

ORISSA REVIEW

FEBRUARY, 1999





Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik receiving salute at the march past of the National Athletic Meet at Barabati Stadium, Cuttack on 9.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik discussing the local problems with the villagers of Deuli village under Begunia Block on 7.1.99.



Orissa Review



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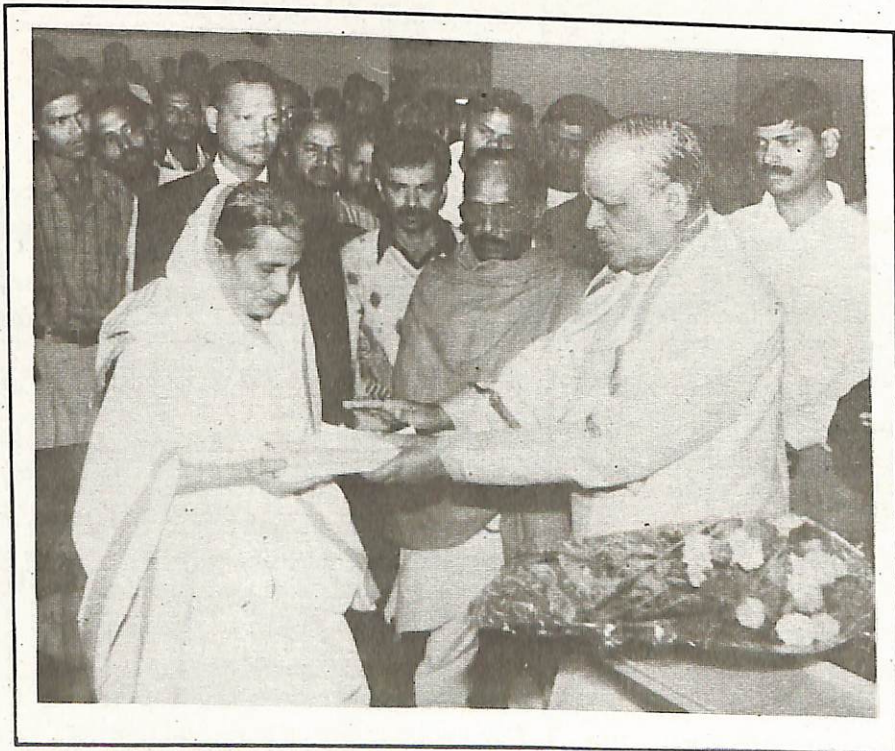
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A posthumous cash award of Rs.10,000/- for Raghunath Nayak (1911-83), a villager of Jaguleipada under Rajkanika Block in Kendrapara district was presented to his wife Mandodari Dei at a special gathering on the Martyr's Day at Soochana Bhavan by Chief Minister, Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik. Late Shri Raghunath Nayak, then working as a gardener in Birla Bhavan, attended the last prayer meeting of Gandhiji. When Bapuji was shot dead, he immediately caught hold of the assassin and rushed back to Gandhiji in tears and in whose lap, it is said, Gandhiji breathed his last. Shri Nayak had the rarest opportunity of sharing the last few moments of Gandhiji's life. Earlier, he was awarded by Hon'ble President of India in 1955 for his bravery and alacrity. So dear was Bapu to him that he observed the obsequies in all earnestness and lamented why was he deprived of accompanying Gandhiji to the other world.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik presenting the posthumous cash award of Rs. 10,000/- to Smt. Mandodari Dei, widow of Shri Raghunath Nayak in the evening of Saheed Divas at Soochana Bhavan.



News Tips

- * The **50th Republic Day** was celebrated throughout the State amidst great rejoicings.
- * Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik graced the **Beating the Retreat Ceremony** at the Exhibition Ground, Bhubaneswar on 30.1.99.
- * The State paid its profound **tribute to Father of the Nation** on 30.1.99. Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik garlanded the statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the premises of OLA in the company of Hon'ble Speaker, OLA, Cabinet colleagues, officials and elites of the city. A **bhajan** programme was also conducted in the evening at Soochana Bhavan which was graced by Chief Minister, Shri Patnaik.
- * Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik inaugurated the **Mahatma Gandhi Park** at Chandrasekharapur on the Martyr's Day.
- * Minister I.& P.R., Shri Bhupinder Singh released the first **documentary film**, a bio-screen on **Dr. Radhanath Rath**, Orissa's late centenarian journalist of all-India repute and a close associate of Utkalamani Gopabandhu on 31.1.99 at the Keshari Talkies to commemorate his birth anniversary. The film was produced by Shri Ghanashyam Mohapatra, an eminent film producer of Orissa.
- * A week-long **Adivasi Exhibition** was inaugurated at the Adivasi Ground, Bhubaneswar by Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik on 26.1.99.
- * **KALAHANDI UTSAV-99 CELEBRATED.**
Recently the Kalahandi Utsav-1999 was celebrated at the Lalbahadur Shastri Stadium in Bhawanipatna. Minister Shri Jagannath Patnaik inaugurated the function which was presided by District Collector, Shri Satyabrata Sahoo. Minister I.& P.R. Shri Bhupinder Singh graced the occasion as Chief Guest. Releasing the souvenir, 'Kala Jharan', the guests highlighted the cultural heritage of Kalahandi and expressed their hope that the present generation would further enrich it, particularly the folk cultural diversity, despite onslaughts of technotronic gadgets.
- * Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik released '**Bidhana Sabha Kabita**' an anthology of poems by Dr. Dillip Srichandan and '**Utkalara Baniputra Gokulananda**' by Dr. P.C. Tripathy at his Government Residence on the eve of the new year.
- * The **Kalinga Cup Football Tournament** is scheduled to be held in March, 1999.
- * Minister I. & P.R. Shri Bhupinder Singh while releasing the Oriya film "**Shola Sukrabara**" (Sixteen Fridays) produced by Om Maa Film Production at the Maharaja Talkies lauded the

contribution of the films towards contemporary social life and uplift of the society.

- * The annual function of the **Orissa State Housing Board** was celebrated at Rabindra Mandap in the new year evening with Industry Minister Shri Niranjan Patnaik, as Chief Guest. The function was also graced by Minister I & P.R. Shri Bhupinder Singh and Minister of State, Excise Shri S.K. Routray and Chairman O.S.H.B. Sri D.R. Mishra.
- * Govt. of Orissa have decided to set up a highlevel committee to execute various demands of the All India Motor Transport Congress (A.M.T.C.).
- * The **Road Safety Week** was observed from 4th January to 10th January throughout the State.
- * **20 thousand MT wheat** was released for distribution through P.D.S. in January '99.
- * **50,730 MT rice** was released in January through B.P.C. and A.P.L. Scheme.
- * **13,477 MT levy sugar** was released in January 1999.
- * More than eleven lakh beneficiaries have been benefited under **CARE Food Supply Programme**.
- * **3054 Bio-gas Plants** have been set up in the State by the end of December'98.
- * **69,151 Improved Chullas** have been set up by in the state by the end of Dec.'98.
- * Steps were being taken for **enumeration of the orphan and the destitute** in the state by the Dept. of Labour and Employment.
- * Purchase price of **kendu leaf** raised by 1 paise per kery (i.e. 20 leaves).
- * With a view to providing treatment-related service a **Sub-divisional Society** was recently formed in the **Jeypore Sub-divisional Hospital**, which was announced in a special meeting graced by Minister Law, Shri Raghunath Pattnaik on 11.1.99. It was first of its kind in the State.
- * A sum of Rs.11,10,000 was sanctioned for sports activities and conservation purposes in favour of **District Athletic Associations**. Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar District Athletic Associations would get rupees 1 lakh each and other 27 District Athletic Associations would get Rs.30,000 each for the purpose.
- * 6,000 villages would benefit by **Rural Electrification** by June, 1999 and by 2000 March, the rest 3,000 villages would be electrified, so that there will be no village left without electrification.
- * Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik inaugurated the **annual conference of officers of the Forest Department** at the Institute of Engineers, Bhubaneswar on 27.12.98.
- * Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik addressed the **Yogada Satsang Society of India** at Soochana Bhavan on 3.1.99.
- * Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik held a **press meet** at the Conference Hall of the Secretariat on 12.1.99.

- * Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik delivered his valedictory address to the trainees organised by the **Directorate of Horticulture and Govt. of Israel** on 4.12.98.
- * Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik graced the **Id milan utsav** organised at the residential quarters of SK. Matlub Ali, Minister, Rural Development.
- * **30 lakh sapplings** of fruit bearing trees will be provided during the current financial year. During 1997-98 **fruit orchards and cashew plantations** occupied an area of 35,357 ha. In 1998-99 an additional area of 25,430 ha has been targetted. During 1997-98 **floriculture** was developed in 155 ha area whereas in 1998-99 it has been raised to 250 hectares.
- * The **11th Finance Commission** headed by Prof. A.M. Khusro will visit Orissa on 9th February'99.
- * 50 eminent school teachers have been selected for the **State Award** for the year 1998.
- * The presence of a **new bacterial fertiliser** has been traced in Orissa Soil.
- * **Enumeration of tigers in the Similipal Reserved Forest** was taken up from January 4-10. As many as 53 units in the core and buffer areas of Similipal were formed covering 220 passes, lanes and tracks. Nearly 4000 PIPs (Pug Impression Pads) in the an area of 1550 km. were built for the purpose.
- * 10,48,758 beneficiaries of 19 districts in the state have been benefited under the **Supplementary Nutrition Programme**. This programme is meant for children below 6 years, pregnant women; and for women after child birth. Out of the budgetary provision of rupees 28 cr. 29 lakh 20 thousand, a sum of Rs. 16 cr. 49 lakh 32 thousand has been spent by Dec'98 as reported by the Women and Child Development Department.
- * Minister, I.& P.R. Shri Bhupinder Singh inaugurated the **Mahima Mela (Magha Mela) at the Bhima Bhoi Samadhi Mandir, Khaliapali** (Sonepur district) on 30.1.99. The meet annually attracts thousands of devotees of Saint Poet Bhima Bhoi from all over the state and outside.
- * Chief Minister, Shri J.B. Patnaik released the Oriya version of the journal, '**Panchayatiraj-update**' at Soochana Bhavan on 30.1.99, published jointly by the Institute of Social Sciences and All Orissa Panchayat Parishad.
- * The State Govt. has provided a Tata Sumo for the Baripada Leprosy Home, the management of which is now taken over by Mrs. Staines after the sad demise of her husband.

A BRIEF REPORT ON DISTRIBUTION OF HOMESTEAD LAND FROM 1.4.98 TO 26.1.99

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	No. of persons provided with Homestead Land				Area distributed in Acres.
		ST	SC	Others	Total	
RDC (CD)						
1.	Balasore	4132	2253	2276	8661	328.99
2.	Bhadrak	649	1043	760	2452	92.21
3.	Cuttack	1535	1475	1449	4459	172.811
4.	Kendrapara	36	856	1541	2433	115.53
5.	Jagatsinghpur	186	1107	1831	3124	124.49
6.	Jajpur	742	866	1009	2617	97.79
7.	Mayurbhanj	6855	1705	1576	10136	406.55
8.	Puri	70	1236	604	1910	69.705
9.	Nayagarh	463	1181	1467	3111	123.92
10.	Khurda	1265	1009	1762	4036	152.748
RDC (ND)						
11.	Angul	1208	2018	2343	5569	242.99
12.	Bolangir	4087	4723	5122	13932	550.84
13.	Bargarh	5962	5805	5713	17480	692.71
14.	Deogarh	1301	441	890	2632	108.68
15.	Dhenkanal	3140	3911	3268	10319	420.20
16.	Jharsuguda	515	408	174	1097	40.83
17.	Keonjhar	2738	931	946	4615	193.73
18.	Sambalpur	3803	2610	1590	8003	408.96
19.	Sonepur	1072	2934	2742	6748	243.08
20.	Sundargarh	6797	2123	2819	11739	470.39
RDC (SD)						
21.	Koraput	3968	2867	2119	8954	313.21
22.	Rayagada	6249	2268	1437	9954	186.01
23.	Nawarangpur	5047	2671	2172	10790	433.17
24.	Malkangiri	6685	1074	1446	9205	357.045
25.	Ganjam	1765	5808	5717	13290	234.468
26.	Gajapati	4757	842	1614	7213	132.332
27.	Kalahandi	5792	5166	6553	17511	698.10
28.	Nuapada	2396	1872	1936	6204	254.23
29.	Kandhamal	1201	547	719	2467	101.90
30.	Boudh	600	1296	1423	3319	139.20
Grand Total		85,916	63,046	65,018	2,13,980	7906.819

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION – 1995-1998

1. OPENING OF NEW UNIVERSITIES

- (a) In order to lessen the burden of Utkal University (at present managing 456 affiliated colleges) a North Orissa University has been set up for the academic management of the affiliated colleges now functioning in the districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Bhadrak. An experienced retired Principal has been appointed as officer on special duty. The NOU will conduct examinations from 1999.
- (b) A decision has been taken to open the Maharshi Vedic University with private financing.
- (c) The opening of an Open University has been proposed during the 9th Five Year Plan period.
- (d) Ravenshaw College is soon going to emerge as a Deemed University.

2. AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

Besides the three present autonomous College, i.e., Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur and Khallikote College, Berhampur Govt. have proposed to the UGC to declare 12 more colleges as autonomous colleges.

3. DECENTRALISATION OF THE DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

3 Regional Directorates (one each in Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and Sambalpur) have been functioning in the state for last two years.

4. GRANT-IN-AID TO NEW COLLEGES

186 plus two Colleges and 3 Degree Colleges have been declared as Aided Colleges. Total figure now starts at 440. Govt. is actively considering to extend this facility to 75 more colleges under the Revised Orissa Grant in Aid Order.

5. VALIDATION OF SERVICES OF PRIVATE COLLEGE TEACHERS

Services of more than 1200 College teachers recruited into different private colleges of the state during the period from 1st January 1985 to 31st December 1992 have been validated by a special Govt. communique.

6. GOVT. SCIENCE COLLEGES IN BACKWARD AREAS

Steps have been taken in the first phase to set up plus two science colleges under govt. management one each at the district headquarters of Malkangiri and Nuapada and at Ayeba in Kendrapara district (noted for refugee rehabilitation). It has also been decided to open +2 Science Colleges in the second phase at Kutra in Sundergarh district, at Tiringa in Mayurbhanj district and at Rayagada in Gajapati district.

Three years back, 28 blocks out of 314 blocks of the state did not have a single college. With the effort of the present govt. the number has been however reduced to twelve only.

7. DELEGATION OF DRAWING AND DISBURSING AUTHORITY TO PRIVATE AIDED COLLEGE

The govt. have taken a progressive step in delegating drawing and disbursing authority to as many as 254 private college principals to disburse salary to their teachers and employees directly. This was a long standing demand.

8. EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

In order to boost quality education (higher), the Govt. have taken one more progressive step in spearheading an Advisory Board comprising high officials of the Higher Education Deptt., eminent educationists and educational administrators.

9. INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTER EDUCATION

Since two years MCA course at the Post-graduation level has been opened in three autonomous colleges and in the college of Accountancy and Management Studies. Besides, Honours in Computer Science has also been introduced in Ravenshaw College, Khallikote College; Gangadhar Meher College; Govt. College, Rourkela; BJB College and Ramadevi Women's College. The computer education will be operative through self financing.

10. Private tuition banned.

11. 375 posts of Junior Lecturers have been cleared by the Orissa Public Service Commission.

12. Joint Entrance Examination for P.G. admission has been effected.

13. The State Selection Board has been made more effective to streamline the recruitment process in private colleges receiving grant-in-aid.

14. PREREQUISITES TO PRINCIPALS OF PRIVATE COLLEGES

Principals of aided private colleges have been awarded prerequisites like free residential quarters, telephone and a monthly special allowance.

15. LAW EDUCATION REFORM COMMITTEE

So far, govt. have provided concurrence to 25 Law Colleges in the state. In order to assure qualitative teaching the govt. have set up a five member Reform Committee under the chairmanship of an Hon'ble Judge of High Court.

16. REFORMS AUGMENTED IN PLUS-TWO EXAMINATION

(a) Supplementary Examination has been abolished.

(b) Coding system in answer scripts has been introduced.

(c) Identity card issued to an examinee now bears his/her printed photograph.

(d) Conduct of examination has been effectively streamlined. Special squads and supervisors are timely recruited from major colleges to supervise examination centres.

(e) Conduct of examination Act, 1988 has been strictly enforced to check copying.

17. NCC

There are as many as 44,000 cadets (both junior and senior) in the National Cadet Corps. The state Govt. have raised the budget expenditure from rupees 60 lakhs (in 1994-95) to one crore for imparting necessary training to the cadets in 1998-99. The state govt. is taking steps to open the second Air Sqn. and second Girls Bn as per the suggestion of the Education Committee.

18. NSS

The present strength of students enrolled in NSS is around 82,500 as against 61,400 in 1994-95. Incentive awards have been implemented since 1997-98. University, State and National awardees are getting weightage at the time of admission.

19. INTRODUCTION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN DEGREE LEVEL.

Courses on vocational education i.e. Industrial Chemistry, Tourism and Travel Management, Tax Procedure and Practice, Pisciculture etc. have been implemented in some of the major colleges of the State.

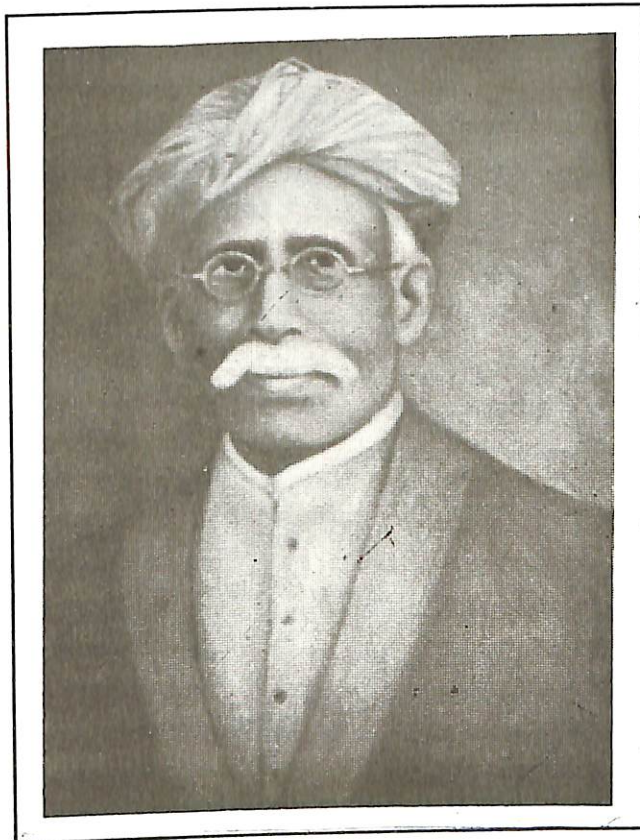
Reminiscences

THE ORISSA TENANCY BILL, 1913 (Madhusudan Das)

[The new Province of Bihar and Orissa was created on 1 April 1912. In the new Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, Madhusudan Das continued as a member from 1912 to 1923. He served as the Minister of Local Self-Government from 6 January 1921 to 9 March 1923. The following extract, a brief speech made by Madhusudan Das finds place in the proceedings of the Council of Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1913, pp.13-14]

"Your Honour, in the course of the speeches made on behalf of Bihar by the Hon'ble members who have preceded me expression was given to the advantages which Government has conferred on that portion of this province. As one who comes from Orissa, I felt it my duty to give expression to the gratitude which the people of Orissa likewise feel but I thought that instead of making too many speeches I would reserve my remarks on that subject till I could also say something in regard to the resolution in connection with the outrage at Delhi which I had observed the Hon'ble Babu Bishun Prasad was to move.

"Your Honour, in a just appreciation of the boon which has been conferred upon



us by the creation of this province, and in the grateful feelings which operates in the hearts of the people, I can on behalf of the people of Orissa, assure you that we stand equal with Bihar or any other part of the new province. It is indeed to the outside world a very sad picture that in this council whilst we are thanking His Majesty and His Majesty's representative in this country for having conferred this boon, for

having, I might say, brought into existence a new province in order to a greater extent millions of people, who have hitherto been much left in the cold, may enjoy their proper share in the administration of the country and in the civilizing influences of that administration as controlled by Britain, I refer,

to the resolution which is before the council expressive of our condemnation of the attempt made on the life of His Excellency the Viceroy upon one who though on assuming charge of the ship of State he found the waters by no means calm has so safely steered it to the harbour of peace and contentment, so winning the admiration and affection of the people of this country. The recent territorial changes, which gave birth to our province have made its people doubly grateful to his Excellency, and while we were gratefully reflecting on all this there comes the news of the detestable and cowardly attempt on His Excellency's life.

"One of the Hon'ble members who preceded me has said that the outrage was the work of an individual and not of an organisation, but on a previous occasion when speaking in the Bengal Legislative Council in connection with the assassination of Sir Curzon Wyllis, I used strong expression when referring to miscreants of this type and received a letter from the sedition camp threatening me with death if I did not retract the remarks I then made. I am glad to say that I have lived not to retract but to reiterate here what I then said and to add with emphasis that it is no use keeping back our honest opinion in regard to the men who commit such outrages. If it is really the result of an organisation, all those who pull the strings from behind the screen should be regarded as men who carry a viper's head on human shoulders. I feel, however, that these things are not indigenous to India but are a defiled byproduct of western education. It is however, a matter calling for active cooperation between the public and officials. Your Honour, it is a very pleasant thing to be able to say that so far

as the new province over which Your Honour presides is concerned, such outrages are happily non-existent and I hope there shall never be such a day in this province of Bihar and Orissa when we shall have occasion to regret the occurrence of one. One of the Hon'ble members has referred to the past grandeur of Bihar. **Orissa also has a past which is not lacking in grandeur and like other parts of the province, Orissa likewise looks with eyes of hope and faith to the sunlit hills we are proceeding onto after passing through the dark valleys of the past.**

"It is not necessary for me to give expression to our sympathy with their Excellencies of our admiration of the courage and fortitude which Lord and Lady Hardinge displayed as expression to this has already been so fully given, but as we look upon His Excellency as the father of this province – a statesman who brought it into being, we owe towards His Excellency just the same feeling as children have towards their fathers and it is not the outrage only about which we feel aggrieved. The men who were pulling the strings from behind are wanted by the millions of this province, and till such times as they are discovered and receive their deserts our disappointment and grief will be only equalled by that which we feel at the outrage itself.

" I do not think I should be justified in taking up any more of Your Honour's time but would like just to add my grateful thanks if they are worth anything for the introduction at this meeting of the council of the Orissa Tenancy Bill. I am so glad that it has been introduced at the first meeting of the council and I have no doubt that it will receive all the attention which it deserves".

Acknowledgement :

Madhusudan Das, The Legislator, Ed. N.K. Sahu & P.K. Mishra, Pragati Utkal Sangha, Rourkela, pp. 160-62.

Reminiscences

DR. HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB— A MULTIFACETED PERSONALITY

Balabhadra Ghadai

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them," so said Shakespeare in "Twelfth Night." Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, the great son of Orissa, achieved greatness by sheer toil and sweat of the brow in the midst of innumerable hardships. Being profoundly swayed by many eminent persons like Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Gopabandhu Das and Madhusudan Das, he devoted his time and energy to raise our backward state to a high position.



was finalised. In his autobiography Mahtab writes about the capital of Bhubaneswar, "Bhubaneswar is the only place in India having twentyfive years' continuous history with extant evidences. That was the cause of my fascination for Bhubaneswar". Mahtab ignoring all other considerations got the following resolution unanimously passed

in the Orissa Legislative Assembly on 30th September 1946.

"That the Capital of the province be located at Bhubaneswar and steps be taken to construct the building of the capital as early as possible".

Accordingly the Capital was shifted to Bhubaneswar on 10th October, 1949 when the Legislative Assembly started functioning in a temporary building.

It was during the freedom struggle of India that Dr. Mahtab rose from a humble fighter to an unchallenged leader. In 1930 he was elected as the first president of the Orissa Pradesh Congress Committee and continued in that capacity for a long period of ten years. He was also the first Oriya to be taken as a Member of Central Working Committee of the Congress. He was infact one of the very few top ranking leaders of the pre-independence India who was imprisoned for seven times.

Dr. Mahtab was the Chief Minister of Orissa from 1946 to 1950 and again from 1956 to 1961. It was during his Chief Ministership that the long standing controversial problem of a new capital site for the province of Orissa

Dr. Mahtab's keen interest in the industrialisation of Orissa resulted in the establishment of the Orissa Textile Mills and Kalinga Tubes at Chowdwar. In this effort the dynamism of Bijayananda Patnaik was immensely helpful. The Orissa Mining Corporation, the Refractories at Rajgangpur and Belpahar, the Ferro-Manganese plants at Rayagada and Joda, the Kalinga Iron Works at Barbil, the Aluminium Plant at Hirakud and

the large scale exploitation of the mineral resources of Orissa were Dr. Mahtab's significant contributions.

During Dr. Mahtab's Chief Ministership from 1946 to 1950 he pleaded with the Centre, particularly with the last two Viceroys-Lord Wavell and Lord Mountbatten for giving special attention to Orissa in view of the fact that economically Orissa had been neglected throughout the British rule. Lord Wavell who considered Dr. Mahtab to be a reasonable and rather attractive person, has made the following observation about Dr. Mahtab's concern for Orissa's economic development in his journal on 8th April, 1946, *"Later came the premier of Orissa, Mahtab, to plead in rather a simple engaging manner, for benefits for his poor province, a grant in-aid of 5 crores for development and education was the chief item, for which he seemed almost to expect me to write him out a cheque on the spot. He spoke of food smuggling of the aborigines and their education, of his desire to send officers to be trained at the Centre and one or two matters. I rather liked him"*.

Dr. Mahtab's contribution to the literary renaissance of the State was as significant as his role in the political upheaval of Orissa. He was a highly acclaimed poet, novelist, essayist and journalist. Among his well-known books are *Prativa* (Novel), *Tautar* (Novel), *Gaon Majlis* (Essay), *Jivan Bikas* (Poetry), *Atma Dan* (Poetry), *Chhaya Pathara Jatri* (Drama), *Sesha Ashru* (Poetry), *Andha Yuga* (Drama). He won the Central Sahitya Akademi Award in 1983 for his collection of essays, '*Gaon Majlis*'.

At the Ahmednagar Jail Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote the "Discovery of India and Dr. Mahtab wrote the authentic

"History of Orissa". Among his other books in English were *"Gandhi, the political leader," "The beginning of the End," "Call to Action," "Towards Serving the Nation"*. On the eve of independence Dr. Mahtab established the "Prajatantra Prachar Samiti", and under its auspices he published the daily Prajatantra, the Eastern Times and the monthly literary journal "Jhankara". In recognition of Dr. Mahtab's literary and intellectual achievements, the Andhra, the Saugar and the Utkal Universities had conferred on him doctorates, honoris causa.

Dr. Mahtab was one of the members represented Orissa in the Constituent Assembly of India for drafting the Indian Constitution. He maintained very close and effective liaison with the Central Government and the Congress High Command which paid him good dividends in public life.

The greatest dream which he realised was the merger of the princely states in Orissa for which he earned for himself the epithet of the maker of greater Orissa.

Surendra Mohanty wrote on his sad demise **"like a big and luxuriant banyan tree he had spread himself over Orissa's public life, politics, journalism and literature for four decades after independence"**. Truly speaking, his contributions are indeed invaluable and there are quite a few in modern Orissa to have done half as much as he. Though he does not survive to his Birth Centenary Celebration, still his glorious achievements have always been illuminating and inspiring.

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IMPORTANCE OF FOREST CONSERVATION IN ORISSA

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According to the National Forest Policy, at least, 33 per cent of the geographical area of any state should remain under ecologically sound forest cover for healthy environmental aspects. However, in real terms, good forest cover extends only 17.56 per cent area in Orissa. According to a compilation of the National Mission on Wasteland Development, the extent of Wastelands in Orissa forests is about 32000 square kilometers. Taking into account the ecosensitive areas which have to be included in this, 9978 sq km of the recorded forests can be said to have become eco-fragile attracting urgent attention.

Importance of Forests

Forests play an important role in maintaining oxygen supply and freshness of the air we breathe. They bind soil, intercept heavy rainfall and help in recharging the underground water. They act as environmental buffers regulating climate and atmospheric humidity. They stop erosion of soil by reducing the speed of run off water and the velocity of strong surface wind. Thus, they help prevent degradation on the physical environment. If forests are cut down, land is degraded, soil is eroded and transported with surface run off polluting the water. The destruction of natural vegetation cover causes loss of top soil. It is virtually irreparable as the nature takes more than hundred years to build an inch of the top soil. As a result of population explosion and

massive industrialisation leading to development of great many number of urban areas, vast tracts of forest areas in most parts of the world are getting denuded. Forests have thus, vital role to play in the ecology, economy and the health of a particular geographical area. The important aspects of forest in the case of Orissa are described below.

1. Determining the path of the Monsoon

The rainfall and climate of Orissa is largely influenced and regulated by the vast tracts of its forests. Similipahar is considered as the Amazon of Orissa. It regulates the path and intensity of the monsoon in the state. Another forest range, Deomali situated in a high altitude acts as the break to the monsoon flow and enhances rainfall in Orissa. The duration and intensity of the monsoon have been severely jeopardised due to indiscriminate felling of natural ecological forests.

2. "Sink" of the Pollutants

One major forest zone consisting of few main forests like Ushakothi, Meghapal, Manibhadra etc. play an important role in absorbing the pollutants disgorged by the industries around it. Major industrial zones such as Angul, Talcher and Rourkela - Rajgangpur are situated on both sides of it.

3. Maintenance of biodiversity

The Indian region is one of the twelve centres of genetic diversity of the world. Out

of a total of 45,000 species of plants in India 15,000 are vascular plants and 30,000 are of non-vascular plants. About 7000 species of plants are endemic to India. The regions like Khasi-Jayantia hills, Deccan Peninsula and Similipahar, Gandhamardan hill ranges are rich in biodiversity and many plants have been identified to be of ethno-botanical interest. The greater bio-diversity is the real indicator of climatic and environmental health of particular region.

4. Major and Minor Forest Produces

Timber, firewood and bomboo are considered to be the major forest produces of Orissa. Non-timber forest produces such as kendu leaf, sal seed, lac, tassar, sandalwood, honey, animal products, drugs, fibres, grasses, gums and resins, dye stuff, oil seeds, leaves, minerals and other miscellaneous extracts from the forests constitute the bulk of minor forest produces of Orissa. It has great role to play in the economy of the State. The revenue receipt from all the forest products was to the tune of 59.23, 109.08 and 111.38 crores during the financial year 1988-89, 1990-1991 and 1992-93 respectively. During the subsequent years due to the over-exploitation and lack of proper protective measures forest resources are declining which has a telling effect on revenue collection.

5. Small and Cottage Industries

Cottage industries based on non-timber forest products can provide gainful employment to the people who are depending on it. The annual survey of Industries in 1984-85 showed that there were 43 *beedi* industries, 6 factories for manufacturing paints and 8 manufacturing edible oil units which depend solely on forest products in Orissa.

Medicinal herbs have immense potential which are extracted from the herbs in the forest. There are 2 units manufacturing homeopathic medicines. More than 100 quintals of honey are obtained from the forests of Orissa.

5 to 10 Units manufacturing ropes from *sisal*, 6 units manufacturing wooden electrical accessories, 3 units manufacturing match sticks, more than 2 units manufacturing briquettes from forest waste, 2 for manufacturing manual instruments, 5 units for agarbati sticks and 2 units manufacturing *katha* and *kutch* can be set up in the state. Further, bomboo products, cane products, protein extraction from the mushroom are done from forest flora which abounds in the forests all over Orissa.

To attain a sustainable economic system, it is necessary that international economical exchanges become beneficial for all involved. One is that the sustainability of ecosystem, must be ensured. Secondly, the basis of economic exchange is equitable. Since the forests are not only a source of wealth but also useful in maintaining macro-climate microclimate and ecological balance, it is then, of paramount importance to manage it in sustainable manner. The truncated policies which prevent the tribals from entering the forest or even collecting forest produces from it to be changed. The danger to the forests does not really come from the tribals but from the smugglers, poachers and recalcitrant forest officials whose greed to make easy money has landed us in disaster.

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BIOLOGICAL WEALTH OF SIMILIPAL

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The flora and fauna at Similipal are not only rich in biodiversity and contain vast treasures of natural resources which can be exploited and developed sustainably and economically. Besides, its water resources in the form of 10 rivers, rivulets and springs are also invaluable gifts of nature (Patro, 1995). Considering the richness of its biodiversity, Similipal has been declared as a Biosphere Reserve.

Therefore, exploitation of the natural resources of Similipal must be undertaken in such a way that under no circumstances it should contravene the objectives of Biosphere Reserve and at the same time it should be able to provide sustenance to the people of the villages, living in and around it.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF SIMILIPAL

(a) Timbers

There are more than 1000 angiospermic species in Similipal, many of which have been included in the IUCN Red Data Book as "Vulnerable", "Threatened", "Endangered" or "Rare". However it is known for its 48 timbers like *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*), *Simul* (*Bombax ceiba*), *Arjuna* (*Terminalia arjuna*), *Jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *Champa* (*Michelia champaka*), *Mankada kendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *Piasal* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *Mahua* (*Madhuca latifolia*), *Kadam* (*Anthocephallus canamba*) and many others (Saxena *et al.*, 1989).

Like all other forests of India, large scale felling of trees has rapidly depleted the timber wealth of Similipal. Therefore, a Similipal Forest Development Corporation (SFDC) prepared a project report restricting the annual tree felling to 25000 over mature trees (9500 sal and 15000 non sal). This level of timber production is assumed to be the minimum required to sustain the development programme with the objective to take intensive measures for protection of forests and wildlife in the project area, to improve and enrich the growing stock by systematic silvicultural operations and through plantation, rehabilitation of degraded sal forests in the project area by raising plantation in suitable patches, to identify and maximise collection of sal seeds and other minor forest produces and improve their marketing, to organise research on relevant aspects of silvicultural techniques and forest management practices and to generate adequate data on growing stock, flora and fauna in the project area, to attend the goals of preservation and protection of these forest and their intensive supervision, collection of minor forest produces and creation of necessary minimum facility of roads and building to undertake various social welfare measures.

The project appears to be ideal and in accordance with modern concept of conservation and sustainable exploitation of natural resources. However, in addition to it,

large scale tree felling is reported from time to time, which has become a matter of great concern.

(b) Tassar

Another attractive biological wealth of Similipal is *Tassar*. The "golden fibres" as *tassar* is usually referred to due to its brilliant golden colour, earns about Rs.8.56 crores in foreign exchange, in which Orissa has a lion's share of Rs.2.5 crores.

In Orissa, it is commercially exploited mostly in the district of Mayurbhanj, in which Similipal is situated. According to a survey conducted in mid 80's, more than 12,000 tribals of Mayurbhanj were engaged in rearing tasar silkworm and many more in yarn and fabric production (Satpathy *et al.*, 1985).

Nearly 40 eco-races of *tasar* silkworm are known of which four, namely Godamodal, Bogei, Sukinda and Nalia are seen in Orissa and the first one, endemic in Similipal forest, is considered to be the best, when the main commercial characters are taken into consideration. Besides, bionomics also establishes the superiority of Godamodal as far as their emergence, cowpling, fecundity, larval weight, food selection and adoption are concerned. Therefore, experts suggest that extensive measures should be taken for efficient commercial exploitation and domestication of Godamodal and its daughter Bogei.

The population of the silkworm is sharply declining in Mayurbhanj as well as in Similipal due to denudation of *sal* flora on one hand and mass plucking of dispausing cocoons. At present, Godamodal silkworm is confined to Similipal forest areas. Therefore, massive programme should be undertaken through research, transfer of knowledge and public

awareness, not only to protect it, but also to increase its population. Areas should be identified and preserved to allow the species to live and breed in natural environment.

(c) Honey

In Orissa 13 species of honey bee have been recorded, out of which 10 are wild species and 3 are social bees, which include *Apis corena*, *Apis dorsata* and *Apis florea*. The wild bees are economically important not only for honey or wax production, but also as pollinators of crops. The important flowering plants, which serve as bee forage are Eucalyptus, Brassica, Baciduous fruits, Willows, Tamarind, Leucinia, Arjun, Cucurbits, Ber, Acacia, Barbary, Berseem, Jamun, Shisham, Sunflower, Niger, Pigeon pea, etc. (Panda, 1996).

Because of its rich flora, Similipal forest is a heaven for honey bees and as such, honey production is a good source of income for the local tribals. Many varieties of honey bees, which include Dock bee or Baghua (*Apis dorsata*), Chittrala, Machhia and Kanjia are seen here. Out of those the first one, a very furious and aggressive species, is considered to be the best because of the quantity as well as quality of honey it produces. Due to shrinkage of forest, human interference and over exploitation of population of honey bees of all kinds is declining. However, there still exists a wide scope for rearing of honey bees in the human settlements in and around Similipal. Not only it can improve the earning of the tribals, but also can reduce the pressure on the natural source and prevent over-exploitation.

Besides honey and wax, the extracts from bee-venom, the so-called Royal jelly (the food of the larvae) and Queen pheromones have been found to have a number of

therapeutic properties. Of course, little sophistication is necessary for this purpose, but the extraction work can be carried on in the peripheral region or just outside it, which can be sent for refinement elsewhere.

(d) Sabaigrass

Sabaigrass (*Eulaliopsis binata*) which can find a number of applications in different cottage industries, grows enormously in Mayurbhanj and particularly, in Similipal. The tribals and locals use it for rope-making for their own use (Patro, 1995). Such ropes have very high tensile strength and can be used in packing industry, sofa-making and many other purposes. Therefore, the tribals should be given incentives to prepare such ropes in commercial scale and can be trained to make it in proper fashions to suit different industries.

Sabaigrass can also be used in paper industry. So, the cultivation of this dryland crop can be undertaken in the periphery of Similipal and in its denuded forest area. It does not need irrigation and once cultivated yields continuously for 4 to 5 years. The maintenance cost of it is also very low.

(e) Lac

India is the most important lac producing country (50-60%) in the world and in our state the undivided districts of Mayurbhanj and Cuttack produce substantial quantity of it. The lac insects have as many as 113 host plants, out of which 14 are very common in India. Those are *Kusum* (*Schleichera oleosa*), *Babul* (*Acacia nilotica*), *Ber* (*Zizyphus mauritanias*), *Palas* (*Butea monosperma*), *Ghont* (*Zizyphos xylopyra*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Peepal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Gular* (*F. glomerata*), *Pakapi* (*F. virens*), *Patkal* (*F. globella*), *Mango*

(*Mangifera indica*), *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*), *Shishum* (*Dalbergia sisso*) and *Fig.* (*Ficus carica*). Many of these occur in Similipal forests.

(f) Orchids

In India there are about 1200 species of orchids, out of which more than 120 species are seen in Orissa (Mishra, 1985). Since the hot humid climate with a moderately high rainfall of Similipal is suitable for the rich growth of orchids, as many as 66 species of those have been identified from its forests, many of which produce beautiful flowers. These species can be conserved and can be cultivated in the peripheral regions of Similipal commercially to supply flowers, which has a good market in the country and outside.

(g) Medicinal Plants

Of all the medicinal plants listed in the *Susrut Samhita*, about 200 species occur in Similipal forests. Those include the well known *Rauwolfia serpentine* (Linn), *Benth ex Kurz* and *Radermachera xylocarpa* K.Schm. There may be many more species of this kind, so far not identified (Patro, 1995). In recent days many plant species with biological and economic importance, particularly the medicinal plants, have attracted the world's attention especially, that of the multinational companies, who often resort to bio-piracy to steal the indigenous plants and genes and give scientific colour to their traditional uses to claim patent rights. When such is the scenario, not only the valuable medicinal plants of Similipal be conserved and propagated but also, the new ones should be identified and a catalogue, depicting their uses, should immediately be published to thwart such unscrupulous attempts.

(h) Other Minor Forest Products

Besides, the above *sal* seeds and leaves, *kendu* leaves, arrowroot and other kinds of roots, tubers, rhizomes, resins, gums, fruits, seeds, mushroom etc. also constitute the biological wealth of Similipal. Although most of these are now-a-days profitably used as raw materials in small scale industries, the benefits go to the middlemen and not to the tribals of Similipal. As for example, *sal* seed oil is a potential rocket fuel, whereas its leaves are used for making plates. Similarly, *kendu* leaves are required to wrap "bidi" and starch is manufactured from arrowroot, while resins and gums are used for many purposes. Therefore, exclusive right for collection of these minor forest products along with other products such as honey and *tassar* should be entirely vested on the local tribals and only the co-operative societies should be allowed to buy those directly from them at an appropriate rate fixed by the government.

(i) Genetic Resources

In recent years gene has become an important commodity. The bio-diversity rich forests of Similipal constitute a vast treasure of diverse wild genes, with wide adaptability to diverse climatic and ecological conditions prevailing there. Those can be used to improve the established crops and develop new ones. Many of such species carrying those have been identified and many more are yet to be. As for

example, a completely new variety of maize has been identified in Similipal, which can be used as a vegetable. This protein rich maize has been adopted for cultivation in the prevailing climatic condition of Similipal. Therefore, steps must be taken for their identification, conservation – both by ex-situ and in-situ means and utilization.

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WATER CRUNCH IN BHUBANESWAR CITY —ITS PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION MEASURES

Manas Ranjan Nanda

The problem of drinking water crisis has cropped up as one of the pertinent socio-economic problems in Bhubaneswar city. "Water riots" have already occurred in number of cities and would occur many more. Urban dwellers face acute water scarcity largely due to unequal supply of water and particularly supplying the substantial quantity of water to richer area by starving the poor masses in the slum areas of Bhubaneswar city.

Bhubaneswar was declared as the Capital City in 1948 and final shifting from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar (matured) during 1950. The demand for water became more acute due to rapid development and high growth of population in the city. At the initial stages of development, the growth of population was very slow. Bhubaneswar had a population of 38,211 persons in the year 1961 during which water was supplied through pressure tiller. After 1961, the capital city took a new colour and attracted many people at its own centre. The heavy growth of population demanded a large quantity of water. In order to meet the demand, a permanent water source was tapped for supply of water to the city. At present, the total population is around 4,11,542 (1991 Census) giving rise to extraordinarily heavy demand for water. Daya and Kuakhai rivers are playing major role in providing substantial quantity of water to the whole city.

During 1991, the amount of water supply to the city was around 24 Mgd per day which was coming from three important sources such as Kuakhai, Daya and Spring tanks. A new scheme for water reservoir is under construction at Naraj for additional water supply of 50 Mgd. per day to the city which will certainly fulfill the need of a large number of population.

Ground water supply is not sufficient to meet the demand of the city population. It certainly fulfills some need of the people. The government of Orissa has dug up some tubewells in different parts of the city to provide water to the mass. Some tubewells in I.R.C. Village, Vanivihar, Delta Colony and O.U.A.T. are providing around 5000 liters water to each colony per day which is not enough to meet the demand and some tube wells are found on their last legs. At present, the water supply to different parts of the city is not at all sufficient to meet the demand of public. Jharpada, Rasulgar, Laxmisagar, Old town, Old station, Siripur and Jagamara are worst affected by water scarcity in summer seasons.

In Bhubaneswar, there are many number of *bastis* situated in Unit-1, Unit-6, Unit-8, Patia, Bharatpur. I interviewed many *basti* dwellers of the said place. They opined that "Babuji", we are running through scarcity of water.

Let us see the major causes and consequences of water riot in the city.

1. Although Bhubaneswar is a planned city, lack of foresight and poor planning are the first causes of water scarcity in Bhubaneswar. Most of the water systems were constructed decades ago which are now in a poor shape, badly maintained and grossly inefficient. No proper and careful attention is given for repairing the water reservoirs which leads to water crunch in the city.
2. Water leakage is another potent cause of water scarcity in the city. Around 20

percent of water is wasted due to leakages from different taps and pipes in the city.

3. The planning body fails to give a modern shape to the water treatment plants due to lack of adequate provision of resources. It also fails to build modern tanks and set up pipe lines in different parts of the city.
4. Sometimes, the city inhabitants unnecessarily misuse plenty amount of water in cleaning rooms, washing clothes and unconsciously keeping the tap opened for a long time which leads to water crunch.

The social consequence of water crunch is respectively stated below such as :

1. In Bhubaneswar, water gets contaminated either by Municipal wastes or by industrial pollutants and when people use water for drinking purpose, they are affected by water borne and other allied diseases. They are affected by several epidemics like gastro-entritis, cholera and jaundice.
2. In Summer season, due to scarcity of water, people sail water on rikshaws, bicycles and in road tankers. Those who stay in illegal hatchment area, the slum dwellers can not afford to buy water from private water suppliers which worsens their socio-economic condition.
3. Another problem is that locations of industry on the banks of river and the indiscriminate discharge of Municipal water affects the life of aqua culturè.

These are the few solutions to solve water scarcity in Bhubaneswar.

1. It is the duty of a concious citizen to see that the unnecessary wastage of drinking water in domestic work must be checked and the people should plan out how to spend less quantity of water in more work.

2. Government should make adequate financial provision for the water and works authority for setting up pipelines and tanks at various slum pockets so that the slum can get safe drinking water.
3. The Municipality would see to it that water should be available equally to all sections of people. It must dig wells, tube wells at different areas where water storage is more grave.
4. The water mobile van should touch the areas every day where the water scarcity is more acute. It must cover the slum pockets.
5. The Municipal Corporation of Bhubaneswar should start "Own your tap scheme" where people can get a private connection by paying some amount. In this case, some subsidy should be given to the backward sections of society.
6. The water management body should consciously plan how the old tanks and pipelines can be properly repaired and water leakages in different parts be checked.

Bhubaneswar Development Authority conducted a survey in which out of 23 slum pockets covered, 20 pockets had no public taps. They had to count on the open wells, tube wells and such other sources. Besides, the majority of hand pumps go out of order for maximum days in a year causing acute shortage of drinking water.

However, water crunch has been a major social issue. Various social scientists, planners, administrators and social workers are much worried over this grave issues. Water is considered as the life and blood of every living being and each drop of water is equivalent to each drop of blood. Thus, water is very precious and conservation of water is a must for the survival of mankind.

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KHALKATTAPATNA : AN EARLY MEDIEVAL PORT OF ORISSA

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Orissa played an active role in the ancient maritime activities of India. It had brisk commercial as well as cultural contact with many foreign countries. Its vast coastline stretching from the Ganga in the north to the Godavari in the south at different stages of history was dotted with a number of flourishing ports. Khalkattapatna was one of such ports, connected both with the West and the East through the maritime adventurism. The purport of this paper is to surface the period, foreign contact and the importance of this port on an archaeological study.

The excavation at Khalkattapatna (longitude 86° 02' 40" E and latitude 19° 51' 13" N) by the Excavation Branch IV of the Archaeological Survey of India (1984- 1985) has uncovered an important port of the early medieval Orissa. It is situated 11 km. south east of the Sun temple of Konark on the left bank of the river Kushabhadra which joins the Bay of Bengal about 3 km. north-east of it. The right bank of the river forms a narrow barrier of sand between the site and the Bay and serving as a groin wall may have provided the site with ideal landing facilities and protection from floods due to storms. The excavated material remains assigned it to 12th to 14th Century A.D. The excavation reveals a single cultural deposit which conspicuously suggests that the site was under occupation for two or three hundred years only. Locally this place is known as the Puruna Garh (old palace) of Langula Narasimha Dev (A.D. 1238-1264) of

the imperial Ganga dynasty. The Ganga rulers enjoyed a prospective maritime trade. They were the great patrons of the maritime activities. Their period earned material prosperity with rise in the agrarian products and flourishing trade both inland and overseas. One of the magnificent art specimens left by the Gangas is the Sun temple at Konark which is very near to the river Kushabhadra. Thus, the location of the Sun temple near this port and the prospective maritime business of the Ganga period indicates the fact that Khalkattapatna as a port could have gained the patronage of the Ganga rulers. In return it contributed significantly for the material prosperity of the Ganga empire. Wan Ta-Yuan, a Chinese writer of the 14th century A.D. states about the flourishing condition of trade and commerce of the Ganga period. In a sculptural panel, on the southern facade of the *jagamohan* there is the depiction of the king sitting on an elephant receiving a giraffe as a gift from a group of well-dressed merchants. Scholars on the basis of the depiction of a giraffe which is purely an African animal assume that probably this strange animal was brought to the Khalkattapatna port as a token of presentation to the Ganga monarch when the temple was built. It is reflected from the representation of a giraffe in the Konark sculpture that Kalinga maintained commercial contact with the East Africa. As the sculpture is a fairly accurate representation of a giraffe the sculptor must have actually seen a giraffe. But it is hardly likely that the sculptor would

have travelled to Africa. This means that a giraffe was actually brought alive by sea from the East Africa to Orissa. Possibly the Ganga Monarch Narasimha Dev I heard of the existence of this strange animal from the Arab traders who carried on most of the trade with Africa, and commissioned them to fetch him a specimen. The artists who enjoyed its sight might have reproduced the same on the wall of the Sun temple. It is worth mentioning that the merchants in the panel have worn Arabian costumes which lead us to suggest that Ancient Orissa had maritime contact with the Arabian countries. Further from the observation of a number of huge stone boulders still scattered around the port site, it can be assumed that one of the possible modes of transport of these huge stones was navigation. It may also be opined that these huge stones might have been transported to the site of the Sun temple through river Kushabhadra and it is evident that at the time of the construction of the temple, the sea was quite nearer which might have receded only in the recent past. River Kushabhadra might have served as the link channel with the sea for navigation and transport of huge blocks of stone for the construction of the Sun temple.

Archaeologically Khalkattapatna is established as an international port having connection with many countries. The excavation at Khalkattapatna has revealed the existence of a brick jetty floor which might have served as a loading and unloading platform. The pottery recovered from here consists of Chinese celadonware, Chinese porcelain with blue floral design on white background, egg-white glazed ware and glazed chocolate ware, all of foreign origin. Besides the Chinese celadonware and Chinese porcelain, the most important finds of the Chinese origin from excavation are two circular Chinese copper coins, one complete and the other fragmentary, datable to circa 14th

century A.D. The circular copper coin has a square perforation in the centre and a legend in the Chinese character. The egg-white glazed pottery obtained from the site is supposed to be from the Arab countries and suggests the sea trade with the countries on the West. The associated indigenous pottery consisted of dark grey and red slipped wares. The later was quantitatively much less. The shapes met with were bowls, basins, *handis*, vases, miniature pots, all-wheel, turned. The pottery with stamped geometrical designs, confined to neck and waist have also been found. A total of 143 antiquities were recovered and these consisted of areca-nut shaped beads of terracotta, fragments of a bangles, of glass and copper, fragmentary animal head of terracotta, miniature copper bowl and copper coins of native rulers. All these evidences establish Khalkattapatna as one of the ports of Orissa between 12th and 14th century A.D. from where merchants and traders proceeded to the south-east Asia, China and even to the countries of the West.

However, no structural remains have been encountered in the habitational area. It may be pointed out that being on the shore of the sea the structures might have been washed away by the tide. In spite of the absence of the structural remains, interestingly in the habitational area, on either side of a brick lane, a group of four to five ring wells have been noticed, each is supposed to have been connected with a house. Their proximity to each other suggests that these were used as soakage pits. This evidence positively indicates the habitational pattern of the area.

However, evidences are available regarding the existence of a township in the adjoining area at Kuruma. It is situated at a distance of 8 km. north-east of Konark. On the basis of surface finds i.e., pottery, terracotta, ornaments, beads, bangles, earthen

lamps and lamp stands, clay seals, coins etc. excavation has been conducted by the Orissa State Department of Archaeology from the year 1974-75. The State Archaeology Department has selected an ancient brick mound for the purpose of excavation. Over this brick mound inside a temporary shed, three Buddhist images viz., the crowned Buddha seated in *bhumisparshamudra*, Heruka (Jamantaka), and Avalokiteswar are collectively worshipped. The site is locally known as the Yamadharm Pitha. The antiquities discovered from the excavation site are mostly pottery. The excavation has unearthed the existence of brick walls, measuring 30 metres in length in the west, 20 metres in the North and other inter-related brick structures. However, the most remarkable discovery of the site is the squared chamber made of stones and ancient bricks having drainage system for both inlet and outlet. Close to this squared chamber, at a depth of 3 metres three ovens have been discovered at one place. An impressive 15ft. bejewelled statue of the Buddha has remarkably been discovered from the site. All these findings indicate that the place was once inhabited by the Buddhist monks. Most probably it was a Buddhist vihar or an ancient Buddhist monastic complex of the post-Ratnagiri period, and the antiquities recovered may take back this site to circa 9th century A.D. Thus, on the basis of the periodisation of Kuruma, the time of Khalkattapatna can be assigned to an early period, at least to the 9th century A.D. and definitely there was an urban centre in and around Khalkattapatna. There was a good connection between Khalkattapatna and Kuruma. In the beginning years of the 11th century A.D. Alberuni refers to Konarak as 'Arku-tirtha'.

Some scholars on the basis of Mauren Liebel's Orissa Guide Book assert that Hiuen Tsang visited the area in 638 A.D. In this

connection attempts have been made to identify Khalkattapatna with Che-li-ta-lo of Hiuen Tsang. But it is certain that Khalkattapatna was not Che-li-ta-lo of Hiuen Tsang. It was a separate port and cannot be identified with either Che-li-ta-lo or any other ports of ancient Orissa. Further, after the identification of Che-li-ta-lo with the recently excavated port of Manikpatna on the northern tip of the Chilka lake the assumption that Khalkattapatna was Che-li-to-lo of Hiuen Tsang has been ruled out.

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BLOCK LEVEL KRISHI SAHAYAK KENDRAS (KSK) STRESSED

As per the provisions laid down in the New Agriculture Policy, 1996 Government have decided to decentralise the KSKs to Block level. The KSKs now functioning in the offices of the District Agriculture Officers concerned for providing counselling to potential agro-entrepreneurs have yielded satisfactory result.

In order to make the KSKs an effective operational strategy, Govt. have issued the following instructions :

1. Krishi Sahayak Kendra will start functioning at Block Level, but the Krishi Sahayak Kendra now functioning at the District level will continue;
2. The Panchayati Raj Department is to provide accommodation in Block premises for holding the meetings of the Krishi Sahayak Kendras at Block level;
3. The Block-level Krishi Sahayak Kendra will hold its meeting on a particular day in the week. The following members will constitute the Block level KSK.
 - (i) Block Development Officer;
 - (ii) Asst. Agril. Officer / Jr. Agril. Officer;
 - (iii) Jr. Horticulture Officer or his representative;
 - (iv) Asst. Director of Sericulture ;
 - (v) F.E.O.
 - (vi) Veterinary Asst. Surgeon;

- (vii) Manager of the leading Bank at Block level to be nominated by the B.D.O.
4. The KSK will be an outlet for technology transfer with particular reference to small farmers on agriculture, Horticulture, Cattle rearing, Poultry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Farm forestry etc. Extensive training programmes should be organised by the KSKs in various technologies and enterprise building, skills etc. Atleast 50 youths from every Panchayat should be covered in such training programmes in a year.
5. Big cultivators, owning 5 acres and more are to be encouraged for taking up projects as an enterprise. The KSK at Block level should establish a minimum of 100 projects per annum in schemes such as seed production, compact area plantations for horticulture, nurseries, hatcheries, sericultural plantations, floriculture, fisheries, egg production, meat production, honey production, milk production etc. The project proposals may include bankable schemes based on model schemes of APICOL with 20% subsidy on capital investment or may be covered under the various schemes of the different departments such as the Seed Village Programme / the Compact Area Plantation Programme etc. ■

A REFLECTION ON SOME HISTORICAL REMAINS ON DAYA BASIN

Saroj Kumar Panda

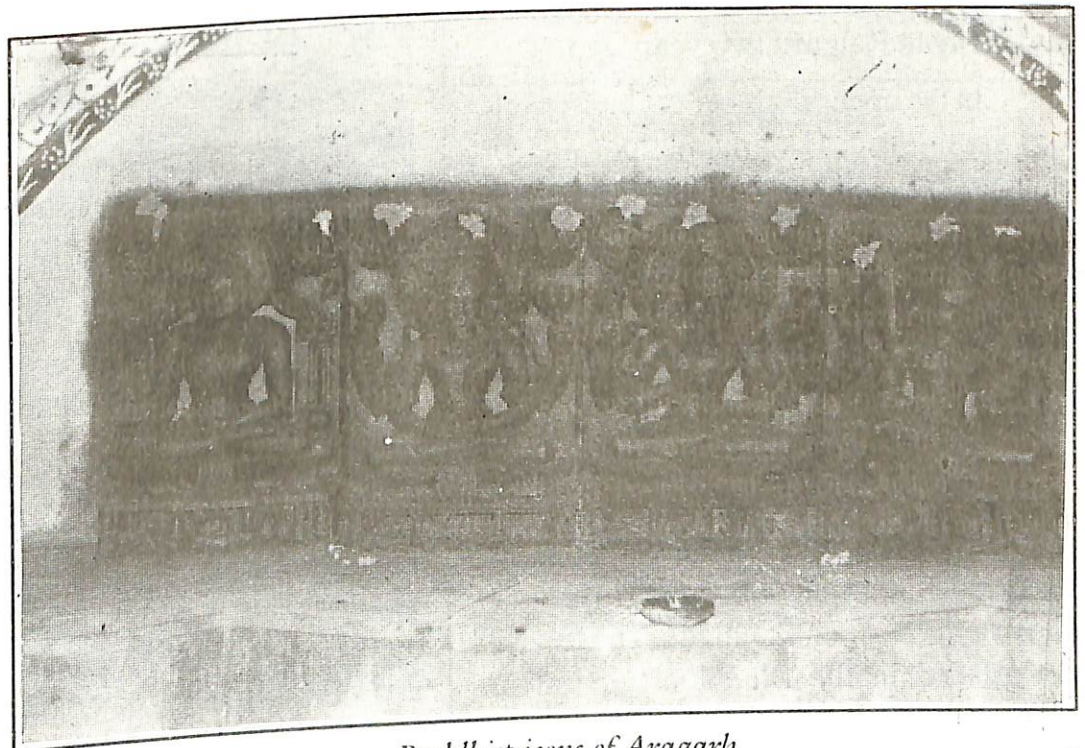
River Daya (Dahiya), originating from the River Kuakhai at Balakati near Hirapur (famous for Chausathi Yogini temple) flows through Uttara, Dhauli, Kakudia, Aragarh, Beguniapada, Pandiakera, Balabhadrapur and finally flows into the Chilka lake. In the Daya basin are found a number of hills, forts, temples and monuments lying in a very dilapidated and negligent condition. Some of such historical remains which we find in Delang Block of Puri District are highlighted below.

ARAGARH

This famous fort of ancient origin is situated in Haripur Gram Panchayat of Delang Block. In ancient times it was popularly called "Airagarh" and later known to Mughal historians as Kharagarh. Among the seven Garhs captured by the Mughal army on the Daya banks, Aragarh happens to be the leading

one. The other *garhs* were Kalupada Garh, Motari Garh, Beguniapara Garh, Kurukhi Garh, Bhuinmul Garh and Luni Garh.

The fort complex of Aragarh once thrived at the foot of Aragarh Hills, north of the river Daya. At present no trace of it is found except a few clay mounds. The Aragarh hill is 256 feet high and stretches over 3 kilometres from the east to the west. On its top (Eastern side) there still stands a two-storeyed flat-roofed Buddhist temple (*Chaitya*). The backside of the *Chaitya* has been closed by a masonry wall. Two sides are fitted with grilled stone windows measuring 21"x20" and the



Buddhist icons of Aragarh



Buddhist temple (chaitya) on the hill top of Aragarh

front still remains wide open for entry into the inner chamber. Its four pillars are carved with *Nagakanyas* and *Gajasimha* motifs. On the front side of the chamber there is an inscription of two lines, deciphered by late Satyanarayan Rajguru two years ago.

In the upper chamber Buddhist icons were worshipped. The ground floor was for the mendicants. They practised *yoga* and lived there. A *kunda* (54"x50"x42") carved out of *muguni* rock is found 4 feet west of this *chaitya*.

In the later period, this structure functioned as a strategic point for the army of the Khurda Kings to watch the movements of enemy forces.

In 1954, four Buddhist icons of Vajrayana faith were recovered from the paddy fields at Aragarh village. Those have been placed in the Bhagabat Ghara for worship since then. These images measuring

2 feet in height are well carved on red and sand stone. Five *stupas* were also recovered along with these images. These have been preserved in the same room.

KUNTESWAR TEMPLE

The Kuntesar Siva Temple, situated in the vicinity of Aragarh



Kuntesar Temple

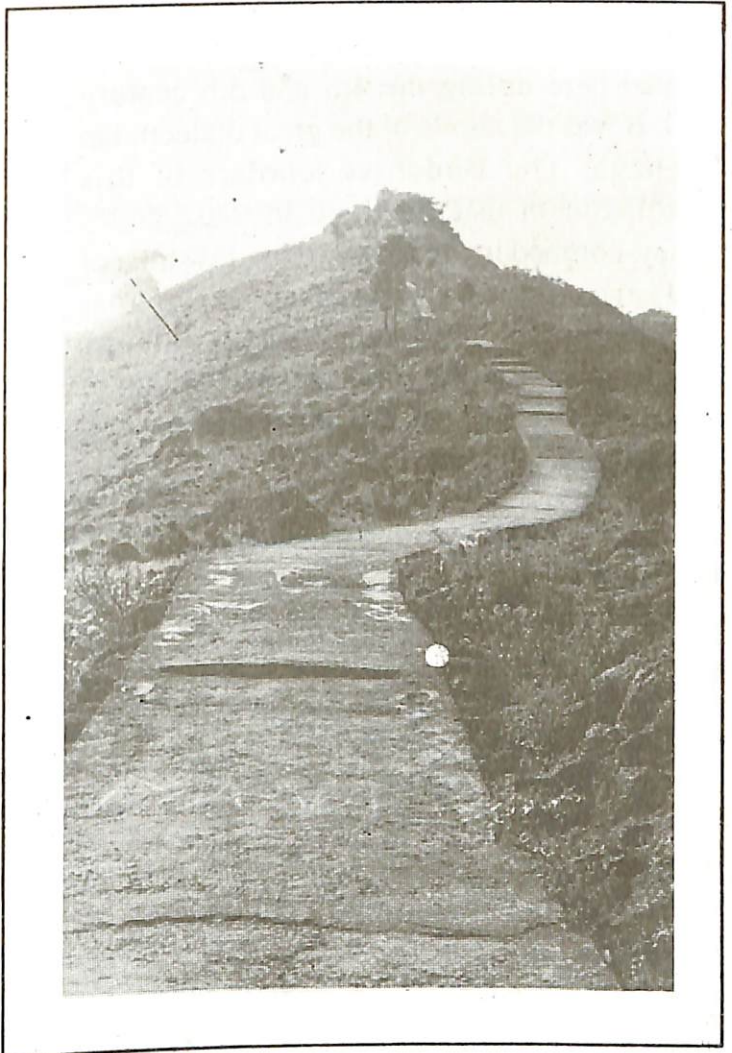
hill, stands on the bank of the river Daya. The temple complex consists of a *rekha deula*, a *pidha Jagamohan* and two wells. A newly constructed *mandap* has been added to its front side. The main temple as well as the Jagamohan is in dilapidated condition. Several cracks have been formed on the roofs of these structures due to the growth of unwanted plants. Rain water leaks through these cracks and damages the temple. Both the structures are built of laterite slabs with occasional addition of sandstone blocks. The Sivalingam worshipped in the *garbhagriha* is said to have been installed by Kunti of the Mahabharata fame. Ganesh, Kartikeya and Parvati images placed on the outer walls as *parswadevatas* increase the beauty of the shrine.

The Chandi shrine contains an image of Mahisamardini Durga. Though the temple faces east, the visitors enter the premises through the western gate of the compound wall. The construction of this temple has been assigned to the Ganga period.

BISWANATH HILLS

A line of hills is intersected by the Khurda Road – Puri railway line at a distance of 12 kms from Khurda Road. The highest peak (152.4 mts above sea level) of hills is known as Biswanath Hills named after the presiding deity Biswanath (Siva). On the top of the hill stands a much renovated temple of *rekha* order. The main temple is 30 feet tall.

The famous Jagannath temple of Puri, Lingaraj temple of Bhubaneswar and the Dhauli Buddhist Pillar are clearly visible from here. All around the hills there are green paddy fields with patches of herbs and trees. People



Biswanath Hills

who have got an opportunity to witness the sunrise from here say that it is an experience of a life time.

One can find the images of Kshetrapal; Astika, Jaratkaru, Hara-Parvati and a few other broken sculptures in the shrine of Devi Bindheswari on the hill top behind the main temple.

There is a small rock-cut cave sufficient to hold a man still existent on the northern side of the hill. A large piece of rock is lying near it which indicates the pre-existence of the main cave whose roof has collapsed. A large rock-cut sculpture of Varaha-Vishnu at the foot of the hill

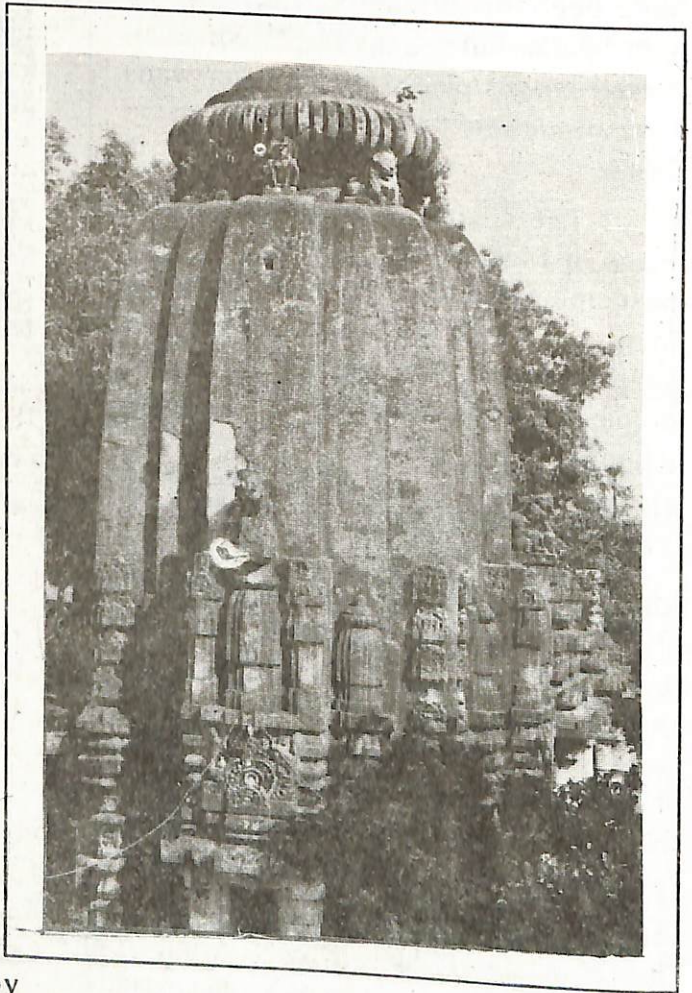
commemorates the "Bhora-Saila" of Buddhist fame. A famous Buddhist establishment thrived here during the 4th and 5th century A.D. It was the abode of the great dialectician Dignaga. The Buddhist scholars of this establishment usually lived in these caves honey-combed in the surrounding low hills of Aragarh, Jamuna-Jharapada, Kuapada, Banivakreswar, Sahada and Naranagarh etc. Delang is considered to be a *prakrit* variant of the name Dignaga, the Buddhist philosopher.

KALUPADA GARH

Visitors climbing up the Biswanath hill from the east can see the boundary of this fort on the right. The fort covering a considerable area, now under cashew plantation was one that fought the Mughals till the very end. The stones and some instruments recovered from here signify that this fort worked as the subsidiary of the Khurda Kings. The fort was safely situated, guarded by natural walls of Biswanath hill complex on the three sides. The North Eastern side is plain land extending up to the horizon. Hence the fort was very safe from all sides. Inside the fort complex, among other things, there is an image of Goddess Chandi or Garh Chandi. She is considered the defender of the fort and protector of the nearby villages. It is believed that there was a palace within the fort area. Two big tanks and a large well in village Garh Kalupada still remain to tell the story of the great glory of the past. Adjoining the fort area was a muslim hamlet, but subsequently muslims deserted the place, leaving behind the name "pathan Sahi". *Akbarnama* of the great Mughal historian Abul Fazal mentions this fort as one of the strongest among the various forts of Khurda kingdom invaded by Mansingh.

BRAHMESWAR TEMPLE

Berboi, a place otherwise famous for Gandhiji's stay for a few days, is also renowned for Brahmeswar temple of 11th/12th Century A.D. This Siva temple consists of a "*Pancharatha rekha deula* and a *pidha Jagamohan*. The outer walls of the main shrine represent five horizontal divisions with a series of mouldings on the *bandhana* and *baranda*. The *pabhaga* has conventional divisions. The *bada* portion of the temple has cult icons and decorated figurines within *paga* riches and intervening recesses. The *gandi* portion is plain. Outer facets of the *paga* divisions are



Brahmeswar Temple of Berboi

elaborately relieved with scroll warks, floral motifs etc. Ganesh, Kartikeya and Parvati figure as *parswadevatas* on the walls. Figures of Ardha-nariswar, Ajaikapada Bhairava and Astadigpalas appear carved on *paga* projections. Several loose sculptures are kept preserved in the temple.

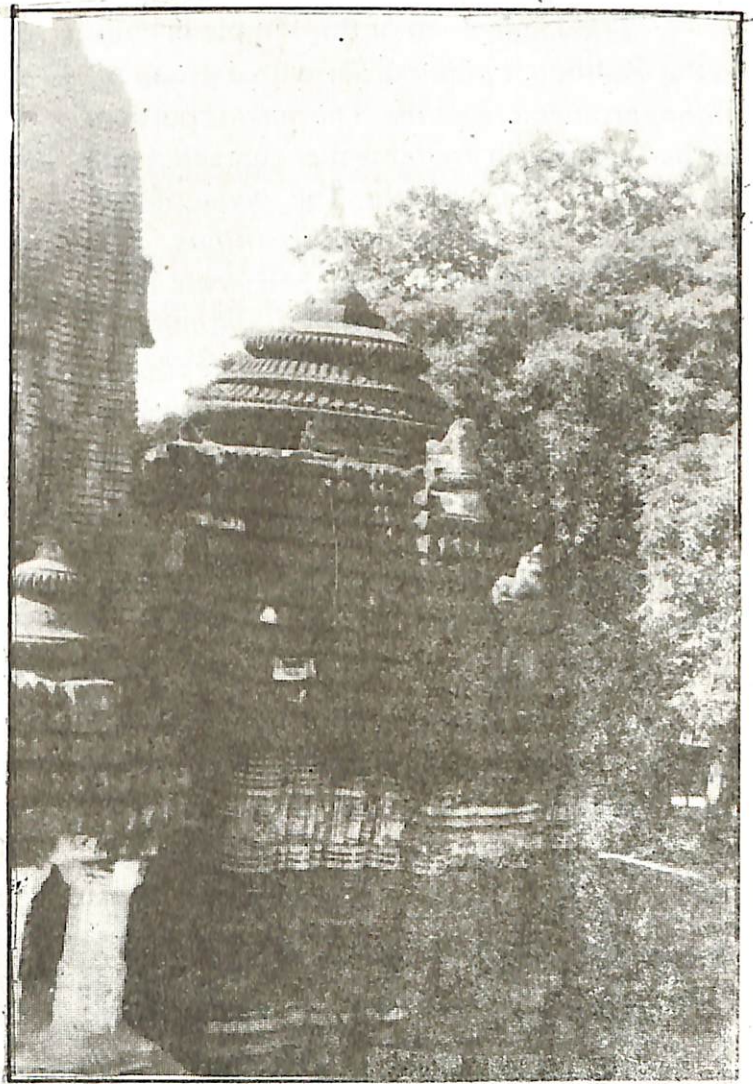
BEGUNIAPADA GARH

On the bank of the Daya at Beguniapada still visible are the ruins of a fort that reminds its past glory. Stones of the outer walls and the residential complex have been removed and displaced. The heap of earth within the fort area is known as *Jagati*. It is traditionally believed that the rulers had their original palace at this spot. A general view can be seen standing over this earth mound. Near the *Jagati* there is a tank known as "Uasa Pokhari". A deep ditch near the tank goes by the name of "Hathikheda". The fort was half a mile long on each of its four sides. The remnants of the foundations and the large mass of dressed stones indicate that the area was strongly fortified with heavy walls. The erection of the fort is associated with the name of the King Madan Mahadev of the Ganga dynasty.

BANI BAKRESWAR TEMPLE

Very close to Beguniapada is situated one of the neatly carved temples, the Bani Bakreswar temple. Standing between Beguniapada on one side and Biswanatha and Aragarh hills on the other it is of great archaeological importance today.

The temple complex consists of a *pancharatha rekha* shrine, a *pidha* Jagamohan and an open masonry *mandap*, all within a spacious compound surrounded by low



Jagamohan of Bani-Bakreswar Temple

masonry walls. The temple faces west. The main temple and the Jagamohan are built on a raised plinth. The *bada* of the main temple represents fivefold divisions such as *pabha*, *talajangha bandhana*, upper *Jangha* and *baranda*. The *gandi* consists of *paga* divisions on each side. The *ratha* projections of the outer walls of the shrine are embellished with a series of *anga sikhars*. The *kanikapaga* on the

outer walls is carved with Dikpalas and their female counterparts seated on respective mounts. Inside the temple, the Shivalinga, representing Bani Bakreswar is worshipped within the *saktipitha*.

The Jagamohan of this temple is built in the traditional *pidha* order with a group of *pidhas* arranged in *potals*. The *mastak* portion of the Jagamohan contains the characteristic division of *pidha deula*. The *bada* of the Jagamohan has five projecting *rathas*. The window grills are embellished with lady musicians and cult icons from the *Ramayan*. The outerwalls of Jagamohan are rendered with Dikpalas and their female counterparts, rows of elephants, war scenes, amorous couples, *Salabhanjikas*, *Kirtimukhas*, musicians, dancing figures, *Nagas*, *Gajasimhas*, *Gajavidals*, *Chaitya-Windows*, lattice window designs, scroll work and floral medallions.

Within the temple premises are found other minor structures like *Tulasi* pedestal, Stone paved well and platforms. Madan Mahadev of Ganga dynasty is attributed to have built this religious shrine.

SOMANATH TEMPLE

Ghoradia is the second largest village in Orissa. It is located at a distance of one mile from Bani Bakreswar temple. Here we find the Somanath Temple dedicated to lord Shiva. This small temple of *panchayatana* class (35') with subshrines placed in the four corners of its small compound is surrounded by low masonry walls. The *Jagamohan* and the *nata-mandir* are later additions. The temple at its base is 14' x 14'. The *pabhaga* consists of five mouldings of conventional design having no ornamentation. It measures 35 inches in height. The *varanda* (also 35 inches in height) consists

of three mouldings, a *khura*, pointed *kani* and *kumbha*. The base of the *gandi* is decorated with a row of five flattened *angasikhars*. Lions and squatting figures have been placed in the *beki* to maintain balance of *amalaks*.

The decorations of the door frame are not clearly visible because it is thickly coated with whitewash. The *dvarapalas* are accompanied by river goddesses. The three bands of scroll work are of remarkable design and an image of Gajalaxmi appears on the lintel. The Navagraha slab is properly set above the lintel.

A good number of cult icons are found in the niches of the outer wall of this temple. They include Ganesh, Kartikeya and Parvati as *parsvadevatas*; Agni, Indra, Yama, Nairuta, Varuna, Vayu, Kubera and Isana as *astadikpalas* and images of Brahma, Shiva, Andhakasuravadha and Ajaikapada Bhairava. Among the *parsvadevatas* in the south, Ganesh is fashioned with eight hands. He is represented in dance pose and only the shoulders and head remains of the image justify his posture.

The corner shrines, half the size of the main temple are identical except for the *pabhaga* which has only four mouldings. Then the decorative motifs are block-out. The niche images are left unchiselled. From the architectural point and iconographic considerations the Somanath temple of Ghoradia can be credited to Somavansi period of Orissa. Under the Act of 1956(2), Orissa state Archaeology has declared it as a protected monument.

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AN OVERVIEW ON NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Hemanta Ku. Nayak

In October, 1993, The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) came into being in India in terms of Section-2 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Human Rights mean the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International covenants and enforceable by Courts in India. International covenants mean the International covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adapted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16th December, 1966. N.H.R.C. is headed by the Chairperson, Shri Justice M.N. Venkatchelliah and the two members of the Commission are Shri Virendra Dayal and Shri Justice V.S. Malinath. Besides, there are three Deemed Members of the Commission viz. Shri H. Hanumanthappa, Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Chairperson of the National Commission for women and Prof. (Dr.) Tahir Mahmood, Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities.

The Chairperson and Members of the Commission are appointed by the President on the basis of the recommendations of a Committee comprising the Prime Minister as the Chairperson and the speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Home Minister, the Leaders of the opposition in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha as Members.

FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO THE COMMISSION :

Inquire, on its own initiative or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf into complaint of :

- i) violation of human rights or abatement thereof or
- ii) negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant;

intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a Court with the approval of such Court.

Visit, under intimation to the State Government any jail or any other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection to study the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendations thereon;

review the safeguards provided by or under the constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;

review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures;

study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation;

undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;

spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;

encourage the efforts of non-governmental organisations and institutions working in the field of human rights;

such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of human rights.

POWERS RELATING TO INQUIRIES :

While inquiring into complaints under the Act, the Commission shall have all the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and in particular the following, namely :-

summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath;

discovery and production of any document;

receiving evidence on affidavits ;

requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any Court or office;

issuing commissions for the

examination of witnesses or documents;

any other matter which may be prescribed.

The Commission has its own investigating staff for investigation into complaints of human rights violations. Under the Act, it is open to the commission to utilise the services of any officer or investigation agency of the Central Government or any State Government. The Commission has associated, in a number of cases non-governmental organisations in investigation work.

The autonomy of the Commission derives, inter alia from the method of appointing its Members, their fixity of tenure, and statutory guarantees thereto, the status they have been accorded and the manner in which the staff responsible to the Commission including its investigative agency—will be appointed and conduct themselves. The financial autonomy of the Commission is spelt out in Section-32 of the Act.

The Commission while inquiring into complaints of violations of human rights may call for information or report from the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority or organisation subordinate thereto within such time as may be specified by it; provided that if the information or report is not received within the time stipulated by the Commission, it may proceed to inquire into the complaint on its own. On the other hand, if, on receipt of information or report, the Commission is satisfied either that no further inquiry is required or that the required action has been initiated or taken by the concerned Government or authority, it may not proceed with the complaint and inform the complainant accordingly.

The Commission may take any of the following steps upon the completion of an inquiry; where the inquiry discloses the commission of violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of violation of human rights by a public servant, it may recommend to the concerned Government or authority the initiation of proceedings for prosecution or such other action as the Commission may deem fit against the concerned person or persons; approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such directions, orders or writs as that Court may deem necessary;

Recommend to the concerned Government or authority for the grant of such immediate interim relief of the victim or the members of his family as the Commission may consider necessary.

The Commission may on its own motion or on the basis of petitions made to it on allegations of human rights violations by armed forces, seek a report from the Central Government. On receipt of the report, it may either not proceed with the complaint or, as the case may be, make its recommendations to the Government. According to the Act, the Central Government shall inform the Commission of the action taken on the recommendations within three months or such further time as the Commission may allow. It is further stipulated that the Commission shall publish its report together with its recommendations made to the Central Government and the action taken by that Government on such recommendations. A copy of the report published, will also be given to the petitioner.

The complaint may be in Hindi, English or in any language included in the

Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The complaints are expected to be self-contained. No fee is charged on complaints. The Commission may ask for further information and affidavits to be filed in support of allegations whenever considered necessary. The Commission may, in its discretion, accept telegraphic complaints and complaints conveyed through FAX.

Ordinarily, complaints of the following nature are not entertained by the Commission;

in regard to events which happened more than one year before;

the making of the complaints with regard to matters which are sub-judice;

which are vague, anonymous, or pseudonymous;

which are of frivolous nature;

those which are outside the purview of the Commission which pertain to service matters.

The authority/State Government/Central Government has to indicate the comments/ action taken on the report/ recommendations of the Commission within a period of one month in respect of general complaints and within three months in respect of complaints relating to armed forces.

FOCUS OF THE COMMISSION'S WORKING :

Protection of civil liberties has been the central preoccupation of the Commission. This required a review of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA) and examination of the role of the police, army and paramilitary forces,

particularly in areas of insurgency or terrorist activity. The issue of custodial death and rape, disappearance from custody, torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment also remain of the highest priority; as to issues such as gender related violence and atrocities against vulnerable sections of society-women, children and the disabled and those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The rights of the child are a matter of special concern - particularly in relation to child labour and bonded labour. The Commission is also giving priority to structural reforms, such as police and jail reforms as these are directly relevant to an improvement in the human rights situation in the country.

MAJOR INITIATIVES :

- Keeping in mind its wide ranging responsibilities, the Commission has, in addition to inquiring into complaints, taken up the following items of work :

CIVIL LIBERTIES :

- Review of statutes which have come under public criticism, as violative of human rights.
- Protection of human rights in areas of insurgency and terrorism.
- Systematic reforms; (i) police (ii) prisons and other centres of detention;
- Custodial deaths, rape and other torture.
- Review of laws, implementation of treaties and other inter-national instruments of human rights.
- Promotion of non-governmental organisation.
- Spreading human rights literacy.

Source : N.H.R.C.

Public Relations Officer,
Cuttack City - 753002.

MORE THAN RS.318 CR. 20 LAKH SPENT ON VARIOUS POVERTY AMELIORATION SCHEMES

During the current financial year by the end of December'98 a sum of Rs.318 cr. 20 lakh and 43 thousand have been spent on various poverty amelioration schemes as learnt from the Panchayati Raj source. The break-up is as follows.

Schemes	Amount Spent	Beneficiaries
Jawahar Rozgara Yojana (JRY)	93 cr. 11 lakh 06 thousand	41288000 man days generated
Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	108 cr. 60 lakh 07 thousand	
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	53 cr. 43 lakh 65 thousand	23,014 houses provided to the homeless
Million Well Scheme (MWS)	18 cr. 75 lakh 49 thousand	6726 irrigation wells sunk
Black Board Operation	3 cr. 46 lakh 50 thousand	218 school buildings constructed.
Integrated Rural Dev. Programme (IRDP)	35 cr. 20 lakh 86 thousand	45,485 families benefited.
TRYSEM	2 cr. 37 lakh 87 thousand	5980 youths trained
Supply of Tool Kits	91 lakh 46 thousand	provided to 5262 persons
DWCRA	2 cr. 33 lakh 47 thousand	1017 Rural Women Group Centres set up.

EMERGING ECONOMIC SCENARIO AND ITS IMPACT ON LABOUR

Mrs. Minati Panda

In the early nineties India was at the cross roads of history. For four decades it had followed an inward-looking and control-bound economic policy, substantially based on the Soviet model. That might have seemed a good strategy in 1950, when the Soviet Union was seen as a rising economic star, and capitalism had been discredited by the Great Depression of the 1930s.

It also needs to be added that the model followed by India produced some good results initially, created a series of vested interests in favour of its continuation. However, the time has clearly come for a radical change. Globally, the Soviet model has been a sensational failure, while out-ward looking market-friendly policies in the Far East have made several developing countries richer than some European ones. But, India has remained poor facing a balance of payments crisis.

Since the world is generally moving towards a globalisation of markets for finance, services and goods, it was time for India to join the race, before missing the train. This was recognised belatedly by our thinkers, who were in the driver's seat and new policy changes had been announced, as India had miles to go. The situation, which warranted such a change in policy was dictated by the constraints of immediate financial crisis.

The financial crisis was, however, of such magnitude that gains in the real sector were severely eroded by a crisis of confidence

and the shortage of international liquidity. On 18th January 1991 India's foreign exchange reserves stood at only 1666 crores. This was barely sufficient to meet even the daily cash requirement of an economy of India's size, which could have led to a situation thus forcing India to default on its international obligations, for the first time in its post-independence history.

To combat the dismal economic situation at hand and to re-orient our commitment, a shift in focus, which was sought just before, through New Economic Policy led to the Reforms thereafter. The major areas of shift were :

- removal/relaxation of controls
- restoration of competition foregoing protectionism
- modernisation of industries with a high-tech bias
- re-orientation of fiscal policies
- a relatively bigger role for the public sector
- a restricted role for the public sector in a long term perspective.

In fact, the recipe suggested by the forward-looking economic and political pundits stressed on the improvement in productivity, absorbing modern technology and utilizing the full capacity. It was, for that matter, given the shape of a national campaign. While analysing the pros and cons of the emerging economic scenario and its impact on labour, let us first forego the ifs and buts,

associated with such an initiative. It would be prudent, if we confine our analysis on the last couple of words in the title: "impact on labour."

The labour-employment scenario in India has undergone a meaningful change since 1947, more particularly, after the adoption of economic liberalisation. In an economy affected by widespread unemployment, under-employment and disguised unemployment; employment opportunities have expanded on a large scale, but not fast enough to keep pace with the growth of population. Keeping in view such a stark reality the 8th Plan strategy focuses on multiplying new job opportunities and at the same footing, enhancing the quality of existing employment in terms of higher productivity and incomes, through suitable technologically sound labour market and institutional interventions.

It has been estimated that the total number of fresh employment seekers is 5.8 crores in March, 97 and again by 2002 (the end of 9th Plan period), it will reach a staggering 9.4 crores. Now the question is: how to meet their expectations? The answer to such a question may be many, but what appears pragmatic is that we have to ensure the growth of economic activity at an accelerated rate. We have to promote the growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas, which have a relatively high employment potential. We have to open new stable employment opportunities through the expansion of self-employment opportunities and enhancement of access to credits and markets.

There is a different story on the other side of the coin. It has been seen that the employers, especially potential employers, who workers endowed with special skills for certain types of jobs, which has created pools of shortage in certain segment of the job market. Hence we should try our best to create opportunities for the job seekers to go for such skills.

In this context, another factor, which haunts us often, is the protectionist policy adopted by the developed nations. For example, the US is now trying to use the instruments of the newly formed World Trade Organisation (WTO) to foist on developing countries like India, the labour standards relevant to their condition. To be more elaborate, US has been threatening that it will clamp a ban on the import of goods from countries like India, if it is found that there is a child labour component in the production of these goods.

In fact, these fundamental concerns point at those who are to be employed, or more particularly, to the employment scenario. But what about those who are already in the job. It is never a digression from truth that, irrespective of the party or parties in power, the governments have striven hard to improve the lot of the wage earners, they have shown a great deal of interest in implementing the principles of social justice, as dictated by the constitutional imperative of Directive Principles. There has been a remarkable change in the working and living conditions of the labour classes, may be, mostly in the organised sectors.

What haunts us here is, apart from the rise in unemployment, the current restructuring will have profound effect on the segmentation of the labour market in India. Labour displacement in organised sector will result in a shift in employment to peripheral and informal sectors of the economy, where there is little protection of labour laws and trade unions and where wages and working conditions are generally inferior. This movement of labour, back to agriculture out of manufacturing and organised sectors, will create a lot of psycho-social-economic constraints. At this point, the role of trade unions comes in handy, as they are found to be in a vulnerable position being beset with a number of challenges and dilemmas. They

should see that the interest of labourers facing a shift should be protected. A number of cottage and small scale industries, which are labour-intensive, should be opened to absorb the large chunk of workers, otherwise the labour would stand threatened.

There is a very pertinent question that arrests our attention here. It points at a phobic state in the Indian labour class today. There is feeling that with a large scale modernisation and automation on the anvil, and again while reorienting our thrust towards making the units more economically viable, either through privatisation or foreign investment etc, there may be the room for large scale exploitation or even retrenchment of the working class.

It is also a fact that technological and structural change affects the work environment and alters the relationship between the employers and employees. This requires changes and adjustments in the work situation. Once the change is introduced, its impact depends on three factors :

- the nature of change
- the rate and speed at which the innovations are introduced
- the methods employed by the management, for introducing the change.

The change also affects the labour in two ways: economic and social. Under the first category comes redundancy, occupational adjustments, allocation of gains, transfer and retraining problems etc. The second category consists of psychological factors such as resistance to change, job satisfaction, worker and union reactions and attitudes, and problems of changed relationships and utilisation of leisure.

It is found that workers resist any change in their work as a result of automation or any other reason thereon, only when such a change threatens their basic security, or if they do not understand the change, or again, when they are forced to change. I. Dayal in a study

has concluded that change in most of the cases is not acceptable to the workers, because of the failure to develop an appropriate organisational structure and prior planning and control. Hence, the change should be taken in phases, it should be pursued step by step, while taking adequate rehabilitatory measures, thus arresting the reverse movement of employment.

As is said earlier, the role of trade unions proves handy. For instance, any industry going privatised, being taken up by a foreign investor or a multinational company, through disinvestment (because of the reforms measure), the unions must see the employees' interest to be safe, secure and stable. Their major concern should be to ascertain that the market forces may not play tricks with social concerns. In a different case, when the corporate boat is rocked and is at the verge of sinking, the unions also should see the truth that the corporate survival as a pre-requisite to safeguard the employees' interests.

Hence, there is always the scope for positive thinking and the search for creative alternatives by the employer, the employees/unions, with a sense of mutuality and convergence of interests. The brave new world won't be beyond our reach, if there is better information sharing and involvement of employees, their unions and their employers on various aspects of the functioning of the organisation. Let us conclude our discussion with the remarks of Hon'ble Gopal Ramanujam, the Governor of Orissa and a trade-union stalwart of yester years. He said : "Labour, capital and society have common interests, which have to be satisfied to ensure their survival and growth. Once these common interests are acknowledged by the three parties, it becomes easier for them to discharge their responsibilities to each other in an atmosphere of harmony and mutual co-operation."

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TALES OF SUCCESS

Beneficiaries Under PMRY

1. Sachidananda Mishra

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) is one of the two employment generation schemes for the educated unemployed youth. It was launched on 2nd Oct., 1993. The objective of the scheme is to provide sustained employment to urban youth in microenterprises like manufacturing service, industry and business ventures. Projects upto rupees one lakh are covered under the scheme in case of individuals. Sri Sachidananda Mishra's case in PMRY scheme is considered to be a successful one.

Beneficiary's Name : Sri Sachidananda Mishra
 Address : Anandpur, Keonjhar
 Educational Qualifications : +2 pass with vocational training.

After passing the +2 Exam. Sri Mishra got the technical qualification in Electronics trade. As a result he got a job in M/s. Madni Electronics, Cuttack at the age of 19. At that time, he was getting Rs.1100/- per month towards his salary. He served there for three years.

He applied for a loan in 1994-95 under the PMRY scheme. His name was sponsored by DIC, Keonjhar and he was sanctioned with a loan of Rs.51,000 (fiftyone thousand) only. He utilised the amount in the right way and opened a shop at Anandpur as 'Mishra Electricals'. He started his business honestly and it continued to flourish gradually. Thereafter he started repaying back the loan at regular intervals. In 1998 he was able to repay in full the loan amount.

Being able to repay the loan in time and for his success in business he was awarded the Best Beneficiary in the District level at the Republic Day celebration in 1996.

His business is flourishing in Anandapur and its nearby areas. He has already got the subdealership in Audio & Video products of reputed companies like Phillips, BPL, Santosh etc. He has now got a stock of around Rs.1,00,000/- in his shop. The average onthly income of Sri Mishra is around Rs.3000/- which is still

on the increase. He has also provided employment to two other persons with a reasonable salary. His financial condition is stable now. He has bought a moped for himself.

2. Malay Kumar Ojha

Beneficiary's Name : Sri Malay Kumar Ojha
 Address : At/po- Keshadurapal,
 Keonjhar
 Educational Qualification : B.A.

After obtaining B.A. degree, Shri Malay Kumar Ojha had nothing to do. He, like others, also tried for different jobs. But he couldnot achieve any success. After knowing about PMRY scheme, he applied for a loan in May, 1996 for the year 96-97 under the trade 'Business'. His name was sponsored by DIC, Keonjhar and he got a loan of Rs.1,00,000/- (one lakh) which included the block capital of Rs.40,000/- and working capital of Rs.60,000/- . An amount of Rs.5000/- from the sanctioned amount was deposited as the margin money in the Bank. Sri Ojha utilised the amount accordingly to the demand of the project and opened a garments shop with its name as 'Ojha Dress House' at Keshadurapal.

He started his business honestly and it continued to flourish gradually. As a result he is able to repay regularly. Till now he is repaying the loan instalments @ Rs.1380/-

The Ojha Dress House at Keshadurapal has got reputation for providing better quality products as well as better customer service. Customers of Keshadurapal and nearby areas are satisfied with Shri Ojha. He deals in ready-made dresses and also suitings, shirtings clothes of reputed companies. He has now got a stock of around Rs.1.5 lakh in his shop. The average monthly income of Sri Ojha is around Rs.3500/-. His business transaction shows a definite upward trend. He has been able to give employment to one person in his shop with a reasonable salary.

Source : Sangram Deo Bhanj
 SDIPRO, Anandapur
 Keonjhar.

DECADENCE OF 'MUDHI' INDUSTRY

Somanath Jena

Baripada which is the District Headquarters of Mayurbhanj – a tribal sub-plan area in the State of Orissa, has the reputation of producing the unique type of Murhi (locally known as Bhuja) – parched rice. But the same is decaying from day to day resulting in set-back in employment in a handicraft and other handicrafts ancillary to it. It is high time to highlight the problem to give it a lift in the world market to boost up the economic development of Mayurbhanj.

Murhi is a fast food to be taken as tiffin, breakfast, dinner, lunch, in picnic, in journey, travel and tour. It is the stapled breakfast of almost of all population of the district – particularly in rural area, like Idlies, Upama and Coffee in Southern India. It can be taken with water, curd, milk, sugar, curry, *chatni*, pickles and groundnuts alongwith mixture, radish, corriander leaves, mustard oil, toasted brinjal and tomato. Swami Vivekananda, in a book – "East & West", in an article has opined to take *Murhi* instead of taking *pakoda*, *singda*, *puri* for the benefit of health. Practically during this year, I observed at Ranchi in the Conference of Yogada Satasangha Society (Sarada Sangam) that the delegates – particularly those from abroad had appreciated the breakfast of *Murhi* with pea-nut. While touring all India, it is observed that *Masala Murhi* is preferred by the passengers. But like other packed food, no packed *Murhi* with processing are available as fast food to be used both inside the country and abroad.

Preparation of *Murhi* at Purna Kumbha at Prayagraj, Allahabad, in Ardha Kumbha at

Haridwar and in Mandya in Karnataka' and in Jhanjirimangala in Cuttack was observed by me. But these preparations with wide iron pan and wooden stick do not have the same quality as prepared at Baripada by the ingenious method. So, the *Murhi* prepared in Mayurbhanj District, particularly in Baripada, has special demand and this aspect need be taken advantage of to spread the exportation and marketing in the world market to boost up the economy of Mayurbhanj.

Murhi is not prepared by male persons but are prepared by female persons of the caste excepting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to whom the technique and art and science has not been divulged by the skilled workers who have kept it secret. There is no training for the same but is being picked up out of instinct and emulation from mother to daughter, sister to sister, grand mother to grand mother out of the family tradition. Specific variety of paddy like Luna, T-9 etc. are selected and are grown for this purpose. The paddy is first soaked in cold water for a day and a night, the next day it is taken out from water to a bamboo basket so that extra water goes out through the holes of bamboo basket. Then the wet paddy is damped in an earthen *handi* (pot) specifically known as 'Dhana Bhaqa Handi' covered with gunny bag and the earthen chula is heated using dry leaves, husks, wood as fuel till steams come up and there is sound of splitting up of the boiled paddy separating partially from the inner rice to the outer cover. Then the paddy are vacated to another earthen pot and sun-dried. Then again these are boiled for the second time in the similar manner till the boiling comes to the stage

adequate for preparation of *Murhi*. This secret is known by the females who are skilled. Then the boiled paddy are evacuated to a bamboo mat, palm-leaf mat or date-leaf mat to be dried for sometime under the sun and for some days in the shade. Then the dried rice is taken for husking to prepare clean rice. If the stage of processing of rice is not proper, at the time of husking, the rice will be broken into particles which will not at all be suitable for preparation of *Murhi*. After preparing *Murhi Chaula* (rice suitable for preparation of *Murhi* rice), the same is sprinkled with some salt water and edible soda and spread over a mat under the open sky in the night before actual frying of *Murhi* is taken up. In the early morning the women make arrangement. The specific *chula* is burnt using fire-wood, dried cow-dung, leaves and straw. The mouth of the *chula* faces towards the west and the woman sits facing to the north on a wooden *pidha* (low height stool), puts one earthen guard to save the direct heat of fire coming to her, then puts the rice into the earthen pot known as 'Chaula bula handi', then gradually dilutes the rice slowly and rhythmically with a wooden *chatu* which is known as 'Chaula bula chatu' till dryness comes. She also tastes by biting the rice whether it has reached the stage to stop the process. When she feels so, she takes out the rice to a wooden basket of low height. Then another *Murhi Bhaja handi* (frying pot) is placed in a slightly slanted position over the *Chulla* (fire place), replacing the *Chaula-bula handi*'. Then, sand weighing about three hundred grams are put in this *handi*. When sand becomes hot adequately, the rice through left hand is poured into the hot sand and the rice is tilted with the help of a bunch of bamboo sticks and the rice with adequate heat over the hot sand swells and are enlarged more than three to five times in size and the inside remains porous. Then these are (*Murhi*) taken out of the hot earthen pot to the floor. In this process, when the sand becomes too hot and becomes black, these burnt sand are replaced periodically at the

time of preparation of *Murhi* many times in a single sitting otherwise the hot sand due to excessive heat will burn the rice into charcoal. The *Murhi* is then separated from the sand by a bamboo 'Kula' and bamboo 'Chala' (sieve) and kept in the tins or earthen pots with coverings. Now-a-days polythene bags are being used with double coverings for stocking *Murhi*.

In the entire process, male persons produce rice from cultivation of paddy where bullock, bullock cart are utilised. The agricultural labourers are utilised for plantation, weeding, cutting, thrashing and husking through *Dhenki*. 'Radhi' caste people are expert in *Murhi* preparation in this district. 'Damos' are expert in preparation of bamboo *Kunchi* (sticks), carpenters prepare the plough and plough implements and the wooden *chatu*, wooden *danki*; potters make specific *handi* (earthen pot).

But now, with the coming of T.V., Cinema, fast food, packed food, the *puris*, *idlies*, *upamas*, *dosas*, *boras*, more incentive is given to that sector in the shape of subsidy, loan etc. Lack of market support, high cost of agriculture, fertilizer, transport, labour, fire wood/fuel has put the *Murhi* industry into much trouble. Moreover, no such technological innovation is there to make the whole process less tedious. The spread of education among girls has developed aversion and reluctance for this tedious role of preparing *Murhi*. There is now habit of using gas and coal in the *chula* by the female folk and the gas-stove and coal will also not be suitable for preparing *Murhi*. No encouragement or monetary help is extended to this skill (*Murhi* manufacturer) nor any prize or appreciation highlighting their labour. It has gone to the bad luck of the illiterate country women of the poor family.

Waliganj, Baripada,
Mayurbhanj.

DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG ADDICTION

Rabindra Kumar Behuria

Drug Abuse may be perceived both as aberrant behaviour and as a social problem. It has become a universal and growing threat to humanity. Drug Abuse in India is, by and large, very similar to that anywhere else in the world. Drug abuse is the use of illicit drug or misuse of legitimate drug resulting into physical or psychological harm. It includes smoking ganja and hashis, taking heroin, or cocaine or L.S.D., injecting morphine, drinking alcohol and so forth.

Drug Addiction is, "a state whereby the body requires continued administration of drug in order to function". The total reaction to deprivation is known as abstinence syndrome.

IMPACT

The abusable drugs may be divided into six categories: alcohol, sedatives, stimulants, narcotics, hallucinogens and nicotine.

Alcohol is used by some people as a normal, pleasant and sociable activity, while others take it as a spur which enables them to work. Alcohol relieves tension and lessens aggressive inhibitions. It also impairs judgement and creates confusion.

Sedatives relax the Central Nervous System (CNS). Tranquilisers and barbiturates fall into this category.

Stimulants activate the CNS and relieve tensions, treat mild depression, induce

insomnia, increase alertness. The most widely known stimulants are amphetamines (peppills), coftaine and cocaine.

Narcotics like sedatives, produce a depressant effect on the CNS. Included in this category are opium, marijuana, heroin (smack), morphine, pethindline, cocaine and cannabis.

Hallucinogens produce distortions of perception and dream images. The well-known drug in this group is LSD which is man-made chemical.

Nicotine includes cigarettes, bidi, cigars, snuffs and tobacco. It leads to relaxation, stimulates CNS, increases wakefulness and removes boredom. But the frequent use of nicotine may cause heart attack, lung cancer and bronchitis. Stimulants, depressants, narcotics and hallucinogens are also called psychoactive drugs.

The use of drugs for other than medical treatment especially among the youth, has become a wide-spread concern of the general public. Drugs are the substance that cause changes in body functions and are found in a wide variety of form and represent even wide variety of uses. Many drugs are consumed without any perceptible effects while others take a devastating toll, especially when abused.

The use and abuse of the drugs are having a negative impact on society by

prematurely terminating the lives of many people, especially the youth. The life-span of mankind is shortened by thousands of premature deaths per year from alcohol related diseases and accidents from lung cancer and other respiratory diseases attributed to smoking. Thus, drug addiction destroys lives, families and communities.

SURVEY REPORT

Taking all the characteristics of drug users together, some high risk categories in drug usage can be identified. There are high income groups, age group of 16-21 years, public schools and hostels attached institutions.

The researches also indicate that about 60.0% students take to drugs on the suggestion of friends, 5.0% on the suggestion of some family members or kins, 10.0% on the suggestion of physicians, 25.0% of their own accord. Thus, on the basis of the "initiative" factor, a large number of drug users may be identified as submissive, a small number of self-directive and a few as adaptive.

A UN survey report compiled by the International Narcotics Control Board released in the second week of January, 1991 has pointed out that in 1990 drug abuse lessened in some developed countries but grew in parts of the Third World. The study found (Hindustan Times, II January, 1991) that the number of Soviet drug abusers, mostly of cannabis, almost doubled over the past five years, to reach an estimate of 1,40,000. In Europe, the use of crack remained negligible but the use of cocaine increased. In North America and in Canada, Cannabis and Cocaine remained the drug of choice. Drug abuse alarmingly increased among women between the ages of 18 and 29. In the United States,

the social and economic cost of drug abuse was estimated in 1990 at 60 billion dollars annually. In Africa, drug abuse has spread to the entire continent over the past few years. In East and South East Asia, illicit opium production doubled in 1988-89 from the previous year to about 2,000 tonnes and remained at the same high level in 1990-91. In china, heroin abuse in southern border areas was spreading to other parts of china. In Japan, cocaine seizures increased five fold. In Malayasia, large-scale heroin abuse was compounded by the associated rapid spread of AIDS, but the number of registered users has been decreasing. In Australia, the estimated number of heroine addicts is between 90,000 to 1,30,000. In South Asia, in Bangaladesh, drug abuse rose with an estimated 50,000 users. In India, drug abuse rose in major cities.

REASONS

There can be many reasons for the abuse of drug among the youth. It seems most unlikely that there is no one responsible for drug abuse. Rather, it appears that it is brought about by a combination of factors and these factors originate both within the mind and body of those who abuse drugs and within the environment in which they live. According to a study by Suddha Chikara and Late Kumari of Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana that three of the most popular reasons for taking drugs and these were excess of money (32%), parental rejection (40%) and feeling more relaxed with friends (28%). Besides these, there can be several other factors such as to satisfy curiosity, to heighten sexual experiences, to reach emotional maturity, to acquire ability and selfconfidence, to quickly resolve practical problems, etc. which cause the youth to become addicted

drugs. The Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are engaged in the huge task of rehabilitation of drug addicts. Unlike as before, the concept of rehabilitation is gaining momentum. There are various institutes which provide needed guidance, direction, care and cure the victims.

MEASURES

Over the last few years, India has been facing the problem of increasing trafficking in drugs, particularly transit traffic in respect of heroin and hashish from the Middle East Region destined to western countries. As a result of this transit traffic, metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Calcutta and Delhi have become vulnerable to drug trafficking. During the year 1988, nearly 3,020 kg. of heroin was seized in India which was the highest quantity ever seized by any country.

The 'Profits' generated by drug trafficking are (i) money is used for financing politicians and developing lobbies in bureaucracy, judiciary, police, prisons and media (ii) money is invested in shell corporations that take over legitimate business organisations. (iii) money is laundered in purchasing arms for terrorism (iv) intelligence agencies take help of drug traffickers to assist terrorist activity. But the fact is that all these 'Profits' are nothing but subversion of democratic processes.

In order to combat trafficking in drugs, among the various measures adopted by the Government, one was enactment of an act in 1985, called The Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic substances Act. It came into force on November 14, 1985. It provides for a minimum punishment of ten years rigorous imprisonment extenable up to 30 years and also a minimum fine of Rs. 1.5 lakh which may

go up to Rs.3 lakh. The courts have been empowered to impose fines exceeding their limits for reasons to be recorded in their judgement.

The Act relates to drug addicts too. It lays down imprisonment for one year or fine or both for illegal possession in small quantity for personal consumption of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance.

The Ministry of Welfare, Government of India has also evolved a policy for mobilising voluntary action to create an awareness for the prevention of drug abuse. A large number of voluntary organisations are being supported to educate the people about the ill effects of drug addiction. It also provides funds for the establishment of counselling and de-addiction facilities. The National Institute of Defence has been training functionaries of Governmental and non-governmental agencies engaged in drug abuse prevention.

Some state Governments have also undertaken programmes to impress upon the university authorities to mount a special vigil against drinking and drug abuse in hostels and campuses. Some voluntary sectors are engaged in supplying information regarding the sources of treatment, coordinating with rehabilitation agencies, data collection, dissemination of knowledge, liaison with enforcement agencies and psychological aid by way of individual and group therapy.

Parents need to play a crucial role in controlling drug use among their children. Since parental neglect, over-hostility, rejection, martial disharmony play an important role in perpetuating drug addiction, parents have to take more care in keeping the family environment conducive and harmonious. Since addiction does not develop

overnight and it involves a process of evolution of losing interest in studies, activities and hobbies, indulging in irresponsible behaviour, irritability, impulsive conduct and having a dazed expression, parents can locate the early signs by being alert and can make sure that the child withdraws from the habit.

Moreover, the threat of drug has assumed a serious dimension on account of growing AIDs epidemic, caused through sharing of syringes. Such a serious menace calls for perfect finetuning in the efforts of various agencies engaged in the gigantic task so that optimum results can be obtained by utilizing the available resources in the most effective manner. The problem is real and remedy has to be effective. The problem can be best handled by mobilising the entire range of facilities, resources of skills, manpower and care that are available in the community. In view of the serious dimension that the problem of drug addiction is assuming in our society, there is an imperative need that all the human and non-human resources are appropriately harnessed in fighting drug abuse. What is needed is creating awareness among people

and educating them to combat the growing menace.

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TOLL SHALL BE LEVIED AT THE 2ND TOLL GATE

In a recent Notification issued by the Works Department, Government of Orissa has declared that toll shall be levied at the 2nd toll gate for passage of vehicles for Sambalpur-Rourkela ADB Road, S.H.-10 at 161-St km. As per the decision, Motor Car, Taxi and three wheelers with or without trailer have to pay toll @ Rs.5/-. Likewise Canter, Mini Bus, Bus, Truck and other similar vehicles ladden or un-ladden have to pay @ Rs.15/-. Besides; all other heavy vehicles have to pay @ Rs.20/-.

The Managing Director, O.B.& C.C. Ltd. has also been authorised to collect the toll on behalf of the State Government as per the prescribed rates. The Senior Project Manager of the Corporation stationed at Sambalpur shall superintend and would be responsible for collection and deposit of tolls.

The Notification further indicates that a vehicle for to and fro journey once in a day is to pay one and half of the prescribed rate. The toll shall not be levied on Central Govt. and Govt. of Orissa vehicles on duty.

COMPARATIVE DATA ON ITEMS AND VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM ORISSA IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

		(Rupees in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Category	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Metallurgical	74428.40	62751.57	75220.49	99307.58	92722.35
2.	Engg./Chemical & Allied products	5635.23	14541.60	13980.38	18724.45	20816.78
3.	Mineral product	11419.73	15760.78	22686.31	29202.04	24160.87
4.	Agriculture & Forest Product	243.43	1324.14	220.56	4904.48	2368.59
5.	Marine Products	11663.36	12520.02	16375.38	18962.07	23613.86
6.	Handloom Products	2614.47	3161.32	3673.60	3307.85	94.00
7.	Handicraft	3.34	48.26	13.56	27.10	34.08
8.	Textiles	691.14	1406.03	1121.39	2699.39	1294.41
9.	Leather Products	86.49	-	-	-	-
10.	Gems & Jewellery	60.41	192.45	46.89	14.44	11.20
11.	Pharmaceutical Products	-	-	10.81	36.10	0.27
12.	Electronics	-	-	142.32	103.33	152.40
Total		106846.00	111706.17	133491.69	177288.83	175345.01(p)

		(Rupees in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Items exported	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Metallurgical			19613.97	16,170.54	13949.42
1.	Charge-chrome	17,941.23 1,09,374.140 MT	15,980.86 1,08,673.460 MT	3,23,568.880 MT	66,026.960 MT	77,643.960 MT
2.	Alumina/Aluminium Aluminium Hydrate	53,856.00 5,17,780.000 MT	41,088.00 4,31,486.000 MT	48,564.17 5,72,722.000 MT	57,833.65 4,64,336.000 MT	63,785.57 5,25,496.000 MT
3.	Ferro Silicon	-	238.47	314.57	7.52	5.29
4.	H.C.Ferro Manganese	-	1,757.000 MT	2,158.41 MT	50.000 MT	31.800 MT
5.	Silica Manganese	2,548.05 15,516.000 MT	5,31.93 34,022.199 MT	6,500.62 41,863.205 MT	4,568.97 21,916.447 MT	4,783.09 30,270.790 MT
6.	Hard Ferrite	82.12 215.550 MT	100.00 237.500 MT	142.00 296.000 MT	168.83 312.977 MT	- -
7.	Sponge Iron	-	27.31 599.920 MT	85.16 1,772.875 MT	82.46 1,193.942 MT	37.53 737.778 MT

(Rupees in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Items exported	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
8.	H.C.Ferrochrome/ Ferrochrome	-	-	-	20,848.78	9925.23
9.	Billets	-	-	-	78,261.699 MT	53456.00 MT
Total		74,424.40 6,42,885.690 MT	62,751.57 5,76,776.079 MT	75220.49 8,86,389.010 MT	99,307.58 6,29,730.000 MT	92722.35 90135.330 MT
II. Engineering / Chemical & Allied Products						
1.	Aluminium conductor	16.50 349.479 km	1,034.00 1,098.852 km	197.31 223.758 km	285.70 184.000 km 9.090 MT	176.76 228.135 MT
2.	Refractory Products	1,509.88 12,100.160 MT	2,414.76 12,264.000 MT & 500 Pcs	3,091.37 17,323.519 MT & 16 Nos	4,678.80 13,035.501 MT	4983.322 19106.91 MT 116 Nos
3.	Paper & paper products	578.62 3,634.000 MT	722.64 3,676.629 MT	1,443.00 5,473.384 MT	3,421.05 10,744.061 MT	4973.11 19568.059 MT
4.	M.S. Plate	1,098.00 12,840.000 MT	3,535.74 40,597.000 MT	1,127.80 12,022.813 MT	163.74 1,632.511 MT	-
5.	Granite, Tiles, Slabs & Monuments	465.60 1,59,462 Pcs & 9,798 Sq.mtrs	141.41 92,824 Pcs & 54.069 Cm	351.78 158.644 Cum & 1,39,477 Pcs	326.10 144587 Pcs & 102.739 CBM	248.22 70172 Pcs 84.464 CBM
6.	Cement	242.63 14,662.224 MT	961.52 59,158.650 MT	921.33 54,390.750 MT	518.48 28,447.450 MT	31 sets 909.45
7.	Tyre & Tube	1,045.60 45,910 Nos	4,217.81 4,16,969 Pcs	4,853.99 4,41,225 Pcs	5,775.89	46530.872 MT 27.70
8.	Timber products (MDF Board)	26.40 329.94 Cm	544.05 4,573.802 MT	837.59 7,452.939 MT	263.72 1,872.723 MT	152.980 MT
9.	Cables	652.00	969.67	1,156.21	2,536.87	126.51
10.	Others	-	-	-	754.10 53.3 km	12.008 km 2510.74
Total		5,635.23	14,541.60	13,980.38	18,724.45	13955.81
III. Marine Products						
1.	Frozen Shrimps & Prawn/Fish	11,663.36 5,165.921 MT	12,520.02 3,771.773 MT	16,375.38 6,018.341 MT	18,962.07 6,634.267 MT	23613.86 9624 MT
IV. Handloom Products						
	Handloom products & its made ups (Silk, Rayon, Viscose, Cotton)	2,614.47	3,161.32	3,673.60	3,307.85	94.00 1.01 lakh Mtrs.
V. Minerals						
1.	Iron Ore	7,495.76 12,85,395.000 MT	8,098.20 14,29,985.000 MT	9,664.05 18,80,784.000 MT	9,039.00 15,81,444.000 MT	7169.12 1141750.282 MT
2.	Chrome Ore	2,541.25 1,21,789.000 MT	5,384.68 2,40,609.000 MT	11,697.19 5,00,187.480 MT	10,561.00 2,96,484.299 MT	14926.00 293500.440 MT
3.	Manganese Ore	-	289.37 21,000.000 MT	-	-	-
4.	Synthetic Rutile/Ilmenite	1,382.72 56,847.000 MT	1,988.53 85,288.266 MT	1325.07 41,865.099 MT	1,695.24 39,394.774 MT	3091.16 113597.785 MT
5.	Chrome Concentrate	-	-	-	7,906.80 1,46,255.447 MT	8503.78 236817.582 MT
Total :		11,419.73 14,64,040 MT	15,760.78 17,76,882.266 MT	22686.31 22,46,252.099 MT	29,202.04 20,63,578.520 MT	33690.06 1785666.089 MT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items exported	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
VI. Agriculture and Forest Products						
1.	Sal seed fat/extraction	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Niger seed	243.43 1,400.000 MT	1,324.14 7,760.000 MT	46.73 415.437 MT	650.39 5,402.978 MT	375.94 2,969.485 MT
3.	Mango Kernel Doc	-	-	59.33 2,697.000 MT	-	-
4.	Rice (Non-Basmati)	-	-	114.50 1,757.000 MT	4,182.45 59,758.930	1,982.92 24,963.000 MT
5.	Others	-	-	-	71.64 2,639.770 MT	9.73 12.415 MT
Total		243.43 1,400.000	1,324.14 7,760.000 MT	220.56 4,869.437 MT	4,904.48 67,801.678 MT	2,368.59 27,944.900 MT
VII. Handicraft Products						
1.	Handicraft goods (Applique, Stone carving, Canopy, Horn items, Wooden items)	3.34	48.26	13.56	27.10	34.08
VIII. Textiles						
1.	Ready-made Garments	442.14 3,34,350 pcs	574.41 2,86,560 pcs	354.60 1,96,170 pcs	250.87 1,40,389 pcs	45.63 7,000 pcs
2.	Cotton Yarn	19.50 36,000 MT	-	-	-	58.96 57,500 MT
3.	Polyester Staple Fibre	178.16 522.373 MT	677.31 2,003.915 MT	196.71 410.736 MT	2,181.30 3,660.674 MT	-
4.	Others (including Jute & Carpet)	51.34	154.31	570.08 2,894.635 MT	267.22 1,333.265 MT 400 Sqmtr 30785.10 Mtr	300.61 1,268.875 MT 405.20
Total		691.14	1,406.03	1,121.39	2,699.39	1,326.375 MT
IX. Gems & Jewellery						
1.	Precious & Semi-precious Stones	60.41 104,000 Kg	149.33 124,000 Kg	30.17 102,210 Kg	14.44 29,500 Kg	1.19 20 Kg
2.	Gems & Jewellery	-	43.12 10,000 Kg	16.72 3,710 kg	-	-
Total		60.41 104,000 Kg	192.45 134,000 Kg	46.89 105,911 Kg	14.44 29,500 Kg	
X. Pharmaceutical Products						
1.	Absorbent Cotton	-	-	8.08	35.98	0.27
2.	Medicines	-	-	2.73	0.12	1,562 Phials
Total				10.81	36.10	
XI. Computer Software & Hardware						
Total					142.32	103.33
Grand Total		1,06,846.00	1,11,706.17	1,33,491.69	1,77,288.83	1,66,885.41

YOUTH CORNER

QUIZ TIME (2)

Dilip Routroi

1. Which city is known as the "Cathedral city of India" ?
2. A particular lake is considered very sacred in India because it contains the holy water of all sacred rivers of the country. Name the lake ?
3. Bhubaneswar was believed to be a "Seat of Saivism". Despite being a Saiva site, it has one ancient Visnu temple. Name it ?
4. Bhubaneswar is otherwise known as 'Ekamraksetra'. Why is it named so ?
5. Why is the Rajarani temple in Bhubaneswar named so ?
6. With the Battle of Plassey in 1757, British rule was established in India. But when did Orissa come under the British rule ?
7. Why is the famous 'Barabati Fort' in Cuttack, called so ?
8. River Mahanadi is the biggest river in Orissa. Name its biggest tributary ?
9. Among the many endangered species of turtles, is Olive Ridley. Where in India do you find the largest nestling ground of these Olive Ridley turtles ?
10. Orissa is one of the few states in India having a long coastline. Presently it has only one major port (Paradeep). What are the two ports which the state govt. proposes to develop as all weather major ports ?
11. Heavy water or Deterium Oxide (D_2O_2) is used as a moderator in nuclear power plants. Where in Orissa do you have the heavy water plant ?
12. Thirteen erstwhile districts of Orissa have now become thirty. But which are the districts which have still remained undivided ?
13. Koraput was the largest district in terms of area before creation of new districts. Among the 30 districts now, which is the largest in terms of area ?
14. Who is the President of the Central Sahitya Akademi ?
15. Name the two Oriya players in the Indian Hockey team who have earned gold medals in the recently concluded Bangkok Asian Games ?
16. Sarala Award is awarded every year for excellence in Literature. Who administers this award ?
17. How many Universities are there in our State ? Name them.

Answer :

1. Bhubaneswar. It was believed to have about 1000 temples small and big. (2) Lake Bindusagar, Bhubaneswar. (3) Ananta Vasudeva temple near Bindusagar. (4) Bhubaneswar takes its name from Lord Lingaraj, the presiding deity. Before the construction of the main temple, the Lingam (Phallus) was under a huge mango tree (Amra bruksha) for which the place came to be called Ek-amraksetra. (5) The temple takes its name from the sandstone of which it is made. The sandstone is locally called "Rajarania". (6) In 1803 Britishers wrested Orissa from the Marathas. (7) It was called so because the area covered by the Fort was 12 *batt* or 240 *bighas* (*batt* was a unit of measurement during Mughal times). (8) River Tel. It joins Mahanadi near Sonepur or Suvarnapur. (9) Bhitarkanika in Kendrapara district. (10) Gopalpur and Dhamra-Chandbali. (11) Talcher. (12) Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj & Keonjhar. (13) Mayurbhanj (14) Ramakanta Rath (15) Dilip Tirki & Lajarus Barla (16) IMFA (Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd), a private sector industrial house. (17) Six, Utkal University, Sambalpur University, Berhampur University, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University and North Orissa University.

Deputy Manager (Land & Admn.)

IDCO, IDCO Towers,
Bhubaneswar-7



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik lighting a lamp to inaugurate the Veerata Divas celebration organised by I. & P.R. Department at Sookhana Bhavan on 31.12.98.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik addressing the campers of National Service Scheme held at Sri Jagannath Mahavidyalaya, Kaipadar on 7.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik presenting a cheque of Rs.1 lakh to the successful hockey players in the ASIAD Shri Dillip Tirki and Lajarus Barla at the felicitation ceremony at Soochana Bhavan on 3.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik felicitating the senior psychiatrists of the country in a function of the Indian Psychiatric Society held at Rabindra Mandap, Bhubaneswar on 7.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik inaugurating a function 'Dream 99' of Rotary Club Conference at Hotel Nilachal Ashok, Puri on 8.1.99.



Shri Suresh Kumar Routray, Minister of State for Excise offering floral tributes to the portrait of Chakhi Khuntia on the occasion of the State level Chakhi Khuntia birth anniversary at Soochana Bhavan on 20.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik releasing a book titled "Bidhan Sabha Kabita" authored by Dr. Dilip Srichandan on 31.12.98.



The State-level Netaji Subhas Bose birth anniversary being observed at Soochana Bhavan on 23.1.99. The function was graced by Shri Jagannath Patnaik, Minister, Revenue; Freedom Fighter Shri Manmohan Mishra; Shri Bhupinder Singh, Minister, I. & P.R. and other dignitaries.



State-level celebration of Veer Surendra Sai birth anniversary at Soochana Bhavan on 22.1.99. On the dias are former Chief Minister Shri Hemananda Biswal; Minister, Law Shri Raghunath Patnaik; Minister, I. & P.R., Shri Bhupinder Singh and other dignitaries.



Minister, I. & P.R. Shri Bhupinder Singh; Minister of State for Excise Shri Suresh Kumar Routray and others gracing the State-level death anniversary function of Buxi Jagabandhu at Soochana Bhavan on 24.1.99.



An MoU is being signed between ISL and Compaq in the presence of Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik on 18.1.99.



Chairman, HUDCO Shri V. Suresh discussing the HUDCO assistance for housing programme in the State with Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik at the Secretariat on 30.12.98.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik inaugurating a bridge on the Bangida–Kumpur road under Begunia Block in Khurda District on 7.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik after inaugurating a Water Harvest Project at Samantarapur under Begunia Block going round it on 7.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik distributing Kisan Credit Card to the beneficiaries at the State Co-operative Bank Conference Hall on 20.1.99.



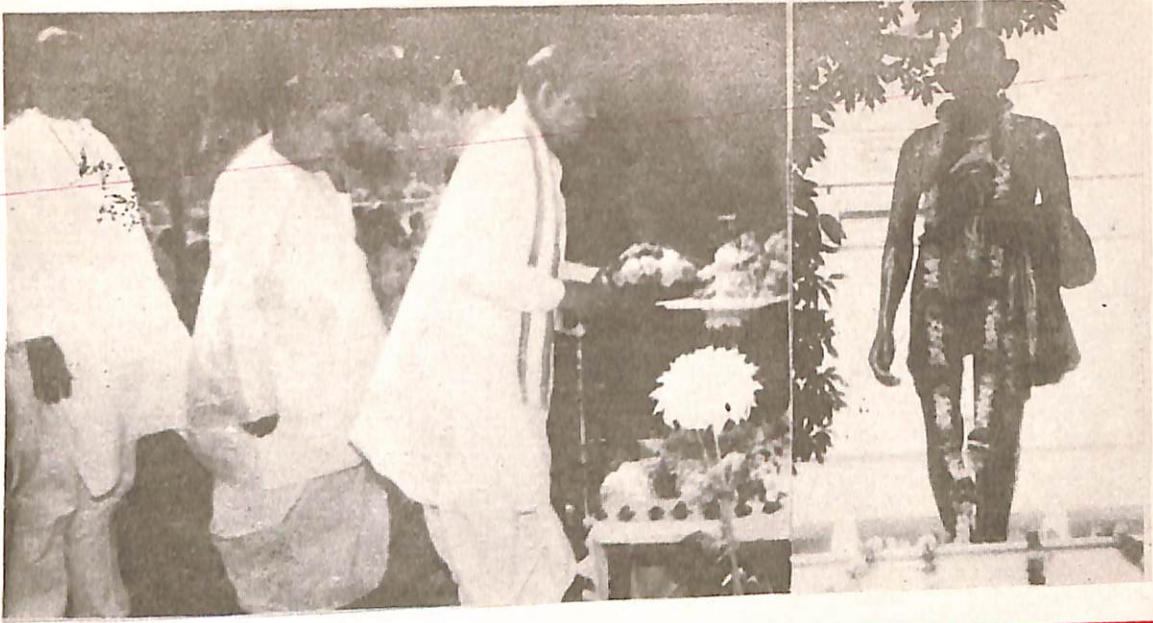
Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik addressing a Press Conference at the Secretariat Conference Hall on 2.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik awarding meritorious students at the Annual Function of Sainik School, Bhubaneswar on 14.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik inaugurating a newly-constructed building of Bankeshwari Bidyapitha at Badadumul on 19.1.99. Present on the occasion are Smt. Jayanti Patnaik, M.P. and Speaker, O.L.A. Shri Chintamani Dyansamantara.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik garlanding the statue of Father of the Nation at the premises of Orissa Legislative Assembly on the Martyr's Day (30.1.1999).



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik addressing at the Id celebration in the Sayed Seminary premises, Cuttack on 24.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik taking salute at the 50th ceremonial march past on the occasion of State level Republic Day Parade at Bhubaneswar on 26.1.99.



Chief Minister Shri J.B. Patnaik giving away Police Medals in the Investiture Ceremony at Soochana Bhavan, Bhubaneswar on 26.1.99.