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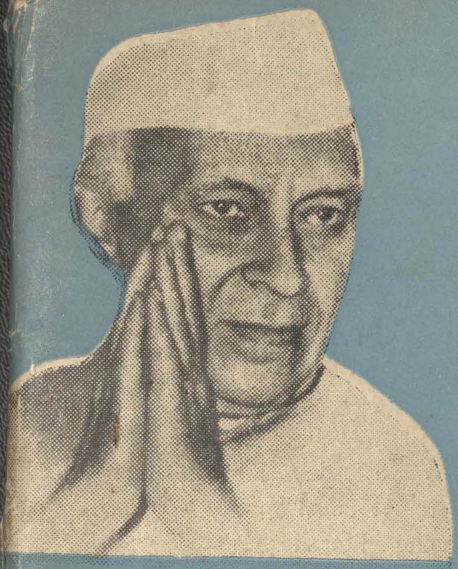

"If any people choose to think of me then, I should like them to say: This was the man who, with all his mind and heart, loved India and the Indian people And they, in turn, were indulgent to him and gave him of their love most abundantly and extravagantly"

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MAY 1965
BAISAKH 1887

ORISSA REVIEW

Editorial

His Last Flag-hoisting on Republic Day of 1964 at New Delhi

OUR TRIBUTE

It was neither yesterday nor the day before, and yet it seems so recent. A year ago, we were being literally flooded with numerous photographs and news-items on the thousand and one events which he used to grace by his magnetic presence. And now he has been a figure of the past. We remember with a pang that we have been mourning his loss for a year. His sudden demise so soon after his last visit to Orissa in connection with the Bhubaneswar Session of the A. I. C. C., had a significance of its own—it makes one believe that Orissa was dear to him and incidentally Orissa was the chosen one to receive his last blessings, as it were.

That stunning blow—
A Dark Spot
on the Expanse of time

27th May, 1964 will go down in the history of Resurgent India as a dark spot, because on this day one of the greatest men of the world and one of the foremost pathfinders of the age breathed his last, leaving the milling mass of his countrymen stunned, helpless and orphaned.

The world has produced few men of the stature and calibre of Jawaharlal. Barring a very few like Mahatma Gandhi, all others fade into insignificance before him. A deep politician, he did not dabble in politics of the crude type and the usual characteristics of

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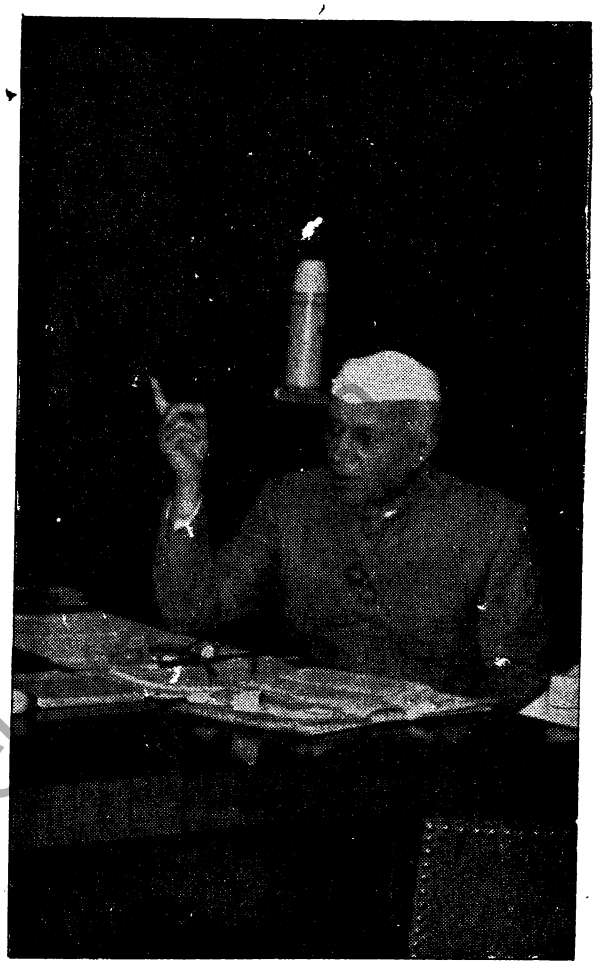
time-serving craftiness of the average politician was absent in him. A statesman of the first water, he had not a vestige of duplicity that usually goes with statesmanship. A big man physically, he was a child in nature. Thus, as an exception, he formed a separate class by himself and probably all alone.

A year passed
without that Child of Destiny

India has passed—as the world has done also—a year without Nehru. Things that could not be discerned in the glare of his luminous personality have had one year's time to take shape and come to light. Weak spots in our economy, in our defence, in our national problems and endeavours that had been there, but could not assume importance owing to the ever-vigilant, magnetic and towering personality of Nehru have gradually unfolded their stature during this year without Nehru. Psychologically this is in order, because the sudden removal of a dazzling light makes the encircling gloom appear darker until men's eyes get accustomed to darkness. As we are nearing the first death-anniversary of that noble spirit—that Child of Destiny, we are becoming more and more aware of the sinister phantoms of duplicity, of fissiparism and avarice all around us; but thanks to the sublime inspiration implanted in every Indian bosom by the late lamented Hero of Democratic Socialism, the nation now feels equal to ward off the lurking terrors by its steadfast belief in non-alignment, non-violence and non-interferance.

The year of mourning over—
Comes the Era of Dedication

The Era of Reliance—perhaps too much reliance—has gone from us and an Era of steadfast dedication to his ideals has set in. Nehru, the foremost Freedom-fighter, the able Spokesman, the thoroughbred democrat, and



Caught by the Cameraman!

Was it when he was pointing at the Gathering clouds of Expansionism at the Northern Horizon !!!

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the complete rationalist free from narrow-minded dogmas may have passed away from us. But Nehru, the humanitarian, still lives with us, and will live till eternity. This love of humanity that was manifest in, and actually guided all his actions made him free from hate and that is why he was so dear to all.

Love and absence of hate that were the characteristics of Nehru are the only twin touch-stones that can save this poor dear plannet of ours, already saturated with the weapons of mass destruction from self-annihilation. The scientific technical revolution has placed such powerful forces in the hands of man that he is now bent on storming the outer space, what to speak of this crowded Earth. The orgy of crippling others for one's own aggrandisement is an old malady with the offsprings of Adam and Eve. Blasting of death-dealing atoms in the atmosphere by the sword-rattling troublers of peace is such a malady of which the sure-cure is LOVE—Love of humanity and of the universe.

The Apostle of Panchasheel has left this mandate to be followed and well has India followed his footsteps by not switching over to atom-blasting in the teeth of constant provocation. Taught in the school of rationalism of the West he was a true follower of the principle of "ବସୁଧୈବ କୁଟୁମ୍ବକଂ" of the East proving thereby, once again, that in him the East and the West combined.

On the occasion of his first death-aniversary on the 27th May, we can offer no better tribute to his memory than by declaring our allegiance to his principles and ideals, because the forces of Peace are more powerful than the forces of War and they are, therefore, bound to triumph.

Let Eternal Glory be to Him and to His

—Orissa Review—

MAY 1965—BAISAKH 1887

ORISSA REVIEW seeks to provide a condensed record of the activities and official announcements of the Government of Orissa and other useful information. Many items appear in summarised form. Such items should not be treated as complete and authoritative version.

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1887 | No. 10

POLITICAL COMMENTARY

NEHRU MEMORIAL F
LITTLE TO SHOW
NO LINE OF COMMUNICATION
ON FOOD PROBLEM

By INDER MALHOTRA

IT is sad—and no credit to us as a nation—that Jawaharlal Nehru's third death anniversary should coincide with the realization that no more than Rs 3 crores can be collected to honour the memory of the greatest Indian after Gandhi.

Of this niggardly amount, exactly a third has been contributed by the country's top industrialists who had promised to pay five times the contribution they actually have; even the rest of the Fund includes a large number of bulk contributions, sometimes running into lakhs of rupees each. What then has happened about the brave talk of canalizing the small contributions of millions of people which were expected to add up to a massive collection, something like tiny trickles combining together to form a mighty river? And what about the joint pledge of the trade unions that the organized labour force would donate a day's wages to perpetuate Mr Nehru's memory?

Perhaps it is too late to ask these questions or to analyze the causes of disappointing collections, for the Executive Committee of the Nehru Memorial Trust has rightly come to the conclusion that for all practical purposes the Nehru Memorial Fund should be deemed to be closed. What with mounting prices, recurrent food crisis and sundry other pressures on the average man's lean purse, a new collection drive would be out of place. But the point must be made that with better imagination and organization on the part of those in charge of the Fund, the collections could easily have been a lot more.

OF HIS DEATH THE
ESTAMENT LEFT BY HIM

L NEHRU
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By Asoka Mehta

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

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THUS SAID OUR HERO—

"I claim to be a judge of the Indian people and I claim to be a better judge than any editor in India. I know my people and I know them better because it would rather be a foolish way of thinking, I am intently in love with them because I have approached them with affection, because they have been most generous, in their affection for me and I have the highest opinion of the Indian people."

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To Revive Outlined

Presenting the general Bud-
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Industrial Production: There
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growth of industrial output since

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—Orissa Revie

Incentive To Firms Exporting Technical Know-How

From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI, May 25.—The new Budget proposals provide an incentive to Indian companies exporting technical know-how or technical services

Dividends, royalties and commissions received by an Indian company from a foreign company in consideration of the supply of technical know-how or technical services will be allowed a deduction of 60%, before computing the total income of the Indian company.

At present Indian companies are entitled to a partial tax rebate on such incomes so that the effective rate of tax on them works out to 25% of these incomes.

(continued from previous col.)

lity between people with different initial advantages and prevention of undue concentration of wealth and economic power could be achieved by other means which might have a less inhibiting effect on productive efficiency. That was why the Government had been following a selective policy of relaxing controls for some time.

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ORISSA REVIEW

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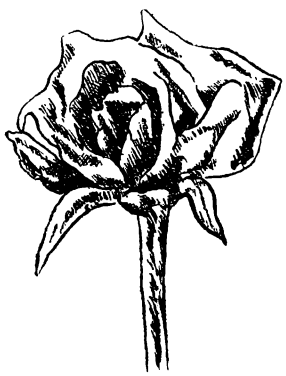
ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH THE NATION RECALLS THE REAL TESTAMENT LEFT BY HIM



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND SOCIALISM

By Asoka Mehta

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

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The Real Testament left for us

Jawaharlal Nehru set before India the goal of Socialism. Patiently and persistently he guided the efforts of India in that direction and left the country committed to it. In a country desperately poor, with the mass of the people engaged in a subsistence economy, where the weight of encrusted tradition holds the people back, it became necessary for him to evolve a new strategy and to work out policies

THUS SAID OUR HERO—

"I claim to be a judge of the Indian people and I claim to be a better judge than any editor in India. I know my people and I know them better because it would rather be a foolish way of thinking, I am intently in love with them because I have approached them with affection, because they have been most generous, in their affection for me and I have the highest opinion of the Indian people."

THUS SAID OUR HERO—

"All the world knows that our strength lies in supoprt of our people and the goodwill of our countrymen"

*

"We are not hostile to any country, and we do not want to meddle in other people's affairs. Every nation should be free to choose the path it considers best. We do not wish to interfere with the freedom of other nations and we expect them to feel the same about our freedom. That is why we have decided not to join any of the power blocs in the world. We will remain aloof and try to be friendly to all. We intend to progress according to our own ideas. We have decided to follow this policy, not only because it is essentially a sound one from our country's point of view, but also because it seems to be the only way to serve the cause of world peace. Another world war will spell ruin and we shall not escape the general disaster. We are determined to make every possible effort in the cause of peace. That explains our present foreign policy."

*

"I am not wedded to any dogma or religion, but I do believe, whether one calls it religion or not—in the innate spirituality of human being. I do believe in the innate dignity of individual. I do believe that every individual should be given equal opportunity."

*

—Nehru

that would evoke and enlist the support of the people. The life-work of Jawaharlal Nehru was to discover the dynamism of growth and change in this ancient land.

It is not that Socialism was unknown to Indian thinkers before Nehru. Dadabhai Naoroji attended the Sixth Congress of the Socialist International at Amsterdam in 1903. Lala Lajpat Rai, during the years of his exile in Britain, was a member of the Independent Labour Party. Mrs. Annie Besant was among the founding parents of Fabian Socialism. But none of them was able to communicate his or her vision and understanding of Socialism to the people. It was left to Nehru to make Socialism an integral part of the national awakening and effort.

In Europe, the social reformers first became aware of the exploitation of workers in their own countries, and denounced the increasing misery in the midst of growing riches.

But in India it was first necessary to make the people aware of the exploitation involved in their political subjugation. It is this persistent loss that Dadabhai Naoroji called "the drain", or bleeding of India. He focussed attention on exploitation, not of class by class, but of one nation by another. Only when Indians identified the source of their increasing misery, could they organise for freedom. In India, unlike in Europe, Imperialism was recognised earlier, while Socialism, with its accent on social justice, could engage attention only later.

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Socialism not as an Alternative to Nationalism.

Nehru never failed to provide the proper sequence to sentiments of national liberation and those of social transformation.

Nehru was profoundly moved by Gandhiji's ability to rouse the Indian people to action. He never wavered in his faith in the people, though sometimes this faith proved to be misplaced. His programme of Muslim mass contact, based upon the solidarity of the poor, misfired. He had greatly under-rated the hold of traditional forces, the appeal of sectarian outlook and communal passions on the people. All through his life, however, he maintained his faith in the rationality and creativity of the people. He carried them with him to the shore of independence and from thereon to the adventure of democracy, secularism and planned progress. He made millions of Indians share with him, the pride and reverence for the dams, factories, universities that free India was spending its substance on.

Nehru sought to organise the landless labourer and the tenant farmer. Fundamentally, his communion with the people remained direct, face-to-face. For a socialist, he was strangely indifferent to organisation. His effort always was to engage the understanding of the people, to change their thoughts and lift their sights high.

He was an aristocrat who aroused an egalitarian response from the people ; he was an intellectual who warmed the hearts of the unlettered ; he was an avowed modernist in whom

THUS SAID OUR HERO—

"The Community Projects envisage co-ordination of a number of activities. They cannot be separated or viewed as isolated activities. The object is to build the human being and the group and to make him and the group advance in many ways." *

"All out thinking now is based on the panchayat and the village co-operative and giving them power and authority to take decisions, and also to make mistakes, as they might. We take the risk. It is better to do that than to hedge their authority and make them feel helpless. I have a good deal of faith in the innate good sense of the village people. They will no doubt make mistakes. It does not matter. All of us make mistakes. But if you give them that feeling, they gain self-confidence, they gain initiative and they do things and not wait for officials to do them." *

"We want an integrated India, not politically but emotionally. The essence of planning is to bring about this integration through numerous approaches. Integration means co-operation at every level and an understanding that progress lies in the common effort." *

"Our new born freedom has brought us great responsibilities. If we do good we reap the benefits, if we do evil, we suffer." *

The eyes of the world are up on us watching this birth of freedom in the East and wondering what it means." *

—Nehru

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THUS SAID OUR HERO—

On Science

" We are harnessing science to the service of the nation. Many of the problems that affect the world to-day are probably evils that have resulted from an indiscriminate application of science which we have now begun to worship ". *

" It is obvious that all this technological and scientific progress in the world, unless it is balanced by some kind of moral standards and ethical values, is likely to lead to destruction. That is why we are so concerned over the basic question presented by atomic energy. Use it for evil, and it will destroy the world ; use it for good, and it will raise the world to unknown standards of progress and happiness." *

" The scientist is supposed to be an objective seeker after truth. Science has grown because in a large measure the great scientists have sought truth in that way. But I suppose no man today, not even a scientist, can live in a world of his own, in some kind of ivory tower, cut off from what is happening. Therefore, science today has perhaps begun to cross the borders of morals and ethics. If it gets diversed completely from the realm of morality and ethics then the power it possesses may be used for evil purposes. But above all, if it ties itself to the gospel of hatred and violence, then undoubtedly it will have taken a wrong direction which will bring much peril to the world." *

—Nehru

even the traditionalists recognised a certain reluctance for rupture. He believed in the inevitability of Socialism and, therefore, did not mind a mixed bag of followers.

Revolution by Consent

Nehru was a humanist. With him man was the measure of all things. Through Gandhiji was revealed to him the profound depth and majesty of the unity of means and ends. That made him a democrat. His Socialism was, therefore, something to be accepted by the people, not a transformation to be imposed. His aim was persuasion and consent, not power and coercion. As no country in history had fought for its freedom without arms, so also no country so far had embarked on the path of development as a democracy. In both these directions Nehru deemed it his destiny to work for a " revolution by consent ". He was convinced that Socialism could be realised without class war and dictatorship. This confidence came to him from his unfailing *rapport* with the people, from his faith in them ; his conviction that the tremendous advances made by science and technology needed to be balanced by a parallel advance in the cultural comprehension of the people.

Nehru saw clearly that India had to make up quickly the leeway in development. The motor of this great change he saw in science. Hence he ceaselessly strove to give his people a scientific outlook and create for science and scientists a nurturing atmosphere. The nascent National Laboratories are his most cherished memorials.

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New Social Values

He bent his energies to blast the inequalities that have traditionally disfigured our hierarchical society. He was restive for land reforms, and progressively whittled down the property rights entrenched in the Indian Constitution.

In social life also, he unflinchingly fought the embedded inequalities of sex and caste. It was his courage and determination that put the Hindu Code, designed to give equal status to women, on the Statute-book. He carried forward Gandhiji's war against untouchability and instituted measures for the economic and educational rehabilitation of the Backward Classes. The traditional social superiors—the princes, *zamindars* and rich merchants —received no more attention from him than any ordinary citizen. He deliberately tried to dissipate the awe in which they were held. As against that, Nehru made special efforts to elevate the position of the tribal people, the Harijans and the other disinherited groups. Such a transvaluation of social values was a part of his grand strategy.

He believed passionately in the right of every individual to have equal opportunities in line. " Equal opportunities of growth from birth upwards and equal opportunities for work according to their capacity—these words of his define the core of his *credo*.

THUS SAID OUR HERO—

On children

" My attention is specially attracted towards children not merely because I like children, but becasue these children who will grow up, will be the future citizens of India. It pained me to see that some of these children are not properly looked after and attended to. It is not the fault of their parents. If you like, it is the fault of the circumstances or whatever they may be. I think all of us have a certain responsibility to see that children in this country are properly looked after."

* * * *

" As I looked at these pictures, I thought of the vast array of children all over the world, outwardly different in many ways, speaking different languages, wearing different kinds of clothes and yet so very like one another. If you bring them together, they play or quarrel but even their quarrelling is some kind of play. They do not think of difference amongst themselves, differences of class or caste or colour or status. They are wiser than their fathers and mothers. As they grew up, unfortunately, their natural wisdom is often eclipsed by the teaching and behaviour of their elders. At school, they learn many things which are no doubt useful, but they gradually forget that the essential thing is to be human and kind and playful and to make life richer for ourselves and others".

* * * *

Nehru

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THUS SAID OUR HERO—

On Scientific spirit

" The progress of science and of its offspring, technology, has changed the world we live in, and recent advances in science are changing the way men think of themselves and of the world. Even conceptions of time and space have changed and vast expanses open out for us to explore the mysteries of nature and to apply our knowledge for the betterment of humanity. Science and technology have freed humanity from many of its burdens and given us this new perspective and great power."

*

" Rigid and intolerant ideas, ideas which assert in effect that 'I am in possession of the truth, the whole truth, every bit of truth, and nobody outside the pale has it', narrow men's minds, shutting the door against a tolerant and objective approach, where men not only look up at the heavens without fear but are also prepared to look down into the pit of hell without fear."

*

" The scientific spirit is essentially one of tolerance, one of humility, one of realisation that somebody else may also have a bit of the truth. Scientists should note that they do not have a monopoly of the truth ; that nobody has a monopoly no country, no people, no book, Truth is too vast to be contained in the minds of human beings, or in books, however sacred. "

—Nehru

Fight Against Inequality

The inequality that emerges as a result of economic development, the propensity for the more advanced to draw away the larger benefits of growth, did not escape the notice of Jawaharlal Nehru. He hoped that fiscal and the monopoly-curbing measures would provide the counteravailing force of attrition. He was on the whole lukewarm towards nationalisation of existing industries. He believed that the scope for expansion in the Indian economy was so great that it was better for the State to initiate fresh developments and, thereby, dwarf the private section, rather than abridge it through nationalisation.

Structural Changes in Economy

The principal means of accelerating economic development and social change in the country were to come from planning. Nehru set up the Planning Commission in 1950 and as its Chairman endowed it with purpose, direction and critical influence.

For him every Five-Year Plan was a stride in the direction of educational, which also meant occupational, and productional transformation leading towards a free and equal society, that he understood as Socialism. The public sector had to expand from Plan to Plan and through pioneering work it was expected to diversify and modernise our economy. Three new steel plants were set up and a complex of machine-building industries was also launched in the Second Plan. The difficult and sephisticated tasks that demand very large

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outlays and high and varied skills, without promising quick profits, have to be undertaken by the State. These efforts and enterprises, over a period, would transform a stagnant, colonial economy into a dynamic, fully-diversified economy. Nehru gave his attention principally to this exciting, challenging process of structural tranformation of the economy. That together with the rapid expansion of education—liberal, technical and scientific—constituted for him the essence of development.

He disclaimed the possession of ready-made blueprints for transition to Socialism. He could not escape the unresolved conflict in the heart of social change. The more one seeks equality, the greater is the threat to liberty ; the more liberty is cherished, the weaker becomes the quest for equality. Nehru's allegiance to democracy was absolute. It was so because he was convinced that outside democracy, Socialism itself would be debased and distorted. He had hoped that quickening the pace of development would make it possible to sustain liberties and also soften inequalities, not by peddling poverty but by lifting the lower levels of living. It is here that his expectations went wrong. The surge in population growth and the slack in economic growth introduced unexpected constraints in social change.

Fresh Dynamism to Socialism

As the tortoise began to close up on the limping hare, Nehru noted the backwash of development accumulate. In the final months of his life, therefore,

THUS SAID OUR HERO—

" It is not so much ideology which is changing human life, but the growth of science and technology which are constantly moulding social and economic structures. Function influences form. This is so in architecture. It is equally so ultimately in social structures, the form of that structure following its function. Science and technology are constantly changing functions and so the social structure has necessarily to adapt its form to these new functions ".

* * * *

The progress of a nation is dependant on many factors. The basic factors are those on which Gandhiji laid a stress throughout his career-high character, integrity of mind and purpose, a spirit of tolerance and co-operation and hard work.

Production means wealth. If we do not produce we have not enough wealth. Distribution is equally important, so that wealth cannot accumulate in the hand of a few. Nevertheless before we think of distribution there must be production.

My generation is a passing one and soon we shall hand over the bright torch of India, which embodies her great and eternal spirit to younger hands and stronger arose.

—Nehru

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THUS SAID OUR HERO—

"I am of a generation that belongs more or less, to the part and cannot, therefore, speak for others of the younger generation, who ought to feel as we did. Whether we feel that way or not, it seems to me quite obvious that if the tremendous task of rebuilding India is undertaken, it will have to be undertaken with something much more than books and statistics, papers and directions and planning and organisation that we may put into it. It will have to be undertaken with something fiery and with the spirit that moves a nation to high endeavour." *

"It is obvious enough that they want food ; it is obvious enough that they want clothing, that they want shelter, that they want health. They want such things, regardless of the social or economic policies we may have in mind. I suggest that the only policy that we should have in mind is that we have to work for the 360 million people ; not for a few, not for a group and to bring them up on an equal basis." *

"One may not lose faith in man, God we may deny, but what hope is there for us if we deny man and thus reduce everything in fertility." *

—Nehru

he decided to impart fresh dynamism to Socialism and to sharpen the edge of social change. He was not satisfied with having Socialism as the objective, he wanted it to be the operating and controlling factor in the development process itself. He began the in-gathering of the dispersed Socialists in the country. He made his programme time-bound. He was determined to tune up the Congress Party to quicken the pace of growth and the pulse of change.

When he discovered that we were, as it were, a Plan behind in economic growth and a Plan ahead in population growth, he wanted to revise his strategy, not in its essentials but in its operation. Cruel Fate had willed otherwise. It seems that Nehru was to inscribe only the prolegomenon of Socialist achievements. Be that as it may, the fact remains that he has given us a clear objective, a well-defined course and the instruments with which to accomplish the transformation. To impart to these efforts the urgency and devotion that he demanded insistently in the evening of his life, is the best tribute that we can pay him and the truest service we can render the cause he cherished, that of Socialism. For him Independence and Socialism were parts of a single seamless purpose and he would not like us to rest till political freedom is completed with economic adequacy for all.

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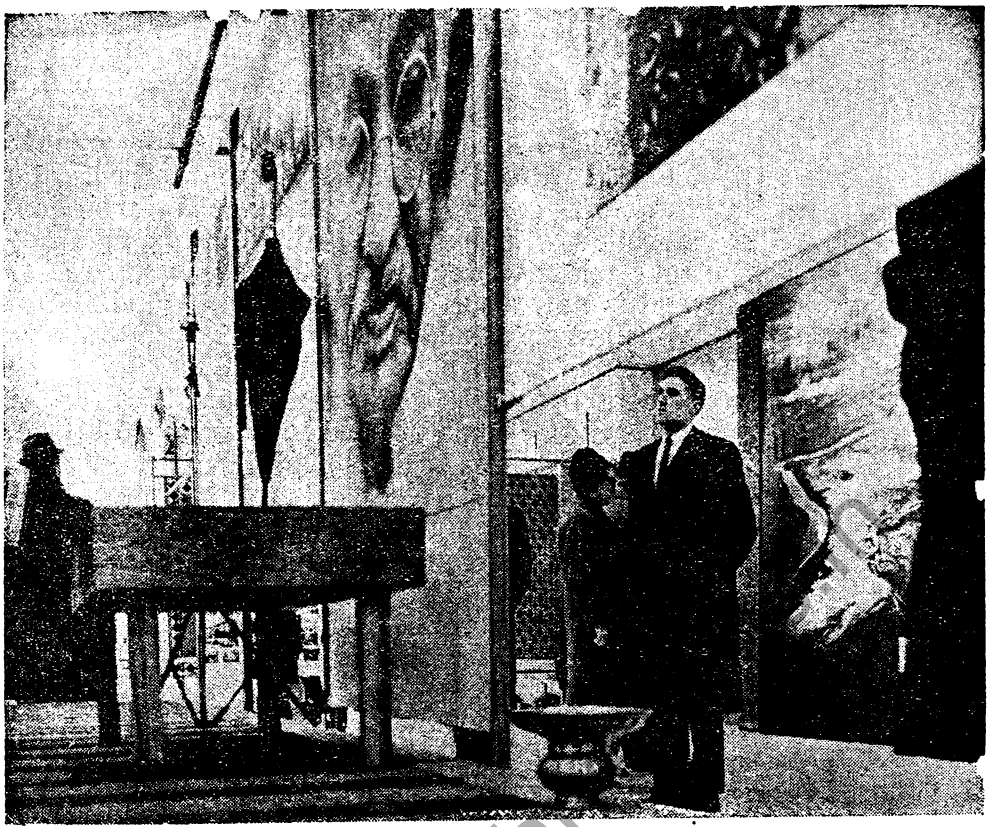


A section of the Exhibition on the Life and Work of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in New York

Jawaharlal Nehru—The Man

Sri Prakasa

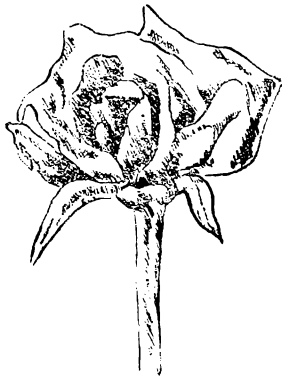
TIME and tide verily wait for no one; and a whole year has rolled by since the passing away of Jawaharlal Nehru, almost the last of the old guard that fought for the country's freedom against heavy odds, and that did its best to consolidate that freedom and keep it safe from harm when once it was won. Like individuals, nations and peoples have also their characteristics and idiosyncrasies. We, by nature, are an unhistorical people; and so keep no track of dates and events, and forget all too soon even the most stirring incidents of our individual and national lives. At the same time, we have a further capacity of turning human beings into legends; investing them with miraculous powers; creating a halo around them; and enshrining their images in temples to worship them as veritable gods and goddesses for all time to come.

THUS SAID OUR HERO

On Freedom

"With the coming of freedom our pattern of behaviour must also change so as to fit in with this freedom."

—Nehru



THUS SAID OUR HERO

On means and ends

"Gandhiji taught us that worthy ends can be achieved only through worthy means. If we aim at the big things of life, if we dream of India as a great nation giving her age-old message of peace and freedom to others then we have to be big ourselves and worthy children of mother India."

—Nehru

I have a shrewd suspicion that the innumerable deities scattered all over the land, are the creations of admirers out of the abundance of their love and devotion for individuals; and so out of a no-God, came into existence one God who later became a Trinity, and is now a terrific multiplicity. Gandhiji was nervous lest he should also be started into a temple with stories of super-physical miracles that he might be supposed to have performed, but which he actually never did or could do, and so he changed his place of abode as soon as he thought of the danger of diefication looming ahead. He moved away from one habitation to another time and again: had an Ashram at Sabarmati in Gujarat; later at Wardha in Vidarbha; and actually died in Delhi. The place where he was cremated, has come to be known as his *Samadhi*. Wreaths are being placed there by visiting dignitaries, and the place is kept up by Government at considerable expense to perpetuate his memory.

Gandhiji himself, on one occasion, said that as things were, he could easily become the prophet of a new religion, in other words, a creed with its genesis, its sacraments and its ethics; and the pious might even have made the Charkha as his *Vahan* (transport) as most of our gods have special vehicles to take them from place to place. After Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest figure on the Indian Scene was Jawaharlal Nehru. He was essentially human; and so no stores of super-physical deeds and happenings could surround him as did even Mahatma Gandhi; and though Allahabad was his home, he was so constantly on the move that he really had no special settled place as the scene of his activities. By nature, he was incapable of surrounding himself with a set of immediate followers and admirers giving themselves wholly to his service for sheer love. All great men have at least the characteristic of personal magnetism and the capacity to keep a number of persons together who do their bidding without cavil or delay, and who publicise them all over the place as a great hero—whether as a prophet or as a warrior.

Jawaharlal had not this peculiar characteristic though other political leaders besides Mahatma Gandhi,

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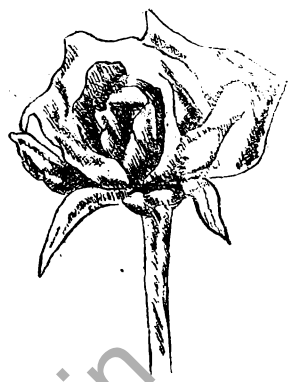
like Mrs. Annie Besant, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajagopalachari or Rajendra Prasad had it. I learnt that Mahatma Gandhi often felt sad that Jawaharlal had not this company of human beings about him; that he himself did all his work unaided and that he was of too individualistic a temperament to enable him to keep others closely tied to himself in bonds of service and affection. Since Jawaharlal's death, very large numbers of persons have spoken and written about him. He seems to provide an inexhaustible theme for literary talents of others. He had become a legend in his own life-time; and it is quite clear that people even after the lapse of twelve months, like to know more and more about him, because of which there is great pressure from editors and publishers on those who knew him, to make public, more and more facts about him. I have myself been called upon to write quite a few articles; and still the demand comes from friends that I should write more. Though I am now beginning to say 'no', I could not do the same to Mr. Lajja Goyal of the Publication Syndicate, whose enthusiasm I admire and whose wishes I should like to fulfil.

The great Cambridge historian, Lord Acton, has said that power corrupts; absolute power absolutely corrupts; and also that all great men are bad. This may be generally true, but Jawaharlal was a great exception. He certainly wielded absolute power in the land, but that did not corrupt him; and he, by no means, was a bad man for he was essentially good. In fact, I find it difficult to imagine a Prime Minister of a great country being so simple, so guileless, so truthful, so straight and so honest as he. Lord Acton in his own way, was also a great man. He too was neither corrupt nor bad. By great man, he obviously referred to those who make themselves great at other people's expense; who in the pursuit of their ambitions, do not care for the suffering they inflict on others; and who exploit everyone to achieve their ends. This is particularly true of warriors and men who carry fire and sword everywhere. History has, generally speaking, talked only such men as great, and so Lord Action rightly came down with a heavy hand on them.



THUS SAID OUR HERO

On world peace

There is talk of world peace and pacts have been signed by the nations of the world. But, despite pacts, armaments grow and beautiful language is the only homage that is paid to the goddess of peace. Peace can only come when the causes of war are removed. So long as there is the domination of one country over another, or the exploitation of one class by another, there will always be attempts to subvert the existing order and no stable equilibrium can endure."

—Nehru

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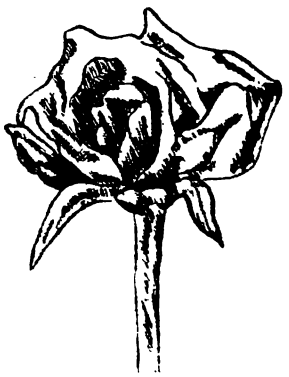

THUS SAID OUR HERO

On Freedom and Democracy

"Freedom has no meaning unless it brings relief to the masses from the many burdens. Democracy means tolerance, tolerance not merely of those who agree with us, but of those who do not agree with us."

—Nehru

Jawaharlal was undoubtedly great, but was no warrior brandishing a big sword. He was scrupulously considerate of other people's feelings and sentiments. He exploited no one. Thus he was indeed unique.

It may perhaps be good to compare Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, the two of our greatest men of recent times, both good and of unimpeachable integrity. Mahatma Gandhi was essentially a religious man. He believed in God who was the only One whom he said he feared, for he feared no one else. Religion as such had no pull on Jawaharlal; and he openly said that he did not fear even God in whose very existence, he had, I believe, serious doubts. Gandhiji was an ascetic denying himself many things. Jawaharlal liked all the good things of the Earth, and made no pretence that he did not. He lived well, ate well and dressed well. In fact, he denied himself nothing that even the richest and the most favoured of human beings can hope or desire to have. Gandhiji fought shy of official position and responsibility, for it was clear that he could not be in executive authority, and still be able to keep his principles intact. Jawaharlal welcome power, and he would not leave it to the last even though his health was failing and his mind had lost its strength and its resilience due to age and over-work.

Both Gandhiji and Jawaharlal were terrific workers, and made 24 hours yield more of work than even hard-working persons make 72 or even more do. Jawaharlal worked alone, while Gandhiji worked in a crowd. Jawaharlal was a lonely figure but Gandhiji was not. Gandhiji helped to win freedom, and Jawaharlal worked as his lieutenant in the Struggle. Gandhiji withdrew when Freedom was won, but Jawaharlal willingly and enthusiastically threw himself in the great task of consolidating that Freedom. Gandhiji understood his people and their psychology, which Jawaharlal did not. Gandhiji knew his country inside out. Jawaharlal did not do so, and so he made grievous mistakes. Rather late in life, Jawaharlal started on a voyage of discovery of his own country which Gandhiji knew by heart from the start.

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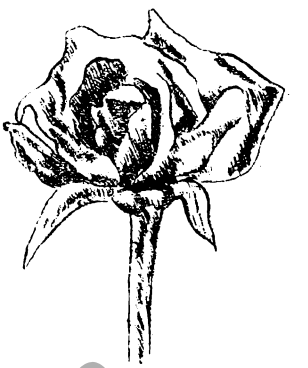
Gandhiji worked on the solid basis of his own country's traditions and resources. Jawaharlal constantly went abroad both for inspiration and for assistance. Knowing that we were not a law-abiding people, Gandhiji glorified non-co-operation. Realising that we were not physically bold, he tried to make us so by preaching *Ahimsa* of a sort that could draw out our inner courage.

Gandhiji knew that his people regarded shouldering of official responsibility as selfishness, and escapism as a virtue. That is why Gandhiji fought shy of office, and was always asking persons to run away from it. The Englishman was surprised at this, for he did not fix his attention on only the salary that a man got for working in office, but respected him for the responsibility that he carried and the heavy duties that he performed. We, as a people, have no such conception; and that is why we think as we do about men and affairs. Jawaharlal in the background of his training, was really an Englishman. He thought as Englishmen do. He felt happy in the company of English folks. He lived as an Englishman. His tastes—both physical and intellectual—were those of a high-born English aristocrat. His own people were strangers to him as they were certainly not to Mahatma Gandhi. Jawaharlal wondered as to how and why we thought and acted as we did. He scrupulously observed the table-manners of the English regarding the holding of forks, knives and spoons in right or left hand and being served his food from this side or that. He did not seem to worry much about similar conventions at meal time of his own people eating with his right hand or left as pleased him. I have found him carefully following the rites and ceremonies at a Christian Church Service, but fearfully bored and indifferent in a Hindu temple. He was often bewildered which Mahatmaji never was. Though so different one from the other, the two were strangely most closely associated in the country's service, and that was indeed good for us in every way.

But personally speaking, I have no need for great men except in as much as their lives and habits can help



THUS SAID OUR HERO

On People's Love for Him

"I have received so much love and affection from the Indian people that nothing that I can do, can repay even a small fraction of it, and indeed there can be no repayment of so precious a thing as affection. Many have been admired, some have been revered but the affection of all classes of the Indian people have come to me in such abundant measure that I have been overwhelmed by it."

—Nehru

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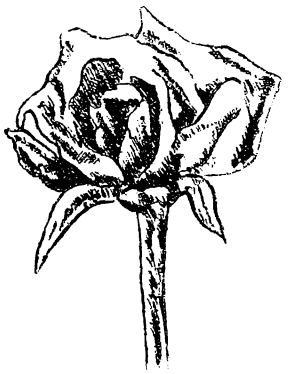

THUS SAID OUR HERO

On Integration

"The main thing we have to keep in mind is the emotional Integration of India. We must guard against being swept away by momentary pass on, whether it is religion misapplied to politics or communalism or provincialism or casteism. We have to build up this great country into a mighty nation, mighty not in the ordinary sense of the word, that is, having great armies and all that, but mighty in thought, mighty in action, mighty in culture and mighty in its peaceful service of humanity."—Nehru

us to imbibe their qualities as human beings. Their greatness is their own that cannot be imitated. Imitation of externals, which is all that most of us can do, and actually try to do so, lead us nowhere. Was Jawaharlal only great as other great men have been or had he some qualities which we ordinary mortals can also cultivate, and be in our own limited spheres as useful, may be even as great, as he was in the wide sphere of the world in which he functioned? Yes, he had these qualities with which I was privileged to come in very intimate touch through 45 years of close comradeship with him in private and public life alike. One great thing about him was that he was at home everywhere and with everyone. Whether he was in the company of the mighty rulers of the world or of personal associates or of admiring women or dotting children, he always made himself as one with his immediate company. He was in heart a simple man with a child-like nature. He had no pretensions, and no one could ever get him to speak about himself. He made light of his own achievements if anyone should refer to them. To the last, he romped about as a child, and his childishness, even if others should think that it was undignified for a person of his position, particularly attracted me. This virtue we can all create. We have no need to put on masks as most of us do. We can all really be, if only we sincerely want to be so, as truthful and straight-forward as he was.

Thus Jawaharlal was a most trust-worthy person. He always meant what he said. Whether it was a small, thin or a big thing, he always fulfilled what he undertook to. We, in our country, make promises easily, and as easily forget them. That was not his way. He was a most responsible man, never saying what he did—not mean, and always doing what he said he would do. That is another virtue that we can also cultivate and be the better for it. In fact, all the confusion that we see in our life in all its spheres—domestic, social, economic or public—is due entirely to the fact that no one can trust anyone else; and no one is sure that what the other man says, he really means. This virtue we should all learn from Jawaharlal, and we can

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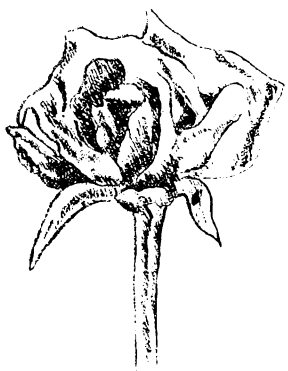

easily do so if only we are sincere about it. The third great virtue of Jawaharlal was his courage. The man knew no fear. Most of us are bred in fear. We fear everything. We fear phantoms, we fear police men; we fear our neighbours; we fear possibilities of social ostracism; we fear as to what others will say; and we fear opposition and imputation of bad motives in public affairs. Jawaharlal feared nothing. If necesaray, he would defy everyone. We too can cultivate this spirit of fearlessness. The three great virtues that Jawaharlal seemed to possess, which were human virtues, and which the most ordinary of human beings can and should cultivate, were child-like simplicity; sense of responsibility; and courage to stand up for what one thinks right.

Today there are endless attempts made in all parts of the country to raise monuments to the memory of Jawaharlal in stone and mortar. They are of no value. What Jawaharlal stood for, was the making of men; of good, strong and public-spirited citizens; of patriotic men and women who love to perform their duties properly; who work hard; and who are responsible and generous. Every effort that is made in making out men and women like that, is an effort in the right direction for keeping green his memory. Every man and woman who has child-like simplicity; who is honest and truthful; who is really able and trust-worthy and who has courage to stand up for his principles against the heaviest odds, is the symbol of Jawaharlal. Fulsome praises showered upon him, and the worship of his photographs and images take us nowhere. Let us on the first anniversary of his death, make a true estimate of the man, and try to be ourselves in our own very limited spheres, with our own very restricted opportunities, as he was on the stage of the wide world on which he played so noble and glorious a part. We shall then be true to him and to the land of our birth that he helped to make free, and also worked hard to keep it so after Freedom was achieved.-(PS).

THUS SAID OUR HERO

On human dignity

" How amazing is the spirit of man. In spite of innumerable failings, man, through out the ages, has sacrificed his life and all held dear for an ideal, for truth, for country and honour. That ideal may change, but that capacity for self-sacrifice continues, and because of that, much may be forgiven to a man ; and it is impossible to lose hope for him. In the midst of disaster he has not lost his dignity."

—Nehru

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THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND LALA LAJPATRAI

By

Shri K. M. Munshi

The year 1906 was a period of great significance for some of us, who were deeply moved by the political events in the country. For your benefit, I shall try to recapitulate some of the events after extricating them from the fabric of romance which I had woven round them for my novel *Swapna Drista* (The Dreamer) written in the Twenties.

In 1904, the Japanese victory over Russia gave brith to the slogan 'Asia for the Asiatics' and strengthened the growing sentiment of Indian nationalism. The agitation in connection with the partition of Bengal also created a stir in the placid flow of Indian life. The feelings roused by these events climaxed in 1906 and 1907.

Few people can realise now what exciting times we passed through then. In September 1906, a ceremonial *Abhisheka* was performed on Surendra-Nath Banerjee, the great leader of Bengal ; the politically minded student-world took it for granted that he had been crowned the King of India and that the British were in the process of being driven out. In December 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji, in his presidential address at the Congress held in Calcutta, gave to the country the message of Swaraj.

In Lahore, the editor of *Punjabi* was sentenced for sedition ; on his way to the jail he was greeted by the people by shouts of victory and garlands ; it was a new way of boldly challenging the government authorities, which soon became very popular. Sardar Ajit Singh in Rawalpindi and Lala Lajpatrai in Lahore carried on an intensive campaign against the British. This added validity to the rumour that in the year 1907, it being the 50th anniversary of the Great Revolt of 1857, the war of freedom was predestined to begin.

Some of us in the Baroda College were very much excited over these events. We kept in touch with the Bengali newspapers, *Amrit Bazar*

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Patrika and particularly Shri Aurobindo's '*Bande Mataram*'. We felt that a new dawn had risen.

On May 6,1907, the then Government of India passed an order prohibiting students from taking part in politics in several parts of India. On May 9, Lala Lajpatrai and Sardar Ajit Singh were deported. On May 11, the holding of meetings was banned in Bengal and the Punjab. In September, Bipin Chandra Pal was arrested. In the same month our ex-Professor, Aravind Ghosh — not Shri Aurobindo yet—already enjoying the reputation of a prophet of nationalism and a Yogi, was acquitted in a conspiracy case. About this time Keir Hardie, one of the founders of the labour movement in England, and Nevinson came to India to study the political situation.

Excitement grew intense when, on November 1, the law prohibiting seditious meetings was passed. John Morley, the Secretary of state for India, who was very much admired by the intellectuals in India, added fuel to the fire by expressing the opinion that the Canadian type of self-rule did not suit India. National leaders came to be divided into two camps. Those with a forward outlook were dubbed 'Extremists', who ridiculed the others by calling them 'Moderates'.

The Congress was scheduled to be held in December 1907 at Nagpur where Khaparde, Lokmanya Tilak's great friend, led the Provincial Congress. Sir Pherozshah Mehta, who dominated the Congress then, was known to be in disagreement with Lokmanya Tilak on most political matters. In Calcutta, sharp differences also arose between Surendranath Banerjee and Bipin Chandra Pal who had worked so far together in the partition agitation.

Pal was ably seconded by Aravind Ghosh, who blazed a new trail in his bi-weekly Bande Mataram. His pen was inspiring, impassioned and vitriolic as the occasion demanded. He ridiculed the statesmanship of the Moderates; bitterly attacked their faith in the British. He advocated complete non-co-operation with the Government; preached boycott of British institutions; urged the building up of popular power and called for martyrdom.

Sir Pherozshah Mehta, who had so far swayed the fortunes of the Congress with supreme authority, did not want the Congress to slip into the hands of the Extremists. In December 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji, with difficulty, had patched up the differences betweeen the two camps at the Calcutta Congress. But they had fallen apart again in the course of the year.

In December 1907, the Congress session was to be held at Nagpur. The Moderates feared, and not without reason, that if it was held in Nagpur, it would be taken over by the Extremists. Pherozshah, therefore, decided to change the venue of the Congress from Nagpur to Surat. Gopal Krishna Gokhale,

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then at the height of his popularity, was asked to go to Surat and rouse the citizens to political enthusiasm. Tribhovendas Malvi, a solicitor and not at all a politician, accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee under the orders of Pherozshah. Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh was invited to preside over the session.

This change of venue led to a furious uproar in the Extremists' circles in Poona, Nagpur and Calcutta. Arvind Babu's writings in the *Bande Mataram* on that occasion were masterpieces of denunciatory journalism; there was scarcely any missile in journalistic armoury which he did not use with accuracy. Articles, skits, anecdotes, plays and poems poured forth from his pen depicting Pherozshah as the villain of the piece. One of the leading articles referring to Pherozshah, I remember, was headed : 'Every dog is a lion in his own lane'.

The people of Surat, in spite of their reputation of being always engaged in enjoying life, began to revel in politics, and were soon split into two camps—Extremists and Moderates, *Jahal* and *Mawal*. Excitement ran high in several homes. Brothers quarreled with brothers, fathers with sons, on the burning topic of the day. The Extremists made ribald fun of every little peculiarity of Pherozshah, from his dyed whiskers to his polished shoes.

I was an ardent Aravindite and was one of the group of young men who worked as volunteers in the Extremist camp at Haripura. This narrative of mine is, therefore, based partly on what I saw and partly on what was told in our circle, some members of which had attached themselves to the Extremist leaders as personal attendants.

In the Extremist camp, every day, Lajpatrai, Ajit Singh, Tilak, Khaparde and Arvind addressed endless meetings. Lajpatrai spoke quietly. Ajit Singh was always excited. Tilak excelled in satire. Khaparade illustrated his point of view with little stories, many of which bordered on the obscene. Aravind spoke with a prophetic self-assurance. I remember a big meeting in Balaji's Chakla, where Aravind made people shed tears when speaking about the partition of Bengal ; he appealed with deadly sincerity to the people of India not to make Bengalis foreigners in their own land. The excitement was heightened by the news that terrorists in Bengal had shot down the Collector of Dacca.

On December 24, negotiations between the Extremists and the Moderates fell through. Sir Pherozshah got Gokhale to modify all the resolutions about Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education which had been passed at the Calcutta Congress of 1906.

Sir Pherozshah was the butt of ridicule, rather in bad taste, in our camp. He was reported to have stated : 'I do not understand what is meant by national education'. One of the delegates retorted : What does the prince of beggars know about education ? This had reference to the current fashion in the Extremists'

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camp to term Moderates, as 'beggars' of Britain. Some one said that Pherozshah was against boycott. A delegate retored : 'Yes, if there was a boycott of British goods in the country, how could he get his turban polished ?'

Sir Pherozshah, however, was a courageous man and did not want to show any quarters to the Extremists on a question of principle. He refused to carry on any negotiations with them ; "everything," he said, "would be discussed in the Subjects Committee and settled in a constitutional manner."

On December 25, 1907, Rash Behari Ghosh arrived at Surat in a Congress Special accompanied by Surendranath Banerjee, Motilal Ghose of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Rutherford and Nevinson.

When the Extremists' camp received the news that Pherozshah wanted no compromise, Tilak was very unhappy. Lajpatrai went from one camp to another, trying to bring about a compromise. Aravind alone was cool and detached.

Tilak, Motilal Ghose and Khaparde drove to Surendranath Banerjee in the morning. One or two of our friends were sitting on the coach box beside the driver of the carriage. From what we could gather, Surendranath was agreable to retain the four resolutions as they had been accepted by the Calcutta Congress. If that was done, the Extremist leaders were also willings to accept Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh as the President. Surendranath, however, sent them to Tribhovandas Malvi, the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The leaders went to Malvi's place ; he was said to be a man who could handle anything. But in fact he would do nothing without Pherozshah's permission. The leaders were told at Malvi's house that he was sitting in puja and could not be disturbed. So they returned empty-handed.

The gates of the Congress opened at 12 noon. Congress sessions in those days were characterised by wild enthusiasm, indiscriminately selected delegations and chaotic arrangements. Khaparde had brought quite a few people from Nagpur ; one of them, it was said, was a barber by profession and made good money by dressing the hair of other delegates.

The audience ranged from 7,000 to 10,000 people, a very large one for those days when there were no loud speakers. In the Pandal groups shouted at one another. Bande Mataram was the common slogan. Delegates from Poona and Nagpur shouted 'Sivaji Maharaj Ki Jai'.

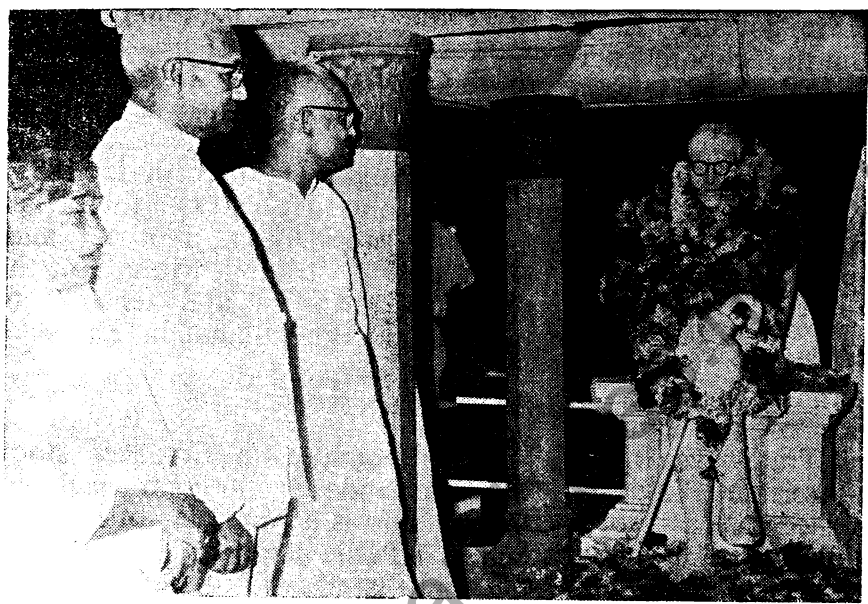
When the Extremist leaders arrived, shouts of victory rent the air. Tilak, Khaparde, Motilal Ghose and Aravind came together. We shouted Bande Mataram vociferously. The Moderate crowd shouted 'Shame, Shame'.

In the meantime, Lajpatrai, when he entered the Pandal, was not recognised by the volunteers in charge

(Continued on page 28)

In Memory of Late Bhubanananda Das

A Foremost Engineer-Politician of Orissa



Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Orissa, unveiled the statue of Bhubanananda Das at Puri on 1-4-1965. Photo shows the Governor and the Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, in front of the statue.

Unveiling the Statue of late Bhubanananda Das at the Power house, Puri on 1st April 1965, Orissa's Governor Dr. A. N. Khosla dealt on the many-sided genius of late Mr. Das. The full text of his speech appears below.

Editor.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The First of April is a historic day in the annals of Orissa. It was on this day, in 1936, that Orissa came into being as a separate province and the unification of the major portion of the Oriya-speaking areas was achieved. This was largely due to the ceaseless efforts, among others, of late Bhubanananda Das.

It is on this auspicious day that we have assembled here to pay out homage to the creator of Orissa and one of its most illustrious sons, the late Bhubanananda Das, the Karma-yogi, who to the last day of his life remained dedicated to the service and uplift of Orissa.

He was born in village Kurinjipur in Puri district on 13th May, 1885,

the twin-brother of Shri Bichitrananda Das, a lawyer of great renown, who because of his philanthropy and service of the people, is lovingly called Swami Bichitrananda Das.

Bhubanananda Das had a brilliant academic career. He got his Engineering Degree from the Sibpore Engineering College, Bengal, in 1911, went to Britain in 1912, joined the Glasgow University and from there secured the B. Sc. degree in Electrical Engineering. He served as an apprentice with the British Electrical Corporation and later as an Engineer in Britain during World War I.

Spirit of Independence

On return to India in 1918, he entered the service of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways (BEST) Company as an Assistant Engineer. In 1920, he resigned as a protest against the appointment of a junior British Engineer as his superior. This injustice and racial arrogance hurt him, hurt his self-respect and brought to surface his innate spirit of independence and supreme confidence in his own ability to make a living independently of British Firms or the British Government in India.

He took to independent business in Bombay as Consulting Engineer and soon rose to the top of the profession. His advice was sought by business magnates and princes alike. That marked the turning point in the life of Bhubanananda Das. Despite all the handicaps which he suffered, in common with all Indians, at the time, the fact that no technical contracts were ever awarded excepting to British firms, Bhubanananda Das, having failed to get the licence for electrification of Cuttack, which was as usual given to a British firm, did succeed in getting his licence in 1938 for the electrification of Puri. He developed the public electric company, the Puri Electric Co. Ltd., that year and transferred the Puri electric licence to this body without any premium. Electricity to Puri town was switched on in May, 1940 (the month of Bhubanananda Das's birth in 1885), by Sir John Hubback, the then Governor of Orissa—another landmark and a striking tribute to the charm of manners and tenacity of purpose of Bhubanananda Das.

As an Organiser

His training as a Engineer stood Bhubanananda Das in good stead as a Consultant, as a promoter of industry and as a Parliamentarian. This training had already initiated him in the habit of independent thinking, evaluating the economics of industrial projects and the prospects of finding funds, efficiency in planning, programming and implementation, taking prompt decisions and accepting the responsibility for such decisions and in organisation in general. He developed the engineer's vision of the shape of things to come and their impact on the life of Orissa and the country. He developed also the unique characteristic of the Engineer, of never to accept defeat and to continue the pursuit of his cherished objective till success was achieved. The State of Orissa has reason to be proud of having produced an engineer and a politician of this calibre.

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To Orissa, Bhubanananda Das gave the first Engineering School, the first Indian-run Electric Supply Company, and the first high ranking consultant for the development of its industry. The cause of Orissa was always uppermost in his mind and he was ever anxious to do whatever he could for the advancement of Orissa and the uplift of the Oriyas.

As a Parliamentarian

He was connected with the parliamentary affairs since 1923, when he became a Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly as member of the Independent Party.

He continued in the Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket till 1947, with a short break in 1946, on grounds of health. In 1947, he was elected to the Assembly and in 1957, he won the seat as a Congress candidate in the first general election to the Parliament. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in 1957 and continued to be a Member till he was snatched away from our midst on 23rd February, 1958.

His parliamentary career has been highlighted by his holding offices of responsibility as the Chief Whip and Treasurer of the Congress Party. His charming manners made him extremely popular and friendly with all Members of Parliament, including the Opposition.

He was a Member of several important Committees and for a considerable time Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. He was also Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into Coal Industry.

His major sphere of activity was the Parliament. As one of the creators of Orissa Province and with his reputation as a veteran parliamentarian, he won the Keonjhar-Jajpur Constituency seat for the Congress against the Ganatantra candidate, the Raja of Saraikela.

His tenure as a Legislator in the Central Legislature for three and a half decades covered the most important years in the Indian struggle for freedom from inside the Legislature. He had for his colleagues during this period, eminent fighters for freedom like Vithalbhai Patel, Bullabhai Desai, Asaf Ali, Bhagwan Das, Shri Prakasa, Govind Ballabh Pant, and host of others. Because of his long service, his valuable contribution and his personal charm, he was one of the most popular figures among the Government Benches as well as the Opposition. He later came to be known as the "Father of the House". His main forte was finance and industry. He was continuously in the Public Accounts Committee from 1927 onwards, and even during the British regime, he was elected the first non-official Chairman of this Committee. This office he continued to hold till 1955. He was very vigilant in watching the financial interests of the people of India. He made close and critical study of all the reports of the Auditor-General.

Bhubanananda Das was also associated with various important organisations and committees. He was the Chairman of the Secretariat Organisation Committee set up by Shri Biswanath Das, Chief Minister of Orissa,

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in 1936. He published a memorandum entitled "Salt Industry in Ancient Orissa" with the intention of inviting the attention of the Tariff Board to enquire into the development of salt industry in India. He was a Member of the Governing Body of the Bihar Engineering College and it was through his efforts that the Orissa School of Engineering was established. He was connected with the Utkal University for some time.

Bhubanananda Das was a great writer and a journalist and was associated with the Bombay Weekly "Nationalist". He himself published a Weekly entitled "Young Utkal".

As an Engineer, Bhubanananda Das ranked high. The Bombay Chronicle once wrote that if five Engineers could be counted in India, Bhuanbananda Das would be one of them. He fully deserved this compliment. In those early days, when India was only a Police State and development and social advance were unknown, except as unavoidable ancillaries of foreign exploitation, his vision of industrialisation of India was far ahead of his time. He took pioneering steps forward in translating this vision into reality by setting up the Electric Supply Co. of Puri, and by advising similar action at Sambalpur and other places in Orissa, including the Princely State.

It is most appropriate that his Statue is being installed in Puri town and in the premises of the Electric Supply Co., which he brought into being, and the silver jubliee of which will be celebrated in a few weeks from now.

Bhubanananda Das took keen interest in the devastating flood problem of Orissa.

Little did he know at that time, of the vast potentialities of this State and the unprecedented eminence to which this State is destined to rise. Orissa possesses roughly half the mineral wealth of India. It has mighty rivers which cause devastating floods. Failure of, and unseasonal rainfall can bring about equally devastating famines. If these mighty rivers are properly harnessed, it would bring the floods under control, large areas under irrigation, generation of vast quantities of hydel power and incidentally provide several hundred miles of inland navigable waterways. With plentiful water and power generation, this State can be one of the most advanced industrial States in India. To achieve this, one and all of us have to develop the confidence, the faith, the pioneering spirit, the habit of work and independent thinking and the tenacity of purpose, which characterised the Engineer-Parliamentarian Bhubanananda Das.

Let Bhubanananda Das's example inspire us all in following his approach of positive action rather than one of empty talk and pious platitudes. May his Statue stand for all time as a reminder of Orissa as the birth place of great men and a land of promise for the generations to come.

I have now the privilege and honour of unveiling the Statue of Bhubanannda Das.

JAI HIND

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I. D. C.

A Sure Source of Non-tax Revenue

Our democratic Planning envisages establishment and management of big enterprises by the Public Sector preferably through a net work of Corporate Bodies. This ensures utilisation and concentration of available resources in major enterprises, that would not be feasible in the case of individual entrepreneurs in an economically underdeveloped State like Orissa.

The I. D. C.—A Review

With this end in view and in the interest of rapid industrialization of the State, the 'Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd.' was constituted in 1962, with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores, in order to 'produce, finance and aid Industrial Development of Orissa'. The entire shares of the Corporation are held by the Government who have invested Rs. 408 lakhs on it till now against the Third Plan provision of Rs. 50 lakhs. It is proposed to invest a further sum of Rs. 99 lakhs in the Corporation during 1965-66. Besides the State Government have granted a loan of Rs. 90 lakhs to the Corporation.

Although of two years' standing the Corporation has already made considerable progress in the sphere of industrial development. It is now running two premier Industrial Units, namely, the Hirakud Industrial Works and the Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil and implementing several new projects, namely, the Cement Plant at Bargarh, the Cables Factory and the Re-Rolling Mill at Hirakud, the large-scale Tile Factory at Chowdwar and the Ferro-Corome Plant at Jajpur Road. Developmental activities consisting of preliminary feasibility studies, preparation of Project Reports, study of economic soundness, search for financial and technical collaboration and pre-construction and planning have been undertaken in respect of the Talcher Industrial Complex, Ferro-Vanadium Plant, a Salt Factory for production of Industrial Grade Salt from an area of 3,500 acres in Surla Sumundi in the district of Ganjam, manufacture of Power Tillers and two other units proposed to be located in the prize winning Panchayat Samiti areas of Basudevpur and Jamankira, and the proposed Steel Casting Unit to be added to the Hirakud Industrial Works.

The two Running Concerns

At Hirakud

The structural and fabrication wo·k-shop at Hirakud, going by the name of Hirakud Industrial Works is now

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producing high voltage transmission towers,s heep foot rollers, crystal sugar plant machinery, the tile making machinery, and equipments like pug mills, tile presses, moulds, penstock gates, irrigation channel shutters and overhead cranes and rice hullers, etc.

And at Barbil

The Kalinga Iron Works is another running concern taken over by the I. D. C. from M/s. Kalinga Industries Ltd. on the Ist of April 1963. The balance sheet of the Ka'inga Industires Ltd. for 1962-63 showed that the original cost of the fixed assets as on the 31st March 1963 was Rs. 82,55,972.

The block asset of this Low Shaft Furnace Pig Iron Plant was valued, at the time of the taking over, by two firms of auditors at two different amounts. Messrs. H. Naik & Co., Chartered Accountants of Cuttack valued the assets at Rs. 67,30,430 where as Messrs. G. Basu & Co., Chartered Accountants valued these at Rs. 68,49,982 . So finally the valuation was fixed at the depreciated book value of block assets as appeared in the books of Messrs. Kalinga Industries Ltd., i. e., Rs. 67,21,563 which happened to be the lowest valuation also.

The terms and conditions under which the plant has been taken over by the I. D. C. among other clauses, contain the following:—

(*i*) That the I. D. C. would pay the amount due to Messrs. Kalinga Industries Ltd. in easy instalments at the discretion of the Corporation.

(*ii*) This money is to be paid only out of the profits earned by the plant.

(*iii*) No interest is payable to Kalinga Industries Ltd. on the outstanding amounts at any time.

Thus the Corporations' investment in this unit out of its own funds (as distinguished from the profits earned by the unit) for the two year period, the 1st. April 1963 to the 1st April 1965, was nil.

A picture of profitability

During the year 1963-64 the plant produced 22,097 tonnes of foundry grade pig iron and runner iron. Considering the rated capacity of the plant this showed a shortfall due to the fact that the furnace had to be closed down for a period of little more than two months and undertake the normal relining and repair works which are generally done once in about every four years. Difficulties of getting sufficient supply of nut coke from the Rourkela Steel Plant having been tackled successfully and the relining completed, the unit has recorded an average daily production in excess of the rated capacity.

During these two years (the first two years of its operation) the total profits earned by this unit amounts to Rs. 60, 70,233. Out of this amount Messrs. Kalinga Industries Ltd. have been paid only Rs. 24,94,881 in part satisfaction of the price payable to them.

The Corporation, after making payment of the above amount to the Kalinga Industries and payment of

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Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu, Deputy Minister for Cultural Affairs presided over the closing day of the famous Mayurbhanj Chhau Dance Festival at Baripada on 13th April 1965

Photo shows—Shri Sahu watching the dance

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18th Annual Conference of the All-Orissa Class IV Government Employees' Association was held at Bhubaneswar on 8th March 1965 at 6-30 P.M.

Photo shows—Education Minister, Shri Satyapriya Mohanty is addressing the Conference

Shri Nilamani Routroy, Deputy Chief Minister of Orissa, who was the Chief Guest at the Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Chhatia M. E. School on 9-4-1965, is seen distributing prizes to the deserving students

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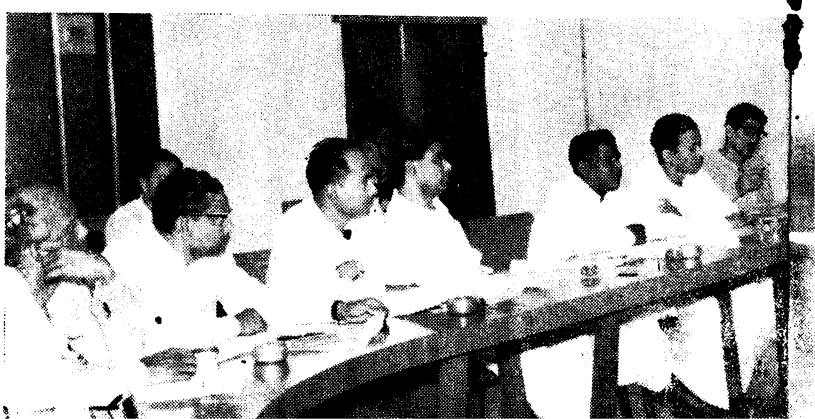
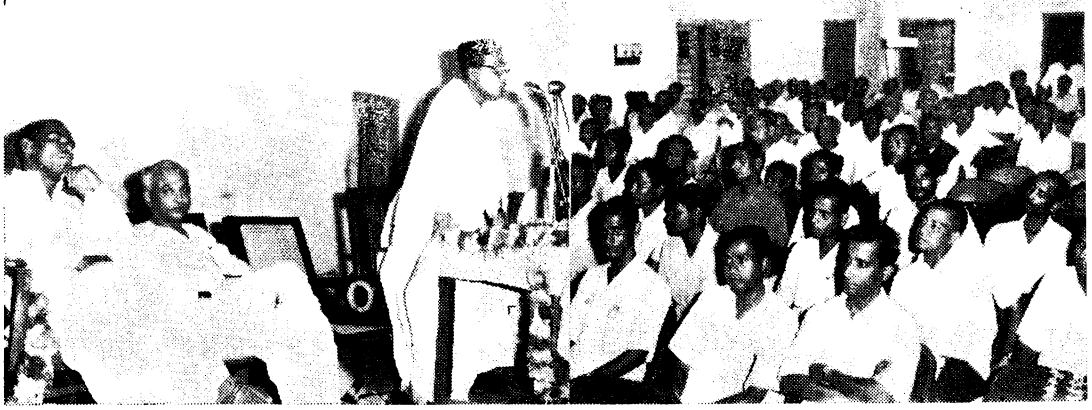
Events in

The Advisory Board of the Orissa Depressed Classes League held its Seco
Shri T. Sanganna, Mi st





Shri Nilamani Routroy, Deputy Chief Minister of Orissa, is seen inaugurating the Seventh Annual Conference of the Orissa Jail Employees' Association at Bhubaneswar on 8-4-1965. Also seen with him are Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, Chief Minister, who was the Chief Guest and Shri Chandra Mohan Singh, Deputy Minister, Labour.

Snaps

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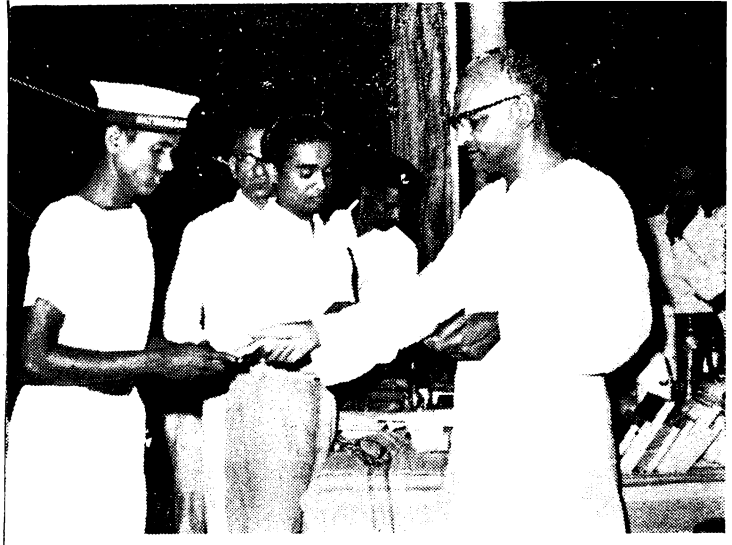
Second meeting at Bhubaneswar on 21-4-1965, under the Chairmanship of Minister for T. R. W.



The Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, awarding prizes to the N. C. C. boys of the Khallikote Collegiate Higher Secondary School at Berhampur on 2nd April 1965

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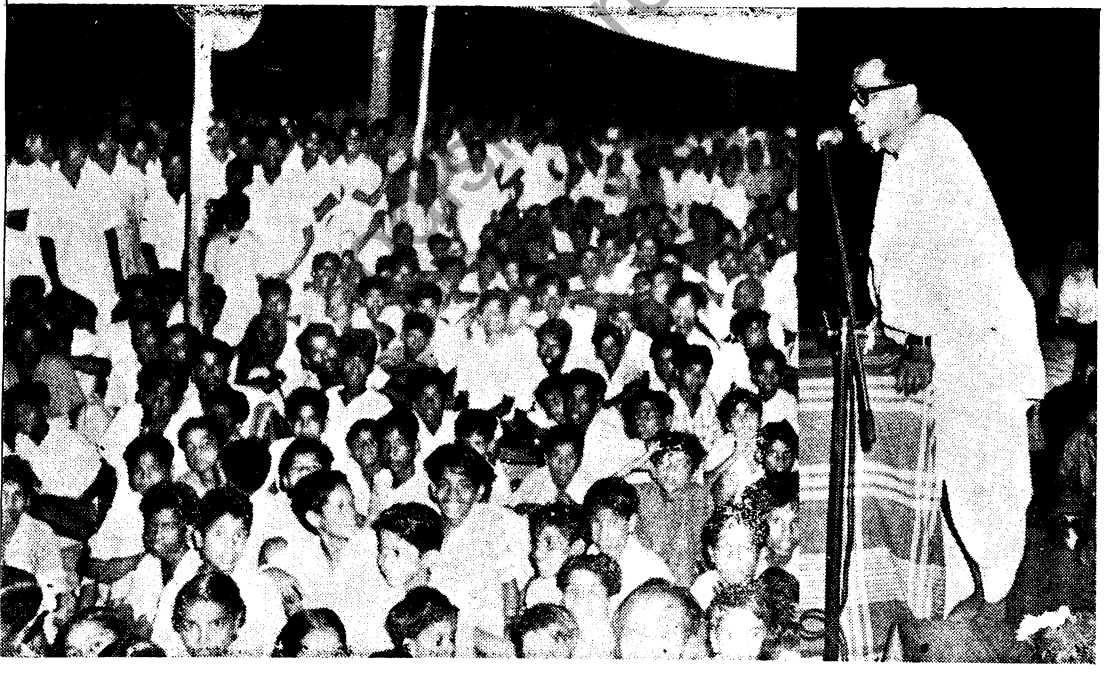

Shri Nilamani Routroy, Deputy Chief Minister of Orissa, addressing a public meeting at Machhgan near Balikuda in Cuttack district on 11th April 1965

Rs. 47,657 as bonus to workmen have invested the balance of Rs. 35,27,697 in making acquisitions of other assets in connection with expansion programme which consists of—

(1) Installation of two new Low Shaft Furnaces with installed capacity of 70,000 tonnes of pig iron per year.

(2) A spun pipe plant to produce 36,000 tonnes of spun pipe per year.

(3) A cast iron foundry to produce 5,000 tonnes of special casting per year.

(4) A power plant to produce 12 M.W. of power per year.

It is expected that phased production of the new units would commence towards the end of this year.

An Asset Acquired

Thus the Corporation, without making any investment out of its own capital has acquired assets of Rs. 1,17,83,667 (assets of original value of Rs. 82,55,972+added further assets of Rs. 35,27,695). This shows that the Kalinga Industries Ltd. have not only lost the profits of Rs. 60,70,233 during the last 2 years which would have normally accrued to them but for this transfer, but have lost even the interest charges of about Rs. 7 lakhs for the money not paid to them out of the profits but utilised for the expansion of the project.

For exploitation of our untapped resources in the best interest of the people of this State several Corporations have been established, wherein almost all the shares are held by the Government. The Orissa Mining Corporation, the Forest Corporation, the Fisheries Corporation, the Small Industries Corporation, the Finance Corporation, the Construction Corporation etc. are pushing through their programme of development and it is but right to expect a higher yield of non-tax revenue from these enterprises when their gestation period is over.

THUS SAID OUR HERO

"I am not a pacifist. Unhappily, the world of to-day finds that it cannot do without force. We have to protect ourselves and to prepare ourselves for every contingency. We have to meet aggression and evils of other kind. To surrender to evil is always bad. But in resisting evil, we must not allow ourselves to be swept away by our own passions and fears and act in a manner which is itself evil. Even in resisting evil and aggression, we have always to maintain the temper of peace and hold out the hand of friendship to those who, through fear or for other reasons, may be oppossed to us. That is the lesson that our great leader Mahatma Gandhi taught us and, imperfect as we are, draw inspiration from that great teaching."

—Nehru

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(Continued from page 20)

and had to cross over to the Extremist sector by passing under a rope. Then he was recognised. All the delegates stood up, some on their chairs and shouted 'Lalaji Ki Jai'. His recent deportation had made him the most popular figures in the country.

Silence was restored with great difficulty. The President, Rash Behari Ghosh — not a very impressive figure— came, accompanied by Pherozshah in his shining turban and majestic whiskers. Surendranath with his fine beard and black, old-styled jabbha, Gokhale and Setalvad in their characteristic turbans, one of Poona style and the other that of Broach; Madan Mohan Malviya in white dress, turban and scarf; Motilal Nehru in his immaculate European dress. For fifteen minutes, the pandal rang with shouts of 'Rash Behari Ghosh Ki Jai.'.

Prayers began, interrupted by outbursts of slogans from one corner or the other. Somebody would shout: 'Sit down'; others would shout, 'Listen'; some would say: 'Be quiet'.

Lajpatrai came to ask Tilak to enquire whether they had received the draft of the resolutions which Surendranath had said would be acceptable to the Extremist leaders. He replied that he had not received them. Our group as self-appointed attendants of the leaders was seated in the same sector, one or two rows behind them and we craned our necks to find out what was happening.

Volunteers came to our sector and asked Tilak and Lajpatrai to come to the platforms. Tilak shook his head 'I would sit here'. Lajpatrai also would not go to the platform. About that time, Tilak received the copies of the draft resolutions. He was heard to utter the work "Betrayed'.

(Courtesy—Directorate of Publicity
Government of Maharastra)

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THUS SAID OUR HERO

"Two things are of paramount importance in the present-day world—steel and electricity. The countries possessing these two in abundance will advance while those deficient in these shall remain weak—We desire that the new India should be built on a sound foundation." *

"In the modern world, oil is very costly commodity, some call it 'black gold', in fact, it is costlier than gold in some respects. We have to look to other countries for this commodity. Hence, we must find out oil in our own country and improve our financial position and be self-sufficient." *

AROUND OTHER STATES

ASSAM

Record Production at Gauhati Refinery

The production at the Gauhati refinery has touched a new high in March 1965.

It has processed about 83,000 tonnes of crude oil against the designed throughput of 58,000 tonnes per month.

It is expected to maintain the higher production during this year. *

DELHI

Record Production of D.D.T. by Hindustan Insecticides.

The Delhi Unit of the Hindustan Insecticides, a Government of India undertaking, set up a new record of production by turning out 147·66 tonnes of technical DDT during March, 1965. This production exceeded the monthly target of 112 tonnes by 35·66 tonnes. During the year 1964-65, 1480·28 tonnes of technical DDT was produced as against 1444·51 tonnes in the previous year and the target of 1,344 tonnes. This production is the second best which this public sector undertaking has touched during the last 10 years of its existence.

The DDT produced by the factory is supplied to the National Malaria Eradication Programme. *

UTTAR PRADESH

Urdu Book Prescribed

The State Government have prescribed the Urdu book, entitled "Rasoomat-a-Moharrum Aur Tazia" written by Hussainuddin Chisti and Khaliqual zama of Varanasi, and printed at Saleemi Press, Allahabad. The book contains matter which is deliberately and maliciously intended to outrage religious feelings of a particular class of citizens of India, namely, shias, by insulting their religious beliefs. The publication of this book is punishable under section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Every copy of the said book, along with other documents containing copies, reprints and translation of, or extracts from, the said book have been forfeited to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. *

BIHAR

Magazine Prescribed

The Government of Bihar have prescribed the April 1964, issue of the magazine, entitled 'History Today' published from Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, London. The magazine contains an article, entitled 'The idea of the soul, The history of man's most fundamental concept' written by S. G. F. Brandon,

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and two pictures of Prophet Mohammad, which are deliberately and maliciously intended to outrage the religious feelings of Muslims by attempting to insult their religious beliefs.

Every copy of the said magazine, along with translations and reprints, stand forfeited to the Government of Bihar. *

GOA

Naval Exercises in Arabian Sea

On board INS VIKRANT, April 7, 1965

The "sinking" of "enemy submarine" in the Arabian Sea just near the entrance of Cochin Harbour on Monday morning and damaging yet another "enemy cruiser" on the same day formed part of the spectacular exercises carried out on the first day of the four day tactical exercises of the Indian Fleet now being held in the Arabian Sea.

As the ships of the Fleet escorting a valuable Tanker representing a convoy to Bombay came out into the open sea from the narrow Ernakulam channel on Monday, INS BEAS detected an "enemy submarine". The chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman who is conducting the exercises directed BEAS to destroy the submarine. Within 15 minutes of receiving orders the BEAS firing squads "destroyed' the submarine.

Later on receipt of an intelligence report that an "enemy" cruiser and a Destroyer were lurking in the Arabian Sea, reconnaissance air craft of INS VIKRANT under the command of Lt. Commander A. Ghosh, were airborned when the aircraft carrier was fifty miles off Cochin. It was learnt that the aim of the "enemy"ships was to seek and destroy the convoy and troops in one of our beaches.

At about 4 P. M. the Naval aircraft spotted the "enemy" cruiser off Cannanore. Immediately a division of four seahawks under the command of Lt. Commander R. V. Singh took off for a strike. It was reported that the seahawks scored two direct and two near hits on the "enemy cruiser".

Later at night the damaged "enemy" cruiser" tried to carry out a raid on the convoy which was repulsed by the surface ships. *

PUNJAB

List of Martyrs to be Displayed

It has been decided to get the names of the Martyrs of each district printed on Boards and displayed at the offices of the Zilla Parishads and Sainik Rest Houses, Exhibitions and all rallies of ex-servicemen's unions in the State. This decision was taken at a meeting of the Punjab State Soldiers' Sailors and Airmen's Board presided over by Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, Governor of Punjab. Addressing the members of the Board, Comrade Ram Kishan, Chief Minister, Punjab said that the State Government was taking keen interest in finalising the scheme of resettlement of ex-servicemen on the land offered by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Goverments. The Madhya Pradesh Government had offered one lakh acres of land for resettlement of

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ex-servicemen and dependants of those who were killed during the action against the Chinese. Announcement was made by the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh at Amritsar in December 1962 and a substantial part of these one lakh acres was intended for Punjab ex-servicemen. The Chief Minister said that this problem was engaging his serious attention and he had met the Prime Minister twice in this behalf. He hoped that fruitful results would soon be achieved. Referring to resettlment of ex-servicemen on the land promised by Government of Comrade Ram Kishan said that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan had given him an encouraging reply for finalising the scheme. A sum of Rs. 24,09,165 had been disbursed in the State to the disabled persons and the dependants of those killed during the action in NEFA and Ladakh, 47 gallantry awards of the value of Rs.1,53,000 were also conferred *

HUMAN WELFARE

"All economic, and the like, planning is important of course, but always subject to the quality of human beings, and therefore, I have been thinking more and more of what an eminent economist has called, 'an investment in man'. Investments, of course, in industry and agriculture, those are important, but the investment in man is meant to improve the quality of human beings. If you have that quality, everything else follows. If you do not have that quality, then you build on rather weak foundations." —Nehru

HUMAN WELFARE

Jawaharlal Nehru had the individual's well-being in mind "Man has conquered the many ills he suffered from : he needs no longer be a victim of poverty or hunger or disease, if he takes advantage of modern science and technology. But, in going far towards the conquest of the external world, he has come into conflict with himself. In adding to his knowledge of externals, he has lost grip of what he himself was. New problems and new humanity questions arise, and we are reminded of the old injuction : Know thyself." "Equally important is the service of the common man in India who has suffered so much in the past. His claims must be paramount and everything that comes in the way of his betterment must have second place, not merely from moral and humanitarian grounds, but also from the point of view of political commonsense has it become essential to raise the standard of the common man and to give him full opportunity of progress. A social structure which denies him this opportunity stands self-condemned and must be changed." *

"Every thing has ultimately to be judged in terms of human welfare, and the only real yardstick we can employ is the happiness of our three hundred and sixty million people" separated from the rest. *

"The rights of the individual must be balanced by the obligations of the individual to the social organism. Without obligations there can be no real rights." —Nehru

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INSIDE OUR STATE

REALLOTMENT OF PORTFOLIOS

In pursuance of Rule 5 of the Business framed in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of Article 166 of the Constitution of India the Governor of Orissa is pleased to allocate the business of the various Departments of Government to the Ministers in the manner specified below—

Name of Ministers	Department or Branch allocated
(1) Shri Sadasiba Tripathy Chief Minister	.. Finance, Industries, Planning & Co-ordination, Mining & Geology, Irrigation & Power, Cultural Affairs, Commerce, Revenue (exculding Registration of deeds and documents and Mohammedan Marriages and immediate control of all officers employed in Registration Department).
(2) Shri Nilamani Routroy	.. Political & Services, Home, Supply, Labour, Employment & Housing.
(3) Shri Satyapriya Mohanty	.. Education, Works & Transport
(4) Dr. P. V. Jaganath Rao	.. Health (Excluding Local Self-Government)
(5) Shri Brundaban Nayak	.. Community Development & Panchayati Raj
(6) Shri Toyaka Sanganna	.. Tribal & Rural Welfare, Excise Department and Revenue (Registration of deeds and documents and Mohammedan marriages and immediate control of officers employed in Registration Department) Branch of Revenue Department.
(7) Shri Banamali Babu	.. Law, Health (Local Self-Government)
(8) Shri Ram Prasad Misra	.. Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Forestry (excluding Forestry).

In pursuance of Rules 5 of the Rules of Business framed in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of Article 166 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Orissa is pleased to allocate the business of the various Branches of different Departments of Government to the Deputy Ministers in the manner specified below—

Name of Deputy Ministers	Department of Branches allocated
(1) Shri Prahallad Mallik	.. Department of Irrigation & Power, Revenue (Water-rate & cess) Branches of the Revenue Department re allocated.
	Union Subject
	(*a*) Survey of Inida
	(*b*) Court of Wards for the estate of Rulers of Indian State

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State Subjects

(*c*) Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads.

(*i*) Constitution and Organisation of, and procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

(*ii*)(*a*) Assessment and collection of Land Revenue and Rent.

(*b*) Laws regarding collection of rents and public demands.

(*c*) Colonisation, disposal of State lands and alienation of Land Revenue.

(*d*) Rights in and over lands

(*e*) Escheats

(*f*) Maintenance of land records, Survey for Revenue purposes, record of rights.

(*g*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached Estates

(*h*) Management of Government Estates

Note—Including Jurisdiction over Revenue offices, partition of Estates, collection and assessment of cess (including embankment cess), land registration and administration of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

(*d*) Land acquisition (including acquisition under Orissa Development of Industries, etc., Act)

(*e*) Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land

(*f*) Estate duty in respect of agricultural land

(*g*) Immediate control of all officers employed in Survey & Settlement Department.

(*h*) Water-rate & cess

(*i*) Betterment Levy

(2) Shrimati Saraswati Pradhan — Department of Education

(3) Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu — Department of Cultural Affairs, Co-operation & Forestry Branches of the Co-operation & Forestry Department, Department of Mining & Geology.

(4) Shri Chandra Mohan Singh — Department of Labour, Employment and Housing, Jail Branches of Home Department, Excise Department and Revenue (Registration and Land Acquisition including acquisition under the Orissa Development of Industries, etc., Act) Branches of the Revenue Department; Revenue Department Branches re-allocated.

Union Subjects

(*a*) Botanical Survey

(*b* Census

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State Subjects

(*c*) Territorial changes other than inter-State and declaration of Laws in connection therewith.

(*d*) Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads :—

Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans excluding loans under the Orissa Intensive Cultivation Scheme Loans Rules.

(*e*) Flood and Famine Relief

(*f*) Treasure Trove

(*g*) Registration of deeds and documents

(*h*) Registration of Mohammedan Marriages

(*i*) Control of Class III and Class IV Government servants; establishments of the District and Subdivisional Offices and of the Board of Revenue.

(*j*) Administrative charge of the Revenue bungalows and rest sheds and of buildings in the occupation of the Board of Revenue and District and Subdivisional Officers other than the residences in New Capital and at Puri.

(*k*) Administrative charge of residences of Revenue Officer other than Officers of the Indian Civil Service and excepting those located in the New Capital and at Puri.

(*l*) Administrative charge of all Circuit Houses

(*m*) Gazetteers and Statistical Memoris

(*n*) Libraries maintained for official use in the Offices of the Board of Revenue and District Offices and Subdivisional Offices.

(*o*) Holidays

(*p*) Rewards for destruction of wild animals

(*q*) Grant of rent free quarters for Officers under the control of the Revenue Department.

(*r*) Crop reports and forecasts

(*s*) Departmental construction of Revenue Buildings

(*t*) Revenue Roads

(*u*) Fire accidents

(*v*) Cyclones

(*w*) Administration of Orissa Compulsory Labour Act

(*x*) National Water-supply and Sanitation Schemes

(*y*) Immediate control of all Offices employed in the Registration Department.

(5) Shri Chittaranjan Naik .. Department of Industries

(6) Shri Anup Singh Deo .. Department of Transport, Public Relation Branch of Home Department.

(7) Shri Madan Mohan Pradhan .. Department of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry *

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TRIBES ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETS

An emergent meeting of the Orissa's Tribes Advisory Council was held at the Secretariat Conference Room on the 18th April 1965 under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy. The main point for discussion was the proposal for an amendment to the existing provision of the Orissa Scheduled Areas, Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956 which restricts the transfer of immovable property from Scheduled Tribes to non-tribals without prior permission of competent authority. With a view to enabling the Scheduled Tribes to secure timely credit, it was proposed to amend Section 3(1) of the said Regulation so as to exempt mortgage of land by Scheduled Tribes in Co-operative Banks from the restrictions imposed under the Regulation. Government of India have suggested, among other things, that before effecting the amendment, for safeguarding the interests of the tribals, Co-operative Societies in the Scheduled Areas of the State should be set up with about 80 per cent of the members belonging to Scheduled Tribes who should be given adequate representation in the managing committees of such Societies. After due consideration the Council recommended that Government of India should be moved to allow time up to three years in order to enable the State Government to take steps for formation of such Co-operative Societies ; and during this period, the Scheduled Tribes should be allowed to mortgage their land in Co-operative

On Society

" where there is inequality and discrimination and suppression, there is injustice and evil and untruth....Not merely from moral and humanitarian grounds but as also from the point of view of political common sense has it become essential to raise the standard of the common man and to give him full opportunity of progress. A social structure which denies him this opportunity stands self-condemned and must be changed".

" communalism was a dangerous trend ". It is a separatist trend. " This was the man, who, with all his mind and hearts loved India and the Indian people and they in their turn were indulgent to him and gave him of their love most abundantly and extravagantly ".

....It was India's way in the past to welcome and absorb other cultures. That is much more necessary today for we march to the One World of tomorrow where national cultures will intermingle with the international culture of the human race. We shall therefore seek wisdom and knowledge and friendship and comradeship wherever we can find them , and co-operate with others in common tasks, but we are no suppliants for other's favours and patronage. Thus we shall remain true Indians and Asians, and become at the same time good internationalists and world citizens.

Jawaharlal Nehru
in " Discovery of India"

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Societies for securing credit without obtaining permission from the competent authority. But in the event of non-repayment of the loan by the Scheduled Tribes it should be necessary to obtain permission from the competent authority before sale of the mortgaged land in execution of any decree.

In his introductory speech the Secretary of the Tribes Advisoty Council informed that out of the Third Plan approved outlay of Rs. 387·68 lakhs under State Sector and Rs. 378·67 lakhs under Central Sector for Backward Classes Sector, for the current year Rs. 104·10 lakhs under State Sector and Rs. 124·74 lakhs under Central Sector has been fixed as annual ceiling by Government of India. Besides, under committed side, an amount of Rs. 167·62 lakhs is available during the year. The Tribal and Rural Welfare Department is taking steps to allocate funds by the end of the current month, so that the entire provision for the current year is utilised for timely exeuction of the various schemes. The Council was further informed that the details regarding the bifurcation of the Tribal and Rural Welfare field organisation from that of the C. D. and P. R. (Grama Panchayat) Department were under examination in the Finance Department for giving effect to the proposal. The Tribal & Rural Welfare Department have sought approval of the Government of India for establishment of increased number of special Industrial Training Institutes in the State particularly in tribal areas, more six-bedded hospitals in tribal areas, provision of funds for creating a special publicity unit for tribal Welfare Schemes in Koraput district, increased allocation of funds for payment of scholarships both at pre-matric and post-matric stages, etc.

The meeting was attended among others by the Deputy Chief Minister Shri N. Routray, Minister for Tribal and Rural Welfare, Shri T. Sanganna, Ministers Shri S. P. Mohanty, Dr. P.V. Jagannath Rao, Shri B. Nayak, Shri B. Babu and Shri R. P. Misra, Deputy Ministers Shri A. S. Deo and Shri M. M. Pradhan, Secretaries of the Revenue, Tribal & Rural Welfare and Law Departments and several officials and non-official members including M. L. As. and social workers. *

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS

Central Plant Protection Station at Cuttack

A Plant Protection Station operates in this State under the Department of Agriculture in the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture for extending technical assistance to the farmers and Government agencies to control pests and plant diseases.

One of the fourteen stations in India, today, it covers the States of Orissa, West Bengal and parts of Andhra Pradesh. The Station was established in 1957 with headquarters at Cuttack.

It is a pool of equipments, pesticides and technical knowhow to protect plants. Farmers get assistance during sudden outbreaks of

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plant diseases. As a mobile station, it visits the fields to give demonstration in the use of equipment and pesticides.

Periodic surveys and training programmes are undertaken for the benefit of the State Government officials. Plant protection equipments such as, power sprayers, power dusters manually operated sprayer, duster and birdscarer, rat fumigation pump and seed dressers are available on hire at the Station. Pesticides are also sold to the farmers. The Station also at times provides motor vehicles on hire to farmers for plant protection programmes.

ADMISSION IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS OF ORISSA

Two Technical Schools of the Higher Secondary standards have started functioning from 1964-65 at Choudwar and Aska. They are located temporarily at Cuttack and Berhampur and will be shifting to their own buildings during this year. In addition to normal academic work, the students will be oriented to the study of Science, Engineering and Technology, through compulsory workshop practice and practical work in well equipped laboratories. After passing the examination the students will be eligible to go up for scientific or technical education in various branches at the University level or at the Diploma level. The schools are residential and due care will be taken of the health and the independent studies of the pupils. Their work from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. will be supervised by qualified teachers. The period of study is five years from Class VIII to Class XII.

Admissions—Admissions will be made to class VIII and to Class IX to fill up some vacancies. Selection will be made on the basis of a test in Artithmatic, English and General-knowledge and an aptitude test, to be administered at Cuttack and Berhampur on dates to be notified later.

Age-limits—Twelve plus for Class VIII and 13 plus for Class IX.

Cost—Since the Schools are residential, the total cost of boarding, lodging, tuition, etc., will come to about Rs. 70 per month.

Scholarship—Scholarships at Rs. 40 to 5 per cent and Rs. 20 to 40 per cent of the students will be awarded on merit and merit-*cum*-means basis.

Qualification for admission—A student must have passed the M. S. C. Examination of the Board or must be reading in a class corresponding to Class VIII in a public or Anglo-Indian or other equivalent institution to be eligible for admission in Class VIII and must have passed Class VIII from a recognised school for admission in Class IX.

The medium of instruction in the schools is English. Intending candidates or their parents are required to apply to Special Officer, Technical Schools, Industries Directorate, Orissa,

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Cuttack, on or before 31st May 1965 with the following details:—

(1) Name of the candidate

(2) Father or Guardian's name and address.

(3) Permanent address

(4) Educational qualification

(5) Date of birth (according to the English Calendar).

(6) The school in which admission is desired (Choudwar or Aska).

(7) Class in which admission is desired (Class VIII or IX).

(8) Marks obtained at the M. S. C. Examination and

(9) Marks obtained at the Annual Examination in Class VIII (only for those who desire a seat in Class IX).

Candidates will be informed about the date and time of the final test, in case they are selected, after preliminary screening.

A copy of the prospectus will be furnished on production of self-addressed envelope (size 12″×4″) with Re. 0·65 Paise stamps. *

Re-employment of Non-Government Primary School Teachers

In a Resolution issued on March 25 1965, the Government of Orissa in the Education Department have decided that the non-Government Primary School Teachers who are retiring or have retired or attaining the age of superannuation in terms of Government Resolution No. 6297-E., dated the 21st March 1964, and No. 17981-E., dated the 1st August 1964, should be granted re-employment on terms specified below specially in the districts where the paucity of trained and qualified teachers is acute:—

(*a*) Public interest should be the sole determining consideration.

(*b*) Re-employment should be on an annual basis till the age of 61 in the case of untrained teachers and 63 in the case of trained teachers, provided they apply for such re-employment.

(*c*) Re-employment shall be granted to those only who are considered fit both physically and mentally and are efficient to discharge their duties.

(*d*) Suitability of the teacher for re-employment should be decided in consultation with the District Inspector of Schools who will certify that the teacher concerned is efficient for the purpose of re-employment.

(*e*) Re-employment shall be granted by the authority competent to appoint such teachers and he may, in his own discreation, require the teacher selected for re-employment or whose term of re-employment is proposed to be extended, to produce a medical certificate of fitness from a medical officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon.

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(*f*) Re-employment or continuance under re-employment beyond the age as specified in (*b*) above should be avoided.

Where, for unavailable reasons, it is considered necessary to re-employ the teacher beyond that age, specific orders of Government in the appropriate department to that effect should be taken sufficiently before the crucial date.

(*g*) A teacher on re-employment should be given the pay and allowances which he was drawing on the date of his retirement. No increment in pay is admissible during the period of re-employment.

(*h*) A re-employed teacher may be allowed leave to the extent admissible.

The provisions of this Resolution shall take effect from the date of its issue. *

Requirement of Blood in Hospital

The requirements of blood in the hospitals for transfusion are increasing rapidly. Blood is required in dealing with casualty cases, in cases of bleeding in maternity cases and in operation of various kinds. Besides, supply of blood to the defence personnel at the time of disaster is of paramount importance. To meet such demand, services of voluntary organisations are essentially required. The chief aim of such organisations will be to propagate amongst the public the idea of voluntary donation of blood as a social service instead of giving blood on payment basis. All possible co-operation will be extended to such organisations either manned by female social workers or by male social workers. The organisations interested in such valuable service are requested to contact the undersigned in the matter. *

Training of Graduate Engineers

Students of Orissa desirous of taking up engineering studies are hereby informed that in the Engineering College at Durgapur, West Bengal, 25 seats are available for Orissa students. Orissa students can also compete in the Combined Admission Test for admission into other Engineering Colleges in West Bengal and if on merit they come up, they will be given admission. Those Orissa students who intend to take up studies in technical subjects other than engineering can compete in the Entrance Examinations of the Technical Institutes in West Bengal and they will be selected on merit. No domiciliary qualification is now necessary. In Bihar also, there is provision for competition for filling up 25 per cent of seats in the institutions of that State and the candidates from Orissa are free to compete and secure admission. Students of Orissa who compete and secure admission in the outside institutions, will be eligible to get loan stipends from the Orissa Loan Stipend Fund, if they apply in the prescribed manner for such financial assistance. Students are advised

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to consult the Joint Director of Industries (Technical Training), Orissa, Cuttack or the Industrial and Technical Advisor to Government, Industries Department, at Bhubaneswar for further assistance in the matter. *

ROUTES PRESCRIBED FOR TOURING OFFICERS

Inspecting Officers of the State Government, other than the Inspector-General of Police, are required to go on inspection duty to any place in the Nowrangpur, Koraput or Malkangiri Subdivision of the Koraput district, will henceforward be required to take the route passing through Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Bhawanipatna either on the outwards journey or the return journey, according to a notification issued by the Government of Orissa in the Finance Department on April 10, 1965. The notification, further provides that the other side of the journey should be by one of the routes namely, via. Rayagada, Gunupur and Parlakimedi or through Rayagada, Srikakulam and Parlakimedi to Berhampur. This would enable the officers concerned to perform a single journey and do some inspection work at the aforesaid intermediate stations. This will also ensure that out of the way stations like Rayagada, Bissamcuttack, Gunupur and Parlakimedi are not neglected and the work at all these intermediate stations are attended to in a single journey.

The provisions of this amendment in the Orissa Travelling Allowance Rules, however, will be applicable only to the officers at the first grade whose sphere of duty extends over the whole of the State. This measure has been taken in order to ensure more economy in the long run resulting out of a careful planning of tour programmes. *

MINES SAFETY WEEK OBSERVED IN ORISSA

'Mines Safety Week' was observed in all the coal mines in Orissa from 5th April to 11th April 1965, and the workers both in the Private and Public Sector mines took part. On the concluding day a prize distribution ceremony was held at Brajarajnagar. The function was presided by Shri M. P. Roy, Director, National Council for Safety in Mines and Shri V. V. Ananta Krishnan, Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Sambalpur was the Chief Guest. Smt. Ananta Krishnan gave away the prizes. Six (6) workers from different mines were given medals and prizes for having longest accident-free record. The Director, Shri Roy, while giving out statistics said that in 1964 the number of accidents stood at 1,450 as against 2,666 in 1963 and 3,354 in 1962, and that so far as the fatal accidents are concerned our country stands second in the world—next to Holland and the accident rate would be lowest in the world—if the owners, managers and under-managers intensify their efforts to educate the workers.

The South Eastern Railway has decided to gradually dieselise its passenger and goods services on its east coast section. Two goods trains each way, between Waltair and Khurda Road, are already running with diesel locomotives. Very shortly two goods

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trains each way are expected to run right from Kharagpur to Waltair with diesel engines.

Several line capacity works were executed on the Bhadrak-Khurda Road and Khurda Road-Palasa section enabling movement of longer and heavier trains. The goods yards at Bhadrak, Khurda Road and Palasa were substantially extended and would be further enlarged in the coming years. Track on the Talcher branch line was strengthened and yards at Talcher and Cuttack extended to deal with the increased coal production. Additional sidings were also being provided at several places to serve new industrial undertakings.

The entire east coast line from Kharagpur to Waltair, a total length of 474 miles is being doubled at an approximate cost of Rs. 80 crores. Doubling work was completed between Khurda Road and Barang . Orthodox double line working would be started this month between Bhubaneswar and Barang when an additional shuttle service would be introduced between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar to meet the needs of the people attending offices at the State Capital.

A preliminary engineering and traffic survey for a new line connecting Daitari mines with Paradeep is almost complete and when the new line is constructed, it will open a new vista of commercial and industrial activity for the entire State of Orissa. *

Facts about Panchayati Raj Elections

Serial No.	Name of the District	No. of existing G. Ps.	No. of G. Ps. as reorganised	No. of G. Ps. with population 2,000—3,000	No. of G. Ps. with population 3,000—4,000	No. of G. Ps. with population 4,000—5,000	No. of G. Ps. with population 5,000—6,000	No. of G. Ps. with population above 6,000	Total population	Total voter population in District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Balasore ..	156	247	Nil	4	40	164	39	1,415,923	744,468
2	Bolangir	152	200	3	22	42	111	22	1,068,686	564,974
3	Boudh-Phulbani	77	144	66	37	14	25	2	514,4277	258,261
4	Cuttack	401	549	4	19	156	331	39	3,060,320	1,663,518
5	Dhenkanal	167	215	20	48	50	75	22	1,028,935	536,214
6	Ganjam	278	364	41	34	91	143	56	1,872,530	951,430
7	Kalahandi	105	230	47	74	51	49	9	1,009,654	474,086
8	Keonjhar	98	156	25	36	32	44	19	743,315	315,263
9	Koraput	232	477	223	159	67	27	1	1,498,271	759,147
10	Mayurbhanj	160	246	20	34	76	93	23	1,204,043	618,173
11	Puri	276	353	18	44	86	174	31	1,865,439	996,835
12	Sambalpur	168	290	34	42	52	118	43	508,686	804,079
13	Sundargarh ..	80	124	6	17	34	39	28	758,617	565,466
	Total	2,350	3,595	507	570	791	1,393	334	17,548,846	9,251,914

(Col. 10 and 11 include urban population also)

Taking an average of 20 wards per each Grama Panchayat, 3,595 x 20 or 71 900 ward members and 3,595 Sarpanches are to be elected. It will be seen from the above table that 1393 or more than one-third of the total number of Grama Panchayats will have population between five to six thousands whereas 507 or nearly one seventh of the total Grama Panchayats have population between two to three thousands and are mostly in the sparsely populated districts of Koraput and Boudh-Phulbani.

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In serving the cause of

MORE PRODUCTION AND DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE

The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology

Does Pioneer Work

Inagurated on the 24th August 1962 by Professor J. K. Galbraith, the then Ambassador of U. S. A. in India, the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology is one of the seven Agricultural Universities established in India under the U. S. A.I. D. Programme. It has been modelled after the pattern of the Land Grant Colleges in U. S. A. and aims at accomplishing complete integration of teaching research and extension. The following feature compiled from the statements and addresses delivered on the occasion of the second Annual Convocation of the University on the 28th March 1965 reviews the progress and prospects of the University.

—Editor

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Governor of Orissa Reviews the position

"Orissa's main weakness stems from its poor agricultural base, archaic cultivation, vagaries of monsoons and damage due to occurring floods, all resulting in low yields and uncertain harvests. The yield of rice, which is Orissa's chief crop accounting for 63 per cent of the total crop area, is the lowest in India—514 pounds per acre as compared to 1,233 pounds in Madras and 806 pounds for India as a whole. Roughly 41 per cent of the total land-area of the State is under forest. Orissa has 250-mile long sea-coast for marine fishing. Large areas of inland waters are and will become available for raising fresh water fishes with the construction of storage dams and irrigation-*cum*-navigation canal systems. Forests and fisheries, therefore, offer tremendous scope for adding to the fibre and food production of the State."

Thus giving the picture of Orissa's weakness amidst potential possibilities, Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of

Orissa, brought home to the assembled recipients of degrees, and the staff and students of the Orissa University of Agriculture on the occasion of the 2nd convocation of the University on the 28th March 1965 that "given the right orientation to teaching, research and extension at the university and dedicated leadership in the field, there is no reason why what has been achieved at Sambalpur cannot be achieved over the State as a whole."

The occasion was graced by the presence of Dr. Dougla Ensimger, Representatives of the Ford Foundation in India as the guest of Honour and many high dignitaries of the State. In course of his address at the Convocation as Chancellor of the University, the Governor said that the low yield and uncertain harvest in Orissa are "the University's biggest challenge which it can meet by concentrating on educating the cultivators through demonstration and technical advice, to raise manifold the yield per acre." Citing the achievements as demonstrated by the Package Programme in Sambalpur district the Governor said, "The Package Programme has demonstrated that with the application of irrigation, better seeds, modern farming practices, pesticides and a system of credits and marketing facilities the yield of paddy has gone up from an average of 12 to 15 maunds per acre to 40,50,60 and even 68 maunds. The achievements have been made possible not in Government-owned demonstration farms, but in cultivator farms—a development of tremendous significance."

Suggesting that forests and fisheries might well be introduced in the curricula of this University for the triple purpose of education, research and extension, the Governor attached the highest importance to Extension work, the main object of which is to transmit knowledge and latest results of research to the farmer in better farm practices, better varieties of crops and better yields per acre, and, that way he can maximise output and secure an ever increasing standard of living".

A Glimmer of Light

Dr. Douglas Ensimgers on the Role of University Students

"Those of you who are graduating to-day, leave these halls of learning as beacons of light. The Strengh of light you radiate will be the measure of the contribution you make to your country in return for graduating from this institution". This was the advice by Dr. D. Ensimger on the occasion of the annual convocation. A Summary of his address appears below—O.R.

"World history records that no nation has ever advanced beyond the leadership provided by its institutions of higher learning. Orissa's future will depend in no small measure on the leadership provided by graduates of this University.

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I am a great admirer of India's past. I appreciate and enjoy the products of your rich cultural heritage. But I also look forward to brighter future—to better tomorrows for India—as many of your leaders do. I believe, along with them, that India must break away from undue traditionalism and commit herself totally to the scientific age with all possible speed and concerted effort. This does not mean going western. But it does mean going scientific. It means increasing reliance on science and technology to find solutions to the problems of living, and maaking living, rather than relying on outmoded traditions.

Ever since I came to India I have heard Orissa referred to as one of the country's less-developed areas. I urge you graduates to recognize the fact that Orissa does, in fact, possess one of the best development bases for agriculture and heavy industry in all of India. And I urge you to capitalize on it. "Orissa has enormous mineral wealth." It has "roughly half the mineral wealth of India." Present estimates place its iron-ore reserves at about ten thousand million tons and its coal reserves at about forty thousand million tons. Both are almost fifty per cent of all-India estimates.

This gives Orissa the potential makings of a modern iron and steel and metal-using industrial complex. Orissa has, in fact, a huge heavy industry potential. Medium and small industries could expand around it. Cuttack could one day in the not-too-far distant future, be, in fact, the Pittsburgh of India.

Along with iron and coal, Orissa has bauxite, manganese, mica, copper, chromite, and asbestos, among many other mineral treasures.

Orissa is an extremely fortunate state.

Orissa also has the power potential for developing its farms and factories.

Natural reasoruces and power potential are, in fact, two of the basic ingredients of economic and social development. A third and the most vital ingredient is its people, or human resources. Orissa must look to this university, and others like it in India today, for the leadership and technical competence it needs to develop its tremendous wealth of natural resources.

Quite clearly Orissa has the potential for maximum and timely development of these three main ingredients—natural resources, power and human resources. But to realize its enormous potential for agriculture and heavy industry, Orissa is going to need capital. And to attract capital from Indian or foreign sources, Orissa will have to supply trained man-power and the necessary ground-work or infrastructure of such things as roads, transport, power, water, schools, industrial sites and most importantly, the proper climate and attitudes towards business and investment. In other words, Orissa will have to supply all the basic necessities and amenities which business, farming and industry need to operate productively.

This would also ensure the efficient and profitable workings of Orissa's own enterprises. And this in turn,

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would increase Orissa's own savings and capital as well as attracting outside capital and entrepreneurs.

One can certainly agree that most of the necessary capital should come from India herself from Government and private industrial sources within India, although probably outside Calcutta itself. But I, for one, can see how your State can greatly accelerate the pace of its development by purposely setting out to attract private foreign capital, foreign investors. First, they move into countries or areas where they know they can earn at least as high a rate of return over a reasonable period of time, as they can anywhere else. Second, they go where they feel safe in this knowledge, where they are, in fact, assured of it. Third, they go where they can operate effectively without expensive delays, without the burden of undue red tape and regulations. The higher the risks and bother, the higher the rate of return they demand. Any good businessman—Indian or foreign—operates on this principle. Fourth, they go where there is an adequate supply of trained manpower and the basic infrastructure I have just mentioned to supply all the other things their firms need and they cannot bring in along with their capital.

All commencement addresses are expected to inform graduates that their generation is blessed with new opportunities. Your parents and grand-parents played two decisive roles in their generation. First they brought independence to India. And then they laid the foundation for a new nation. Now it's up to you to build on their foundations.

Let me put before you as clearly as I can where I believe India stands today in her efforts to build a new nation and free her people from the acute, human problems of hunger, disease, ignorance and despair. As a young republic, India has to its credit thirteen years of experience in planning its economic development—thirteen years of experience in developing a new outlook, finding new ways of looking at things, new ways of doing things. These have meant thirteen years of experience in the trial and error method of testing new leaders, and formulating realistic policies and programmes.

The first four years after Independence were taken up with the unprecedented problems of partition—the herculean tasks of resettling millions of refugees and merging some 560 princely states into the new administration. There also was the equally demanding task of drawing up a constitution and framing the first Five-Year Plan to start India out on the road towards economic and social development a long and difficult road but an exciting one as well.

There is another point I would like to make which I think will help put India's situation in proper focus. Finding fault with the Government in power was a necessary and fashionable phase of the resistance movement during the British period. Now it seems to have become a habit—and a rather destructive one at that. In fact, it has almost become a tradition to find fault with the Government in a free-wheeling, irresponsible way in India today.

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Now let me give you a few facts about what India has accomplished during the past thirteen years of her long, hard but exciting journey towards building a new India :

—Total farm output—including such things as dairy products and livestock—has gone up almost fifty per cent in the past thirteen years. Food-grain production has risen from about fifty-one million to seventy-eight million metric tons a year.

—Total industrial output has gone up one hundred and forty per cent. Steel production alone has more than quadrupled from one million to over four million metric tons a year.

—National income has gone up almost sixty per cent from about nine thousand crores to almost fourteen thousand crores a year, *per capita* income has risen twenty-one per cent from about two hundred and fifty rupees to three hundred rupees a year.

—The average life expectancy has increased from thirty-two to forty-two of age.

—The number of children going to school up to the age of fourteen has gone up from two and a quarter crores thirteen years ago to an estimated five-and-a quarter crores today.

As you know, voices of concern were widely heard both in and outside India during the food crisis last summer. So, it may startle you to hear me say that I believe this food crisis was a turning point in India's economic development. A number of badly-needed, new agricultural policy guidelines emerged from it. Many of these policies had been in the making for several years. But the emergency of 1964 made it urgently necessary and expedient for your leaders to give them concrete shape. The most significant ones, it seems to me, were realization of the facts that :

—agricultural and food prices must be oriented to the producer—the farmer.

—farm production will increase only if the farmer is supported by superior agricultural technology including such hardly-needed inputs as more and better fertilizers, pesticides, credit, water, power and farm implements.

—scarce technological resources like these must be concentrated in the most productive districts, the ones which have a sure supply of water.

—although industrial development must continue to be stressed, nothing must get in the way of giving agriculture all the human and material resources it needs.

These realistic policy guidelines, I feel, are now assured and, as such, offer hope if they are urgently and effectively administered. Behind my optimism about India's ability to produce enough food within the next five to eight years there are :

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—all of India's half a million villages are begining to taste the fruits of freedom from want as a result of the past thirteen years' experience with Community Development.

—it has made them realize that they do not have to live the way their parents and grandparents lived before them. It has oriented them to change.

—freedom to the village people, as revealed through Community Development, has come to mean new wants, new needs, new hopes, new expectations, all prerequisites for change. Nobody is going to put forth any more effort today unless he wants some thing more tomorrow.

—extension education workers should now stress the fact that villagers can only fulfill their greater expectations as they increase their incomes. They can now talk to village people about improved farming practices in terms of what villagers need and want tomorrow. They should educate villagers to understand that as they learn to apply new agricultural techniques they can increase their incomes so that they can pay for the things, they want and need,

My summation on agriculture is this : if the emphasis remains on agricultural policies oriented to the producer, if the highest priority continues to be given to improving agricultural technology and providing adequate supplies such as fertilizers for it, if an all-out educational effort is made to motivate the cultivator to adopt improved farming techniques, if an all-out administrative support is given, India can look forward with confidence to enough food for her people within the next eight years.

The food front, though promising, would continue to be critical if it were not for new developments in the field of family planning. It is one of the great, good fortunes of our time that new, scientific advances are providing India with tried, technical means for checking the alarming rise in yearly births which has now gotten up to about eleven million a year.

Now, there are three methods of family planning which can be applied on a mass scale to both rural and urban families. All three methods are available in India to-day. They are, one, the intra uterine contraceptive device for women, two, sterilization—especially of men, and three, the condom contraceptive device for men.

The plastic, internal, intrauterine, loop device is an extremely auspicious new development in family planning. A trained doctor can easily insert it into the female uterus in about five minutes. It can stay there indefinitely for years at a time,without any harmful effects. And a woman can remove it herself any time she and her husband decide they want to have a child and can afford to have one. It is a safe, desirable way to plan families.

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On the other hand, when a husband and wife agree that they do not want to have any more children, or they can't afford to have any more, they may decide to have a sterilization operation.

Sterilization is a simple and safe operative procedure for men. The medical term for it is vasectomy. It is performed by a trained doctor and it only takes about ten or fifteen minutes. There is no danger of the man becoming impotent. He can still enjoy a normal life without ever worrying about his wife becoming pregnant again.

The operation is more difficult for women and it requires more time. She has to stay in the hospital for about a week. But she, too, can then enjoy a normal life without fear of pregnancy. Only one partner needs to have the operation. Both operations permanently prevent the couple from having any more children.

The condom is widely used by men all over the world because it is a convenient and very safe way to prevent pregnancies. When couples use this method they can, as in the case of the intrauterine device space their children so that they can have them when they want them and can afford them.

The Indian Council of Medical Research strongly endorsed the intrauterine loop for women at its annual meeting in Aurangabad this January. The Council has been directing clinical studies throughout India for the past two years to evaluate its effectiveness. It reported that about five thousand women have had the device inserted.

After reviewing data from findings in India and abroad, the Council determined that this intrauterine device is "safe, effective and acceptable." It recommended that the device "should be made available through all medical and health centers with requisite facilities," that only physicians should insert it and that its manufacture should be undertaken at once.

Optimism is warranted when it is backed up by the facts. I feel that the facts support optimism for the prospect of India solving her food problem within the next six to eight years and bringing her population growth rate down to manageable proportions within the next ten to fifteen years. I believe that this is well within India's grasp.

Human nature tends to be either complacent or frustrated and seldom rational. But we must understand that it takes time to bring about the great social, and economic changes India has proposed for each of her four Five-Year Plans. There is much frustration in India to-day over the continuing food problem and the mounting population problem. Moreover, India's frustration is reflected in Western countries through their assistance programmes. In both cases this frustration has come about because the great changes so badly needed and desired have not been more immediately forthcoming.

While these frustrations are understandable, only a few of them can be justified. All too frequently the rapid

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recovery of Europe after World War II is used as an archetype of what should have happened in the new, developing nations.

Europe's rapid recovery from war time devastation was possible because Europe had experienced leaders, technical competence and a long history of development behind it. The groundwork was already there right on its own soil. Europe therefore, was able to make full use, without delay, of the aid extended to it through the European Recovery Programme.

On the other hand, India and other developing countries arrived at Independence without any of the prerequisites for economic and social betterment. They had to start from scratch. They have had to train leaders and technicians, land, develop the technology suited to their own, individual needs.

They have had to lay the foundation for economic and social development and learn by trial and error how to stand on their own feet.

To-day India stands on the threshhold of a major development thrust. India can now move forward confidently towards the twin goals of enough food for her people and a population in balance with her resources. This is the challenge presented to you graduates to-day. The prospects are good but optimism should be guarded. Only the first, faint glimmer of light is beginning to show at the end of a long, dark unnel.

Review of one year's work

During the past one year, the University has made considerable progress in various fields. Two departments of Post-Graduate studies in Horticulture and Agricultural Chemistry were opened in Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya, thus bringing the total, number of Post-Graduate Departments to seven. An additional Faculty—the Faculty of Basic Science and Humanities was started and admissions to the Pre-University Class of this Faculty were made. To materialise the proposal for starting of the Faculty of Home Science, preliminaries have been prepared during the year in consultation with other Home Science Colleges of India. It has been decided to introduce common course of Extension Education in the B. V. Sc., & A. H. and the B. Sc. (Ag.) Courses. As a measure for integration of teaching under various faculties, teaching sections of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science and Dairying of Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya were integrated with the Animal Husbandry Department of the Veterinary College. Similarly, the teaching sections in Livestock marketing, farm economics, farm management, etc., in the Veterinary College are being integrated with the teaching departments of Agricultural Economics of the Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya. A course of credit system on Trimester basis with internal grading system of examination is proposed to be started from the next academic session in all the colleges. It is also proposed to open

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Post-Graduate studies in Pathology-Hygiene in the Veterinary College.

The Agriculture Experiment Station was organised and a comprehensive research programme in the various departments of the college of Agriculture was drawn up and is being implemented.

In the Veterinary College, though there is no sanctioned research units, the teaching staff carried out research on various problems from the departmental contigencies and from funds sanctioned by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research on approved problems. Last year an integrated research programme was planned and carried out in the departmental farms and research stations in co-operation with the Project Leader and his staff.

Plans for establishing the Livestock Research farm have been finalised and Government have been requested for transferring a chunk of land measuring about 550 acres adjoining the present Agriculture Experiment Station. The Farm Machinery Training Programme is being organised and it will start functioning shortly. With the help of the U. S. A. I. D. Experts cultivation of some crops has been mechanised. On the suggestion of the University, the State Government have set up a State Research Board for co-ordinating reseasearch carried out in the State by different agencies.

The field extension programme of the University is operating in 20 Grama Panchayats located in localities like Pipli, Jatni and Bhubaneswar.

The Extension Education Programme undertaken in these Panchayats consists, among others, of trials and demonstrations on the use of seeds, manures and fertilisers, improved implements for preparatory and inter-culture operations, pest control measures and improved cultural operations for different crops. A special feature of the education programme has been the intensification of efforts in the tube-well irrigated areas where the University Extension staff joined with the Agriculture Departmental staff in growing cash crops giving high economic returns. In these areas intensive cropping patterns which give high economic returns were demonstrated to the farmers. Cultivation of vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, potato, tomato, etc. were introduced in some areas where these were not grown previously. In six villages extension of cultivation of cash crops and vegetables was organised on a community basis covering an area of over 100 acres. In the Agriculture College there are research wings in each subject and laboratory research in these research wings is fully co-ordinated with the Field Research either at the Central Research Station at Bhubaneswar or at the outlying research stations in the State.

The University has implemented a scheme for providing student labour with the object of "earn while you learn." A scheme on Poultry production-*cum*-training has been worked out by the University and with a grant of Rs. 3,75,500 from the State

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Government, it has been put into operation. The target of this scheme is to maintain a poultry farm with 5,000 *layers* and 15,000 *young stock*. In the phased programme of the scheme the bird strength during 1965-66 will be 3,000. Most of the buildings for this have been constructed. Out of 4,085 chicks hatched out, 3,008 are in stock now. Five students are working in this farm and each is paid Rs. 2 per day for three hour's labour during off-time.

A tube-well was sunk in the University campus in the Central Farm to meet the scarcity of water last year. Its depth is 250-ft. below ground level and its present discharge is 22,500 gallons per hour.

THUS SAID OUR HERO— — ON

"The essence of the peaceful approach to problem, if, of course, you may call it idealistic, but it is not an idealistic approach—a practical approach it is essentially, fundamentally practical approach. It has always been a practical approach, though it may be overridden by other factors as every practical approach may be. While it was in theory a practical approach in the past every where, in the world of atomic weapons of today, it has become a practical approach in every sense of the words, because the moment you think of violence, one violence over-tops the other, until you reach the ultimate stage of violence simply liquidating the world or a great part of the world. And that is why, if I may say so with all respect, I do not think this method of the cold war solves any problem.".

—Nehru

THUS SAID OUR HERO— PEACE —

"Of course, we all want peace. The great nations and the various power blocs all talk of peace ; and yet peace is considered a dangerous word in some great countries. One's loyalty is doubted if one so much as mentions peace. On the other hand, there are countries where peace is talked of so aggressively and in such deafening tones that it almost sounds like war. After all, peace is a quality ; it is a way of approach ; it is a way of doing things ; it is an objective we want to reach. If you prepare for war, while you talk of peace, then surely you are not going to have peace by merely shouting about peace in the market square, knocking heads and wanting to punish those who differ from you."

—Nehru

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Two top-most leaders at Balimela Confer—

Apparently engrossed in some discussion of the utmost importance, these two bespectacled Heads of administration in the two neighbouring States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh find some time and place for their discussion amidst the Programme-packed hours at Balimela, during the last Conference of Balimela Control Board in April 1965

Photo shows—Shri B. Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Shri S. Tripathy, Chief Minister of Orissa. discussing the problems and progress of Balimela Project

The Fifth Meeting of the Orissa State Harijan Welfare Advisory Board was held in the Secretariat Conference Room on April 29, 1965. Chief Minister, Shri Sadasiba Tripathy, presided

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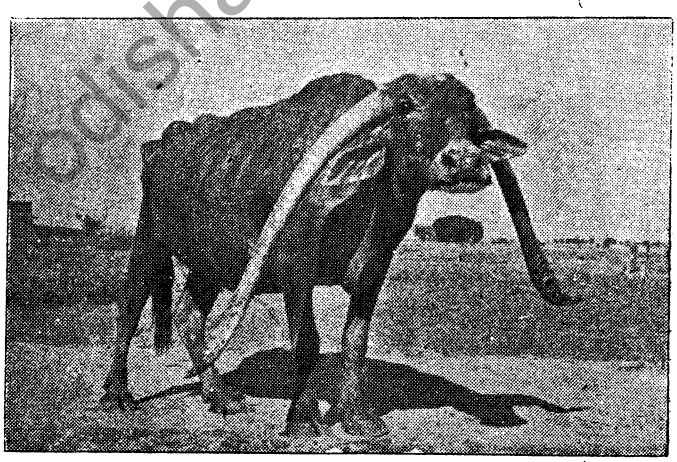
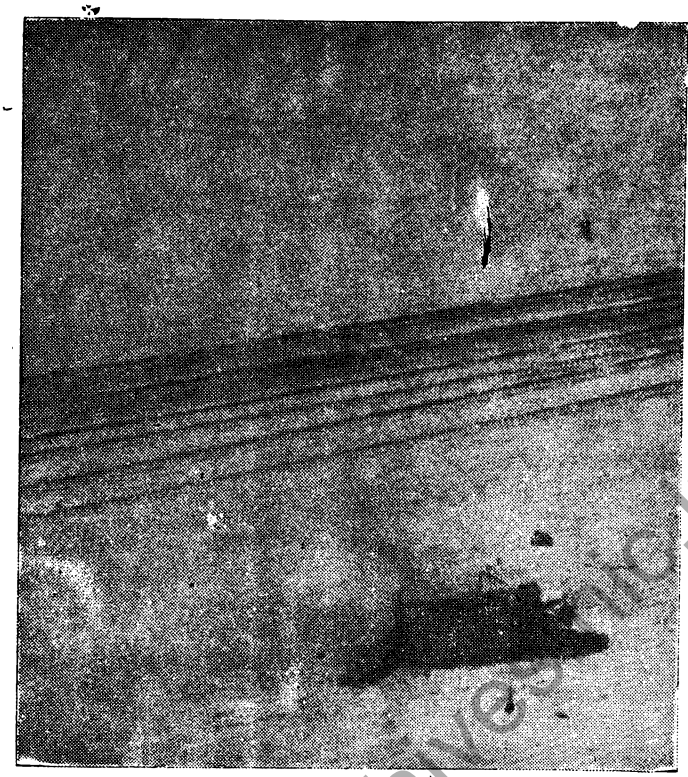


A buffalo with typically hanging horns, at Khariar Road

Scenes of Disquiet at the Kutch Border



A Pakistani troop carrving truck burning after being hit by Indian fire in the Kutch area. This photograph was taken by an Indian Air Force aircraft.

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American 106 mm recoilless guns are being used by Pakistani forces in the fighting in Kutch.

Photograph shows as American recoilless gun mounted on a jeep. The enlargement of the jeep clearly shows the recoilless gun. Two members of the jeep-crew can be seen taking cover on the right of the vehcle in the bushes, when the Indian Air Force plane swooped low to take the photographs.

This photograph was taken by the Indian Air Force in the same operation in which it took photographs of American Patton tanks on April 26. The recoilless guns have been supplied to Pakistan by the United States as part of the military aid.

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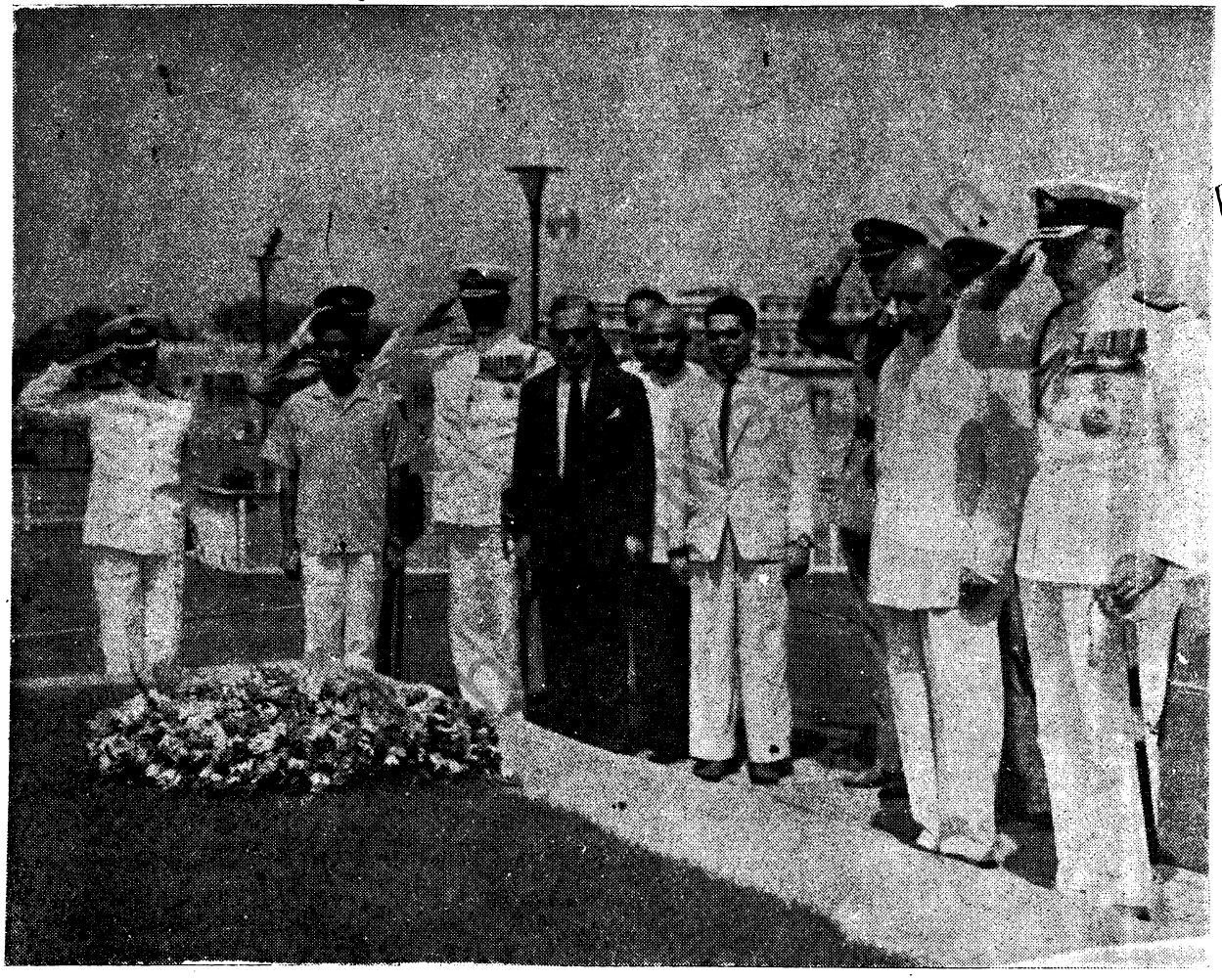
Homage to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru Paid by....



....Rt. Hon'ble the Earl Mountbaten of Burma

Admiral of the Fleet the Rt. Hon'ble the Earl Mountbaten of Burma, Chief of the Defence Staff of U. K. (extreme right), who arrived in New Delhi on May 3, 1965, on a five-day State visit to India, paying homage to the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru after placing a wreath on his Samadhi at Shantivana in Delhi on May 4, 1965.

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