divorce customs they have deep roots in their culture and tradition with recognized patrilocal relationships. The bachelors and spinsters have no sympathy from the community as a result of which they are rarely seen. The general custom prevailing is 'Monogamy'. However, 'Polygamy' is only allowed in case of barren wife with her consent.

MARRIAGE

Marriage is the most significant point of the individual's life and it is called 'Bapla' in santali language. After marriage the individual becomes a full fledged member of the society. Puberty is the beginning of womanhood. When a girl attains the age of puberty, she is not allowed to enter 'Bhitar', the sacred place of the house. The average age of marriage of male ranges from 19 to 22 years and of female from 18 to 20 years.

CUSTOMARY CEREMONIAL PERFORMANCE OF MARRIAGE.

'Mandaps' in both the villages of boy and girl are constructed three days before the marriage. In the girl's village 'Sindur dan' (applying

vermillion on bride's forehead) ceremony is performed under the *mandap* in presence of all villagers, relations, friends and the village heads of both the villages (*manjhis*). It is only after the 'Sindur dan', the girl is declared officially wedded to the groom and obtains rights to enter the *bhitar* of the groom's family. "Bhitar at bidai" is the ceremony after which the bride leaves her parents, relations and ancestral *bongas* to proceed to her husband's house (*Dashimak*) thanking them for taking care till that date. After this day she is never allowed to the 'bhitar' of her parents again. After reaching the boy's village, the couple stand on the *mandap* and offer food to all the villagers before they enter the village and the boy's house. The bride enters 'bhitar' of husband's house and pays respect to the ancestral *bongas* and prays to take care of her. From that day she is entitled to clean, sweep and plaster the 'bhitar' of groom's family. These are the normal customary performances of a Santali marriage.

TYPES OF MARRIAGE

There are seven types of marriage (*Bapla*) practised among Santals.

(1) "Kirin bahu bapla" (marriage by negotiation) takes place when a man brings for his son a bride for whom a bride-price has been paid. Negotiation is first initiated from boy's side. Several exchanges of visits are made between two parties and finally the bride-price is fixed. It is paid both in cash and kind that include a sum of rupees, cow/bullock and three sarees (for bride's mother, bride's paternal grandmother, bride's father's sister). Then a date is fixed and the bride with a party reaches boy's house after the marriage ceremony is performed.

(2) "Kirin Jawae bapla" is a type of marriage when a husband is acquired (brought to marry a girl made pregnant by a man who cannot marry her because of his belonging to the same clan or does not want to marry her). Here the offender bears the cost of acquiring the husband.

(3) "Sangha bapla" is normally contracted by a widow or a divorced women and a widower or a divorced man. Here the bride-price is reduced

to half of the price as in case of 'Kirin bahu bapla'. It is believed that after death, a woman will eventually rejoin her first husband. Her first *sindur* gave a special relation to her first husband's *bongas*. When a widower marries an unmarried girl, he pays the full bride-price plus a widowhood allowance called "mandi bakhra". In case of marrying a widower to an widow no 'sindur dan' is observed.

(4) "Tunki dipil bapla" is perceived as poor man's marriage as they cannot bear the expenses of marriage. In this case no bride-price is paid. The bride collects her belongings in a small bamboo basket (*tunki*) and is brought to her husband's house with the basket on her head. Further, to make the marriage official, the couple go to the house of "manjhi" and informs him about their marriage. In some circumstances the groom puts vermillion on bride's forehead in the presence of the manjhi.

(5) "Gharadi Janae bapla" is a type of marriage when the boy comes to live with the family of the girl. It is resorted to in the families with only grown-up daughters with either no sons or minor sons. A 'ghardi jawae' is brought in to help in the household work. Marriage expenses are met by bride's parents. The groom works for about a period of five years for his father-in law without wages but he is paid food and clothings. A calf is presented by bride's parents during marriage that becomes his personal property. Other rituals observed are similar to 'Kirin bahu bapla'.

(6) 'Idut bapla' is a type of marriage by force. The initiation is taken by boy's side. When the boy is not sure of the girl's acceptance as her husband or when her parents refuse to give their consent, the boy forcibly applies *sindur* on girl's forehead at a public place like market or fair and claims her as his wife. 'Idut' means marking with paint.

(7) "Nir bolok bapla" is a type of marriage accepted by initiation from girl's side by forcibly entering the house of the boy who after having had sexual relationship refuses at a later stage to marry her. In this case, the boy's father pays some fines to girl's parents for doing it forcibly and a small amount to girl's village funds.

INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

A santal cannot marry a nonsantal or a member of his own class, although a man can marry the younger sister of his wife after her death and similarly a woman can marry the younger brother of the husband only after his death. Intercaste marriage between santals and non-santals is strictly prohibited. In cases of deviation, the boy or the girl may be socially ostracised. This is called "Bitol" in santal language. This may sometimes outcaste the entire family. But it has been observed that manjhis have allowed marriages with mahanti, kora, kummis. Kurmi women and girls are considered auspicious ones and after marriage, the kurmi girls are not allowed to 'bhitar' indicates strong respect to their ancestral *bongas*. Sons born of these kurmi women are allowed to worship their ancestral *bongas* and can participate in deliberations of village council. Intercaste marriage is gradually being accepted by them due to external influence like living in industrial environment, followed by migration and changing their traditional occupation to business and varied services.

DIVORCE

Divorce is rare among santals, but it has been socially permitted. It can be initiated by either husband or wife. It is believed that if the couple cannot live peacefully, they have an option for divorce. The causes or circumstances of divorce can be summarised as below :—

- (i) The husband and wife dislike each other.
- (ii) Sometimes the wife makes excesses and runs to her parent's house which is called "Bhagora".
- (iii) When the wife fights and abuses the in-laws.
- (iv) When the husband marries or brings a second woman in the house without consent of wife.
- (v) When the wife is harassed by her husband and in-laws.
- (vi) When the wife is of suspected character.
- (vii) Adultery and barrenness of wife.

(viii) Suspicion of having wife practising witchcraft.

A simple ceremony called 'Sacam-orec ceremony' i.e. 'tearing of leaves' ceremony meaning breaking up relationship between husband and wife is performed on the appointed day by the manjhis of both the villages in presence of villagers of both husband and wife. The villagers gather in husband's village. Then the husband and wife are allowed to stand facing each other and a vessel filled with water is placed in their midst. The manjhi of the husband's village addresses the gatherings inviting the village spirits to be the witness to the occasion. Some customary payments are made after approval of the divorce is done. The party desiring to take divorce is asked to stand on the left leg and is provided three sal leaves which he/she has to tear it along the midrib. Then he or she gives a jerk to the vessel of water with the right foot. After that the manjhi declares that they are now separated. First the man and then the women go round paying *pranam* to all those present starting from manjhis. If the leaves are not torn and the water is not spilled properly shows that the couple

can still have a chance to live together if they desire. This ceremony is not performed if the divorce is granted because of witchcraft. After the ceremony is over, the woman is handed over to her father or near ones. A divorced male is treated less eligible than a bachelor for marriage and so also the divorced female gets more obstacles to be remarried in Santal community.

CONCLUSION

Although, the Santal tribe has been adapted to farming occupation in course of development processes and lost its traditional customs/rituals due to further influence of industrial culture as well as migration, but still they retain the essence of their rituals concerning to marriage. Out of all the marriage forms "Kirin babu bapla" is the most common pattern in vogue. The prohibited intercaste marriage is slowly invading the community with some degree of social acceptance like Hindu society. As they do not treat "Marriage" as a sacrament, divorce & widow remarriage have been frequent and common.

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Govt. of Orissa**

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Wildlife of Simlipahar Forests

Dr. Basanta Kumar Choudhury

Forests represent a well organised, dominant and highly evolved community of living organisms on this planet. Nearly one third of the total land area of the world is covered by one or another kind of forest. Forests represent nature's major processors of solar energy and about 90% of the total global biomass. These are located in all the geographic regions except in the polar areas.

Forests are the most widespread stretches of vegetation, harbouring diverse kinds of life forms. Besides trees, forest eco-system includes various types of small plants, mosses, ferns, fungi, innumerable micro-organisms, insects, reptiles, birds mammals and animals of immense economic significance.

Simlipahar Forests :

It is located centrally in the district of Mayurbhanj with a core area of 845.70 Square Kilometres. The reserve forest has the remaining area of 1904.30 square kilometres of buffer area which has nearly 65 thickly populated villages.

The attraction of Simlipahar is an inclined plateau with rolling hills rising abruptly from the low coastal plains in the district. The steep side of the plateau faces east, while it deeps towards the north to finally merge into Chhotnagpur plateau.

The Simlipahar project area supports variety of rich fauna. Besides tigers and elephant, wild life constitutes of nearly 99 leopards, 400 wild dogs, 305 bears, 4360 langurs, 1440 Macaws, 950 bison, 7000 Sambars, 4000 barking deer, 2500 Chitals, 1500 deer and 10,000 wild boards (as per a recent estimate).

The important wild life treasure of the Simlipahar forest is described below.

1. Elephant

These majestic animals are found all over the area. They live in herds and commonly seen in

Tinadiha, Barakamada and other moist areas with plenty of fodder.

Simlipal hills is said to be the sanctum sanctorum for elephants and it is said that an elephant tries to visit the place at least once during its lifetime. The survey and demarcation has been started from this year to launch "project elephant" in this reserve forest with an outlay of Rs.18 crores over a period of 10 years. The total number of elephants in this forest is 507 out of its total population of 2200 in Orissa.

2. Tiger

These were at one time a nuisance in the Simlipahar forest and used to take heavy toll of cattle and human lives. Their number has considerably gone down due to craze for its skin which has a very attractive market both in and outside the country. This lush green forest belt is one of the 19 tiger reserves launched in April 1st, 1973. The recent census indicates that the number of tigers has swelled from 17 in 1973 to 95 in the year 1992.

3. Panther

This species is quite common in the tract alongwith the population of tigers.

4. Sloth Bear

There are a terror to the people in the region as it attacks unprovoked.

5. Other Wild Life

Among other carnivores, Hyena, Jackal, Wild dog, Fox, Mongoose, Civet Cat, Today Cat, Jungle Cat etc., are very common in the forest tract.

Among the herbivores, spotted deer, sambar, barking deer, bison, nilgai, boar, mouse, deer etc, are quite common.

Among the rodents, the Rufoustailed hare, porcupine, flying squirrels are common.

The langurs are found in the deeper forests. The peacocks being declared a national bird was held with veneration and esteem and was not willed in the district as being emblem of ex-state of Mayurbhanj.

Hill myna occur naturally in the interior. The bird is famous for its mimicry and is kept as a pet. It is a good foreign exchange earner.



Other birds include great malabar hornbill, common grey hornbill, Golden backed wood pecker, the black headed oracles, Patidges, quails etc.

Masheer, a typical variety of hill fish is found in the streams of the project area.

Crocodiles are seen in the river Budhabalang, Khairi and Deo.

Activities of the Poachers

With more than 500 square kilometres of periphery having no natural or artificial barrier except check gates leading to the sanctuary, the local tribals and the professional poachers of various kinds go on an organised hunt threatening the tigers and other animals. During the "Akhand Sikar" nearly 400 to 500 animals are killed annually instead of all the protective measures taken by the Government.

Measures for Development of the Fauna

Under the Simlipahar Corridor Development programme a prelude to launching of Project

elephant, the forest would be linked in south with Hadagarh in Keonjhar district and stretch upto Chaibasa in Bihar. Under the Project, it has been proposed for the economic upliftment of the villagers so as to protect the biodiversity of the region. They will be provided with new job opportunities, alternate fuel source, modern agricultural implement, educational facilities etc. Further, they will be enlightened to know about energy conservation, animal husbandry and the ecological menace that the reserve will be facing. Non-Government voluntary organisations will be assigned for the success of the programme. If the dependence of the villagers will be reduced on the forest, then, the fauna can be live freely in its natural abode.

However, resource crunch, uninhabited poaching, limited maintenance staff, failure in the development of tourism industry and improper planning are the major stumbling blocks in the realisation of the full potential of the vast forest resource of Simlipahar.

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ORISSA'S VAST POTENTIAL FOR FOOD-PROCESSING UNITS

The Centre has given assistance to 30 small food processing training units in Orissa for the growth of food processing industry in the State. Describing the tremendous potential of food processing units in Orissa, Shri C. K. Basu, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India urged upon the State Government and private sector entrepreneurs to come forward in a big way to invest in this high growth potential area. Shri Basu was in Bhubaneswar to attend a Seminar on "Opportunities for Development of Food Processing Industries in Orissa", organised by the Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Bhubaneswar on 14th May, 1994.

In the Seminar, various experts were of the view that Orissa has tremendous potential for establishment of food processing units and its vast coast-line has to be fully commercially exploited for integrated high growth aqua-farming. A massive effort is required to establish agro-based processing industries in Orissa.

Shri S. N. Patra, Minister of State for Fisheries and Animal Resources Development and Shri Jadav Majhi, Minister of State for Industries and Public Enterprises, Government of Orissa were Chief Guest and Guest of Honour respectively. Those who spoke during inaugural session include Shri R. K. Bhujabal, Additional Chief Secretary-cum-Principal Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of Orissa; Shri Gokul Patnaik, Chairman, MPEDA; Shri D. H. Pai Panendikar, Hony. Advisor, CIFTI and Shri K. B. Pillai, Chairman, MPEDA.

Source : P.I.B.

An Introduction to The Orissan Horse shoe crab

Deepak Bhattacharya

It looks like the foot of the horse and thus is called the Horse Shoe Crab. Strictly speaking marine zoologists and anthropologists point out that though it is called a crab it is much closer to the scorpion family. This crab is a marine (Sea) creature, amphibious in a limited sense—as it comes to shore (for breeding) and can creep in the open. It is predominantly found in the intertidal zone. Spends most of its time at the bottom where it feeds as it creeps and glides along. It has a two part hard shell cover which is joined at the centre by muscle fibre. This cover gives it a unique 1st world war battle tank-look except that it has a long tail. The back side of the crab is called dorsal side. On the shell it has a few set of eyes which looks and functions very differently from any set of eyes that the reader might have seen. On the innerside of (ventral side) the Crab it has a set of six pairs of nail less tender legs and a four set gill. The crab looks ugly as it is virtually devoid of meat and flesh. It is a harmless docile creature and cannot even escape if attacked by small birds when out of water. In water however, its mobility is faster.

The crab's colour varies in hues of green and has a prominent 'U' mark on its back in black dotted lines. This crab is sans of meat or muscles and interestingly has blue blood. Thus, it is not taken as an item of food. It is therefore called the blue blood crab. This crab is found in Orissa along Cuttack, Bhadrak, Balasore coast, concentrating more in the Balasore coast (Chandipore) and in W.B. along Digha sea beach. In Orissa it is called by various names as KANKUA, LAKHAN PATIA, SAMUDRA BICHHA, RAM-LAKHAN KANKADA or lovingly RAM-LAKHNIA.

The fisher folk of Orissa where these Crabs abound rever this creature and do not harm them. Even when they get stuck to their nets

they normally retrieve these creatures and let them go. It is estimated that there is a sizable population of Crabs along Chandipore Coast. A smaller one tugging on to a bigger one and hitchhiking around in shallow tide waters. The bigger one is female and the smaller one is male. Two factors make these crabs important.



(1) The Zoological name of the species available along Orissa Coast are (a) *Tachypleus gigas* (Predominant) (b) *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda* (few). These species have been living on Earth since the pre cambrian—Devonian Era 350-450 million year past from today (390 X106). They have seen the Dinosaurous come and go, the continents drift, the Himalayan rise, the Rigvedic Rishi, Ramayan and Mahabharat enact. They are fossils yet living, thus, also called Living fossils—for they are mute. They have undergone no physiological change since evolution.

(c) They have blue blood but then snails and shells etc too have blue blood. What places these crab head and shoulder above other blue blood creatures is that its blood has only one platelet in the form of a simple amoebocyte. Within this amoebocyte (cell) are a pair of enzymes which has the most powerful property of detecting pyrogens. Pyrogens are chemical compounds released by gram negative bacteria which causes fever. The blood (Hemolymph) volume per adult Crab is much higher than any other blue blood creature. Moreover the crab can act as a *blood donor* like any human being. Now scientists are able to get donated blood (Crab is not killed), separate the enzymes and prepare an enzyme preparation called 'Lysate'. LYSATE has very essential, widespread use in medical, surgical, pharmaceutical, food processing and drinking water industry. Lysate can thus be told, as having life saving potentialities. In the international market a gram of Lysate costs more than gold. In the process of producing lysate certain by-products come out. They are equally expensive and important for public health.

Lot of studies are on in India as to how to make Lysate. A local private organisation called Oddisi Research Laboratory have pioneered



Hon'ble Governor of Orissa Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy is inaugurating the WHO Training Programme organised by Acharya Harihar Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment on 24-4-1994.



Orissa Governor Hon'ble Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy is inaugurating 12th National Conference of Doctors' International by lighting the Lamp at Cuttack on 18-5-1994.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik is inaugurating the fly over bridge Veer Surendra Sai Setu on 28-5-1994 at Sambalpur.



Minister, Works, Housing & Urban Development Shri Nalinikanta Mohanty inaugurating the Drinking Water Project at Rajnagar on 28-4-1994.



Minister, I&PR, Shri Bairagi Jena is addressing at the Jayanti Celebration of Biplabi Dharanidhar Bhuyan at Bhubaneswar on 5-5-1994.



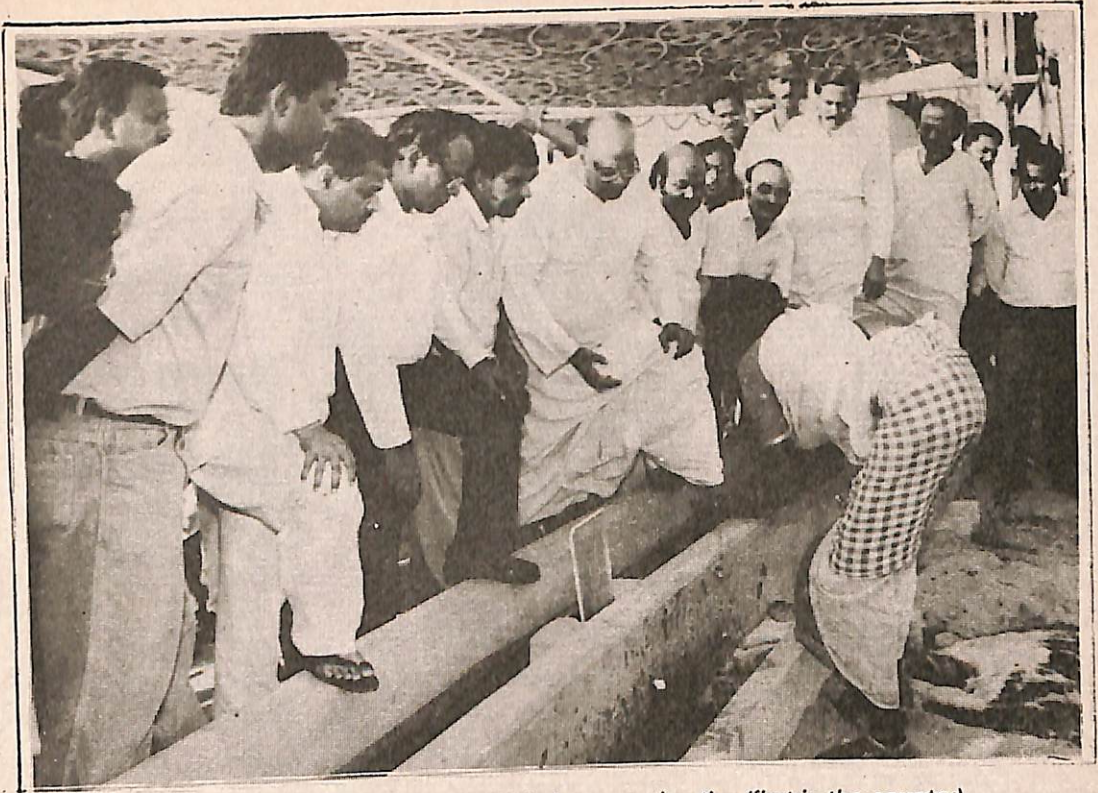
Minister, Mass Education, Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei opening a sale centre for disabled and destitute at Res Cross Bhavan on 8-5-1994.



Orissa Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy is giving away batches to the Red Cross Life members on 8-5-1994 on the eve of World Red Cross Day at Bhubaneswar.



Orissa Governor Hon'ble Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy inaugurates the Foundation Day Ceremony of Cuttack Surakshya Committee on 26-5-1994 at Saheed Bhavan, Cuttack.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik is inaugurating the (first in the country) Eco-Technological waste water management system to clear the sea beach at Puri on 29-5-1994.



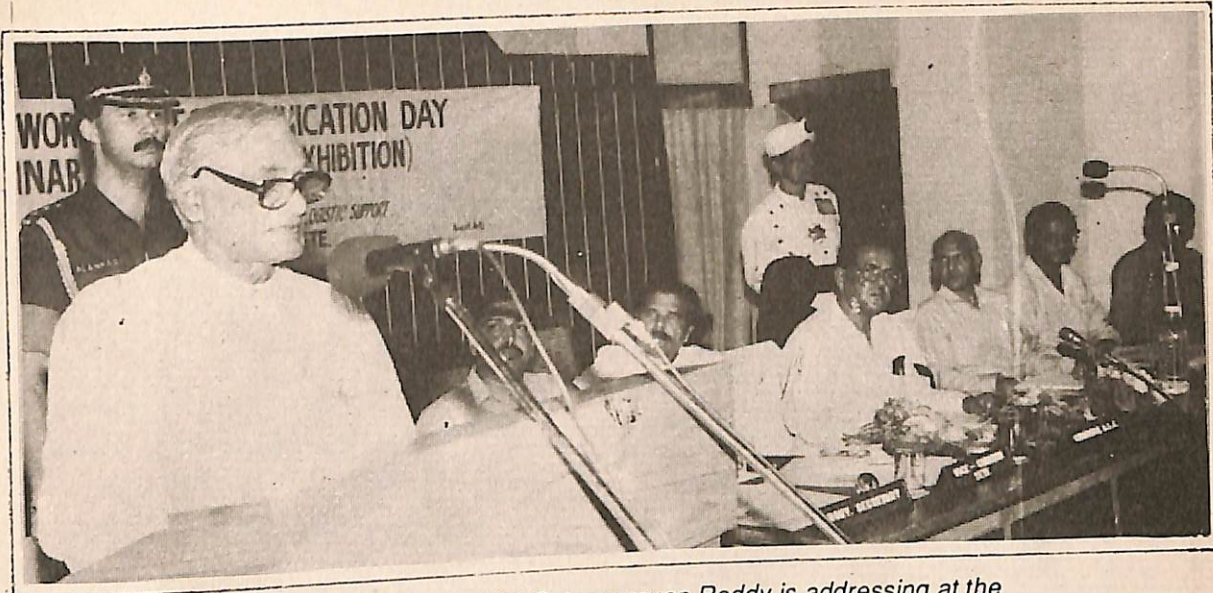
Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik visiting waste water treatment project at Sainik School, Bhubaneswar on 27-4-1994.



Governor of Orissa Hon'ble Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy is addressing on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the 68th Shankaracharya Swami Chandra Sekharendra Saraswati of Kanchi Kamakoti Pitham at Cuttack on 27-4-1994 after inaugurating the Veda Pathasala.



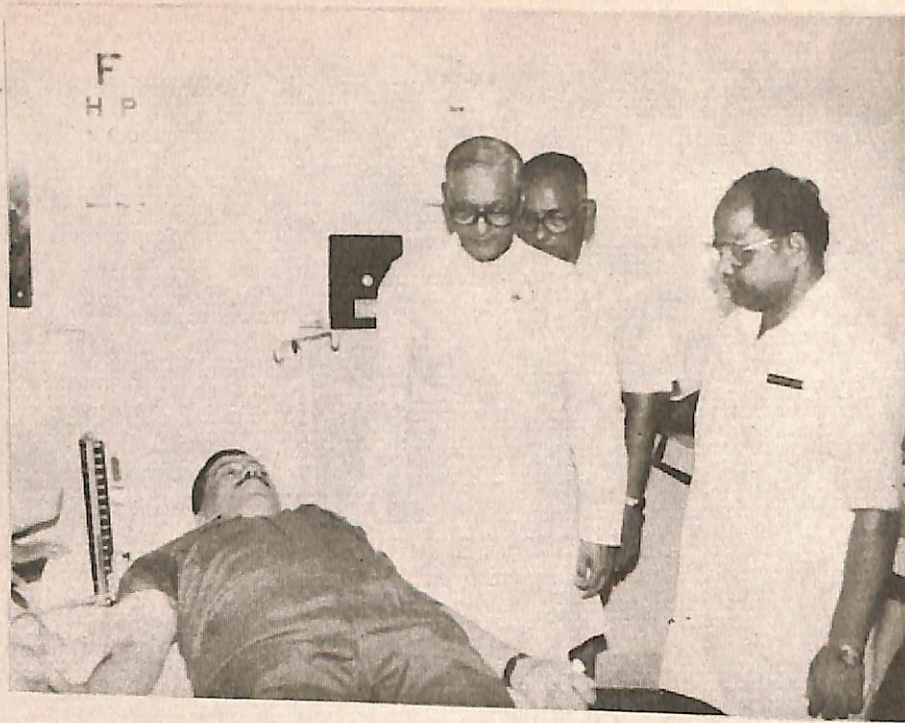
Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik is releasing a souvenir on the closing day of Golden Jubilee Function of Nayabazar High School, Cuttack on 10-5-1994.



Hon'ble Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy is addressing at the World Telecommunication Day at Bhubaneswar on 17-5-1994.



The Secretary, Information and Broadcasting, Government of India is being received by the Secretary, I&PR Department Shri Subas Pani at Bhubaneswar airport on his arrival on 6-5-1994.



Orissa Governor Hon'ble Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy is addressing after inaugurating the Blood Donation Camp organised by 120 INF BN (TA) on 11-5-1994.



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik at the Cultural Programme presented by the Students of Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya at Rabindra Mandap on 8-4-1994.

Lysate research in Orissa and are said to be holding a process patent of the same. They have also pioneered 'Crab Care' in the post (Blood) donation stage and for injured/hurt crabs, have made observation ponds etc. Oddisi Research Lab, Bhubaneswar has limited its perview of operation to 'Sustainable Utilisation of this invaluable self regenerating natural resource'. A number of doctors of Orissa are involved in the said research. The Crab as it is, is of no value. The Crab cannot be carried as it dies and blood quality degenerates when kept out of its habitat. The blood too cannot be carried as it has to be

collected by very special equipment and chemicals. *Lysate is not recognised in India.* Therefore the Orissan Horse Shoe Crab for the time being is safe in its habitat. Contrary to publications in local and national newspapers from time to time we emphatically stress that LYSATE has no therapeutic use. It is a 100% diagnostic tool. Lysate has not been recognised in India, but is likely to be.

Oddisi Research Laboratory,
Bhubaneswar.

Buddha Jayanti Celebrated

The 2538th birth anniversary of Lord Gautam Buddha was celebrated at the Orissa Centre of Mahabodhi Society of India at Bhubaneswar on 25-5-1994. In the forenoon assemblage, Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik, Chief Guest of the Celebration while paying his salutations to Lord Buddha in the auditorium reflected upon Lord Buddha's Noble Path and hoped that the present generation would draw inspiration from his teachings and would bring about a new social order. Dr. M. N. Das highlighted Orissa's contribution to the spread of Buddhism in the world and thanked Bhikshu Sadanandaji for the installation of the sacred commemorative Bodhidruma at the Bhubaneswar Kalinga Vihar. Dr. Das presented to the Chief Minister 2 prestigious volumes, one on Lord Jagannath and the other on Saivism published by the Institute of Orissan Culture. Others who spoke on the occasion were Shri Bodhipriya Radhakrushna Sahoo, Prof. D. K. Singh and Bhikshu Sadanandaji.

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Information & Public Relations Department
Government of Orissa

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Bhubaneswar

Managing Measles—the Seasonal foe in the Homoeopathic Way

Prof. (Dr.) Chaturbhuj Nayak

With the change of season, measles has spread its tentacles, among the rural as well as urban population. Since children are vulnerable to the affected by such disease, parents should be cautious in handling the victims. They should be aware of causation, signs & symptoms, complications and management of measles so that the virulence and spread of such disease can be controlled upto some extent.

HOW IT IS CAUSED

It is a viral disease. When a healthy person comes in direct or indirect contact (through clothings, beddings & toys etc. used by the victim) with the patient, the virus enters his body and manifests in him the symptoms of measles after a period of about 10 days (incubation period).

HOW IT MANIFESTS

Measles usually manifests through two stages—(a) **Catarrhal (cold) stage**—It starts just like common cold with running nose, sore throat, sneezing, redness of eyes with watering. The patient develops fever, soreness of the body, cough, hoarseness of voice and cannot bear light (Photophobia). There appear small white spots surrounded by a narrow zone of inflammation (redness), on the mucous membrane of the mouth (Koplik's spots—diagnostic of measles). The disease is highly infectious during this stage.

(b) **Exanthematous (rash) stage**—The koplik's spots disappear after 3-4 days, following which dark red rashes appear at the back of ears, junction of the forehead and the hairs and

subsequently other parts of the skin are also affected. Such rashes may fuse together giving patchy appearance. Their colour deepens in next 2/3 days and thereafter fades to give a faint brown appearance. Ultimately, the fading rashes cast off minute scales. Fever subsides when rashes fade away.

COMPLICATIONS

If not properly treated, measles may give rise to certain complications like convulsion in children, otorrhoea (discharge from the ears), bronchopneumonia, impaired vision, ulcers in mouth, stomach and intestines and encephalitis, etc.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Measles being an infectious disease, the healthy children should be kept away from such patients. They should not touch the dresses, beddings & toys etc. of the patients. There should be proper disinfection of the rooms, dress and other materials of the patient. A few homoeopathic medicines are also being used as preventives against measles. For the purpose, *Morbilinum 200* may be administered, 2-3 times in a week or *Morbilinum 1000* once a week. Similarly, *Pulsatilla* is also being used by certain homoeopathic physicians, as preventive.

TREATMENT

The following homoeopathic medicines are usually prescribed for the treatment of measles. Those medicines with their indications are mentioned below.

(1) **Aconite Nap**—It is indicated in early stage of measles when there is high rise of temperature with red face and eyes, dry cough, dry and burning hot skin, Excessive thirst and great restlessness with anxiety.

(2) **Belladonna**—It is also helpful in earlier stage. Its chief indications are high rise of temperature, excessive redness of eyes and face, severe throbbing headache and delirium. There is not and dry skin, heat of the upper part of the body with coldness of the lower part and little or no thirst.

(3) **Bryonia Alb**—It is indicated when eruptions delay to develop and when there is dry cough, difficulty in breathing, fever,

constipation with hard stool, dry tongue, and profuse thirst. The patient wants to lie down as motion aggravates all complaints.

(4) **Apis Mel**—It is suitable for bad effects of measles. Eruptions are imperfectly developed, or suppressed. The Children have swelling of face or hands and feet, pain in chest and dry cough, hot and burning skin, thirstlessness. The patient feels worse in warm room and better in open air.

(5) **Ipecac**—Indicated in measles when there are rattling sounds in the throat and chest, difficulty in respiration, clean tongue, profuse salivation, absence of thirst, constant nausea and vomiting.

(6) **Pulsatilla**—It is better indicated during later part of the disease when fever has subsided. There is thick yellow nasal discharge, dry cough at night but loose during day, dry tongue but no thirst, pain in the ear and diarrhoea. It is suitable for aftereffects of measles.

(7) **Antim-Tart**—It is useful when eruptions are delayed to develop or suppressed. When the patient coughs, there appears to be large collection of mucous in the chest, it seems as if much would be expectorated but nothing comes out. Vomiting while coughing, pain in the chest, cold and pale face, irresistible desire to sleep, thick white coated tongue with red edges are its other leading indications.

(8) **Euphrasia**—Its chief indications are burning sensation in eyes, photophobia, profuse hot acrid lachrymation and bland coryza, intense throbbing headache and dry cough during day time.

(9) **Gelsemium**—It is usually indicated in early stages of measles. There is marked chilliness

alongwith fever, thin coryza which excoriates the upper lip and nose, barking cough with hoarse voice, itching and redness of skin, aching and heaviness of the whole body and thirstlessness. The patient feels dull, drowsy and wants to lie down always.

(10) **Morbillinum**—As already mentioned, it is used as preventive medicine against measles.

It is also applicable for the complications which may appear in the patient following the attack of measles.

(11) **Carbo Veg**—It is administered when there is diarrhoea, dry cough and flatulence and the legs become cold during fever. The patient prefers open air and fanning.

(12) **Squilla**—It renders immense help if there is diarrhoea or dysentery or difficulty in breathing during measles.

ANCILLARY MEASURES

(1) As the mouth and throat are likely to be inflamed during measles, the patients should be given bland liquid diet such as boiled milk or milk made sagoo or barley, horlicks, fruit juice and soup etc., instead of solid foods.

(2) The patient should be isolated if possible. The school children should not be allowed to go to school for a period of 10 days, from the appearance or rash.

(3) They should be treated in a well ventilated room.

(4) They should not be exposed to extreme cold, to prevent complications.

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& Hospital, Bhubaneswar

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Bhubaneswar-751001

OPOLFED— A Cock's Eyevlew

Surendra N. Pradhan

OPOLFED, (Orissa State Poultry Products Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd.) established in 1976, is an apex state level Co-operative Organisation of Poultry Producers' Co-operative Societies (P. P. C. Ss.). OPOLFED, presently, works in two tier system, i.e. P.P.C.S. being at the grass-root level, OPOLFED being at the apex level. Steps are being taken to make OPOLFED, three tier system, by amending the bye-laws, by introducing District Co-operative Poultry Producers' Union at district level. Presently, there are 280 registered P.P.C.Ss. existing in our State, out of which 62 P.P.Ss. are affiliated to OPOLFED.

The area of operation of OPOLFED extends to the whole of Orissa State, its Head Office being located at Laxmisagar, I.P.D.P. (Intensive Poultry Development Project) Campus, Bhubaneswar and 5 (five) Zonal Offices now working at Angul, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Rourkela. Shri Surya Narayan Patra, Minister of State for Fisheries & Animal Resources Development, is presently working as the President of the Federation, and Shri A. K. Panda, I.A.S. as the Managing Director.

The prime objective of OPOLFED is to promote and develop Poultry farming in the State and to maintain a systematic, streamlined marketing system for poultry products; there-by upgrading the socio-economic standard of poultry farmers, in particular and of people, in general. As an apex marketing co-operative society, OPOLFED too believes in the age old co-operative dictum "Each for All, All for Each"

OPOLFED supplies quality chicks and balanced feed (Konark brand poultry feed) to the

P.P.C.S. on concessional rate and also provides technical know-how and health care coverage. OPOLFED also ensures marketing facility of Poultry Products like eggs and broilers of poultry farmers and offers a fair and remunerative price for their produce. It also imparts training to poultry farmers and helps in organising and reviving P.P.C.Ss.

OPOLFED has two Feed Mixing Plants (F.M.P), one at Angul having 4 tonnes of production capacity per say and other at Bhubaneswar having 8 tonnes capacity. OPOLFED has a hatchery capacity of 36,000 Chicks production per month.

The other main thrust area of OPOLFED is to help the educated unemployed youths providing them with self-employment opportunities through various schemes, one like the SEEUY (Self Employment of Educated Unemployed Youth) programme, refinanced by NABARD. 22 units have already been sanctioned to different entrepreneurs for setting up of layer farms under the SEEUY programme refinanced by NABARD. Another 147 units of layer farms have been earmarked for allotment in the year 1993-94 to the entrepreneurs of undivided Cuttack and Puri districts under this SEEUY programme.

A total sum of Rs. 1,86,575 is estimated for setting up of an one thousand layer unit and Rs. 7,63,875 for a five thousand layer unit. These layer units can be set up within 5 Kms radius of distance on the "poultry route" of OPOLFED.

OPOLFED also provides self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths by providing them with the facility to open sale booths. At present, there are 34 Sale booths of OPOLFED in the city areas of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Angul and Paradeep. The consumers get fresh eggs and dressed chicken at reasonable price from these sale booths.

OPOLFED helps poultry farmers, educated unemployed youths and people (consumers) in general, in a multifaceted way which can be enlisted in a table form as shown below :

OPOLFED RENDERS SERVICE

POULTRY FARMERS

1. Imparts training and provides fresh eggs at technical know-how.
2. Helps in organising P.P.C.Ss.
3. Supply of quality chicks, balanced feed (KONARK BRAND-Poultry feed) and health-coverage.
4. Marketing of Poultry products and giving poultry farmers a fair and remunerative price for their produce.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

1. Imparts training on poultry farming.
2. Provides the facility to open sales booths.
3. Self-Employment opportunity through SEEUY programme (NABARD refinancing scheme).
4. Poultry farming for an independent livelihood.

CONSUMERS

1. Provides fresh eggs at reasonable price.
2. Provides dressed chicken meat at reasonable price.
3. Provides consumers balanced animal protein at a cheaper price.
4. Provides the facility for availability of poultry products within their reach.

National Co-operative Development Corporation (N. C. D. C.), the apex national Co-operative Organisation, has already approved the proposals of OPOLFED for setting up of the three major Poultry Complexes in the State. For this purpose, three P.P.C.Ss. namely, 'Poultry & Poultry' P.P.C.S., Digapahandi in Ganjam district, Jamukoli P.P.C.S. in Khurda district, Tithipali P.P.C.S. in Sambalpur district have to get an amount to the tune of Rs.3,35,80,000 for establishment of Poultry complexes under the Integrated Poultry Development Project, 180 (one hundred eighty) families are going to be directly benefited by this scheme.

OPOLFED added yet another feather to its cap, by supplying and marketing day old Kalinga Brown Layer Chicks to Kerala State in the year 1993. Now, there is a heavy demand for supply of Kalinga Brown layer chicks throughout the country.

OPOLFED is striving hard to make people aware that by massive and intensive poultry farming only people of opulent Orissa can be made self-sufficient to the truest sense of the term, 'opulent Orissa'. Poultry for Prosperity of the People is our motto.

Now-a-days, more and more people are getting interested and turning their eyes on poultry industry, because poultry can be started with little space and little fund or investment, which ensures a profitable return in less time and labour in comparison with other sorts of business concerns.

Poultry farming is the only of its kind of industry, which can be started as a cottage industry, by rearing birds at the backyard of a house; as a small and medium industry by rearing 1,000 to 5,000 birds, and as a heavy and modern industry by rearing more than 5,000 birds and by setting up of poultry allied industries like Hatchery, Feed Mixing Plants, Poultry Equipments etc.

OPOLFED will undoubtedly become a leading Co-operative corporate organisation of Orissa in near future by fulfilling the needs and aspirations of poultry farmers. OPOLFED marches ahead to meet the target to make OPOLFED the EGG-BASKET of Orissa. We stand by, we promise by, and above all—we work by our slogan .

Public Relations Officer,
OPOLFED, Bhubaneswar.

Orissa Economic Survey, 1993-94— An Appraisal

Rasananda Panda

The economy of Orissa is not in a sound shape, according to the latest economic survey report. It has pointed out that many important sectors in the State have registered negative growth.

The negative growth has seriously affected the overall living conditions of the people. This is evident from the fall in the per capita income from Rs.1512 in 1991-92 at constant prices to Rs.1442.44 in 1992-93. Thus, the per capita net State domestic product of Orissa in 1992-93 declined by 4.6% at 1980-91 prices compared to the previous year. Bihar is the only State which figured after Orissa.

Erratic rainfall is cited as the main reason for a drop in the per capita income of the State in 1992-93 which witnessed a fall in crop production of 17.5 lakh million tonnes compared to the previous year. Agriculture continues to dominate the State's economy by contributing as high as 44% to the State Domestic Product of Orissa in 1992-93 providing direct and indirect employment to 63.75% of the total population.

The unpredictable behaviour of monsoon, inadequate irrigation facilities and low productivity more often than not resulted in severe fluctuations in agricultural production, affecting the pace of the State's economic growth. In 1992-93 the State could produce only 61 lakh tonnes of foodgrains while in the preceding year it witnessed a bumper harvest of 73.9 million tonnes because of timely rains which was distributed evenly.

By the end of March last year, total irrigation potential of 21.10 lakh hectares was created constituting only 37.1% of the net area sown. The Government has chalked out an ambitious plan to step up irrigation coverage in the Eighth Plan, as 70% of the cropped area is rainfed. The irrigation and flood control sector alone enjoys the highest share of 30.79% followed by the energy sector with 26.45% of the total outlay for the State, the Survey notes.

The State has also belatedly introduced dryland farming in the drought prone districts in the State. The secondary sector as a whole contributed only 19.1% to the State Domestic Product while the services and tertiary sector contributed 21.1% and 17.3% respectively. In the last three years, only 40 large and medium scale industries with a total investment of Rs.81.68 crores have come up generating employment of only 4112 persons. In the same period 6599 small scale industries came up with an investment of Rs.168 crores providing employment to 44,546 persons. However, the Survey depicts that the contribution of artisan sector to the State economy had been remarkable.

By the end of 1992-93, 11.96 lakh artisan units with an investment of Rs.284.93 crore were set up creating employment opportunities for 20 lakh persons. According to the Survey by the end of 1993-94, the backlog of employment would reach a level of 5.72 lakh. To mention, as alternative source of livelihood is limited in rural areas, the pressure of population on land is considerably high.

In the Central Sector, no major industry came up since 1990 though the Rourkela Steel Plant and NALCO underwent diversification and modernisation during this period. Industrial production is passing through a protracted phase of stagnation and recession due to inadequate infrastructure, recurrent deficiency in industrial investment, lack of entrepreneurial ability, shortage of power and unexploited local human and natural resources. Since the private sector has not come up in a big way to boost the industrial programme of the State and achieve the desired level of growth, the State

Government has taken the initiative to build a Steel Complex at Kalinga Nagar in Daitari from where six steel plants are slated to produce finished steel in the order of 5 million tonnes per year.

The companies, Kalinga Steels Ltd., MESCO, the MMTC-led Consortium, Orind Steels, Bhusan Steels and Strips Ltd. and Brahmani Steels Ltd. have been allotted land within the Kalinga Nagar Development Authority near Daitari.

The State Government burdened with increased indebtedness in recent years, has resorted to external borrowings which have increased phenomenally at the rate of 219.9% over the last decade. The Survey makes it clear that the State has little option but to look for credit arrangements with donor agencies, including the World Bank and Asian Development Bank for executing various development schemes.

Qrs. No. IV-66,
Delta Irrigation Colony,
Bhubaneswar-751012

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED DURING THE 14TH SESSION OF TENTH ASSEMBLY

Nine Government Bills including the Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1994 as mentioned below were passed during this Session.

1. The Orissa Survey & Settlement (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
2. The Orissa Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1994 with amendments.
3. The Orissa Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
4. The Orissa Panchayat Samiti (Amendment) Bill, 1994 with amendments.
5. The Orissa Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1994 with amendments.
6. The Arbitration (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1993 as reported by the Select Committee.
7. The Orissa Education (Amendment) Bill, 1994 with amendments.
8. The Orissa Legislative Assembly Members Salary, Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1994 with amendments.
9. The Orissa Appropriation Bill, 1994.

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An anthology of devotional ORIYA SONGS
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Government of Orissa

Dr. Parshuram Mishra—

A Great Scientist and Educationist

Dr. Jagannath Mohanty

"As a small boy I liked to watch the village pond with waterlilies and lotus, the surrounding green hills with lofty trees, the cornfields with crops and the docile domestic animals with their calves. As a primary school boy I loved to work in the plot allotted to me from the school garden. In the Spring, I used to enjoy the early foliage of plants, the flaming flowers of *Simuli* and *Palas*, the sweet songs of birds at dawn and the cool fragrant morning breeze." This seems to be an expression of a nature-poet or a sensitive artist. But in fact, it is the statement of a great scientist and a distinguished botanist like Prof. Parsuram Mishra. It shows his love for nature from the early childhood.

Dr. Mishra was born in a very small village Tulundi, nearly five kilometres from Barapalli in the Sambalpur district on the 25th January, 1894. His parents were Loknath Mishra and Kunti Devi respectively. He hailed from a poor, but aristocratic family. Lokanath had a workable knowledge of his mother tongue Oriya and could manage to be a *Patawari* at first and then promoted to the post of Revenue Inspector. During that period Parsuram had his primary and lower secondary education in the local rural schools. At that time there was only one High School at Sambalpur town for the whole of Sambalpur district.

Narrating his experience as a High school student Parshuram has mentioned "With the transfer of my father to the Sambalpur town, I joined the High school there. At home, I used to work on the same desk with my father and under one lamp. My father, then Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, began learning English and in about two years, he could write his case reports and diary in English.

The elder brother of Parshuram was Dayanidhi Mishra who was only two years older and also two years senior to him in school. Both of them used to stand first in their respective classes and were holders of scholarships. Giving a pen picture of his personal experience of that time he has said,

"We got married while reading in high school. My life and character were greatly influenced by our school pandit Sri Fakir Mishra Kavyatirtha, who was an ideal *Guru*. I am grateful to him. I thought then that I shall become a high school teacher in my life". It shows the teacher is not merely a source of knowledge but also a source of inspiration and a model of life and character to be emulated by his students.

Parshuram passed the Matriculation Examination in 1913 and with a district scholarship he joined the I.Sc class in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. In 1915 he passed the I.Sc. Examination, of course, under the Calcutta University. Since there was only B.Sc. pass course in Ravenshaw College, he had to go to Calcutta and get himself admitted into B.Sc. class with Chemistry, Botany and Honours in Human Physiology in the Presidency College. He was a boarder in the Eden Hindu Hostel where inmates were from Bihar, Orissa, Bengal and Assam.

Parshuram has very frankly and lucidly expressed, "Having come from rural areas and from a family of moderate means, I was naturally shy, reserved and nervous. Charuchandra Ganguli, son of Prof. Gopal Chandra Ganguli of Ravenshaw College, was my room mate. I came with him from Cuttack to Calcutta. He was more than a brother to me. He used to take me with him to the houses of his relatives and friends in Calcutta. He and his other friends would frequently drag me for long evening walks to the maidan, Eden Garden, Alipur, Belgachhia, Ballygunge, Tala and other places in the suburbs. Sometimes Subhas Bose, whom I had known from Cuttack, would be with us. Gradually I shook off my shyness and narrowness and began to develop a broad and generous view."

After passing B.Sc. in 1917 Parshuram continued M.Sc. in Botany and passed the same examination in 1920. Then he joined Ravenshaw College as an Officiating Professor of Botany which was taught then only in I.A. Classes and there was only one teacher. In July, 1921 Dr. Parija on his return from Cambridge relieved him from the Professor's post. Parshuram then got an appointment as Inspector of Students' Residences at Cuttack for supervising the messes, lodges and even houses of students.

Teaching and research being his primary interest he was pleased to join as Lecturer in Botany in Ravenshaw College in 1922 and conducted research under the friendly patronage of Dr. Parija. He produced a good number of research papers which were published in the national journals of high standard. Prof. J.H. Priestly of Leeds University was a distinguished scientist in the field of plant anatomy in which Mr. Mishra conducted research studies. Parshuram sent the off-prints of his papers to Prof. Priestly and requested him to accept him as a research scholar. He went to England and joined the Leeds University in 1938 as a research scholar. In 1939 he joined the British Association meeting as a delegate of the Patna University. He got telegrams from home and Prof. Priestly got the sanction of the University to enable him to return to India and continue his research work in the Dehra Doon Forest Research Institute during the Second World War.

Parshuram Mishra returned to India in 1939 and in 1940 he sent his research findings as a part of his thesis to Prof. Priestly. He then got the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Leeds University in 1940. He joined his duties as Assistant Professor of Botany and in 1944 he became Professor.

He was transferred to G.M. College Sambalpur as its Principal in 1948 and retired from Government service in 1950 at the age of 56. After two years he was appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University. The then Chancellor and Governor Shri Asaf Ali expressed that he had chosen Dr. Mishra because he was a true educationist free from politics.

A complimentary resolution was passed by the Senate of the University in its meeting on the 23rd November 1955 which says, "The Senate places on record its appreciation of the services rendered to this University by Dr. P. Mishra as the Vice-Chancellor of the University for the term 1952-55."

Dr. Parshuram Mishra was decorated with the honour of "Padmashree" title by the Government of India in 1961 for his outstanding contribution in the field of Education and Science. He was also appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor of the Sambalpur University in 1967 at the age of seventy three and as a veteran educational administrator he

steered the new University clear of all the difficulties. The foundation stone of the University was laid by the great educationist Dr. Zakir Hussain, the then President of India at Burla in 1968 when the eminent Engineer Dr. Ayodhyanath Khosla was Governor of Orissa and Chancellor of the University. In formulation of the statutes, rules and regulations for different functions of the University his rich experience, tireless efforts and scientific mind were immensely useful. He breathed his last in 1982 at the ripe age of eighty eight.

Besides his keen devotion to research, teaching, educational administration and social services of various types, he was by nature a poet and a writer. The compilation of his poems entitled "Bibartan" was awarded by the Orissa Sahitya Akademy in 1972. He was also honoured with D. Sc. degree by the Sambalpur University in 1972 for his invaluable works in the field of Science. More than all these as an amiable and well-balanced person he was loved and respected by all in different walks of life. He is a great source of inspiration to the youth of today who inspite of the rapid developments and facilities in various fields get frustrated, whereas Dr. Mishra had to struggle through his life with strong determination and could achieve grand success inspite of all odds and constraints. Let his great life illuminate and inspire all in the dark corridors of the modern society.

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2935, Gouri Nagar,
Bhubaneswar-751002.

Parliamentary and Assembly Constituency-wise number of polling stations approved by the Election Commission in 1994

Sl. No.	Name of Parliamentary Constituency.	Name of Assembly Constituency	No. of Polling stations since 1991	No. of Polling stations in 1994		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Mayurbhanj (S. T.)	2. Jashipur (S.T.)	127	165		
		3. Bahalda (S.T.)	133	157		
		4. Raivangpur (S.T.)	139	161		
		5. Benciriposi (S.T.)	153	183		
		6. Kuliona (S.T.)	150	182		
		7. Baripada	162	211		
		10. Udala (S.T.)	147	183		
					1011	1242
		2.	Belasore	8. Baisinga (S.T.)	153	181
				9. Khunta (S.T.)	153	180
11. Bhograi	175			220		
12. Jaleswar	187			231		
13. Basta	153			193		
14. Belasore	201			233		
15. Soro	172			209		
				1194	1447	
3.	Bhadrak (S.C.)	16. Simulia	151	201		
		17. Nilgiri	177	223		
		18. Bhandaripokhari (S.C.)	141	191		
		19. Bhadrak	176	227		
		20. Dhamnagar	158	225		
		21. Chendabali (S.C.)	178	236		
		22. Basudevpur	160	223		
					1141	1526
4.	Jajpur (S.C.)	23. Sukinda	161	201		
		24. Korai	175	223		
		25. Jajpur (S.C.)	174	219		
		26. Dhmasala	145	196		
		27. Barchana	171	214		
		28. Bari-Derabisi	159	202		
		29. Binjharpur (S.C.)	166	209		
					1151	1464
5.	Kendrapara	30. Aul	175	224		
		31. Patamundai (S.C.)	174	228		
		32. Rajnagar	152	204		

	33. Kendrapara	157	195
	34. Patkura	172	216
	39. KISSANNAGAR	150	195
	40. Mahanga	148	172
		1128	1434
		148	178
6. Cuttack	41. Salepur (S.C.)	200	242
	43. Cuttack Sadar	218	254
	44. Cuttack City	168	187
	45. Choudwar	168	192
	46. Banki	175	212
	47. Athgarh	172	198
	48. Beramba		
		1233	1463
		169	232
7. Jagatsinghpur	35. Tirtol	189	250
	36. Ersama	164	206
	37. Balikuda	172	218
	38. Jagatsinghpur (S.C.)	166	211
	42. Gobindapur	173	219
	53. Nimapara (S.C.)	171	221
	54. Kakatpur		
		1204	1557
		144	178
8. Puri	49. Balipatna (S.C.)	154	202
	52. Pipli	152	201
	55. Satyabadi	195	251
	56. Puri	175	222
	57. Brahmagiri	173	216
	58. Chilka	171	215
	61. Ranpur		
		1164	1485
		260	339
9. Bhubaneswar	50. Bhubaneswar	164	200
	51. Jatai	175	225
	59. Khurda	172	221
	60. Begunia	158	192
	62. Nayagarh	145	179
	63. Khandapara	157	188
	64. Daspalla		
		1231	1544
		172	210
10. Aska	65. Jagannathprasad (S.C.)	174	216
	67. Suruda	151	180
	68. Aska	187	220
	69. Kavisuryanagar	189	222
	70. Kodala	177	215
	71. Khallikote	160	203
	73. Hinjili		
		1210	1466
		168	210
11. Berhampur	72. Chatrapur	154	183
	74. Gopalpur (S.C.)	202	212
	75. Berhampur	160	210
	76. Chikati	169	213
	77. Mohana	148	168
	78. Ramagiri (S.T.)	161	185
	79. Paralakhemundi		
		1162	1381

12. Koraput (S.T.)	80. Gunupur (S.T.)	178	212
	81. Bissam-Cuttack (S.T.)	161	181
	82. Rayagada (S.T.)	166	211
	83. Lakshmipur (S.T.)	154	174
	84. Pottangi (S.T.)	157	194
	85. Koraput	160	179
	89. Jeypore	156	191
		1132	1342
13. Nowrangpur (S.T.)	86. Malkangiri (S.C.)	170	206
	87. Chitrakonda (S.T.)	164	186
	88. Kotapad (S.T.)	157	190
	90. Nowrangpur	160	177
	91. Kodinga (S.T.)	138	166
	92. Dabugam (S.T.)	165	206
	93. Umarkote (S.T.)	153	202
		1107	1333
14. Kalahandi	95. Khariar	150	191
	96. Dharmagarh (S.C.)	151	182
	97. Koksara	144	171
	98. Junagarh	140	187
	99. Bhawanipatna (S.C.)	157	195
	100. Narla (S.T.)	140	181
	101. Kesinga	145	181
		1027	1288
15. Phulbani (S.C.)	66. Bhanjanagar	169	191
	102. Balliguda (S.T.)	173	208
	103. Udayagiri (S.T.)	194	218
	104. Phulbani (S.C.)	184	214
	105. Boudh	155	197
	112. Sonapur (S.C.)	148	205
	113. Binka	174	225
		1197	1458
16. Bolangir	94. Nawapara	142	189
	106. Titilagarh (S.C.)	139	195
	107. Kantabanji	137	168
	108. Patnagarh	136	180
	109. Saintala	130	181
	110. Loisingha	135	191
	111. Bolangir	164	215
		983	1219
17. Sambalpur	123. Padampur	164	199
	124. Melchhamunda	155	188
	125. Bijipur	162	203
	126. Bhatli (S.C.)	163	198
	127. Bargarh	195	240
	128. Sambalpur	213	244
	133. Rafrakhol (S.C.)	162	190
		1214	1462
18. Deogarh	121. Pallahara	175	222
	122. Talcher (S.C.)	189	254
	129. Brajaraj Nagar	164	196
	130. Jharsuguda	169	199
	131. Laikera (S.T.)	149	186

	132.	Kuchinda (S.T.)	150	180
	134.	Deogarh	163	229
			1159	1466
19.	114.	Birmaharajpur	147	186
	115.	Athmallik	151	190
	116.	Angul	183	238
	117.	Hindol (S.C.)	157	197
	118.	Dhenkanal	144	186
	119.	Gondia	152	184
	120.	Kamakhyanagar	168	216
			1102	1397
20.	135.	Sundargarh	158	183
	136.	Talsara (S.T.)	141	159
	137.	Rajagangapur (S.T.)	162	201
	138.	Bimitrapur (S.T.)	135	166
	139.	Rourkela	263	283
	140.	Raghunathpalli (S.T.)	171	206
	141.	Bonal (S.T.)	144	171
			1174	1369
21.	1.	Karanja (S.T.)	138	162
	142.	Champua (S.T.)	161	196
	143.	Patna (S.T.)	151	183
	144.	Keonjhar (S.T.)	169	214
	145.	Telkoi (S.T.)	176	220
	146.	Ramchandrapur	169	211
	147.	Anandapur (S.C.)	160	208
			1124	1394

ABSTRACT

	Booths in 1991	Booths in 1994					
1.	Mayurbhani (S.T.)	1011	1242	11.	Berhampur	1162	1381
2.	Balasore	1194	1447	12.	Koraput (ST)	1132	1342
3.	Bhadrak (SC)	1141	1526	13.	Nowrangpur(ST)	1107	1333
4.	Jajpur (SC)	1151	1464	14.	Kalahandi	1027	1288
5.	Kendrapara	1128	1434	15.	Phulbani (SC)	1197	1458
6.	Cuttack	1223	1463	16.	Bolangir	983	1319
7.	Jagatsinghpur	1204	1557	17.	Sambalpur	1214	1462
8.	Puri	1164	1485	18.	Deogarh	1159	1466
9.	Bhubaneswar	1231	1544	19.	Dhenkanal	1102	1397
10.	Aska	1210	1466	20.	Sundargarh (ST)	1174	1369
				21.	Keonjhar (ST)	1124	1394
					Total	24,048	29,837

State News in Brief

CALL TO RAMIFY FARM PRODUCTION

Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik in his message released on the occasion of **Akshyaya Trutiya** (May 13, 1994) called upon the agricultural community to chalk out concerted measures to give a fillip to farming in the State. Reminding them of the importance of the day in embarking upon new plans on agricultural front, Shri Patnaik wanted the farmers to toe the line of modern farming for mitigating difficulties in future. He appealed the farmers to resort to sericulture, fisheries, animal resources development alongwith traditional cultivation to attain self-reliance.

PIPE-WATER FOR BALIKUDA

Minister for Rural Development Shri Prasanna Kumar Acharya inaugurating the pipe water supply project at Balikuda in Jagatsinghpur district on 3-5-1994 called for people's cooperation for making the rural development scheme a success. Shri Umesh Chandra Swain, M.L.A. was in chair. The Project is estimated at Rs.52,19,000.00 which would benefit besides the residents of Balikuda other eight adjacent villages.

INFORMATION IS THE BASIS OF DEMOCRACY

"Information is the basis of democracy as well as sustained development in a society," said Orissa Governor Hon'ble Shri B. Satyanarayana Reddy on the occasion of 26th World Telecommunication Day at the Institute of Engineers (India) on May 18, '94 while inaugurating a two-day Seminar and a technical exhibition jointly organised by Telecommunication Department, Institute of Engineers (India) and Institute of Electrical and Telecommunication Engineers.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON LAW AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT INAUGURATED

A National Seminar on Law and Habitat Management, jointly organised by M. S. Law College, Cuttack and Utkal University, was inaugurated on May 11, 1994 by Hon'ble Governor of Orissa, Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy at M. S. Law College, Cuttack. Inaugurating the conference, Shri Reddy said, "Management of the Habitat is the most important problem facing mankind today. We have to use the entire spectrum of human knowledge extending from the Physical Sciences to the legal system to arrest the havoc caused to nature by man's unlimited greed and irresponsibility. Our habitat is a legacy which we have to hand down to the future generations undepleted and secure. Our children must inherit a better world than we received from our forebears".

Among others Prof. S. Acharya, Vice Chancellor, Utkal University and Dr. R.C. Das also delivered their speeches on different aspects of the problems that India is facing today.

Shri D.P.Kar, Principal, M. S. Law College-cum-Director, National Seminar gave a vote of thanks.

DHARANIDHAR JAYANTI CELEBRATED

A State Level Celebration was held on May 5, 1994 at Soochana Bhawan to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dharanidhar Nayak, a patriot and noted revolutionary of Orissa. The meeting was graced by Shri Bairagi Jena, Minister, I.&P.R.; Shri P. C. Ghadei, Minister, Mass Education; Shri Prafulla Samal, Minister, Labour & Employment; Prof. Atul Ch. Pradhan; Shri Bijoy Kumar Pani and Pt. Raghunath Mishra.



Hon'ble Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy is addressing at the meeting organised for Utkal Samman Award Festival at Soochana Bhawan on 4-5-1994.

Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy awarded posthumously the second 'Utkal Samman' to late Dr. Krushna Prasad Mishra for the year 1993 on behalf of **SANSKRUTI**, organised by Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd., at Bhubaneswar on 5 May 1994. Noted author Shri Rajanikanta Das and eminent dramatist Subodh Patnaik were also honoured on the occasion. President of the Organisation Shri Satkadi Hota was in Chair, Smt. Manorama Mohapatra attended as Chief Guest and Dr. Ganeswar Mishra as Chief Speaker. Prasanta Kumar Rath gave a vote of thanks.

TRIBUTES TO UTKAL GOURAV

Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy who attended as the Chief Guest at the birth anniversary function, organised by the Utkal Gourav Smruti Samsad at Gopalpur near Mahanga on 12-5-1994 highlighted the need for educating the masses to accelerate the pace of progress in rural Orissa. Shri Sarat Kumar Kar, M. L. A. called upon people to emulate the ideals of Utkal Gourav in their life. Shri Pitambar Das was in chair.

MODERNISATION OF ROADS IN ORISSA

Construction of six damaged bridges on State Roads of Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs.58.35 crores has been included in the Second World Bank aided National Highway Projects. For this, the loan agreement provides an assistance of about US \$ 12.9 million.

PROPOSAL FOR SHIP REPAIRING UNIT AT PARADEEP

A private company has indicated desire to set up a ship repair facility at Paradeep in Orissa.

SOFTWARE PACKAGE DEVELOPED FOR ORIYA

The Department of Electronics, Government of India has developed software packages of texts for Oriya and Bengali languages in computer machine readable form. About 17 lakh words have already been entered in those languages.

Rs. 8 Crs. NABARD AID

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reached an accord for sanctioning Rs. 8 crore financial grant for supply of agricultural equipment to 30 to 50 blocks of Orissa. Each block would avail Rs.15 to Rs.20 lakhs for the purpose.

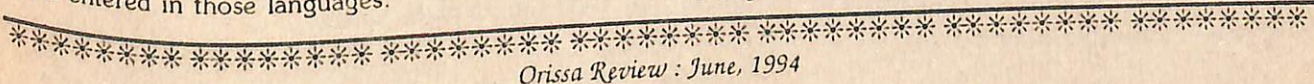
The Chairman of the Bank Shri P. Kottaya who called on Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik on 5-5-1994 was apprised of the need for funds to step up agricultural output.

ABHINANDAN GRANTHA

Addressing the Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma Platinum Jubilee Celebration Committee at New Delhi, Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy, Governor of Orissa said a Abhinandan Granth on the life and work of Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, President of India would be brought out by the Committee. The Granth would be presented to the President of India on his Birth Day on August, 19, 1994 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, he added. Shri Reddy outlined that national integration, unity, brotherhood and social reform would reflect on public life through this prestigious publication.

FAMILY WELFARE REVIEW

The progress of family welfare measures in **Nuapada district** was reviewed in a meeting chaired



by Collector, Shri Asit Kumar Tripathy, who stressed the need for creating public awareness for the success of the programme. The C.D.M.O. presented the list of awardees in the field of implementing the welfare schemes and gave a brief account of their achievement.

PADDY PROCUREMENT EXCEEDS TARGET

The paddy procurement target fixed for the current Khariff year for Nuapada district exceeded the target by 45,000 quintals owing to careful measures adopted by the district authorities.

10,908 BIO-GAS PLANTS SET UP

The target for installation of biogas plant in the last financial year was fixed at 12,000. Till the end of March 10,908 plants were set up.

IMPROVED VARIETY OF CHULLAHS INSTALLED

Against the target for installation of 1 lakh 20 thousand improved variety of chullahs for the year 1993-94, 1,63,546 chullahs have been installed till the end of March, 1994.

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT OF INDUSTRIES DIRECTORATE (MARCH), 1994

- (1) 4 S.S.I. Units have been sanctioned E.D. loan amounting to Rs. 9,71,620 and 2 S.S.I. Units have been recommended to O.S.E.B. for exemption of Electricity Duty.
- (2) 3 Medium Scale Industrial Units have been issued with eligibility certificates for exemption of Sales Tax.
- (3) Out of 5 sick S.S.I. Units, margin money to the tune of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been sanctioned in favour of 3 Units and other 2 Units have been sanctioned with soft loan of Rs. 2.96 lakhs.
- (4) Raw Materials Assistance for industrial use—

Name of the Industrial Units	Name of the Raw-materials	Authority to which recommendation is made
(i) M/s Rath Chemicals, Nayapalli, BBSR.	Kerosene Oil (18,000 Ltrs.)	Deputy Director, F & C.S. Deptt. Manager, Sales & Marketing, Mahanadi Coal Fields Ltd., Sambalpur.
(ii) 8 nos. of Coal Consuming Units.	Steam Coal (10,110 MT)	
(iii) 4 nos. of Coal Consuming Units.	Steam Coal (5,590 MT).	

—Do—

(5) Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)

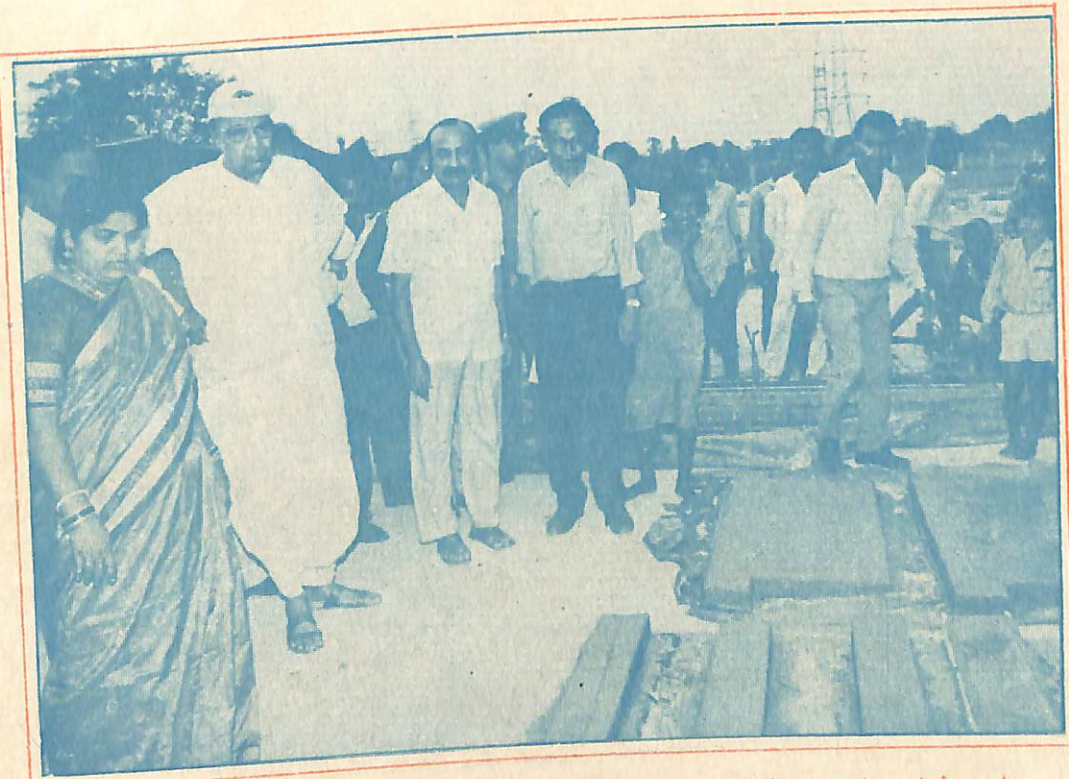
Year	Target	Applications received by the DICs	Recommended to different Commercial Banks	Sanctioned by Banks	Actual Disbursement by end of March, 1994.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1993-94	4,900	11,280	5,612	3142 cases amounting to Rs. 825.03 lakhs.	178 persons amounting to Rs. 27.94 lakhs.



The Sankirtan Party which started from Ananta Basudev Temple, Bhubaneswar on Jayadev Jayanti Day on 13-5-1994 are seen going in Puri Town conducting Sankirtan on 15-5-1994. The party was received by Gajapati Maharaja of Puri on 15-5-1994 in front of the palace.



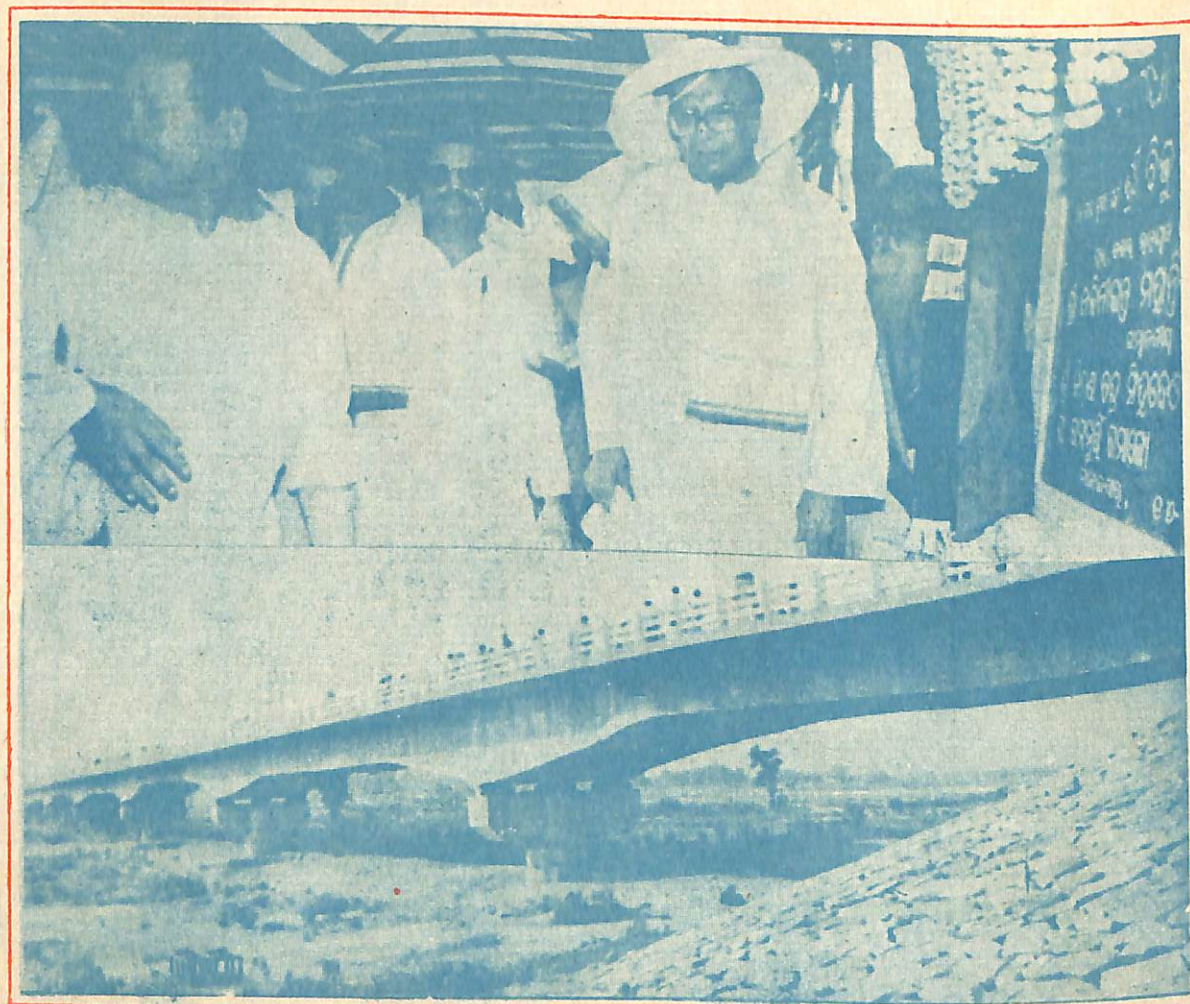
Hon'ble Governor Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy presenting Awards
at Chelitol Sammana Festival at Tirtol on 5.5.1994



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik is inspecting the building centre at Angul
on 22.5.1994 organised by TAMRIT



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik addressing at the Buddha Jayanti Celebration at Kalinga Buddha Vihar, Bhubaneswar on 25.5.1994



Chief Minister Shri Biju Patnaik is inaugurating the Bansadhara Bridge at Gunupur on 17.5.1994