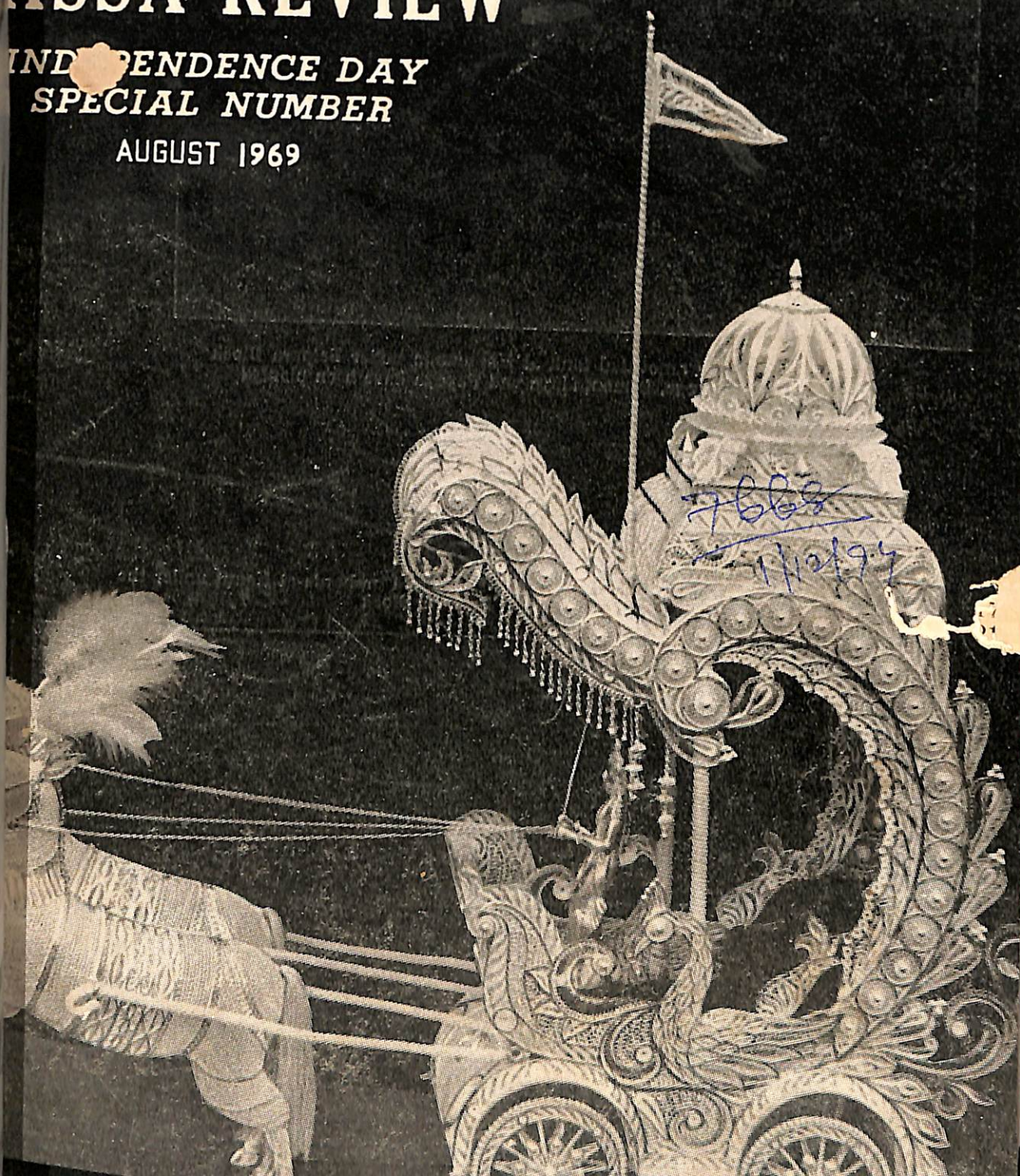




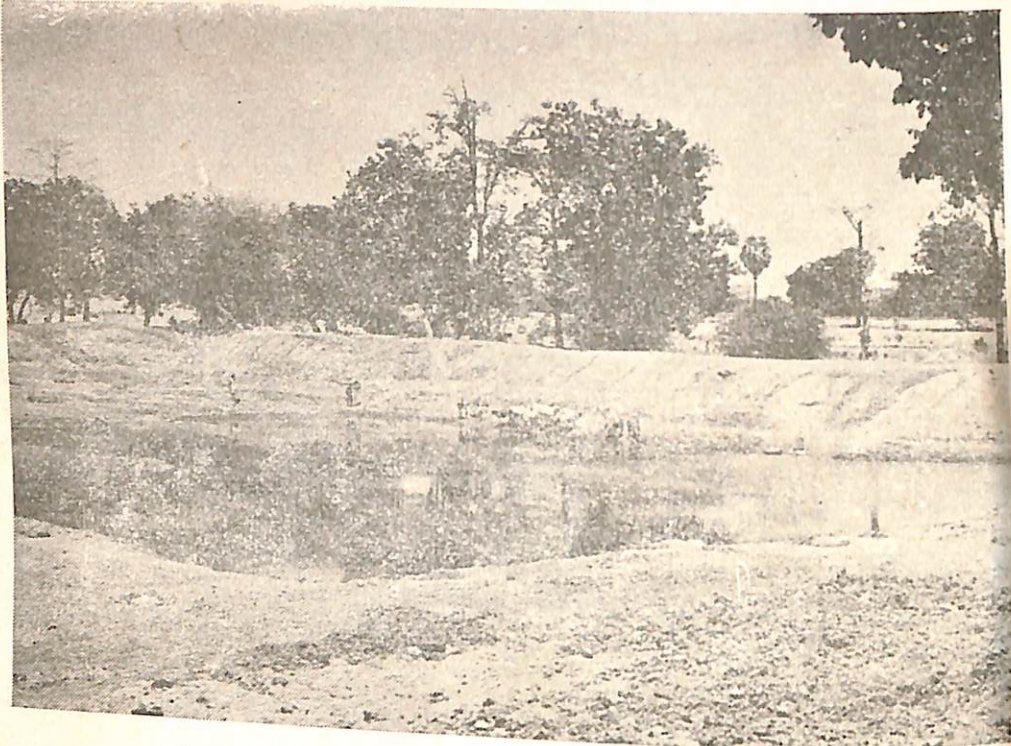
# MISSA REVIEW

INDEPENDENCE DAY  
SPECIAL NUMBER

AUGUST 1969

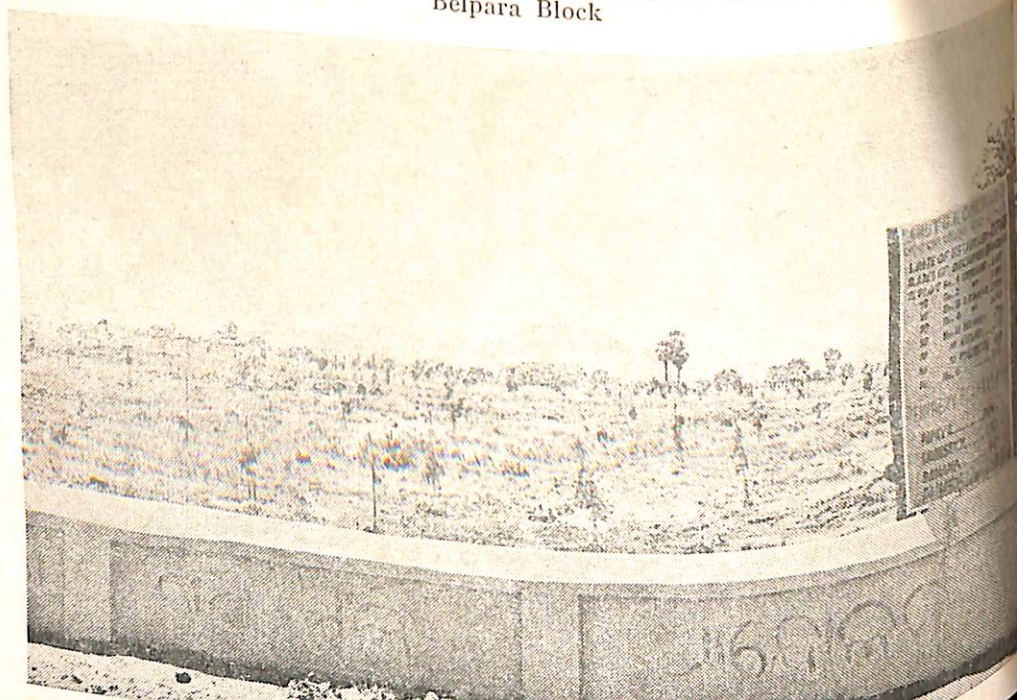






A view of the renovated tank at Malimunda under Belpara Block  
1123 trees of Orange, Lemon, Maya and Papaya have been planted

A view of the Grama Panchayat orchards at Kanut under the  
Belpara Block





# RISSA REVIEW

August 1969

Vol. XXVI—No. 1

Sravana 1891

2668  
1/12/69

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

Although published on behalf of the Government of Orissa, Home Department, the views and ideas expressed in the 'Orissa Review' are not necessarily those of the Government of Orissa.

Publisher :

Home Department  
Government of Orissa

Re. 0-37 per Copy

Date of Publication :

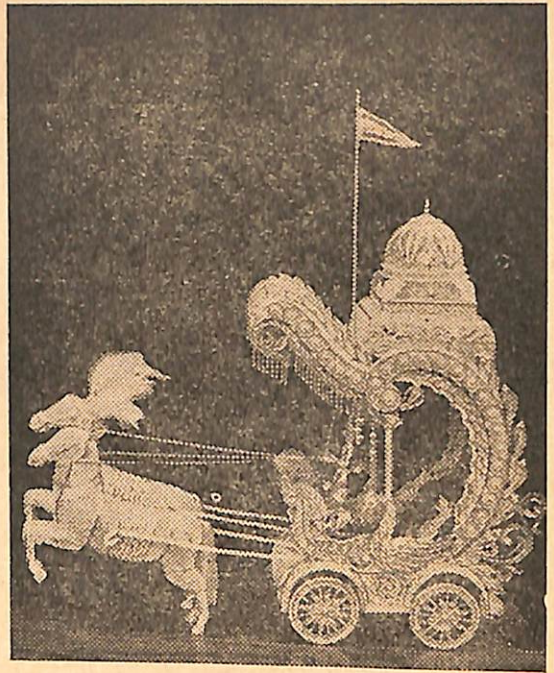
15th of each month

Editor :

H. N. Dasmohapatra, I. A. S.,  
Director of Public Relations &  
Tourism, Home Department,  
Government of Orissa.

Assistant Editor :

Biswajit Das



OUR COVER :  
THE CHARIOT : SYMBOL OF PROGRESS  
a magnificent sample of Orissan Filigree

## In This Issue.....

1. The Taste Of Independence	...	1
2. Orissa In The 22nd Year Of Independence	...	3
3. Orissa State Gandhi Centenary Committee	...	11
4. Man On The Moon	...	15
5. A New Era Of Industrialisation In Orissa	...	17
6. The Kharias	...	21
7. Export Promotion In Orissa	...	27
8. Orissa Review: An Acrostic	...	31
9. Reformation Of Criminals In Orissa	...	33
10. The 132 KV Grid Sub-Station Of Khurda	...	37
11. A Survey Of Mineral Development Prospects In Orissa.	...	41
12. Public Health Engineering In Orissa	...	45
13. Fisheries : Some Latest Facts	...	47
14. Tribal And Rural Welfare In Orissa	...	53
15. On The Co-operative Front	...	57
16. Land Reforms In Orissa	...	61
17. Service To Humanity	...	62
18. Daitari Iron Ore Project	...	65
19. Role Of Public Relations : An Assessment	...	69
20. Our State	...	73





FORSAKE ALL IDEAS WHICH  
WILL LEAD TO DISUNITY

Message from  
Dr. S. S. Ansari  
Governor of Orissa

I am happy to extend to the people of Orissa and to our countrymen, wherever they may be, warmest greetings and good wishes on this auspicious occasion of the 22nd anniversary of our Independence.

This is a happy day in the annals of our country which achieved Independence from foreign domination after a long struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. On this day we gratefully remember all our great leaders who gave their lives for the independence of our country. This is an occasion to remember the ideals followed by the great leaders and to follow them scrupulously in order to consolidate the freedom that has been won by them for us and to strive against both internal dissensions as well as external aggression.

We are a Nation comprised of various castes, communities and languages and, in spite of our differences, are one Nation. Such unity was manifest during the pre-Independence days with the object of achieving Independence, and also during the time of the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions a few years back. It is unfortunate that today in our country we are facing many disruptive elements which are a grave danger to the strength of our country. I therefore take the opportunity on this occasion to appeal to the people of our State as well as all our countrymen to forsake all ideas which will lead to disunity. We are Indians first and last.

This year also happens to be the Gandhi Centenary year and we are observing the Centenary throughout India. We should therefore



remember the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and follow them in our individual lives in order to achieve our goal of all round progress. We should rededicate ourselves to the service of the country by working relentlessly and unitedly. During the last 22 years of our Independence we have no doubt made substantial progress and won a rightful place in the comity of nations. But still we are not self-sufficient in many spheres. Our immediate goal is to provide the basic necessities of life to our countrymen, and unless we achieve that, our independence will be incomplete. Let us, therefore, on this auspicious occasion re-dedicate ourselves to the fulfilment of that goal by shunning all differences and quarrels and by working unitedly in the spheres in which each one of us is placed.

JAI HIND



FACE THE PROBLEMS BOLDLY  
AND CONFIDENTLY



Message from  
Shri R. N. Singh Deo  
Chief Minister, Orissa

Today we have stepped into the 23rd year of our Independence. On this memorable occasion I send out my hearty greetings and wishes to the people of Orissa.

After two decades of Independence there has not been any significant rise in the living standards of the people and unemployment poses as the biggest problem facing today in spite of the development plans launched to give shape and content to the high hopes and aspirations of the people released after Independence. The era of peace, prosperity and progress which Independence heralded became illusory and a sense of discontentment and frustration overtook the people.

The people of Orissa reposed their confidence in us in this critical period of the State. During the last two years and a half our attention was directed to restore the finances of the State to a stable position, to root out corruption, to exercise financial restraint and discipline and to fulfil the other promises that we had given to the people. Our approach to the development of the State is based not on any dogma or preconceived notions but on pragmatic considerations. With the increased use of high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and implements and larger utilisation of loans available from the various financial institutions, the green revolution has started in the field of agriculture and it is a matter for satisfaction that the farmers are becoming more self-reliant. For the rapid industrialisation of the State we have laid down a new industrial policy attractive to potential industrialists and entrepreneurs. The result has been encouraging.



From the first of this month we have introduced free movement of paddy and rice throughout the State without any restriction except in areas bordering other States. This measure is expected to lead to stabilisation of prices by increasing availability of rice in the open market to the advantage of both the consumers and producers. We have made out education policy work-oriented and in spite of financial stringency we have expanded the educational facilities at all stages to meet the growing needs of the people. We have bestowed particular attention to the large bulk of people that constitute the tribal and Schedule Caste population. Effective steps have been taken to eliminate delays at all levels, promote quicker disposal and efficiency.

The past year has been another year of trial and tribulations and the natural calamities like floods, cyclone and drought have continued to cause damage and sufferings in different parts of the State. The administration as well as the people have, however, faced and met the situation boldly in spite of difficulties.

It is a matter for satisfaction for all of us that in spite of the financial stringency and other difficulties, stresses and strains, we have continued to face the problems boldly and confidently and the stability of the Government and the prevalence of the general condition of law and order in this State have been a matter of praise as well as of envy of others. In the difficult days that still lie ahead, the same attitude and spirit alone will see us through. No nation and no country has ever prospered or progressed without hard work, sacrifice, discipline and a sense of dedication. Let us then enter into another year of Independence with those ideals before us to make a prosperous Orissa.

JAI HIND



INDEPENDENCE SHOULD BE THE  
GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF THE NATION



Message from  
Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan  
Deputy Chief Minister, Orissa

In the present world of political turmoil and unrest for establishment of isms, India has enjoyed independence for full twenty-two years. Today we celebrate the twenty-third Independence Day. On this day every Indian should take a vow that whatever form of Government may exist in India, maintenance of Independence should be the guiding principle of the Nation. Our people cherish an idea that our Nation should not be subjugated by any foreign nation either ideologically or politically or administratively or economically. To enjoy the benefits of such an ideal independence, every Indian should deem it his first and foremost responsibility to see that law and order is maintained in the country, the Constitution is avowedly respected and poverty, illiteracy, squalor, untouchability, racialism, communalism, linguism and provincialism are completely banished from the mind. The idea of the Nation's unity based upon national and emotional integration coupled with the achievements in all round self-sufficiency should be the inspiration today for whole-hearted action in the years to come.

JAI HIND



HARIHAR PATEL

## THE TASTE OF INDEPENDENCE

We are once again celebrating August 15th. India achieved its freedom on such a day after centuries of bondage. So this is a memorable day of joy for ever in the history of India. Today Jawans renew their resolve for the defence of motherland and the Kishans for prosperity. The country has been making headway at any rate in spite of obstacles, difficulties and disasters. Number of factories and concerns of trade and industry are multiplying every year. Material wealth is expanding at any rate from year to year. We seek the taste of our independence and its bliss in this expansion. We regret that our expansion has been inadequate. Many countries who were perhaps more backward than us started on the path of prosperity much after and yet have gone ahead of us. Unless our needs are fulfilled, we may not have a taste of our independence. So we will have to intensify our efforts for prosperity. This is being realised today and all efforts are being made to achieve prosperity soon. But prosperity does not always depend on labour and capital only.

We may not achieve peace and prosperity in spite of our material advancement without self-control or Sanjama. Unless we cultivate self-restraint, we may even destroy the little prosperity that is already achieved. What one will not tolerate himself, he should not seek to impose on others. As one will deprecate violence to his own self so should he shun violence to others. As one would not like his own property to be looted so should he not be prompted to loot the properties of others. Society was formed to achieve this restraint. Mankind formed society only to lift the man to this stage from the barbarous and primitive conditions. Society has tried to achieve this discipline in society throughout the ages. Society has no justification unless this is achieved.

But it is to be deplored that today violence is being acclaimed openly and even in trivials. Self-control or restraint is based on sacrifice. But today there is no trace of it. Demonstrations are being staged, violence is being resorted to most disorderly even for fulfilment of supposed



needs. At the same time there is no incentive for work or appreciation of industriousness. Rather people are exhorted, instructed and commanded to abstain from work to achieve their supposed rights. Instead of strengthening the individuals, his existence is being made insecure. Instead of encouraging production there are attempts always to control prices of the products and also distribution completely ignoring the interests of the producers. The idlers and vocal people are gaining importance in the society and not the industrious and persons useful to the society. Associations are mostly confined amongst such people and the power of organisation is mostly captured by them. They are utilising the power of association not to achieve discipline but to indulge in destruction to achieve their own interests. Production points are being disturbed and harassed in the same manner as killing the hen that lays golden eggs. What can be the progress of society in such conditions? How can prosperity be achieved or enjoyed?

Again there is utter lack of cohesion in the society. Everybody and class or

groups of persons are busy advancing their own self-interests and indulging in conflicts. Democracy cannot thrive in conditions of conflicts and violence. These lead to arithmocracy only in place of Democracy, and then not Reason but extent of support, numerical strength of groups becomes the determining factor. Reason is banished. The groups indulge in assault and extermination to achieve numerical strength. To speak briefly conflict leads to a battle of extermination. It is for this that we come across instances of political murders. These vile efforts to reduce democracy to arithmocracy instead of trying to understand the implications of democracy are destructive of the society, injurious for the country and offence against humanity. Healthy development of the society is impossible as long as the organisations and associations seek to thrive by trading in the baser instincts in the mankind. This has to be realised today to make the future of our country safe and to introduce healthy development in the society. Until this is done, we may not have the taste or the bliss of our independence.



# Orissa In The Twenty-second Year Of Independence

Orissa has made significant strides in various sectors of economy during the past year despite the financial crisis which has gripped the State since the last three years or so. Agriculture which is the mainstay of Orissa's economy and which provides over 60 per cent of the income of the State suffered considerable set-back due to recurrence of drought, floods and cyclones with the result that *per capita* State income could not keep pace with the increase in national *per capita* income.

Broad outlines of development in some of the important fields of State activity are given in the fore-going paragraphs.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

*Education*—The State has made rapid progress in the field of education. The number of Primary Schools has increased

from 25,000 on April 1, 1966 to 26,000 as on April 1, 1968. The number of pupils has also increased. The number of High Schools has increased from 1,027 to 1,581. Appreciable progress has been made at the M. E. stage. The number of colleges has increased from 62 to 69. With a view to producing adequate number of trained Graduate teachers, four more Training Colleges were established, thus increasing the total number of such colleges from one to five. Special attention is given towards women's education and at present there are 7 Women's Colleges. State Government's grants-in-aid to Utkal University, Berhampur University and Sambalpur University have been substantially increased from this year to Rs. 35 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively.

*Health*—There has been significant expansion of medical facilities in the State. The number of dispensaries in the State



has increased from 826 at the end of 1965-66 to 855 during 1968-69. Number of beds in the various hospitals and dispensaries has increased from 6,570 to 7,751 during the same period. The number of doctors has also gone up to 2,859 during 1968-69 as against 2,100 at the end of 1965-66. Due to intensive measures undertaken for eradication of Malaria, the incidence of the disease has come down significantly and considerable progress has been made in eradication of other communicable diseases like filaria, T. B. and Leprosy. As many as 308 Primary Health Centres have already been opened and specialists' services have been extended to the District Headquarters Hospitals at Baripada, Koraput and also to Bhubaneswar. A Children's Hospital has been established at Bhawanipatna.

Medical education at Post-Graduate level has been provided at Cuttack, Burla and special care has been taken to ensure steady flow of specialists and teachers for Medical Colleges.

The Family Planning Programme has made considerable headway in the State. In respect of sterilization operations and distribution of conventional contraceptives achievements of the State have been considered satisfactory.

The indigenous system of medicine is gaining popularity and there is more demand for dispensaries in the rural areas.

There were 118 Ayurvedic and 20 Homeopathic dispensaries in the State by the end of 1967-68. Four Ayurvedic and four Homeopathic dispensaries have been added during 1968-69. A separate Directorate for Ayurveda and Homeopathy has been created. A Homeopathic Hospital with 24 beds and a Homeo College have been opened at Bhubaneswar.

## TRIBAL & RURAL WELFARE

The State has a predominant population of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Various measures were taken up for amelioration of their condition. During 1968-69, two Ashram Schools and ten hostels were established for spread of education among Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students. Funds were also sanctioned for opening 5 Chatsalis and upgradation of 20 Sevashrams to U. P. standard and 6 Ashrams and Kanyashrams to High School standard, besides the continuance of 88 Ashram schools, Kanyashrams and High Schools for boys and girls. 1,190 Sevashrams and 130 Chatsalis. Paddy seeds worth Rs. 5,800 were supplied to drought-affected tribal people of Ganjam Agency. In the sphere of economic activities, schemes for drinking water supply and housing for Scheduled Caste people continue to operate. The scheme for purchase and sale and fair price shops in Tribal Development Blocks continue to operate also.



## AGRICULTURE

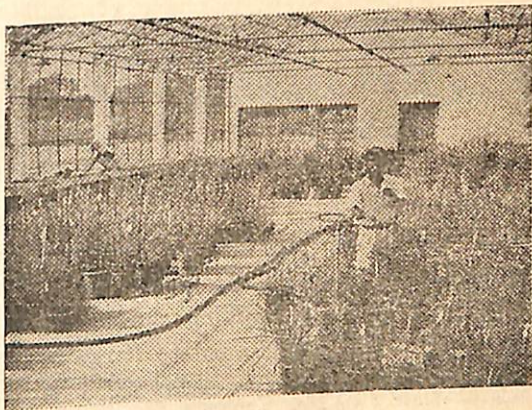
Agriculture being the most important sector of State's economy, Government continued to place great emphasis on schemes of agricultural production. After a spell of unfavourable monsoon since 1964-65, the year 1968-69 had started with hopes of bumper harvest because of favourable monsoon in early months. The unprecedented cyclone of October, 1968 together with drought conditions which developed in some of the western districts, however caused substantial damage to standing crops and expectation of a bumper harvest did not materialise. The production of paddy in terms of cleaned rice in 1968-69 was estimated at 38.5 lakh tonnes.

The high yielding variety programme was in operation in 29 blocks of Sambalpur district and 36 blocks of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Ganjam. The total area under this programme both kharif and Rabi was about 3,17,400 acres as against 2,13,000 acres in 1967-68. Fertiliser consumption in the State increased considerably within the last few years. The consumption which was 70,000 tonnes in 1965-66 is estimated to have gone up to 1,50,000 tonnes during 1968-69. 21,000 quintals of foundation seeds were distributed to the cultivators. Steps were taken to distribute 25,000 quintals of paddy seeds, 7,000 quintals of ground nut seeds, 250 quintals of other improved seeds were distributed to the cultivators also.

Production of Jute in the State has increased from 2.84 lakh bales in 1966-67 to 3.62 lakh bales in 1967-68.



Harvesting of paddy



Central Rice Research Institute

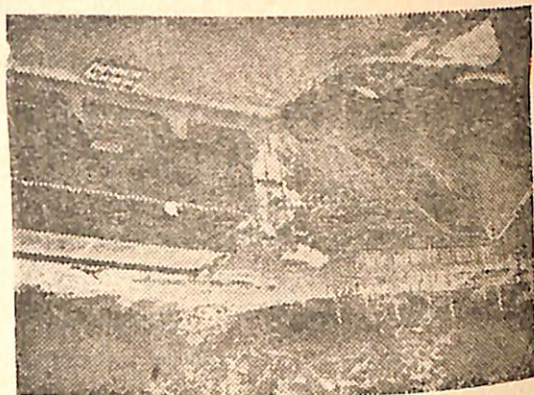


Spraying of pesticides

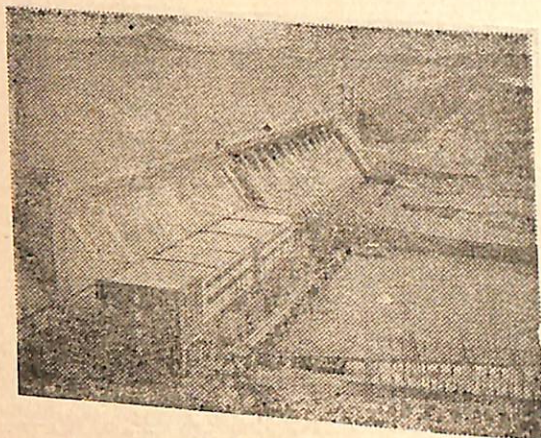


## IRRIGATION

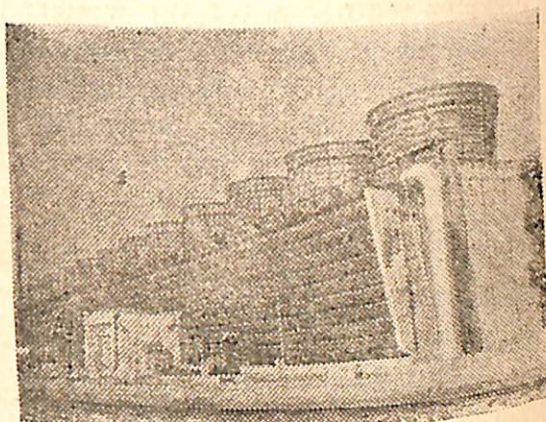
All possible steps were taken to speed up construction of irrigation projects. Works on the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Project gained substantial momentum in 1968-69. The project provided irrigation to 8.02 lakh acres (both Kharif and Rabi) in 1967-68 and to an additional area of about 47,000 acres in 1968-69. During the construction stage the Salandi Irrigation Project provided irrigation facilities to an area of 50,000 acres. The Medium Irrigation Projects of Budhabudhiani, Dhanei and Hiradharbati as well as Stage I of Salia Project are already irrigating 88,000 acres.



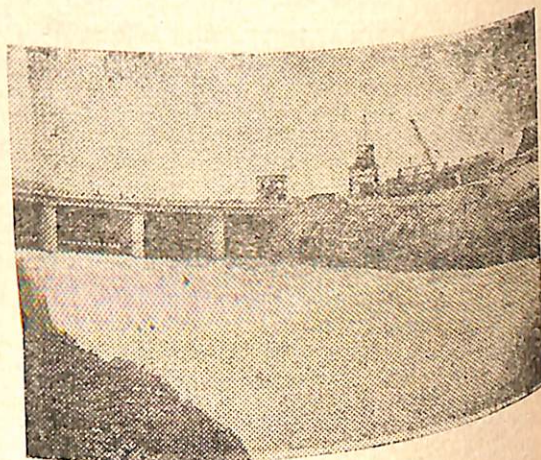
Machhkund Project



Hirakud Dam



Talcher Thermal Station



Mundali weir

## CO-OPERATION

To strengthen the rural economy and to ensure adequate supply of agricultural inputs Government are laying considerable emphasis on the growth of co-operative movement in Orissa. Long-term credit for development of land and purchase of irrigation pumps, tractor, etc., is now being provided by the Orissa State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank through 53 Primary

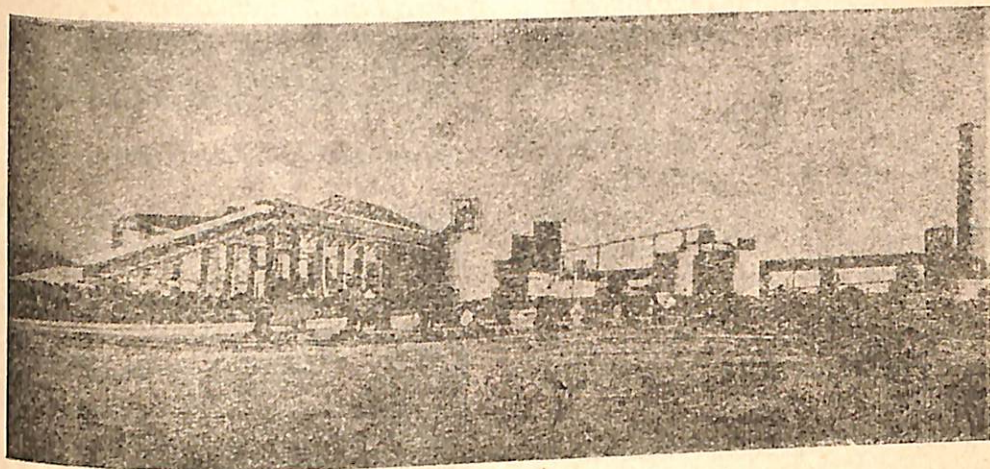


Banks. 53 Regional Marketing Societies have been established by the end of 1968-69. Funds to the extent of Rs. 78.17 lakhs have been invested by Government in 45 Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies.

### INDUSTRIES

Like the rest of the country, Orissa has suffered considerable set-back in industrial

of 1,200 tonnes of cement per day at a capital cost of Rs. 797.94 lakhs. This factory has added to the total output of cement in the State which increased from 1.5 lakh tonnes in the first half of 1967 to about 2.6 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of 1968. The Aluminium section of the Cable Factory at Hirakud has gone into

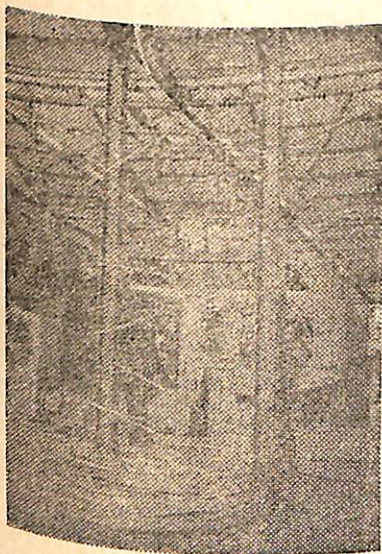


Bargarh Cement Factory

activity due to recession. However, various units of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa have already been comp-

leted or are nearing completion. The Corporation has set up a Portland Cement Plant at Bargarh with an installed capacity production in November 1967. This Project has successfully secured an export order of one lakh dollars. It has already started export of cables. The Re-rolling Mill at Hirakud has already released its products for internal, as well as, foreign markets.

Government have adopted an industrial policy for providing incentives to private entrepreneurs to set up industries in the State. Compact areas around growing industrial centres are being developed by the State Government by providing facilities for water, power and communications in order to attract industries. A suitable site for this purpose extending over an area of 843 acres has been selected at



Hirakud Cable Factory



Rourkela and work has already commenced. These facilities together with other concessions, such as subsidy for preparation of project report, subsidy in respect of supply of power, sales tax, etc., are likely to attract industries to the State.

Under the scheme 'State-Aid' to Industries Act' Government granted loan to small-scale entrepreneurs for setting up small-scale industries through their own effort. Under the Rural Industrial Estate Programme, 117 Rural Industrial estates have been completed so far. Efforts have been made to develop handicrafts by organising the artisans into Co-operative Societies. Export order to the extent of Rs. 1,21,687 was executed last year.

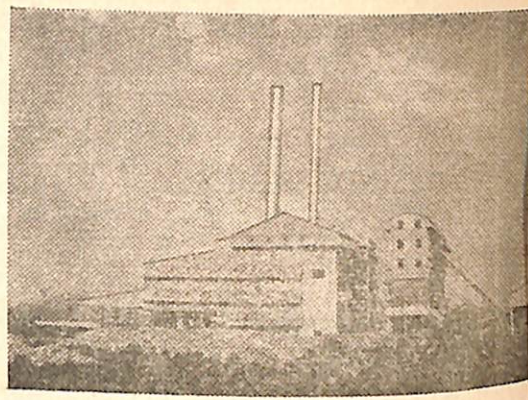
POWER

Orissa has enough power to promote and sustain a fast rate of mineral and industrial development. There is considerable unutilized capacity in the Talcher Thermal Plant which was commissioned last year. Construction programme in respect of Balimela Project is being accelerated. The Project is expected to be completed by the end of 1973-74 and may supply power by 1972-73.

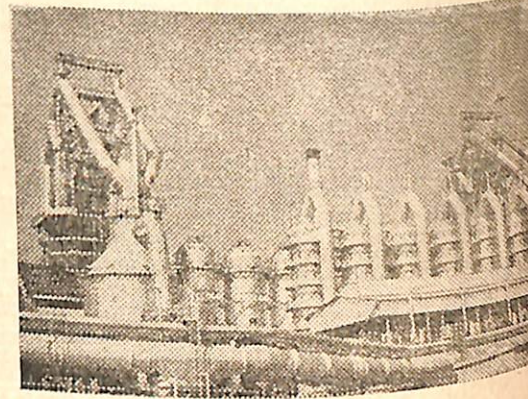
*Rural electrification:*—Under the programme, 866 villages and towns were electrified and 266 lift irrigation points were energised by the end of December 1968.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

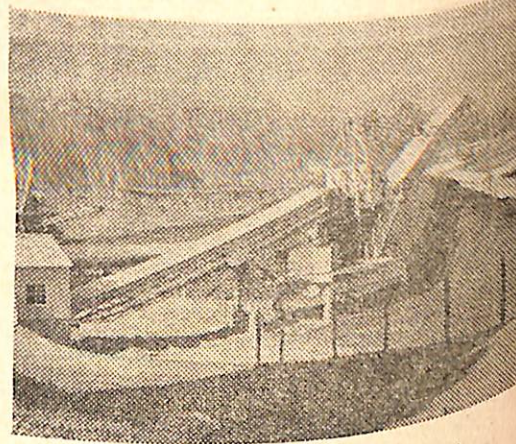
It has all along been the endeavour of the Government to develop transport and communication for all-round development of the State. The Expressway which is an essential road link between the ore rich area of Daitari and the Paradeep Port has been completed.



Ferro-Silicon Plant at Theruvali, Koraput



Hindusthan Steel Plant, Rourkela



Conveyor belt at Barsua Mines



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

Co-ordinated road transport services are now provided through the State Transport Service and the Orissa Road Transport Company Ltd. Additional funds have been provided to augment transport facilities through State Transport Service. A number of vehicles have been added to the fleet and a number of unserviceable vehicles have been replaced. With the introduction of direct service between Bhubaneswar and Koraput this year, all the district headquarters within the State are now connected by direct bus communication with the State Capital.

*Rail transports:*—Construction work on Cuttack-Paradeep rail link has commenced this year. It is expected that rail-link between Bimalagarh and Talcher will be provided soon so as to link up the Paradeep Port with the hinter-land. Survey work on this project by the Railway is to commence this year (1969-70).

## FORESTRY

The Orissa Forest Corporation worked forest leases in Bonai, Jeypore, Sundargarh and parts of Bamra, Athgarh, Dhenkanal and Puri Divisions. They also worked two lots of Kendu leaves in Rairakhol Division with profit.

By the end of September 1968, an area of 22,961 acres has been planted with valuable timber species like, Teak, Semul, casuarina, Eucalyptus, etc.

Sleepers of the value of Rs. 20,33,692 were supplied during 1967-68.

The entire State has now been delimited into 314 Blocks including 75 Tribal Development Blocks.

*Applied Nutrition Programme:*—In addition to 94 applied Nutrition Programme Blocks, 2 special Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks have been located at Sinapalli and Boden in the district of Kalahandi. The C A R E are supplying corn-Soya-Milk powder, Rolled wheat and Salad oil for the feeding of school children of the age-group of 6 to 11 years since 1965.

*Panchayati Raj:*—On the abolition of Panchayat taxes, the resources of Grama Panchayats have become very much limited. Government are, therefore, seriously contemplating to provide encouragement and financial assistance to Grama Panchayats to enable them to derive substantial income from non-taxable sources. Government have transferred all public properties like markets, ferries, tanks, waste lands, etc. to the control and management of Grama Panchayats.

## CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Various schemes were undertaken to develop and foster the activities in the field of Dance, Drama and Music, Art and literature, Sculpture and Fine Arts, Sports and Games, etc. with a view to reviving the glorious culture of the past.

One Sivatandav sculpture from Asanpat bearing 13 lines of Brahmi Scripts was



discovered and brought to the State Museum to enrich its galleries. With a view to promoting development of the regional language of the State, it has been decided to establish an Institute of Languages in the State.

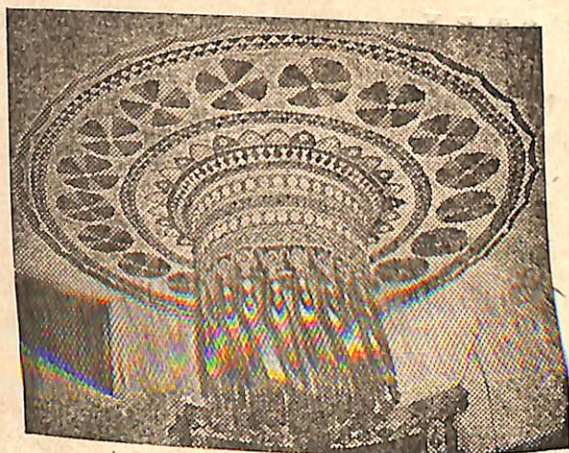
### FINANCE

*Pay Commission* :—The Orissa Pay Commission have submitted their final report on emoluments of various categories of Government servants in June, 1969. The minimum remuneration recommended is Rs. 110-00 per month and the maximum, Rs. 2,250-00 per month. No Dearness Allowance has been recommended on p a y above Rs. 750-00. T h e

recommendations will affect more than 1-55 lakhs of State Government employees.

### CLEAN ADMINISTRATION

The primary mission of the Government to establish clean administration by eradication of corruption, nepotism and malpractices in Government offices as well as in other spheres by creating a healthy atmosphere to remove social evils at all levels is being pursued through vigorously to generate a sense of honest service. Strenuous efforts are being made to spread the mission far and wide in the State by personal contact with the officials and citizens. Response to this call has been appreciable everywhere.



A sample of Pipli applique



# Orissa State

## Gandhi Centenary Committee

The Orissa State Gandhi Centenary Committee, constituted two years ago, for organising the observance of the Centenary of the Father of the Nation in a befitting manner in the State, has drawn up suitable programmes and is now getting them implemented through eight Sub-Committees set up for the purpose.

### DISTRICT CENTENARY COMMITTEES

The District Magistrate and the District Public Relations Officers have been appointed as Chairman and Secretaries of the District Gandhi Centenary Committees in thirteen districts of the State. Funds raised through donations in districts are being utilised for furthering the objectives of the State Gandhi Centenary Committee and its Sub-Committees.

### MEMORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab and Shri Bhagaban Behera are respectively the Chairman and the Secretary of the Memorial Sub-Committee. Steps are being taken by the Sub-Committee to establish parks, museums, prayer halls and statues etc. at different places. A statue of Gandhiji will be erected at Bamur in Dhenkanal district where Gandhiji stayed for a night in 1934. The State Government has agreed to set apart a separate room for organising a Gandhi Section in the State Museum at Bhubaneswar. Printed copies of the Plan and Estimate of Memorial Pillars and plates with inscription of "Eleven Vows" in it are being distributed among all Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats through Community Development Department. An appeal has been issued to all educational and industrial institutions to erect memorials of



permanent value within the jurisdiction with donation collected by them. There is enthusiastic response. The preliminary work to produce a film on "Gandhiji's Visit to Orissa" is in progress. The Chairman of the Memorial Sub-Committee Dr. Mahtab, is compiling a valuable book of reference on "Gandhiji and Orissa". The State Government has decided to participate in "Gandhi Darshan Exhibition" to be held at New Delhi on October 2, 1969. The collection of exhibits is in progress. Gandhi Memorials have already been raised at Jatni, Baripada and Balasore.

### SOCIAL WORK SUB-COMMITTEE

Dr. Sadasiva Misra and Shri Sarat Chandra Mallik are respectively the Chairman and the Secretary of the Sub-Committee. A monthly journal in Oriya for the State Gandhi Centenary Committee under the title "VARTTA VAHA" is being regularly published and distributed among Gandhi Centenary Workers in the State to acquaint them with up-to-date reports of progress of the Centenary work in different sectors.

Folders in thousands on "Drink Evils" and "Removal of Untouchability" are printed and distributed among the people of the State to make them aware of their evil effects on society and to guide them on right lines. People are informed through Press and Platform to keep themselves engaged in agriculture, cottage industries, etc., as a measure of self-reliance. Steps are being taken to encourage nature cure treatment and Homoeopathy. Booklets on the treatment and the cure of Leprosy have been prepared for the purpose.

A State Level Conference of Social Workers was held at Laxmi Sagar some-time ago and social workers of different parts of the State were urged to find out ways and means to ameliorate the economic conditions of the Harijans and Adibasis. The Municipalities of the State were requested to take steps to eradicate manual scavenging.

Books containing poems on Mahatma Gandhi's ideas, ideals and messages, composed by popular poets like Shri Birakishor Das are being brought out. Competitions among students and young men to write essays on subjects relating to Mahatma Gandhi are being encouraged.

### LITERATURE SUB-COMMITTEE

Dr. Mayadhar Mansinha is the Chairman and Dr. Baidyanath Misra and Shri Sarat Ch. Maharana are the Secretaries of the Literature Sub-Committee. Eight Oriya books have been written or translated on Mahatma Gandhi. Out of them three have already been printed. About a dozen books by Gandhiji are being translated into Oriya which will be published during the Centenary period.

### CONSTRUCTIVE WORK SUB-COMMITTEE

Shri Nanda Kishore Das and Shri Sudhansu Sekhar Das are the Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Constructive Work Sub-Committee. Through the efforts of the Sub-Committee, six folders on Gramadan, Santisena, Khadi and Village Industries and Grama Sabha, etc., have been distributed in all parts of Orissa.

### WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S SUB-COMMITTEE

The Women and Children's Sub-Committee is actively participating in different national and regional seminars



siviras and organising seminars and camps for women and children at State and district level. Khadi worth Rs. 35,000 has been sold through the efforts of this Sub-Committee. Their target is to sell Khadi worth at least Rs. 2 lakhs during this period.

#### INTEGRATION SUB-COMMITTEE

The Integration Sub-Committee has so far concentrated its efforts in the educational institutions to create a feeling of one nation among all communities.

#### BASIC AMENITIES SUB-COMMITTEE

The Basic Amenities Sub-Committee is trying to provide drinking water facilities in as many villages as possible. The plan and estimate for one hundred drinking water wells have been forwarded to the Central Technical Committee for clear-

ance. Philanthropic organisations and industrial concerns are joining in the campaign.

#### SEMINAR SUB-COMMITTEE

The Seminar Sub-Committee are organising regional and district level Seminars in all the districts as well as in the Universities.

#### PROPAGATION OF GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE

Some foreign dignitaries from Austria and Germany who visited Orissa recently, delivered speeches on Gandhi and Gandhism. Eminent Gandhian leaders like Shri J. B. Kriplani, Shri Sankar Rao Deo, Shri Achyut Patwardhan, Shri R. R. Diwakar, Shri Mahabir Tyagi and Shri Jagjivan Ram visited the State during the Centenary Year and delivered speeches on Gandhism in public meetings specially organised for the purpose.



METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES  
IS THE ONLY LEGAL SYSTEM



For Accuracy,  
*Uniformity and Simplicity*

**USE METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**



# Man On The Moon

## APOLLO-ELEVEN STATISTICS

Superlatives abound in the summaries of the Apollo-11 flight. Almost everything about the mission appears to have been the "first", "most", "biggest" and "heaviest".

Yet, statistics show that in at least one category, man's first landing on the moon does not rank anywhere near the top.

Despite the long journey to the moon and back, in terms of time spent in space Apollo-11 ranks only fourth among the world's manned space flights. At least three U. S. manned space flights were substantially longer.

Final computation of statistics about the Apollo-11 Mission must await re-checking of instruments and telemetry recordings. This may require several days.

However, preliminary figures released by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) show that the roundtrip to the moon took 195 hours, 18 minutes and 21 seconds—or eight days, three hours, 18 minutes and 21 seconds—from the moment of lift-off to the moment of splashdown.

This makes Apollo-11 three hours and ten minutes longer than its predecessor, Apollo-10, in which three U.S. astronauts



orbited the moon 31 times and two of the men flew in the moon landing vehicle to within about 14.4 kilometres (nine miles) of the moon but did not attempt any landing.

The longest manned space flight in history still remains the U.S. Gemini-7 endurance mission in which astronauts Frank Borman and James A. Lovell, Junior, completed 206 earth orbits in 330 hours and 35 minutes—just five and half-hours short of two weeks.

The same two men, joined by astronaut William A. Anders, flew ten orbits around the moon in the Apollo-8 mission in December 1968, but that six-day flight ranks only seventh on the list of the longest flights.

The world's second-longest manned space flight has Apollo-7, the first test by astronauts of the three-man Apollo craft in space, in which astronauts Walter M. Schirra, Donn F. Eisele and Walter Cunningham remained in earth orbit for 163 revolutions in 260 hours and nine minutes in October, 1968.

Third-longest was the Apollo-9 flight consisting of 151 earth orbits in 241 hours and one minute for testing the moon landing craft, the lunar module, in March, 1969.

The world's seven longest manned space flights have all been made by U.S. astronauts. The longest manned Soviet space flight was made in June, 1963, and consisted of 81 earth orbits in 119 hours and six minutes.

Following are some other preliminary statistics from NASA about the Apollo-11 manned moon landing flight from July 16 through 24, 1969:

Time of landing craft's touchdown marking man's first landing on moon—2017 and 43 seconds GMT, Sunday, July 20, 1969.

U.S. astronaut Neil A. Armstrong lowers left foot to moon, becoming first human to tread on a celestial body—0256 and 25 seconds GMT, Monday, July 21, 1969.

Time when Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin launched themselves from moon on first lap of return flight—1754 GMT, Monday, July 21, 1969.

Length of stay on moon by astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin—21 hours, 36 minutes and 17 seconds.

Total time during which Apollo-11 commandship completed 30 moon orbits (with astronauts Michael Collins aboard alone while Armstrong and Aldrin were on moon during part of this time)—59 hours and 34 minutes.

Tilt of moon landing craft on surface of moon (a maximum of about 15 degrees was permissible. Larger tilt would make launch for return flight difficult or impossible)—four and one-half degrees.

Co-ordinates of moon landing site—6914 latitude; 23.614 longitude (plus or minus 900 metres 3,000 feet).

Midcourse corrections—one each on flight to and from moon (three each had been provided for in flight plan, but not all were needed).

Fastest speed attained during flight—10,871 metres (36,237 feet) per second, equaling about 39,751 kilometres (24,700 miles) an hour just before re-entry into earth's atmosphere.

10





# A New Era Of Industrialisation In Orissa

During the past one year the State Government have taken a number of steps towards industrialisation of Orissa. In the year 1968 an Industrial Policy Resolution was issued by the State Government in order to attract private entrepreneurs to set up industries in the State. Under the Policy Resolution various facilities like water and power at concessional rates, financial assistance in the shape of grants, interest free loans and technical assistance, etc. are being provided to private entrepreneurs willing to set up industries in Orissa. The Government will continue to help industrialists in Orissa by issuing Industrial Licenses from the Ministry of Industries, Government of India for setting up industries in Orissa State.

A number of industries have been established and/or have started production during the last one year. M/s. Orissa Fertilizer and Chemical Ltd., have started construction for the establishment of a Phosphetic Fertilizer Plant near Rourkela. The initial capacity of the Plant will be 30,000 Metric tonnes per annum and it will produce phosphetic fertilizer by utilising slag from the Rourkela Steel Plant. The State Government have given financial assistance and land at concessional rates to the Company. Construction of the Explosive Factory of M/s. Indian Detonators Ltd., at Rourkela is under progress. The estimated capital cost of the Project is nearly Rs. 2 crores and it will have production capacity of 10,000



Metric tonnes per annum. M/s. East Coast Breweries Ltd., have got an Industrial License for the establishment of a Brewery at Paradeep with a capacity to produce 30,000 H. Lts., of beer per annum. M/s. J. K. Industries have also got a LETTER OF INTENT from the Central Government to establish an Aluminium Smelter and Fabrication facilities in Orissa State basing on the deposits of bauxite in the State.

The State Government have submitted a Techno-Economic Feasibility Report on a coal-based Fertilizer Plant at Talcher to the Government of India. It is expected that the Government of India will take a favourable decision to locate the Fertilizer Plant at Talcher in the 4th Plan Period. This Plant will have a capacity to produce 495,000 tonnes of urea per annum and the estimated capital cost of the Project is more than Rs. 70 crores. Proposals have also been sent to the Central Government for the establishment of a naptha based fertilizer plant at Paradeep in the private sector. There are proposals to set up a Lime-Complex in the Sundargarh district. A Spinning Mill in the Co-operative Sector with a capacity of 1,200 spindles is nearing completion at Bargarh and is expected to go into production within a month or so. The capital cost of the Project is Rs. 86 lakhs.

Most of the industrial units of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, a State Government undertaking, have started production. The Cement Factory at Bargarh which has an installed capacity of 1,200 tonnes per day has been commissioned and its product is in great demand in the market. The second furnace in the

Kalinga Iron Works at Barbil has been commissioned thereby leading to increased production of quality pig iron. The Cabl Unit at Hirakud has exported its product and has earned valuable foreign exchange for the country. Construction work of the Ferro-Chrome Plant is nearing completion and the Plant will be commissioned very shortly. The IDC are also taking steps for the establishment of Ferro-vanadium Complex near Rairang in the Mayurbhanj district basing on vanadium bearing ores available in Mayurbhanj district.

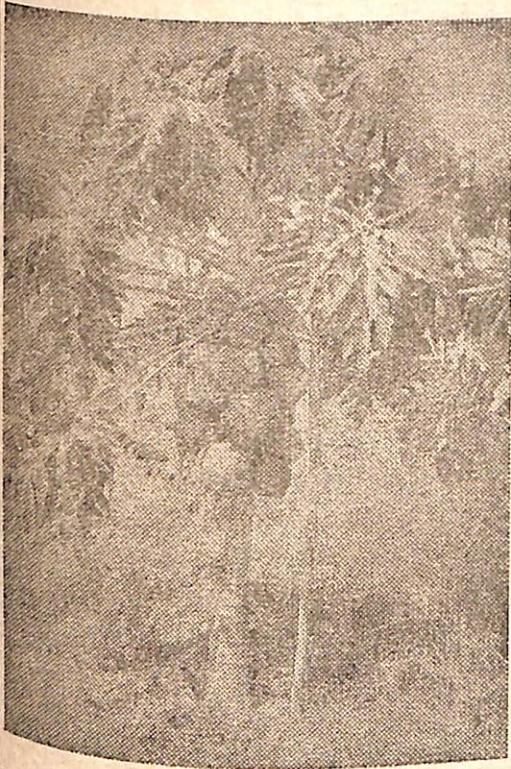
The State Government have taken steps to implement 'THE DEVELOPED AREA SCHEME' at Rourkela in order to attract industries into the area. Under the Scheme developed sites will be given to industrialists at reasonable rates for setting up modern industries there. Similar facilities will be made available at Paradeep, Sunabeda, Jajpur Road and other growth centres in the State in subsequent years.

The State Government have also taken a number of steps for the growth of Small Scale Industries in the State. Under the Ancillary Industries Programme being implemented at Rourkela, facilities are given for the establishment of industries which will be ancillary to the Rourkela Steel Plant. Special administrative arrangements have been made to sort out the problems of Ancillary Industries and plan for their orderly growth. The working of the Pilot Projects and Small Scale Industries is being examined and corrective measures have been taken to increase the efficiency of the Small Scale Industries established under these two Schemes.



financial assistance has been given to entrepreneurs under the State-Aid to Industries Act, in order to establish Small Industries in the State. Sheds in Industrial Estates at various locations have been made available to the Small Industries for ensuring their growth and development. The State Purchasing Organisation has been giving assistance to

the Small Scale Industries in marketing their products both inside and outside the State. Efforts have been made to develop handicrafts and other Cottage Industries by organising the artisans into Co-operative Societies. Various assistance has also been given to the Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries for exporting their products.



A view of papaya tree in Kanut Grama Panchayat orchard. Papaya has started bringing revenue to Kanut Grama Panchayat.



( A Scheduled Bank—Estd. 1948 )

Yet Another Monumental Year  
In The Annals Of

# THE ORISSA STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., CUTTACK-1

Has come to a close on 30th June, 1969 with the record of working:—

	1967 lakhs	1968 lakhs	1969 lakhs
Own funds ..	98	123	158
Deposits ..	255	282	362
Govt. & Other Securities	126	140	180
Loans & Advances ..	714	807	768
Working Capital ..	900	980	980
Net Profit	9	9	10
Loans advanced, collected and outstanding.			

Loans advanced, collected and outstanding

	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Short-term (Agricultural) ..	7,28.62	8,04.60	5,02.82
Medium-term ..	35.72	48.48	77.07
Non-Agricultural ..	77.17	1,36.26	9.01
Medium-term, Conversion (Agricultural).	69.63	20.23	79.52
Handloom ..			
Industrial ..	16.10	19.73	19.10
House Building ..	1,22.40	59.29	80.23
	Nil	0.10	2.42
Total ..	10,49.55	10,88.91	7,67.17

We offer our heartfelt thanks to our numerous patrons and well-wishers for their patronage and help in achieving the above progress.

Your deposits in this Bank ensure development of Agriculture, Handloom and Industry in the State of Orissa.

B. C. HOTA  
President

Y. R. BALI  
Managing Director



## THE KHARIAS

The succession of hill ranges in Orissa and Chhotnagpur rolls back towards Central India. In various parts on the tops and slopes and at the foot of the hills and in the valleys between them and in the plateaux formed by them, different aboriginal tribes have their homes. Of these tribes the Kharias are one of the most interesting and widely scattered.

According to 1961 Census, the total population of the Kharias is 96,691 of whom 43,964 are males and 52,727 are females. The tribe concentrates mainly in Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts of Orissa. One of their tradition alleges that their original home was in Mayurbhanj and in course of time they made their way up the valley of the Koel into the south-western part of Gangpur State (present Sundargarh district and a part of Sambalpur district).

The Kharias are divided into three sub-tribes, Hill Kharia, Dhelki Kharia and Dudh Kharia. The Hill Kharias have their stronghold in the Similpal range of Mayurbhanj district. Scattered offshoots of this

branch have strayed further to Nilgiri,



Dudh Kharia Female



Keonjhar, Bonai, Pal Lahara and Dhenkanal. The Dhelki Kharias are largely concentrated on the valley of the river Ib. The stronghold of the Dudh Kharias lies along both sides of the rivers Koel and Sankh. Hill Kharias regard themselves as the autochthones of the Mayurbhanj hills while both Dhelki and Dudh Kharias possess tradition of their ancient migration from Chhotnagpur plateaux.

The three distinctive divisions of the tribe represent different grades of primitive culture. The Hill Kharias are still found mostly in food-gathering and hunting stage of economic culture, with occasional practice of shifting cultivation. Their social system and religious ideas and practices are also as primitive as their economic life. The Dhelki Kharias have taken to regular plough cultivation and evolved a more advanced social and religious system than the Hill Kharias. The Dudh Kharias section is the most progressive than the other sections and ranks with the Mundas, Hos and Santals.

Both the Dhelki and Dudh Kharias are now settled agriculturists and have many customs in common. Hill Kharias do not retain any traditions of common descent with either Dhelki or Dudh Kharias. As for the original habitat of the Kharias, their division into three main sections and their past migrations, we have to depend mainly on vague tribal traditions. The tradition regarding their origin is as follows. God created the sky first, and the earth and then a pea-fowl. The bird laid an egg. The egg burst and from the shell of the egg issued the first Purana (now a Hindu caste of Mayurbhanj). This is said to have happened at a place called Adipur in

the present Panchpir Subdivision of Mayurbhanj district. The first ancestor of the Kharias is said to have been named Adi Kharia. It is interesting to note that, according to the tradition of the Mayurbhanj Raj family, Adi Singh (Bhanja) was the name of the first Bhanja Raja of Mayurbhanj ex-State. The Kharias of Similpal hills claim themselves descendants of Basu Savara. This Basu Sabara is represented in Hindu tradition as a devotee of God Sri Krushna. The tradition relates that a Brahmin named Vidyapati whom Raja Indradymna, King of Malwa, had sent out in search of Shri Krushna, found Basu Sabara secretly worshipping the deity in the jungle of Nilachala (on the site of which the present temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri stands) in the form of an image made of some blue stone. This Brahmin, who won the confidence of Basu Sabara, became enamoured of the daughter of the Sabara and married her.

Some Kharia families of Mayurbhanj had acquired the title of *pata bandha* because they possessed the privilege of placing a silk cloth (Pata) over the wooden car of Jagannath on occasion of the car festival celebrated by the rulers of Mayurbhanj.

The Hill Kharias live on the top or slopes of hills. Their villages are irregular. Some six to twelve families live together in scattered houses which form their settlement. But Dhelki and Dudh Kharias live in regular villages with other castes and tribes. Every Dhelki and Dudh Kharia village has its separate *Akhada* or dancing house, its sacred grove and the cremation ground.

The Hill Kharia house is a small rectangular hut with walls made of Sal wood plastered with mud. The roof is thatched



with jungle grass. Usually a single room serves the purposes of sleeping and cooking. The dwelling houses of Dhelki and Dudh Kharias have more rooms and are constructed in a regular manner. In Sundargarh and Sambalpur areas most of these houses are thatched with *khapar* (tile) and individual families possess more than one room with *varandah* and cow-shed.

Family as in other societies is the elementary unit. Kharia family centres round the father through whom lineage or descent is traced, and he exercises the supreme authority in the family. Thus, the type of Kharia family is patrilineal and patripotestal. The next higher grouping is the clan. The Hill Kharias have practically no effective clan organisation, though it exists in full vigour among the Dhelki and Dudh Kharias. Exogamous and totemic clan is the basis of socio-economic and socio-political life. They believe that the members of a clan are all descended from a common male ancestor, although the names of clan ancestors are not known or not remembered. Each member of a clan regards the other members as his brothers; marriage or sexual union within the clan is seriously tabooed. The Dhelkis are divided into eight clans, viz., *murū* (tortoise), *soreng* (rock or hill), *samad* (deer), *alias bage* (quail), *barliha* (a kind of fruit), *charbad* (a kind of bird), *hansda* (the ell), and *Tapno* (a bird). Of these eight clans the quail and the Topno are regarded lower in social rank than the others. The members of these clans are sometimes called by other Kharias as *Chhota Kharias*. The other Dhelki clans do not take food cooked by persons of these two clans, although they take cooked food even at the hands of the Bhumiyas and Kawar. The Muru is regarded as the highest in social rank and next to it comes the Samad clan. Men of

these two clans alone act as heads of tribal councils.



Dhelki Kharia Male

The Dudh have nine clans. These are *Dungdung* (eel), *Kulu* (tortoise), *Samadar Kerkita* (quail), *Bilung* (salt), *Soreng Ba* (paddy), *Tetetahin* (a kind of bird), *Kira* (tiger) and *Mail* (dirt). Of these nine clans the first three are considered higher in social rank. The social heads are elected from these three clans. At social feasts they must begin eating before the other clans.

As there can be no group life without a leader, even in the rudest societies some sort of authority comes to be generally accorded to the oldest or wisest or the most clever among the elders of a group.



Among all section of Kharias there are leaders. He is styled the 'Dehuri' among the Hill Kharias, the *Kalo* among the Dhelkis and *Kalo* or *Baiga* among the Dudh section. This leader is not the sole authority. In all matters of any importance he acts in consultation with the village council which consists of elderly persons. This council of elders raise funds for public worship, witness all social functions and decide all cases. In all serious offences the offender is excommunicated. If the offender is not satisfied with the judgment of the village council he may take resort to tribal council, which is known as *Kutum Sabha*. The inter-village council is called *Bhira* among the Hill Kharias. It is constituted of representatives of several settlements of any particular slope and is presided over by the wisest Dehuri of these settlements. The head of the Bhira is called *Dandia*. Besides the *Dandia* headman, there is no other office-bearer of a Bhira of the Hill Kharias. Among the Dhelki Kharias there is no federated inter-village Panchayat, but a man of *Muru* acts as the *Pani-diha* or master of the ceremonies. The Tribal Assembly of the Dudh Kharia is called *Parha* and its head is known as *Kartah*. The important function of the *Parha organisation* is to excommunicate the offenders and to readmit them into the tribal group. When an excommunicated person after trial is found fit for readmission he is asked to give a feast to the tribal elders. On this occasion a white fowl or a goat is sacrificed to the Sun God or Supreme Deity. The head of the Assembly puts drops of blood of the sacrificed animal in the leaf-cup and hands over to the headman of the excommunicated family. After drinking the blood the excommunicated family is purified and readmitted to the society.

Marriage is regarded as essential for every adult member of the tribe. None of the three sections of the Kharias may intermarry, one with the other. They are strictly endogamous in so far as their own sub-tribe is concerned. All sections practise cross-cousin marriage. Adult marriage is the rule among all sections. The marriage is generally arranged, and the groom's party pays bride price which varies from one to twelve heads of cattle or goats as the case may be and some coins. The bride goes in a procession to groom's house for marriage. In addition to regular marriage, marriage by elopement, marriage by intrusion and marriage by force are also in practice. The marriage rituals of Dudh and Dhelki Kharias are more elaborate than the Hill Kharias. All the sections allow divorce and widow marriage.

The Kharias are very fond of dance and music. Every evening young men and women dance and sing in front of the *Akhadas* in accompaniment with *Madal* (a percussion instrument.)

The religion of the Kharias is a mixture of animism and nature worship. The working deities of the pantheon are the following: *Giring Dubo*, the sun, every head of the family should during his life time make not less than five sacrifices to this divinity; *Dorho Dubo*, who takes care of the springs of water; *Nasan Dubo*, the god of destruction; *Jyolo Dubo*, the moon; *Dongo Dorha*, hill god, etc.

The three divisions of the tribe appear to represent approximately three successive levels of primitive culture. Difference in geographical and social environment and political history are mainly responsible for

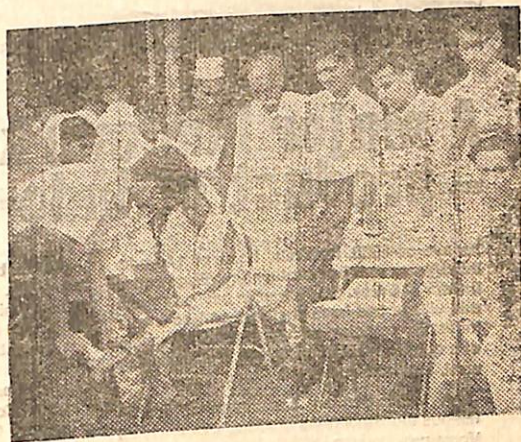


the existing differences in the cultural progress. The difference in culture between the three sections is not a difference of kind but only one of degree. Due to their constant long contact with the Hindu neighbours and with the Christian Missions their culture has undergone a great change. The influence of popular Hindu religion on their religious system has been greatly felt. The Hindu ideal of the spirit of *Bhakti* or love and devotion to the Deity, has attracted them. In

addition, a large number of Kharias have accepted Christianity. Whatever might have been the original incentive to conversion, there can be no question that the activities of the Christian missions in furthering the economic, sanitary and, particularly educational progress of the Kharias have considerably helped their cultural advancement and have indirectly benefited the unconverted Kharias as well.

### ORISSA RED CROSS DURING NABAKALEBARA FESTIVAL

The Orissa State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society made elaborate arrangements at Puri during the Naba Kalebara festival of Lord Jagannath with a view to rendering service to the pilgrims and visitors. One Medical Aid Centre was opened at Hindi Vidyalaya on the Main Road and medicines worth Rs. 2,000 were supplied to the Centre which was manned by three Doctors, three Pharmacists, three Bearers and three Sweepers to facilitate working round the clock throughout the festival. About 250 patients were treated. A Blood Transfusion Centre was opened and 90 bottles of blood were collected. But the necessity for blood transfusion did not arise. Eleven First Aid Posts were provided at nine points. Eight oxygen cylinders were donated to the Puri Headquarters Hospital permanently for use. Four blood transfusion-cum-examination couches were supplied. Medicines worth Rs. 500 were supplied to the Swargadwar Charitable Dispensary for free distribution

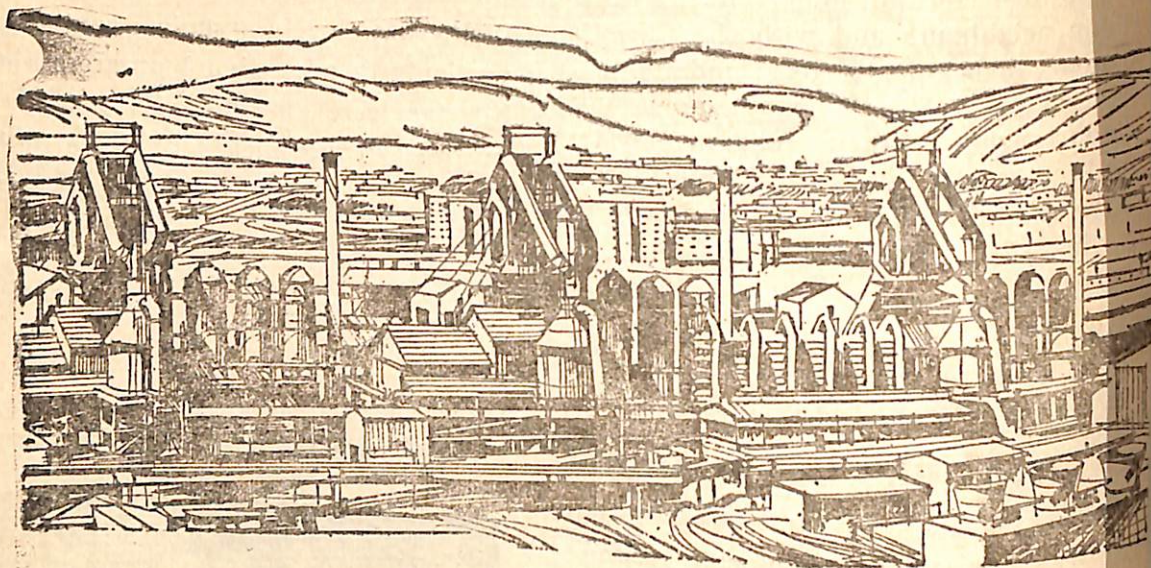


Orissa Red Cross provides Medical attendance to the pilgrims

among pilgrims. Fifty canvas water bags were given for supply of water and two water sprayers were supplied for spraying water. During the festival the Red Cross Ambulance Van attended to about 100 calls free of charges. About 5,000 palm leaf fans were distributed among the pilgrims.



# Rourkela today



## A major landmark on India's industrial map —product of Indo-German Collaboration.

As late as 1955, Rourkela, home of 140 odd inhabitants, was just another tiny village in the interior of Orissa. Since then, in barely 14 years this village has been transformed into a vast industrial complex with a modern township of a quarter of a million people, and producing steel, fertilizers and coal by-products.

A West German consortium of world-famous industrial firms like Krupp, Demag and Voest provided the initial know-how and technology, and thus, the best of the West German steel industry became available to India.

At Rourkela Hindustan Steel has produced steel, steelmen, and a band of trained engineers who can design new metallurgical plants. Within 10 years, the expansion of this steel plant from 1 to 1.8 million tonnes was taken in hand and designed and completed under the supervision of our own engineers, with the continuing help of equipment manufacturers of West Germany.

### **Excellence in specialized steel rolling**

Rourkela's 1.8 million tonne annual capacity is utilized in making plates and sheets, coils and pipes. The machinery and processes used match the world's best. Rourkela adopted the L.D. process of steel making even before it

came to be widely accepted commercially in the West. The Plate Mill can roll plates up to 63 mm thick; the Wide Strip Mill can convert slabs 200 mm thick into strips as thin as 2 mm, at the rate of 11 metres per second. Units installed under the expansion programme include an Electrical Sheet Mill and a Continuous Coil Galvanizing Line. The 5-stand Tandem Cold-Rolling Mill incorporates the latest advances in technology. And the new Electrolytic Tinning Line enables Rourkela to step up the country's supply of tinplate several times over.

This variety of steel products serves an equally wide range of industries—shipbuilders, automobile manufacturers, locomotive and wagon builders, construction and defence industries.

### **Wide range of by-products**

Besides supplying machinery for steel making and processing, West Germany has also helped to install at the steel plant a coke by-products complex—one of the largest in Asia. 70,000 cubic metres of coke oven gas are treated here every hour. The chemicals produced serve as raw materials in the manufacture of plastics, drugs, explosives, paints and insecticides. Rourkela's fertilizer plant, one of the largest sources of nitrogenous fertilizers

in the country will produce 400,000 tonnes calcium ammonium nitrate (20.5% N) 1969-70.

### **Rourkela saves on imports, sells abroad**

Every tonne of steel in the form of plates and sheets produced by Rourkela saves much from what the country would otherwise have had to import. It also exports plates to many countries in the neighbouring area, contributes to their economic development, earns valuable foreign exchange for India. Plates, sheets and coils from Rourkela form an important component of engine goods exported from India.



**HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED**  
part of the grand design for self-reliance and progress

Regd. Office: Ranchi  
Plants: Rourkela - Bhilai - Durgapur  
Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur



# Export Promotion

## In Orissa

Export Promotion has assumed crucial importance in the economy of our country and successful implementation of the plans depends a great deal on building up as rapidly as possible our exports. As is well known, the State of Orissa is rich in natural wealth and had a glorious maritime tradition in the past. It has got immense mineral deposits, forest produces, traditional textiles and handicrafts which have got great scope for export to outside countries and given the necessary facilities, the State will justify its position in the country as a foreign exchange earner. In consequence upon the industrial change in Orissa during the last decade, there has been a major shift towards the production and export of finished industrial products of small, medium and large scale units of the State to foreign countries. The proposed Fourth Plan Programme of the State envisages concentrated efforts for increasing production of quality handicrafts and

their regular export. With a view to boost up export of traditional items and to popularise them among the foreign tourists, steps have been taken to find the space for a display of these items in the duty free shops in the International Air Ports like, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

As stated above, the State of Orissa has got immense export potentialities, but very little has been done at the State level in this direction. At present export efforts of the country is mainly the concern of the Union Government and practically nothing has been done at the State level in this direction. Realising that the State Government has an important role to play in developing the export base of the State and take necessary measures for expanding exports within the framework of export policy and schemes set down by the Union Government, the State Government wants to make an all out effort to promote and



help in the expansion of exports which will greatly contribute to the economy of the State. It is, therefore, felt that a stage has now come when the responsibility of this effort must increasingly be shared and shouldered by the State Government. It is, in this context, that the State Government have decided to conduct an export potential survey of the State for determining and assessing the export potential of the commodities and to develop marketing competence and organisational set up for supplementing the efforts that is being made by the Central Government. The State Government have, therefore, decided to conduct an export potential survey in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade during the current year.

The broad objectives and terms of reference of the proposed survey is as follows :—

- (a) Detailed study will be made of each export oriented industry and potential export industries, including their production base and structure, raw materials supplies manufacturing facilities, investment pattern, range of products and their specifications, cost-price relationship, methods and costs of export distribution, organisational set up for export distribution and other relevant aspects.
- (b) The survey will examine the opportunities for export expansion of the existing industries, direction of exports according to product lines, scope for product innovation and product improvement, need and scope for research and development and other related factors.

- (c) The survey will determine the measures that require to be taken for the expansion of production base of export-oriented industries. facilities, measures to be taken to bring down production and distribution costs, methods to be adopted for better and profitable marketing in foreign countries. and other similar aspects.

The survey will identify the products which have immediate export potential in export development and determine action required for the fuller exploitation of export potential of the selected commodities.

- (d) Attempt will also be made to broadly indicate the foreign markets offering immediate prospects for the product groups under study. which may be explored and exploited. Such indications will be already be available from overseas market surveys done in the past and from other sources.

A preliminary meeting regarding selection of commodities/products for the survey was held under the chairmanship of Minister, Industries on the 14th April 1969, wherein representatives of I. I. F. T. and Officers of the State Government participated. During the discussions it was decided to conduct a survey of the various commodities/products which are export worthy. It was also indicated that as per the findings from the export potential survey, specific measures are to be taken at the State level. Trade & Industry for fully



exploiting the potentialities for each commodity/product suggested. The survey will be action oriented specifically indicating the action to be taken by the respective Departments/Organisations of the Government as well as other organisations, Institutions and Associations.

Another meeting regarding export potential survey of marine products of Orissa was held under the chairmanship of Deputy Chief Minister on the 9th May 1969, wherein Minister, Industries; Minister, Fisheries; Foreign Fishery Consultants from U.S.A.; representatives of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Officers of the State Government participated. Certain recommendations were made

regarding marketing of shrimp and other marine products of the State from both Chilka and other deep sea fishing areas of the State. It was decided that various measures, as indicated in the proceedings of the meeting, should be initiated by the State Government as early as possible for which steps are being taken.

It is hoped, after conclusion of the export potential survey much of the unknown facts regarding the State will come to light and will help the future export trade of the State to a great extent. Towards the achievement of this goal the Directorate of Export Promotion is making concentrated and sustained efforts.

*Greetings to the people of Orissa—*

**HINDUSTHAN STANDARD**

**A LEADING ENGLISH DAILY**



# SHE IS A HAPPY

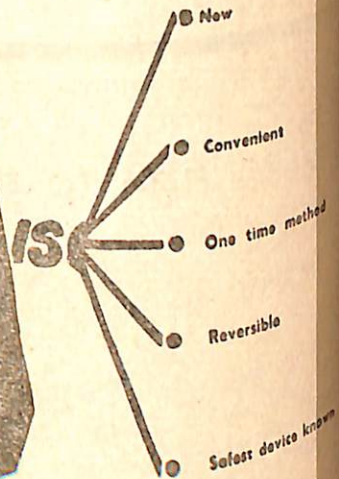
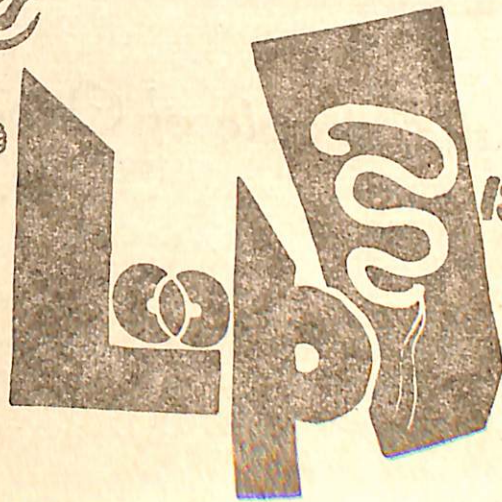
# MOTHER

# &

# *You can be too.*



USE **Loop** & **KEEP Space**



VISIT NEAREST FAMILY WELFARE PLANNING CLINIC FOR FREE ADVICE.



## Orissa Review—An Acrostic

**O**rissa's splendour and glory it proclaims  
**R**evealing her culture, tradition and names  
**I**t renovates our spirit and enkindles our heart  
**S**uch a little journal loving on our part  
**S**ober in tone and splendid in form  
**A**lways shining despite wind and storm  
**R**e-verberates its message ever in our mind  
**E**nchanting news and pics here we find  
**V**isit once this Cindrella of our Country  
**I**n her lies magic of music and mystery  
**E**xist our little journal till Sun shines above  
**W**e pray for you and wish all our love.



**AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**MECHANISED CULTIVATION YIELDS MORE PROFITS**

We are the sole distributors in Orissa for the renowned—  
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN MADE “ ZETOR—2011 ” 22 H. P. TRACTORS,  
RUSSIAN MADE “ D. T. 148 ” 14 H. P. TRACTORS AND  
RUSSIAN MADE BYELARUS 50 H. P. TRACTORS

With its accessories and spare parts

These give life-long trouble-free service with low cost of maintenance.  
After service through experienced technicians is our speciality.

Kind enquiries solicited :—

**THE ORISSA AGRO & SMALL INDUSTRIES**  
**CORPORATION LTD.**

( A Government of Orissa Undertaking )

Killa Maidan, Post Box No. 85, Cuttack-1.

Branch Offices :—

Bhubaneswar,

Sambalpur,

Berhampur & Sunabeda



## Reformation Of Criminals In Orissa

Prison in the primitive days was more or less a dungeon where criminals were dumped in darkness. They were completely isolated and tortured mercilessly. It was a thought in those days that the criminals were to be dealt with criminally. But the tide of time always brings in new ideas and sweeps away the old and worn out. The morden criminologists discarded the primitive way of treatment of offenders and they set in an idea, that a man was not born as criminal. It is circumstances and social maladjustment that turned him a criminal and a criminal being none-else than a man should be treated most humanly to bring him back to better pursuits of life. Obviously the method of approach to correct a criminal was to be changed and measures contemplated for the treatment of offenders in a non-punitive manner, which is now said to be "Reformation of Criminals". Crime is not an offence, it is a mental disease. Accepting this concept suitable remedial measures were introduced in some advanced countries, by way of several enactments or legal impositions. We in our country have also accepted the broad

principles of reformation of criminals. But our society at large has not been fully prepared yet to accept or assimilate this change though some measures have already been introduced in different States of this country by way of enactments or legal impositions. Referring to our own State of Orissa mention may be made about the schemes introduced suggesting measures for the reformation of criminals.

The present correctional methods presuppose that institutions are places where Criminals are to be regarded as human beings and good as other outsiders and so efforts are to be directed to reclaim them as law-abiding citizens thus socialising a group of anti-socials. Keeping this in view various correctional measures were introduced in this State since the inception of the second plan period for reformation of these unfortunate victims through institutional services. Broadly, these measures are divided into three categories of services, namely, After-care Services, Welfare Services and Probation Services.



AFTER—CARE SERVICES

After-care Services means to take care of the prisoners after their release from a jail and to arrange for their social and vocational rehabilitation, so that they may prove themselves as useful citizens and may not revert to crime again. But the outlook of the Society is not as much changed as to look upon a conformed criminal in an eye of sympathy. On the other hand the unfortunate victim of crime is found to be a target of suspicion and hatred. Every body suspects and looks down upon him for his past deed even if he is repentant, and irrespective of the circumstances of his being involved in crime. This indifference and ill treatment of the society tends in the mind of the criminal a sense of disappointment and frustration causing him to revert to crime and go back to the prison

which is considered by him to be his only source of solace and shelter. In order to avoid such contingency and to make this group of people as useful citizens and to create a healthy atmosphere in the society, the scheme of After-care Services was introduced and seven District After-care shelters along with two Central Homes for Men and Women were established in the State during the Second Five-Year Plan period to give shelter to those unfortunate victims and arrange for their social and vocational rehabilitation. During the period of stay in the Home, the inmates are given training in different crafts and trades which will facilitate their rehabilitation after discharge from the correctional institutions so that they may not revert to crime again. The table given below shows the achievement made during the past years.

Period	Number admitted into the home and shelters	Number rehabilitated either socially or vocationally	Number reverted to crime
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Second Plan .. (1956-61)	862	640	22?
Third Plan (1961-66)	1,713	1,261	452
1966-67 ..	266		71
1967-68 ..	334	195	57
1968-69 ..	375	277	50
		325	



## WELFARE SERVICES

Another aspect of the correctional measures is the Welfare Services. This scheme has been introduced with a view to look to the welfare of the prisoners inside the jail and their family members outside. In this present drive for introduction of reforms in jails, keen attention has been given for the welfare of the prisoners so as to infuse in them a feeling of self-reliance and to mould their mind and character in such a way as to be conducive to their reformation so as to facilitate ultimate rehabilitation in their life as healthy citizens after release from jails. This scheme also provides adequate scope for establishment of regular liaison between the prisoners in jails and their family members outside and by which the monotony of prison life is relaxed to a great extent. This will also develop in them finer social instincts and prepare them for reformatory treatment during the period of their incarceration as they help to bring about a radical change in their outlook and moral. This scheme was introduced first in four jails of the State during the Second Plan period and subsequently extended to other 8 jails during the Third Plan and in the year 1966-67.

Two Lady Welfare Officers have also been appointed to look to the welfare of the female prisoners confined in jails.

## PROBATION SERVICES

The third aspect of the reformatory activities is the Probation Services. The system of sentencing the first offenders to imprisonment irrespective of the age of the offender and of the seriousness and gravity of the offence, exposes the convicted first offenders to the risk of contaminating the aggressive criminal elements, practically from the incorrigibles confined in jails. Close and personal contacts with such criminals is considered prejudicial to the future character of the offenders and detrimental to all accepted principles of reformation and treatment. The scheme of Probation Services was, therefore, introduced to take care and supervise the first offenders outside, instead of remanding them to jail. The scheme was implemented in the seven districts of the State during the Third Plan period i.e., in the year, 1963 and subsequently extended to the rest six districts in the year 1966-67. The success achieved in reforming the first offenders are tabled below.

Period	Number kept under the supervision of the Probation Officers	Number reverted to crime
(1)	(2)	(3)
Third plan	615	19
1966-67	110	5
1967-68	428	6
1968-69	291	16

These schemes are formulated with the aim to eradicate evils from the society and to create a healthy atmosphere. But the ultimate success of the programme depends on the full co-operation of the public and

all the wings of Governmental mechanism. It is gratifying to note that these reformatory measures of our Government have yielded dividends within a short span of ten years.



The service enables you to send valuable articles like coins, precious stones, jewels etc. abroad by surface post or by Airmail. An 'Insured Box' should conform to the given conditions. Prior approval of the Reserve Bank for export is necessary.

# EXPORTERS! SEND YOUR VALUABLES SAFELY

## BY INSURED BOX SERVICE

### Weight

Made of wood of minimum 8 mm thickness or of metal, the box should weigh upto one Kilogram.

### Size

Length upto 30 cms.  
Breadth upto 20 cms.  
Height upto 10 cms.

### Enclosures

Open invoice and addresses.

### Documents

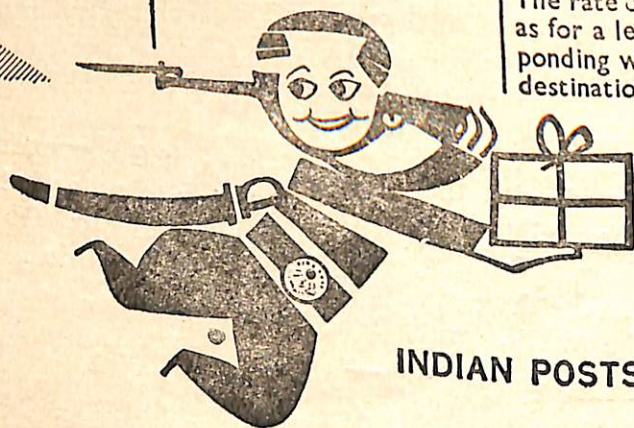
Customs declaration and other export papers.

### Prohibition

Don't enclose  
(a) bank notes, currency notes or securities including cheques payable to bearer;  
(b) documents having the character of current and personal correspondence.

### Charges

For weight upto 250 grams—Rs. 3.00.  
For upto every additional 50 grams—60 Paise.  
Registration fee 75 Paise.  
Insurance fee of Rs. 1.25 for every Rs. 500.  
For postage by Airmail, air surcharge is to be prepaid.  
The rate of surcharge same as for a letter of corresponding weight to the destination.



INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS



## THE 132 KV GRID SUB-STATION OF KHURDA

The phenomenal growth of power generation is Orissa, in the last decade and half, has ushered in an era of Industrial Revolution in rural Orissa. The installed capacity of 4.6 M.W. in 1950 in small Public utilities was boosted to 270 M.W. in 1956 with the commissioning of the Hirakud Dam Project. In the south, at this time, a further 34 M.W. was available from the Machkund Hydro Project, a joint venture with Andhra as the State's share. With the commissioning of the 250 M.W. Talcher Thermal Power Station in 1968 the total installed capacity has now been raised to 560 M.W. When the Balimela Hydro Project is completed in 1972-73, 920 M.W. of installed capacity will be available in the State. Even then, the Energy and Power Survey Committee have indicated that there would be serious power shortage in 1975, as the demand will outstrip the generation capacity.

The Orissa State Electricity Board, concerned with proper utilisation of this

power, have undertaken projects for interconnection of the power grids, establishment of Grid Sub-stations, construction of a vast net-work of Sub-transmission and distribution lines to make available abundant and cheap power for industrialisation, agricultural production and rural electrification. A 220 K.V. line, at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.20 crores, is under construction to connect Hirakud-Talcher Grid with Balimela. The establishment of the 132 Grid Sub-station at Khurda, one of the planned programme of the Board, is to cater to the growing demands in the potentially rich Puri district.

The electrification of coastal Orissa started in earnest in 1950 when Hirakud Power was transmitted through the 11 KV line from Choudwar to Cuttack. This was stepped up to 33 KV at Balikuda and extended to Bhubaneswar and Puri later on. In 1959, a 33 KV line was constructed from Choudwar via Naraj to meet the



growing power demands of the New Capital at Bhubaneswar and the Industrial town at Barang. In 1963 supply was extended to Khurda Road and Khurda and in 1964 to Nayagarh, Daspalla, Khandapara, etc. In 1962, a 33 KV line was extended to Banki along the river Mahanadi to develop the extensive lift irrigation loads on the river Rana. In 1967 a 33 KV line was extended to Tangi from Khurda thereby linking up the Machkund supply system. Besides, a large network of 33 KV lines, 11 KV and LV lines were laid to extend power supply to the industries Lift irrigation points and important villages in the Puri district and the area of Cuttack district south of the river Mahanadi. In the past decade and half, 413 K.Ms. of 33 KV line, 586 K.Ms. of 11 KV line and 820 K.Ms. of L.T. line and a large number of Substations have been constructed to cater to 25,500 numbers of industrial, agricultural and other consumers in the area.

It was obvious, therefore, that the existing supply lines were inadequate to meet the growing demand of Puri district. As early as 1962, the Orissa State Electricity Board took up planning to extend 132 KV line from Choudwar to Khurda and to set up a Grid Substation at Khurda. The actual construction work of the Substation, however, was started in earnest in October 1967, and the line was test charged on 1st June 1969. Since 4th June 1969 the trial operation of the Substation has commenced. The Khurda Grid Substation will now directly feed the New Capital at Bhubaneswar with two separate 33 KV feeders. Power supply from this Grid Substation to Puri through the newly constructed 33 KV Khurda-Pipili line has commenced from 8th June 1969 to supplement the existing supply. Also power

supply to Nayagarh, Daspalla and Tangi etc., is now directly connected to this Grid Substation.

But this is not enough. Simultaneous work on establishment of a new 33/11 KV Substation of bigger capacity at Bhubaneswar, remodelling of 33/11 KV Substation at Pipili and Puri and renovation of associated distribution lines have since been taken up to augment availability of power and reduce outages. Considerable efforts are being made to improve the supply system and make available alternative power sources to all the important towns in this area. When this is completed, load restrictions of interruptions will be practically non-existent.

Commissioning of this Grid Substation for commercial operation has offered unique challenge and wide opportunities to the entrepreneurs, industrialists and agriculturists of this districts. Now that abundant power is available, large scale industrialisation and rural electrification are possible. Agricultural production in this area can be considerably boosted by harnessing the ground water resources through lift irrigation projects as has been done in Nayagarh, Khandapara and Banki.

The work in the construction of the 132 KV line to Khurda involved considerable addition and alteration to the Choudwar Grid Substation to accommodate the 132 KV outgoing feeder, and future line to Paradeep.

A double circuit 132 KV line was constructed, part of the way, to connect the present supply from Chainpal and have a spare feeder to be extended to Chainpal at a later date. These constructions

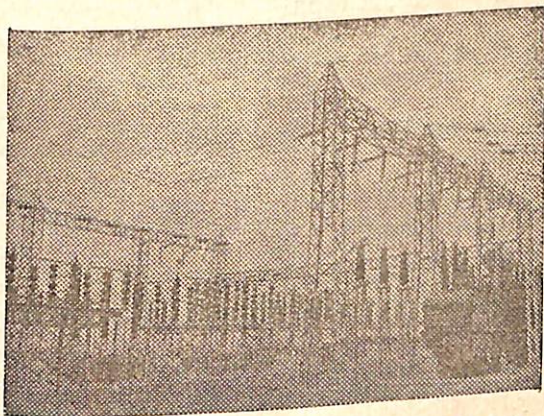


and interconnections were completed with the minimum shut down of the power supply from Chainpal.

Besides these works, about 40 miles of 132 KV line was constructed through the thick jungles of Chandaka on single circuit towers. An important feature of this line is the crossing of the river Mahanadi at Naraj, about 400 yards upstream of the Railway bridge. The crossing of the river for a span of 3,000 feet has been effected by 245 feet high special towers supplied by M/s MAN Industries, Jeypore. The special conductor used for the river crossing had to be laid out over country boats anchored at short distances. The stringing of the conductors had to be done with utmost care and constant supervision as this part of the river is deep and rocky. Many of the line materials and components of the special towers were received only in May, 1969. As the work had to be completed before the onset of the monsoons, great demands were made on the ability and skill of the workers and staff who admirably rose to the occasion.

The 132/33 KV Sub-station at Khurda has a total capacity of 25 MVA comprising two 12.5 MVA Transformers supplied by the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal. The switchgears, both for the 132 KV and 33 KV side are of the minimum oil type of the latest design and were imported. Highly sensitive relays, etc., have been installed for protection of the equipments and lines. Provision has been made for future extension of the 132 KV line to Ganjam Grid Sub-station to interlink the Machkund supply system. The entire work of the transmission line and Sub-station was done departmentally with skill and precision.

Development and utilisation of the power potential are a measure of the economic progress of a country. Thus the commissioning of the Khurda Grid Sub-station is yet another step in the economic development of this potentially rich but underdeveloped State. The Orissa State Electricity Board, conscious of its vital role in the economic development of this State have ambitious future programmes and the Board crave the indulgence and co-operation of all concerned to achieve its goal and serve the nation better.



The 132 K.V. Grid Sub-station of Khurda



## SALIENT FEATURES OF 132 KV TRANSMISSION LINE AND SUB-STATION AT KHURDA

### A. 132 KV Transmission line

(a)	Total Length	61 KM
	(i) Length of single circuit	55.5 KM
	(ii) Length of double circuit	5.5 KM
(b)	Total Number of Towers	217 Nos.
	(i) Single circuit	194 Nos.
	(ii) Double circuit	23 Nos.
(c)	Mahanadi River Crossing	
	(i) River crossing span	915 meters
	(ii) Height of special Towers	75 meters
(d)	Conductors:	
	(i) Power conductor	37/118 ACSR
	(ii) Earth conductor	190/110 ACSR
	(iii) Special conductor for Mahanadi River Crossing	12/7/0.157 ACSR

### B. 132 KV Grid Sub-Station, Khurda

#### (a) Power Transformer:

(i) 132/33 KV—2×12.5 MVA  
Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

(ii) 33/11 KV—2×2 MVA G. E. C. (India) Ltd.

#### (b) Switchgear:

(i) 132 KV—Minimum Oil Circuit Breaker—3 Nos. Oerlikon, Switzerland.

(ii) 33/11 KV—Minimum Oil Circuit Breaker—13 Nos. Delle—Alsthom, France.

(c) Relay and Control Panels—132 and 33 KV—17 Nos.  
M/s. English Electric Co. (India) Ltd.

C. Cost of the Scheme—Rs. 85 lakhs



# A Survey Of Mineral Development Prospects In Orissa

Availability of abundant reserves of a wide variety of minerals and ores in any State or country is not by itself sufficient for its industrial development. The State of Orissa, which is one of the richest States in the country in this regard, provides a typical example of this fact. The other notable example is that of Japan, a country which has attained industrial progress of an unprecedented magnitude in spite of being deficient in almost all types of basic mineral raw materials. From these two contrasting examples, one can visualise the factors that play an important role in the development of mineral resources of a particular region, consequently leading to the establishment of a chain of varied mineral-based industries. These are mainly: suitable road and railway communication, availability of abundant and cheap electric power, port facilities, congenial investment climate, low freight and

tax rates, liberal industrial and mineral development policy and, above all, a high degree of productivity efficiency. Exploitation of mineral resources naturally depends on the demands for export and on indigenous industries. To foster large scale exploitation of mineral resources, one should therefore reasonably assume that there is increasing demand both within the country and abroad.

## EXPORT POSSIBILITIES

Among the exportable minerals and ores of Orissa, iron-ore is the most important. The fact that this State has adequate reserves of iron-ore of required grade and specifications is not in dispute. The three important areas of concentration of iron-ore for the purpose of export are (1) Daitari-Tomka, (2) Banspani-Barbil, (3) Malangtoli-Khandadhar. The reserves



available in these areas are respectively of the order of 60, 900 and 800 million tonnes which can be exploited for export. But these are largely unexploited because of the absence of a direct rail link with the nearest port at Paradeep. In order that our ore can be delivered at the port of the importing country at a competitive price, the draft at Paradeep has to be maintained at least at 13 metres all the year round, so that ships up to 60,000 tonners can berth at the port. The loading rate and handling devices both at the port and at the mines should necessarily be comparable with the best in the world. These have to be accomplished before we think of exporting iron-ore on long-term basis with a sizeable margin of profit. All the same, the proximity of the deposits mentioned above from the Paradeep port constitutes a distinct advantage over other major deposits in the country, excepting Goa. This aspect should not be lost sight of.

It is to be remembered that for thriving in export trade, we have to compete very hard with countries like Australia and Brazil who have equipped their mines and ports with the most modern and sophisticated mechanical devices and have streamlined the transportation system to a very high degree of efficiency.

### EXPORT POSSIBILITIES

We cannot entirely rely on export possibilities for putting our mineral industry on a strong footing. This is because of the fact that export market has become highly competitive and the demands fluctuate over very wide limits. Increased mechanisation has not resulted in any decrease in cost of production and it is unlikely that any appreciable decrease

will be brought about in near future. But mechanisation has to be resorted to for overcoming time factor. The wages are on the increase from year to year and unfortunately in our country the wages are not usually related to productivity. Besides labour, the other elements of cost are also bound to increase. Hence we ought to be very much careful when long-term contracts are entered into with foreign buyers. In spite of all these, the necessity for export will be there in consideration of foreign exchange earnings. The recent contract with Rumania for export of 25 million tonnes of iron-ore from India over a period of 10-11 years is a heartening news for this State. In spite of obvious disadvantage of routing the cargo via Cape of Good Hope due to closure of Suez, this contract will open up further possibilities in Europe. It is also expected that Japan, which is now virtually dictating the market, will soften her attitude.

### INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES

Against this back ground, it is of utmost importance and necessity to foster establishment of mineral based industries in the State, of which there is great need. Maximum possible efforts should be directed to reduce imports of products of such industries. Too much dependence on export is bound to put us off-guard as we are presently experiencing. It is also necessary to build up additional capacity in Pig iron production for increasing exploitation of our iron-ore resources. We can certainly look forward to export Pig iron rather than iron-ore. It may also be worth encouraging setting up pelletisation plants and then export iron pellets to other countries. These will take care of the enormous quantities of fines that are



produced in the iron-ore mines and most of which are being wasted at present. Increasing exploitation of iron-ore resources of our State can certainly be possible if we re-orient our thinking, taking into consideration the aspects outlined above.

### PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF MINERALS

As regards *chromite*, Orissa accounts for almost the entire production in the country. The total reserves in the State are estimated at around 10 million tonnes. In this case, there is no restriction whatsoever for increasing the production since there is great demand for *chromite* in overseas market. The problem is to locate and prove additional reserves for which the G. S. I., the State Directorate of Mines and the O. M. C. Ltd. have already taken necessary steps. *Chromite* production in the State has increased by about 100 per cent during 1968 and it is expected that the production will reach a figure of 3 lakh tonnes in the year 1969, thereby recording a further increase of 50 per cent.

The production of *manganese ore* for internal consumption is bound to increase with the increase in the capacities of the existing steel plants and with the commissioning of Bokharo. It is true that export has fallen in recent years. But the overall production will remain around the present level of 5.2 lakh tonnes. There is apprehension by the steel industry that the country's proved reserves of *manganese ore* will not be adequate to meet their requirements for more than 10 years. This has been realised and steps are being taken to assess the reserves in the State.

Occurrence of *coal* in Orissa is confined to Talcher field of Dhenkanal and Rampur

field in Sambalpur district. Any appreciable increase in production during the next few years is unlikely in view of gradual dieselisation and electrification of the railways. There is however a bright prospect of increase in the exploitation of *coal* in Talcher area, if the proposed fertilizer plant and the industrial complex to produce *coal-based* chemicals and low shaft pig iron come up during the Fourth Plan period.

A reserve of 5 million tonnes of *bauxite* has been proved in the Gandhamardan Plateau bordering the districts of Bolangir and Sambalpur by the Directorate of Mines. This alone is considered to be sufficient to sustain an aluminium plant of 50,000 tonnes capacity. M/s J. K. Industries are proposing to set up such a plant, on the basis of the reserves available in Gandhamardan plateau and electric power from Balimela. Besides, the prospect of consumption by the proposed Aluminium plant, there is some demand for export also. The deposits of Koraput and Kalahandi districts have naturally attracted attention in this regard in view of their close proximity to the Vizag port. In any case, the prospect of exploitation of the *bauxite* reserves of the state appears to be quite bright in spite of their location in rather inaccessible areas.

The *magnetite* deposits of Mayurbhanj district have been found to contain appreciable amount of *vanadium* and *titanium* two alloying elements of strategic importance. The reserves have been assessed at more than 5 million tonnes. The I. D. C. of Orissa Ltd., are actively considering a proposal to set up an integrated ferro-vanadium and vanadium pig iron plant, basing on these deposits. Titanium,



which is finding increasing uses in aerospace industry can be recovered as a by-product.

The most significant find in recent years is that of *nickel* in Sukinda area of Cuttack district. Nickel is also reported from Simlipal hills of Mayurbhanj and Boula range in Keonjhar district. A reserve of more than 38 million tonnes of average 1 per cent nickel has been estimated in Sukinda area alone. The discovery of such huge deposits of this important alloying element, which is finding increasing uses in aerospace industry and nuclear reactors is destined to play an important role in mineral development of the State.

#### THE INCENTIVE

Orissa has now adequate supply of electric power. The State Government have adopted a liberal industrial development policy to provide sufficient incentives to the entrepreneurs. The single most

important factor which has stood in the way of expeditious mineral development is lack of adequate railway communication. In this regard, the necessity to connect Paradeep port with the rich mineral bearing areas of Bonai-Keonjhar and the industrial belt of western Orissa (around Rourkela) by providing a railway link between Talcher and Bimalagarh with extension to Koira valley is perhaps the most vital and urgent need of the State. This when implemented, will provide an unique setting for expeditious mineral development in the State. The country is striving hard to boost up mineral exports. With the increasing industrialisation, several more mineral-based industries as outlined in the preceding paragraphs are bound to come up. Orissa, endowed with a rich variety of mineral resources, some of which are of strategic importance, is destined to play a significant role in this regard, provided the immediate needs are reckoned early and met.



# Public Health Engineering In Orissa

After independence, the Public Health Engineering activities in the State have been intensified. The Public Health Engineering Department remains in charge of water-supply and sanitary installations in Government buildings, water-supply and sewerage schemes in urban and rural areas. Repair and maintenance of all these works are also done by this Department. Here is a short account of the public health engineering activities in the State.

The State of Orissa has an area of 60,171.79 Sq. miles nearly three-fourths of which is hilly and only one-fourth plain area. There is the sea coast about 200 miles long and 40 miles wide. Up to about 20 miles from the sea coast the rivers are tidal. Because of the hilly nature of hinterland and tidal action of streams in coastal areas, there is difficulty in availability of adequate quantity of good drinking water in about 80 per cent areas. The coastal areas always remain in the grip of epidemics like cholera, filaria and other diseases while the nine northern districts

suffer from acute scarcity of water. Scanty rain, drought and other natural calamities worsen the condition in hilly areas.

Before implementation of Five-Year Plan Programmes, the Feudatory States had some development works. Deogarh of Bamada State had its own water-supply system in 1892, Baripada of Mayurbhanj State in 1928 and Sundargarh of Gangapur State in 1934. The Berhampur town of Old Madras State had its water-supply in 1905 and Puri town of this State in 1934. Under the post-war Development Programme a protected Water-Supply Scheme



for Cuttack town was thought of in 1947 and a full-fledged Water Supply Scheme was prepared and a sum of Rs. 15.25 lakhs was spent prior to First Five-Year Plan.

Under the First Five-Year Plan the water-supply schemes of Sambalpur, Rayagada and Parlakhemedi town were taken up under National Water-Supply & Sanitation Programme. The total amount spent on these schemes during the plan period was Rs. 50.75 lakhs against their total estimated cost of Rs. 121.20 lakhs. These schemes were therefore carried over to the Second Five-Year Plan. For Rural areas, tube-wells, protected wells with hand pumps, water flushed latrines in public places of villages were also taken up.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, the water-supply schemes of Sambalpur, Rayagada, Parlakhemedi and Cuttack were completed. New water supply schemes were taken up in ten towns namely, Bhubaneswar, Old Bhubaneswar, Puri, Baripada Barbil, Rourkela, Jeypore, Phulbani, Berhampur, Sundargarh and Bolangir. Sewerage Scheme of Cuttack town was also started. Due to want of funds none of these schemes could be completed during the plan period. A sum of Rs. 67.13 lakhs was spent on Urban Water-Supply and Rs. 12.57 lakhs on Sewerage Scheme of Cuttack town.

In the First and Second Five-Year Plans, Rural Water Supply Programme was integrated with the Community Development activities. All works pertaining to Rural Water Supply were executed through Block administration with the technical help of the State Public Health Engineer-

ing Organisation. During the First and Second Plan period 23,822 wells and 2769 tanks were provided to supply drinking water.

In the Third Five-Year Plan the spill-over schemes were executed along with nine new Urban Water Supply Schemes in the towns of Balasore, Jharsuguda, Nawarangpur, Cuttack (Extension), Biramitrapur, Dhenkanal, Koraput, Bhawanipatna and Keonjhar. A systematic programme was framed for Rural Water-Supply. In the first phase of this programme it was proposed to provide piped water-supply in the villages having a population of 2,000 and above. Under this programme, 88 piped water supply schemes were executed in different villages and small townships.

During the last three Annual Plans of 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, all the spill-over schemes were executed. New water-supply schemes were taken up in 8 towns namely, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Jajpur-Road, Patnagarh, Rajgangpur, Bargarh, Burla and Kendrapara. 13 new schemes were also started under the Rural Piped Water-Supply Scheme. A total amount of Rs. 135.90 lakhs was allotted for urban water-supply, Rs. 10.00 lakhs for sewerage and Rs. 28.00 lakhs for rural water-supply.

The Urban and Rural Water-Supply Schemes are so far being executed under National Water-Supply and Sanitation Programme. For execution of Urban Schemes, 2/3rd of the estimated cost is borne by the State Government and balance 1/3rd by the Local Bodies. For execution of Rural Water-Supply Schemes, the share of the local bodies is at the rate of Rs. 5 per capita and the balance amount is shared by State Government.



# FISHERIES: SOME LATEST FACTS

Here is a brief account of the progress achieved by the State Government in expanding its departmental fisheries activities.

Fishery resources of the State as available from the survey so far made indicate that the State has a coast line of 480 Kilometres out of total of 1,920 Kilometres of the Eastern Coast of our country. There are about 7,150 Sq. miles of off shore, in shore, and estuarine fishing areas including Chilka lake available for exploitation in addition to 1,000 Sq. miles of reservoirs and river pools (including Hirakud reservoir) and culturable water areas of nearly 500,000 acres which consists of tanks, wheels and swamps, etc.

## CULTURE AND CAPTURE

Fisheries activities in the State are divided into two broad divisions, viz., culture fishery and capture fishery. Culture fishery programmes are adopted usually

for the inland waters where fry and fingerlings are reared after manuring the water for their feeding. Also culture fisheries in marine water has been tried to a limited extent. Capture fisheries are generally practised in the sea in the estuarine areas and in rivers and lakes.

## INCREASING SPAWN COLLECTION

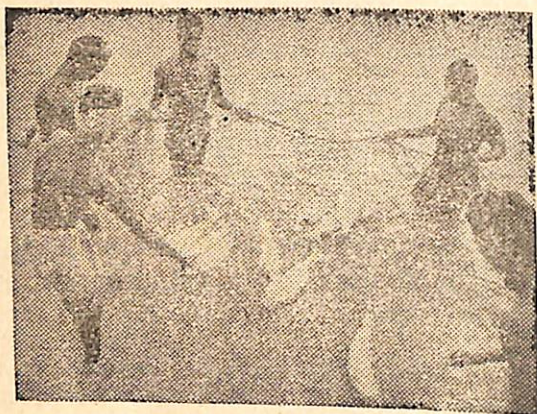
In inland fishery, collection of spawn from rivers plays a prominent role. During the year 1968-69 spawn collection centres were established along the river Mahanadi and its branch rivers and river Brahmani in order to meet the increase demand of fry of the entire State. About 5,334 cups i.e., 2667 lakhs of riverine spawn were collected from 18 centres as against the collection of 3,001 cups in 1967-68. The



riverine spawn collected during the year was maximum in comparison to previous years. Besides, 274.75 cups of pure fish seed were produced by injecting pituitary hormones to major carps. Also 139.5 cups of cyprinus carpio spawn were produced.

### MORE FRY PRODUCTION

Due to remarkable achievement in spawn collection, the production of fry was increased to a great extent in the State. During the year the total production of fry including riverine, pituitary and cyprinus carpio was 29,568,000 out of which the departmental production in all the departmental fish farms in the State was 26,549,000 and the Grama Panchayat



Inland Fishing

production was about 30,19,000 whereas during the year 1967-68 the departmental production was about 22,030,000 and the Grama Panchayat production was about 982,000

Out of the departmental production of fry 23,547,000 fry were distributed

throughout the State to different Grama Panchayats, private parties and other individual pisciculturists during the year as against 20,997,000 in the previous year.

### SWEET WATER FISH

About 40 tons of sweet water fish were caught from the various fish farms under the department and marketed in the local rural areas and urban areas like Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Jeypore, etc.

Out of six sectors of Hirakud reservoir three were leased out to Fishermen Co-operative Societies and fishing was taken up in the remaining part of the reservoir and about 1,189 Kilograms of fish were caught.

About 110 Kgs. of fish were also caught from the Minor Irrigation Project located in the Northern Zone of the State

### PISCICULTURE IN GRAMA PANCHAYATS

Pisciculture has been popularised in Grama Panchayat areas. Technical advice is being given to Grama Panchayat for extending pisciculture and increasing production of fish in Grama Panchayats. Emphasis is also given for survey of tanks in Grama Panchayats and supply of fish seed according to their requirement

During the current year about 44 tons of fish were netted by the departmental fishing units from the Grama Panchayat tanks in the State.



## FISHING IN THE SEA

As regards achievements on the marine side, exploitation of sea fish was taken up with modern fishing methods and improved type of gears along the coast of Orissa, at Paradeep in Cuttack district and Chandipur and Adhuan in Balasore district. Forty-one boats were under operation during the year. More than 810 metric tonnes of marine fish were landed from the three fishing bases. About 239 Kgs. of can products such as prawn in brine, fish curry and prawn curry etc., were disposed of.

## PRESERVATION AND STORAGE

In order to prevent spoilage of fish, preservation and storage facilities have been provided at Majhidiha near Paradeep, Chandbali, Balugaon and Lakshmisagar. About 1,188 M. tonnes of ice were from the above-mentioned ice plants.

Freezing plant and frozen storage located at Majhidiha (Paradeep) were commissioned and freezing of prawns for export was taken up by M/s. Dhawan & Co., Calcutta. Frozen prawns were also transported successfully from Paradeep to Calcutta by refrigerated vans for shipment.

## TRAINING

Under the training schemes 20 candidates for Launch driver and 25 candidates for deck hand were trained under the marine training centres at Chandipur and Adhuan in Balasore district.

Inland pisciculture training at Kausalyaganga Training Centre was also continued during the year and 13 candidates were trained like Fishery Supervisor,

Inspector of Fisheries and Fishery Extension Officers.

## RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

Research and investigations were in progress in the Technological and Biological Laboratory at Balugaon. Experiments on preparation of hydrolysed protein from fish muscles were in progress. Protein granuels, protein biscuits and protein malts were prepared from hydrolised protein. Protein concentrates were also prepared from crude shark flesh from which hydrolised and unhydrolised tablets were prepared. Canning of Hilsa, Pomfret, prawn in brine and other fish of economic and uneconomic varieties were taken up with different recipes. Canning of prawn head after removing shells was also taken up. Dehydrated prawns were prepared after removal of head and scale. Experiment on preparation of prawn powder in laboratory scale was taken up for use of the powder in vegetable curry to get prawn smell. Experiments on preparation of chitin from prawn shell were taken up at laboratory scale. Tanning of shark skin was also taken up and was found successful. Experiments on extraction of shark fin rays were in progress. Experiments on electrical and light fishing were taken up to attract fish by light.

Experiment on Biological study of the crabs to study their feeding habits, survivability and breeding habits and frog (*Rana tagrina*) was taken up. Experiments on culture of mullets in fresh water tanks were taken up. Culture of *Gracillaria* weeds was also taken up. Oyster beds at Bahuda estuary were surveyed.



At Kausalyaganga fish farm induced breeding of major carps by injecting pituitary hormones and cyprinus carpio breeding were taken up successfully. Experiment on weed control was also taken up in this farm.

### PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

In order to meet the increased demand of fry in the State, adequate arrangements have been made to collect spawn exclusively departmentally from the river Mahanadi and its branch rivers and Brahmani under the scheme 'Intensification of departmental spawn collection, from natural sources, with an anticipated collection of 8,000 cups of spawn. 25 spawn collection centres have been located along the river Mahanadi and its branch rivers and river Brahmani. So far 365.25 cups of spawn have been collected up to the 9th July 1969 in first flood from 5 collection centres along with the river Mahanadi and Brahmani. The collection work is in progress and will be taken up intensively as soon as there will be flood in the rivers.

Adequate arrangements are also being made at major fish farms for taking up induced breeding of major carps and cy-carpio breeding.

It has been proposed to establish a central carps breeding farm in the abandoned reservoir at Chiplima near Sambalpur with large number of stocking ponds for adequate supply of pure fish seed to the fish farmers to meet their increased demand. The farm will go on full production in the fifth year of the Fourth Plan.

Arrangements have been made to procure fishing equipments for fishing in some reservoirs, under the scheme 'Intensive pisciculture' in minor irrigation projects and fresh water lakes. Under the scheme 'Mobile fish breeding squad' it is proposed to organise a mobile fish breeding squad which will move from place to place to take up flash breeding on the spot by induced breeding technique and cy-carpio breeding during the breeding season of the current year in the district of Koraput and Kalahandi, Phulbani, Bolangir and Sundargarh which are away from natural sources of fry. It has been estimated to produce 300 cups of spawn of major Indian cyprinus carpio under the scheme during the current year.

It has been proposed to construct four boats wherein engines received under UNICEF programme are to be fitted. These mechanised boats will be operated in sea and sea fish caught by these boats will be supplied to the school children in iced condition in selected blocks under the Applied Nutrition Programme through UNICEF assistance.

It is proposed to operate Polish trawlers in deep sea under the Fourth Plan scheme 'Fishing by mechanised boats' on semi-commercial basis. Four Polish trawlers will operate from Paradeep. The additional production of marine fish under this scheme is estimated to be 16,000 M. tonnes.

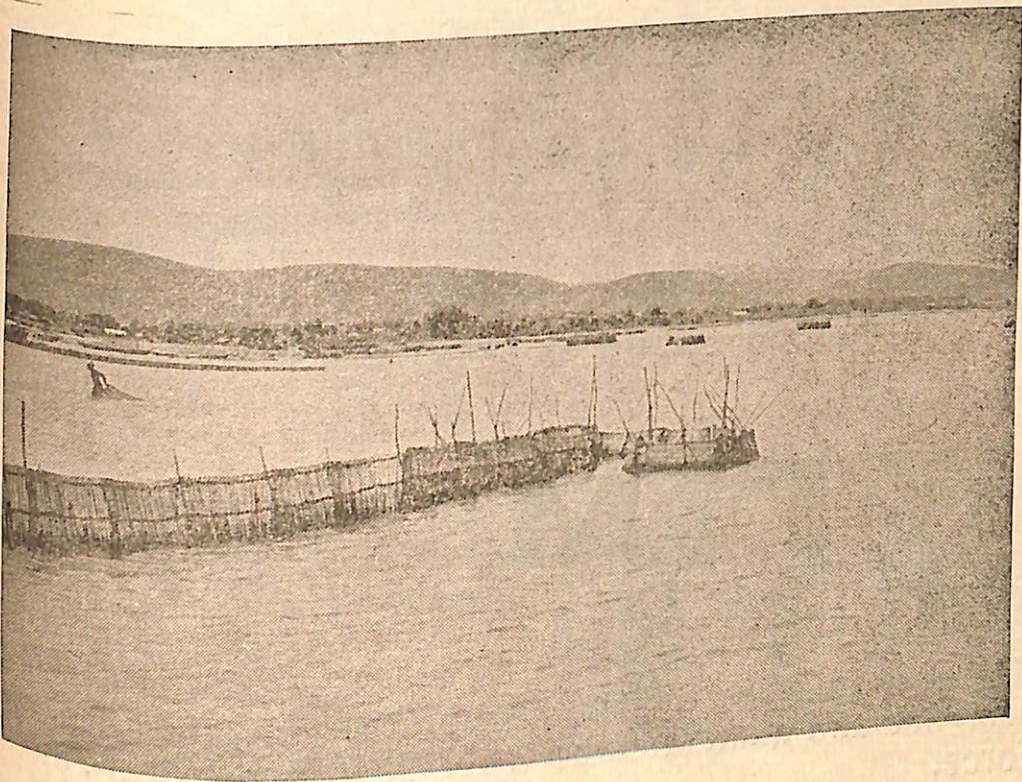
It is proposed to take up marketing of fish and its by-products to be landed from the marine sources as well as from inland and estuarine sources of the State during the Fourth Plan in an organised manner to supply fish to the consumers.



the State as well as outside the State at moderate rate. Preliminary arrangements will be made during the current year for procurement of equipments, etc.

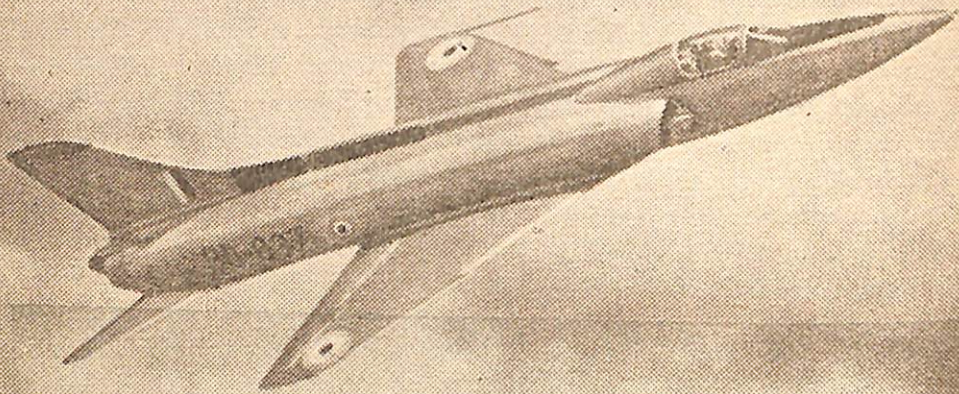
Under the Central Sector Scheme 'Development of fishing harbours landing and berthing facilities on Orissa coast' it is proposed to dredge river mouth at

Chandipur, Paradeep and lake mouth in Chilka so that fishing vessels operating and proposed to be operated may have an easy approach to the fishing bases without depending on tide. It has also been proposed to get the services of foreign experts to train our crews for more marine catch.



Fishing in the Chilka lake





# THE MARUT

The supersonic jet fighter the Marut (HF 24), has been designed and manufactured by HAL for the Indian Air Force.

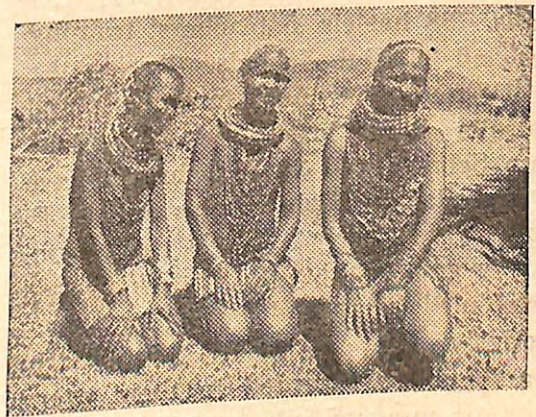
HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD.



# Tribal And Rural Welfare In Orissa

Orissa has an area of 60,171.79 square miles with a total population of 17,548,846 of which the population of scheduled tribes is 4,223,757 and that of scheduled castes 2,763,858 accounting for 24.06 per cent and 15.74 per cent, respectively. Thus the population of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes taken together constitutes 39.80 per cent of the total population of the State and 7.4 per cent of the total scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population of India. The State occupies a unique position in India for its highest percentage of tribal population next to the State of Nagaland. It also bears next to Assam the largest varieties of tribals of different ethnic stock. There are as many as 62 varieties of tribal communities of whom the Bonda Parajas, the Lanjia Souras, the Kotia and Dongria Kondhs, the Hill Juangs, the Bhuyan and the Koyas lead almost a sub-human existence depending mostly on food gathered from jungles.

collection of forest produce and some fruits and a variety of oil-seeds millets, pulses, turmeric grown on forest fellings and hilly lands. There are 93 categories of scheduled caste communities scattered all over the State.



Tribal women of Orissa



Of the most inaccessible and under-developed areas, compact blocks covering 22,091 square miles out of the total area of 60,171.79 square miles of the State has been declared as Scheduled Areas under the Constitution of India which comprises 3,950,752 persons of whom the tribals alone account for 2,392,056. The Scheduled areas comprises the district of Koraput except Kasipur Taluk, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Agency areas of Ganjam district excluding a portion of Suruda Taluk and Khondhmals and Balliguda Subdivision of Boudh-Khondhmals district excluding Chokpad Khondam.

### EDUCATION

Educationally the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are comparatively backward. The percentage of literacy among the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes is 7.3 and 11.6, respectively against the overall State percentage of 21.6 according to 1961 Census. For rapid spread of education among them the State Government have opened 87 Ashram Schools, 1,191 Sevashrams, 130 Chatsalis, 738 hostels, 5 teachers' training centres and 29 High Schools. During the year 1968-69, 2 new Ashram Schools and 5 Chatsalis have been opened and 6 Ashram Schools and 20 Sevashrams have been upgraded to High Schools and U. P. Schools, respectively. Funds were sanctioned for construction of 13 and 7 hostels for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, respectively in 1968-69. Pre-Matric Scholarships are awarded to them every year. A sum of Rs. 30,37,000 and Rs. 24,11,210 has been sanctioned for giving Pre-Matric Scholarship to scheduled

tribe and scheduled caste students respectively during the year 1968-69. About 39,325 and 25,830 scheduled tribe and scheduled caste students respectively have been benefited. The rate of boarding charges of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste students reading in Ashram Schools, High Schools of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department and residential Sevashrams as also those residing in special hostels of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department has been raised by Rs. 5 per month each with effect from July, 1968. Post-Matric Scholarships are also awarded to them every year. A sum of Rs. 3,20,161 and Rs. 3,70,677 has been spent for giving scholarships to scheduled tribe and scheduled caste students respectively during 1968-69. 734 scheduled tribe and 910 scheduled caste students have been benefited during the year.

### ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES

Under the economic programmes the most important achievements is the opening of 75 Tribal Development Blocks for all round development of the tribal areas. Due to paucity of funds no new Tribal Development Blocks have been opened during 1968-69. The scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are also economically backward. They are exploited by anti-social and unscrupulous elements in the general population. In order to improve their economic condition and to check exploitation, purchase, sale and fair price shops have been organised in the interior tribal areas to supply them commodities of their daily requirements and to afford them marketing facilities for their produce. The 45 Purchase Sale and Fair Price Shops opened so far continued to function during the year under report. In



## MEDICAL FACILITIES

In order to provide medical facilities to the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department have established twenty six-bedded hospitals, 11 Allopathic dispensaries, 14 Mobile Health Units and 226 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres all of which continued to function as usual. Besides, funds are also provided for eradication of yaws and treatment of venereal diseases. For providing drinking water facilities, wells, tanks, tube-wells, etc., are sunk every year. A sum of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 30,000 for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes respectively have been sanctioned for sinking of wells in different districts of the State during 1968-69. In order to provide good dwelling houses for them subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,200 is given to each individual for construction of two-roomed hutments with fire-proof roofing. Grants-in-aid are given to non-official organisations for doing socio-economic uplift work for them. During the year 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 3,80,400 was sanctioned for this purpose.

## TRAINING

The Scheme of Pre-Examination training to scheduled tribe and scheduled caste candidates for appearing at the different competitive examinations for State Civil Services has been initiated during the year 1968-69. Arrangements have been made for giving such training to 20 selected scheduled tribe and scheduled caste students in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. The duration of training is one year and each student is given a scholarship of Rs. 80 per month in addition to hostel facilities during the period of train-

order to give paddy and ragi on loan to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes on a reasonable rate of interest 985 grain-golas established by the end of 1962-63 continued to function as usual. Besides, one Technical Training Institute and two Training-cum-Production Centres continued to impart training to scheduled tribe and scheduled caste candidates. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Minor Forest Produce Enquiry Committee one Apex Forest Marketing Co-operative Society was established at Bhubaneswar to fully control the trade of Minor Forest Produce and render economic help to the tribals in the State. A sum of Rs. 3,49,600 was sanctioned to the Society towards working capital and managerial subsidy. In order to fulfil the constitutional obligations and to increase the representation of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes the State Government have reserved 24 per cent of the vacancies for scheduled tribes and 16 per cent for scheduled castes in all Civil Services of the State. Funds are being provided every year and construction of roads in the tribal areas at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per mile. Due to paucity of funds no amount could be sanctioned during the year 1968-69 under this programme. Waste lands are allotted to people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on a preferential basis, if they are landless or possess land less than 5 acres. They are also exempted from payment of Salami, if they are found to be poor on inquiry. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned to the Orissa Rajya Talgur Samabaya Sangh during 1968-69 for development of Cottage Industries in the tribal areas.



ing. During 1968-69 eight students were given such training.

#### DRIVE AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

To study the problems of untouchability a Sub-Committee has been constituted at the State level with the Deputy Minister, Tribal & Rural Welfare, as Chairman. This Sub-Committee is now touring in

different areas with scheduled caste concentration and examining how best the practice of untouchability can be removed. Another Committee known as Evaluation Committee has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Sonaram Soren, M.L.A., to evaluate the progress of Welfare Schemes undertaken during the Plan periods. The reports of both the Committees are awaited.



Tribal Dance



# On The Co-operative Front

By the end of 1967-68, 53 Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies have been established in the State. So far the State Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs towards share capital and Rs. 30.53 lakhs for construction of godowns of all types. During the year 1967-68, these Societies handled foodgrains to the extent of Rs. 62.54 lakhs. Funds to the extent of Rs. 78.17 lakhs have been invested by Government as share capital in the processing societies for establishment of rice mills. In addition to these rice mills, the State Government have also invested funds for establishment of 32 rice hullers in the State. 26 Rice hullers and 6 rice mills have also been commissioned and it is expected that during the year 1970-71 all the rice hullers and all the rice mills will be commissioned. With the commissioning of these processing units it is expected that a larger percentage of the marketable surplus of foodgrains

of the State will be handled by the Co-operatives.

In addition to these processing units, cold storages in the co-operative sector have also been established to give a fair price to the primary producers of potatoes and other vegetables. With this end in view, 14 cold storages have been established, out of which 8 cold storages have also been commissioned. During the year 1967-68 the co-operative cold storages stored 62,459 maunds of potatoes. It is expected that by the end of 1970-71, 5 more cold storages will be commissioned and the remaining one cold storage will be established in the 3rd year of the 4th Plan. To strengthen the working of the existing co-operative cold storages there is a provision of rupees four lakhs to be given as share capital to the cold storages.

In the State, 2 sugar factories under the co-operative fold have been established.



THE...  
out of which one unit at Aska has also been commissioned. During the last crop season the mill crushed 28,209 tonnes of sugarcane. The average recovery was 9.66 per cent. So far during this year 30,009 tonnes of sugarcane have been crushed up to end of December 1968. The recovery percentage is reported to have been 9.50 per cent which is higher than the last year recovery and it is expected that by the end of the crushing season the factory would have crushed about 110,000 tonnes of sugarcane.

Against the minimum price of Rs. 73.57 per ton of sugarcane the sugar factory was paying a higher rate to the sugarcane growers at Rs. 80 per ton, during this year. The factory may pay Rs. 100 per ton during the next crushing season.

The other unit of Bargarh has received the necessary licence from the Government of India. Acquisition of land and arrangement of financial accommodation from different sources are under progress. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has also been provided as share capital to this unit during the year 1968-70. It is expected that by the end of this year major portion of the preliminary work will be completed.

Jute is one of the main cash crops of the State and the Danpur Jute Marketing Society is one of the pioneer co-operatives in the State for marketing of jute. It handles about 60,000 quintals of raw jute which account for about 25 per cent of the total production in the State. Under the price support scheme during the year 1967-68, the society handled more than 1 lakh quintals of raw jute. During the year 1968-69 Government stood guarantee for a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 30 lakhs from the State Bank of India to

provide finance for the marketing operation. It is expected that with the gradual popularisation of the working of the society amongst the jute growers, the society may procure more than 150,000 quintals of jute during this year.

Coconut is also an important plantation crop of the State and a Regional Co-operative Coconut Growers' Marketing Society has been functioning at Sakhigopal in the district of Puri since the last two decades. The society was purchasing raw coconuts from the producers for sale to consumers and distant consuming markets. In order to increase the margin of profit to the producers it has been felt necessary to implement a copra scheme. The society has already taken up the business, the business of copra making and on experimental basis it has crushed 88 kilograms of copra in the Panchayat oil industry at Birnarsinghpur and obtained 60 per cent of oil. The oil for its purity has been popular among the consumers.

Similarly, cashewnut is also an important cash crop of the State. Cashewnuts in raw form are being exported outside the State and are also being imported after being processed in the neighbouring State. This crop has a potentiality of earning foreign exchange. With this end in view, a cashewnut processing and marketing society has been established at Chatrapur in the district of Ganjam and preliminary works are in progress. A sum of Rs. 90,000 has been sanctioned to this society to strengthen the working capital base of the society. It is expected that by the end of 1969-70 the society will begin its work in full swing and cashewnuts under the Co-operative Brand will be exported outside the State through the N. A. F. D. or S. T. C.



Besides marketing of agricultural products, it has been envisaged that during the year 1969-70 as well as in the Fourth Plan, better services and supply of other agricultural inputs will be provided to the members. In addition to the supply of fertilisers, all the marketing societies will take up business of supplying improved seeds, agricultural implements, pesticides and insecticides and provide necessary storage and transport facilities for storage and movement of agricultural products to the members.

Co-operatives have also played an important role in the marketing of hill products of minor forest produce. Hill brooms known as "Orissa Hill Brooms" have been very popular in Bombay State where sales have been organised by opening a branch by Tikabali Agency Marketing Co-operative Society. So far 42 Forest Marketing Co-operative Societies have been established in the State to co-ordinate their activities and marketing of the products and the Apex Forest Marketing Society at the State level has been organised and this institution has already started its business of procurement of hill brooms in Kalahandi district.

To provide better buying and selling facilities to the traders and producers, 30 regulated markets have so far been established in the State. During the year 1969-70 it has been proposed to establish one more Regulated Market at an important mandi centre, for which a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided in the Budget. It is proposed to cover all the mandi centres in the State by the end of Fourth Plan. The Regulated Market provides better trading facilities by way of open auction and provides ancillary amenities

like farmers' rest shed, godowns, water, light arrangement in the market yard.

#### Alaka : First of its kind in Orissa

The Department store "ALAKA" has started functioning since the 30th August 1968. This Department store has been sponsored by the Bhubaneswar Wholesale Co-operative Store. It is located in the heart of Bhubaneswar in the Western Tower Market Building. As per financial pattern prescribed by the Government of India it has started functioning with the following financial assistance from Government:—

	Rs.	P.
(1) Loan	..	1,00,000·00
(2) Share capital	..	1,50,000·00
(3) Managerial subsidy		8,000·00
(4) Loan for furniture, fixture and fittings.		37,500·00
(5) Subsidy for furniture, fixture and fittings.		12,500·00

There are 7 Departments in the store and the sales effected by each Department during the period from August 1968 to April 1969 are given below:—

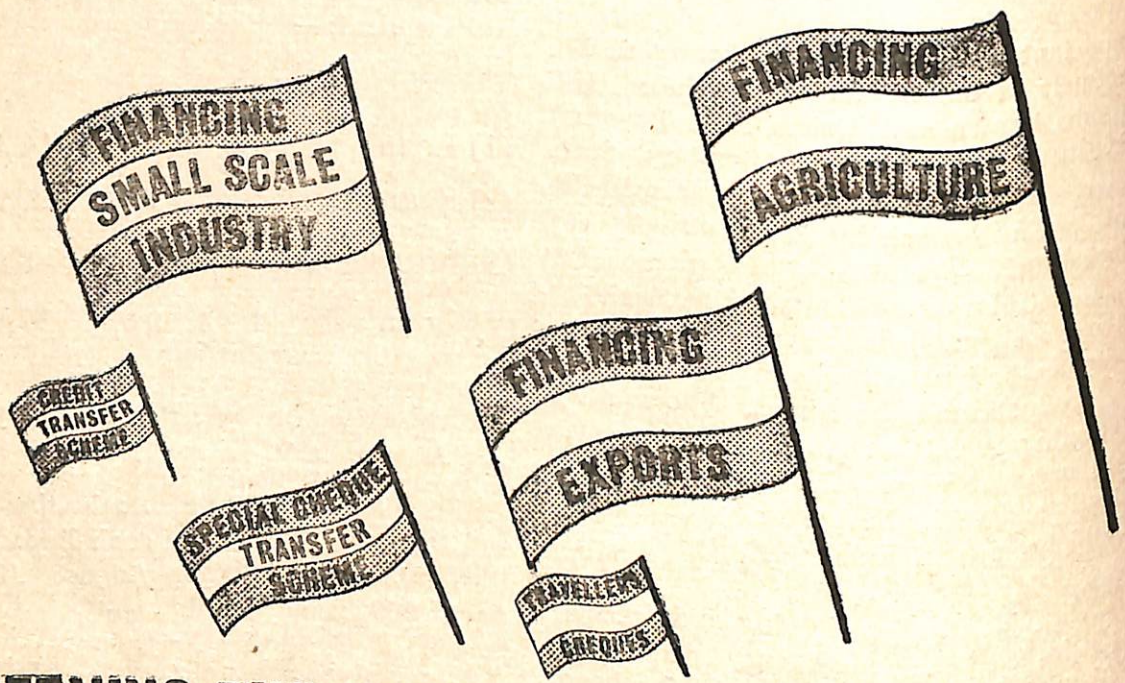
	Rs.	P.
(1) Medicine	..	2,63,762·90
(2) Cloth	..	4,57,625·18
(3) Grocery	..	1,87,328·52
(4) Crockery	..	74,215·93
(5) Fancy	..	1,06,179·78
(6) Stationery	..	59,213·64
(7) Provision	..	89,599·84



The average monthly sales for 8 months of all the Departments amounts to Rs. 1,53,707 and the average daily sales of the departments stand at Rs. 6,148.28 P.

The Department store has gained wide popularity in the locality as well as in the State. Government of India have been pleased to allot another Department store which will be set up in Cuttack. For the

management of the Cuttack Central Consumers' Co-operative Stores, Government of India have already released funds for the purpose as per the pattern of assistance. After the allotment of accommodation by the Cuttack Municipality the department will start functioning.



# SERVING THE NATION IN MANY BIG WAYS

- Helping farmers with credit for fertilizers, pesticides, hybrid seeds and agricultural equipment.
- Providing export packing credit and post-shipment credit at reduced rates.
- Aiding small scale industrialists by various schemes.
- Providing free transfers up to Rs. 2,500/- for personal transactions, and free collection of personal cheques up

to Rs. 2,500/- if both parties bank with State Bank.

Issuing Travellers Cheques free of commission.

Today the State Bank group rededicate themselves serving the nation.

## STATE BANK FOR SERVICE



# LAND REFORMS IN ORISSA

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960, is a progressive legislation which aims at conferring rights of ownership on the agriculturists and provides adequate protection to the tenants and share-croppers. Many of the temporary lessees, under-riyats and share-croppers have taken advantage of the provisions of the Act and have obtained the benefit of security in tenure.

A Land Commission has been set up with four non-official members and three officials of which the Member, Board of Revenue is the Chairman. The Land Reforms Commissioner, Orissa is the Secretary of the Land Commission. The Land Commission makes periodical review of the working of the Orissa Land Reforms Act and advises Government in all matters relating to Land Reforms.

All Tahsildars have been declared as Revenue Officers for the purpose of dealing with cases arising out of the Orissa Land Reforms Act. In Tahsils with heavy workload one or more Additional Tahsildars have been appointed depending

on the volume of work in order to deal with the Orissa Land Reforms Act cases.

The period of application in respect of most of the Sections has expired. Government have declared that all the pending cases under the Orissa Land Reforms Act, particularly those under Sections where time limit has expired, should be disposed of as far as practicable within the Gandhi Centenary year. A vigorous drive has been launched to dispose of these cases in different Tahsils by augmenting the strength of Additional Tahsildars and component staff.

The Orissa Land Reforms Act came into force on the 1st October 1965. Actual operation under the Act started from December, 1965 and till the end of December, 1967 about 35,000 cases were disposed of. The total number of cases instituted under various sections in the different districts of the State was 1,77,869. As a result of the drive 58,768 cases more have been disposed of within a period of eleven months in 1968 i.e. till the end of November, 1968.



## Service To Humanity

Twenty-two years have passed since our country had attained Independence. Within this short span of time our country has achieved successful developments in social and economical spheres which has given her an important place with other advanced countries of the world.

India, our motherland, has a glorious past and the heritage which is second to none. From the time of yore Indians have been known for their great hospitality, helping attitude and service towards humanity for which it owes respect from other countries of the world. This is an important aspect of India's traditional glories.

What then is this 'Service' for which India has a name and fame throughout this world? 'Service' in a nut-shell means to help each other. Man by nature has an instinct of helping his fellow brethren and it is this tendency of helping

others which has given human beings the highest place amongst the Creations of God. As such, every man should come forward ungrudgingly and with an open-heart to help the distressed fellow beings. To help others putting the heart and soul together and without any self-interest or consideration of caste, creed, religion or region is what is called the 'true' and 'honest' service.

It is a pity that some of us are forgetting our past glories and heritage that had led our country to a distinct place and fetched honour and respect from all the nations of the world. Self-interest is now-a-days creeping into the minds of our people which, on the other hand, is freezing away the tendency and zeal of helping others from our heart. As such, it is now a high time for us to infuse that spirit and vigour of helping others into our mind and to work to revitalize the activities to achieve that end.

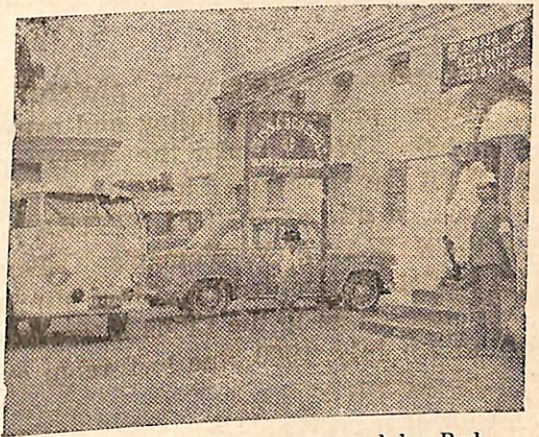


A very simple thing that can be practised by one and all of us is that all of us should pray God for the welfare and well-being of others during our daily prayer hours. This works miraculously in kindling the tendency of helping others in every-body's heart. Even a stone-hearted man can be changed if he thinks himself to be put in the place of the distressed and visualises the consequences. However rich and influential a man may be, a time may come when he may be dying for a drop of water. The person who readily comes forward to help the needy without the thought of repayment of his services is to be counted as a super-man. One should not forget that God always help those who help others.

It is a heartening news that now-a-days the youth and women's organisations are coming up to dedicate their services for the welfare and need of the humanity. But they should be well trained in' the work of first-aid, extinguishing fire, swimming, psychological care of the patients, etc. But the most important thing is that they should work impartially. At the disastrous time of flood, famine, earthquake, storm, fire, etc., they should help the distressed according to their individual need and no thought of their community, place or religion should ever creep into their mind. Similarly, during festivals, melas and Jatras, etc., where more people assemble at one place, the need and function of such benevolent workers is a necessity.

God showers his blessings and smiles on those who readily come forward to help and sincerely help the distressed and the needy. God really helps those who help themselves. I should here specifically make a mention of the 'Red-Cross' which is perhaps the only organisation working throughout the world for the cause of the distressed and the needy during unforeseen calamities and disasters.

We are all Indians. We should not forget our heritage. To help others is the quality flowing in our blood. Go ahead sincerely and whole-heartedly to help the distressed and the needy with cent per cent dedication. That alone will bring peace in your mind. Let this be my solemn appeal to each and every one of my countrymen on the eve of the celebration of the Independence Day. Let us never forget that SERVICE TO HUMANITY IS SERVICE TO GOD "Jiva Seva Hi Parama-Dharma" !



Blood transfusion centre opened by Red Cross at Puri during Nabakalebar



## **INTERNATIONAL AWARDS FOR ORISSA LIONS AND A TITLE FOR LADY STUDENT**

West Bengal's Chief Minister Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee presented at Calcutta recently the coveted CITATION of the Lions International Organisation for best publicity, public relations and journalism through World Press, Radio, Television, Films and Publications to Lion Chairman S. M. Sahukar of Orissa during the Installation Ceremony of District Governor Lion B. P. Agarwal and his Cabinet for Eastern India and Union of Burma. This is the first time that an individual was conferred with this highest honour by the world's largest and fast growing International Service Organisation since its inception in 1917.

On behalf of more than 8,50,000 Lions in over 142 countries of the world, International President Lion David A. Evans acknowledged in the CITATION, with grateful appreciation, the outstanding contribution made by Lion Sahukar in the fields of Journalism, Public Relations and Publicity.

Acknowledging with grateful appreciation the outstanding contributions made in initiating and organising Free Eye Relief Camps throughout the World under the International programme of Blind Relief and Sight Conservation, Lions International President has also conferred the coveted title of "ANGEL SISTER" on Kumari Tulasi Sahukar, a student of the S. K. D. A. V. Women's College, Rourkela. The TITLE CITATION was also presented by Chief Minister Shri Mukherjee as Kumari Sahukar could not go to the Lions International Convention held at Tokyo from 2nd to 5th July, 1969, due to foreign exchange difficulties to receive the honour in person.

A Lions gold medal was also presented by Chief Guest Shri Ajoy Mukherjee to Lion S. Kedia, Deputy District Governor in recognition of his philanthropic services to the poor people of Orissa.



# Daitari Iron-Ore Project

The Daitari Iron-Ore deposit which is isolated but forms part of the well-known Nighbhum-Keonjhar-Bonai Iron-Ore Belt situated partly in Keonjhar district and partly in Cuttack district. The deposit is located on the Daitari peak. The annual rainfall in this area is around 60" mainly during the period from June to September. This deposit was surveyed by a team of geologists from Japan (M/s. Kinoshita & Co.) as well as the State Directorate of Mines. These studies were done in 1956. The Indian Bureau of Mines took up a detailed investigation. The conclusion of the Indian Bureau of Mines indicates that the ore body contains a total of nearly 50 million tonnes of iron-ore including fines and blue dust with an average grade of 1.5 per cent Fe.

The task of developing the mines has been entrusted to the Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. The Orissa Mining Corporation was incorporated in 1956 as a company under the Indian Companies Act. Several small mines were being operated

by Orissa Mining Corporation since its inception. Simultaneously, with development of Daitari mines, other big projects are also being brought within the operating range of the Corporation.

A Mining Scheme has been drawn up for producing 2.5 million tonnes per year by mechanised means. 1.5 million tonnes of 1/2" sizes and above will be transported by Expressway to Paradeep for export. Mention may be made of certain special features of the lay-out of this Project.

- (a) Intermediate inclusion of stock-piles which will ensure continuous working and maximum availability in spite of temporary breakdowns of certain parts of the ore handling machinery.
- (b) Every ounce of the ore raised in the mine will be washed. This is a special feature included to ensure proper quality control.



- (c) The lay-out has also planned for the separate stacking of ore meant for export and the ore intended for pelletisation.
- (d) The water-supply scheme for the project is also probably the cheapest among all the major mines.
- (e) All the units in the township have been constructed with tubular structures with a view to shift building materials with least expense after closing mining operations.
- (f) Considering the good grade and substantial quantity of fines to be produced during mining, it is decided to utilise the fines for pelletisation.

The outstanding characteristics of Daitari ore are :—

- (a) Alumina and Silica ratios are very low, estimated to be 2 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively. This low Alumina and Silica ratio of 1: 1: 5 is the unique characteristic of Daitari deposit.
- (b) The blue dust is mostly confined to the base of the deposit. This makes it easier to work on the iron-ore. The porous nature of the ore improves the reduceability resulting in reduced coke consumption in the Steel Furnace.

### ORE BODY

The Ore Body at Daitari at the top of a small plateau on Daitari peak extends for length of about 1,500 metres. The

width varies from 600 metres in the northern portion and 200 metres in the middle portion to about 100 metres at the southern end. The depth varies from 30 metres to 80 metres. The ore body is inclined towards the west, the gentle dip on the eastern side becoming steeper on the western side.

The ore body is mainly haematite and limonite. Most of the haematite is in laminated form with patches of massive occurrences. As the ore is laminated and limonitic, it is highly porous. The blue zone is at the bottom of the ore body above the shale.

### RESERVES

The total reserves are of the order of 52 million tonnes. Excluding 8 million tonnes of blue dust, balance available will be 44 million tonnes. It is estimated that on the basis of 62 per cent recovery of over 6 mm. size, exportable reserves would be about 25 million tonnes.

### MINING

There will be three benches each 30 metres wide, at 10 metre intervals. The total length of the working faces being 1,000 metres. Preparation of the benches by manual mining has been undertaken and the benches are expected to be ready by the middle of Fiscal 1969.

### CRUSHING AND SCREENING

The distance between the mine face and the crusher plant is approximately 2.5 kilometres. It is anticipated that



150 m.m. materials which will pass the primary crusher from the grizzlies shed of the primary crusher would be about 300 to 500 tonnes per hour. Each primary crusher has a capacity of 600 to 800 tonnes per hour. The primary crusher product and the grizzly throughout will be scaled over scalping screens will 100 m.m. aperture docks, each screen a capacity of 500 tonnes per hour. The 100 m.m. ore will be crushed by a roll crusher with a capacity of 300 tonnes per hour.

### WASHING PLANT

The—100 m.m. ore will be carried by a thousand m.m. width belt to the 5,000 tonnes stockpile and from thereon to the washing plant over a distance of 3,800 metres. A 15,000 tonnes stockpile has also been provided just ahead of the washing plant. A 1,000 tonnes capacity feeding bin fitted with three apron feeders will feed three primary double deck screens. The + 25 m.m. product from the primary screens will be conveyed over a 1,400 m.m. wide flat slow running picking belt to enable the manual picking of laterite pieces. The throughout of the lower deck of the primary screens will be screened over three double decker secondary wet screens. The over size both decks of the secondary screens will be taken over two slow running picking belts for elimination of laterite pieces manually. The ore passing the secondary screens will be taken to three classifiers through Hydroseparators. The classified material will be taken by a gathering belt for stockpiling. The overflow from the classifiers will be pumped to two thickness from which the clear water is recirculated in the washing plant. The make-up water of 30 to 40 per cent will be supplied from a permanent reservoir

of 100 million gallon capacity. From the washing plant the ore is carried to the loading bin of capacity 1,000 tonnes. There are six bays with vibratory feeders to load the ore mechanically into trucks. Weight feeders will be fitted for feeding pre-determined quantities into each vehicle.

### PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

All equipment, both imported and indigenous is in position at site. The civil work is nearing completion and is expected to be over by end of August, 1969. Plant erection is complete in the primary and secondary crusher and washing plant. Nearly 90 per cent of the erection of the long distance conveyor has been completed. The plant will be erected in all respects by middle of fiscal 1969. Light trial runs of each of the completed sections will start from June, 1969 and the full load test trial is expected to be completed by the third quarter of 1969. The reservoir for supply of water is ready and the laying of pipes will also be completed by May, 1969. Another reservoir of 5,000 gallon capacity near the washing plant has been completed. All internal roads including the haulage road to the crushing plant is complete.

### TRANSPORT TO THE PORT

The ore will be transported by road on the newly completed Expressway of length 150 Kms. (94 miles). The transport will be undertaken by the Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation. The ore will be carried by conventional trucks of capacity 12 tonnes each and/or 30 tonnes tractor trailer combinations. When the Cuttack-Paradeep rail link is completed by 1971-72 the ore will be transported by road



up to Dubri, over a distance of 48 Kms. facilities are being created at the port to (30 miles) from Daitari on the Expressway, coincide with the opening of the railway and therefrom by railway. Terminal line.

5. The Corporation will be able to deliver at the Paradeep Port 1.5 million tonnes of ore conforming to the following specifications :—

(a) Chemical ( on dry basis )

Fe	..	62 per cent basis, 60 per cent minimum
SiO <sub>2</sub> +Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	..	7 per cent maximum
S	..	0.05 per cent maximum
P	..	0.10 per cent maximum
Cu	..	0.01 per cent maximum
Pb	..	0.01 per cent maximum
Zn	..	0.01 per cent maximum

Total of other 0.15 per cent maximum metals ( Except Mn, Mg, Ca ).

(b) Moisture at 105° C

(i) Lumpy ore .. 7 per cent maximum in each shipment, average for total of each year's supplies 5 per cent maximum.

(c) Physical composition

( on wet basis )

(i) Size 100mm.—6mm. .. Maximum size 100mm. with tolerance of 2.5 per cent over 100mm. Minimum size 6mm with a tolerance of 20 per cent below 6mm.

(ii) Size 30mm.—6mm. .. Maximum size 30mm. with tolerance of 2.5 per cent over 30mm. Minimum size 6mm with a tolerance of 20 per cent below 6mm.



# Role Of Public Relations: An Assessment

The Chief Minister and the Minister for Public Relations had set necessary guidelines for the P. R. Department about 15 months back. Addressing a conference of District Public Relations Officers in May 1968, the Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo had stressed the importance of P. R. Organisation and called for a sustained endeavour to dispel misconceptions and prejudices and to project information in proper perspective with a view to educating and informing the public. The Minister for Public Relations, Shri Harihar Patel while differentiating the activities of P. R. Department from that of other Departments had suggested for a realistic approach. In dealing with the various matters the advice given by the Chief Minister and Minister for Public Relations were followed by the P. R. Department both in letter and spirit.

The period from August 1968 to August 1969 witnessed a great spurt in the activities of P.R. Organisation. Some of the highlights of the activities of the Depart-

ment are set out in the following paragraphs.

## AUDIO-VISUAL PUBLICITY

Important policies and programmes of Government were given due publicity in rural areas by the D.P.R. Os. and A.D.P.R. Os. who have been provided with audio-visual equipments. These were done in course of filmshows, public meetings, group talks and by personal contacts. Matters concerning family planning and national integration were highlighted. Two State level exhibitions and 4 other exhibitions were organised during 1968-69.

Public Relations being a two-way traffic, keeping close liaison with the public and giving information to Government on Public reaction, an important step in implementation of the latter was taken with reintroduction of the submission of periodical matter reports by D.P.R.Os. It is expected that people's reaction will now reach the Government quickly through the P. R. personnel stationed in the districts.



## NABAKALEBAR SPECIAL PUBLICITY

The Nabakalebar of Lord Jagannath at Puri necessitated elaborate arrangements on the part of the Public Relations Department. With a view to cater information of interest to the pilgrims and to assist the local administration in smooth management of the festival, the P.R. Department had set-up 21 information booths in and around Puri town. Each booth was provided with speech equipments for making announcement regarding train and bus timings, names of missing persons and temple *nitis*. Important Information booths had 'watch towers' to help crowd control and maintenance of law and order. The Special Nabakalebar issue of Utkal Prasang and the Orissa Review were in great demand and all the copies were sold out in the festival. Nabakalebar Gitika, a compilation of 22 popular prayer songs was also equally popular. Information brochures in Oriya, English, Hindi and Bengali languages were distributed among the pilgrims. A Press Room also functioned at Puri during the festival period to assist pressmen in the coverage of news.

## COMMUNITY LISTENING AND RADIO RURAL FORUMS

Distribution and maintenance of Community Listening sets in an important scheme of Government to cater information on developmental activities in different fields with special stress on agriculture. 5,766 Community Listening sets were functioning at the beginning of the year 1968-69 of which 189 sets were withdrawn due to liquidation of institutions. 965 sets were supplied to Gram Panchayats and other institutions. 500 idle valve type Commu-

nity Listening sets were activated by way of modification to transistors. Thus at the close of the year 7,042 sets were functioning in the State. 1,200 Community Listening sets (all transistors) will be installed during 1969-70.

During 1968-69, 1,566 Radio Rural Forums received, discussed and took action on the agro-information passed on to them over All-India Radio. More than 600 casual R. R. Fs. were liquidated at the beginning of the current year and new R.R.Fs. were organised around the transistor and transistorised sets. With a view to help accelerated agricultural output in developing areas, Radio Rural Forum Scheme is being revitalised in areas coming under A.-I. R., Sambalpur. Intensive Agriculture District Programme is also in operation in that Zone. To take proper care of the accelerated programme, a Regional Organiser, Radio Rural Forum has been appointed for areas coming under A.-I. R., Sambalpur. It is hoped that Radio Rural Forums in Orissa will join their hands, plunge in the "Green Revolution" and provide incentive to others to join them.

## PUBLICATION

Sincere endeavours were made to bring about a qualitative and quantitative improvement in the publications published by the P.R. Department. As usual, the two monthly journals, Utkal Prasang in Oriya and Orissa Review in English continued to be published. Their normal circulation was 10,000 and 1,200 respectively each month. The special issues of these publications brought out in



October '1968 (Gandhi Jayanti)' December, 1968 (Wild life and Tourist special) and July, 1969 (Nabakalebar Special Issue) were immensely popular and the copies were sold out like hot cakes necessitating reprint of further copies.

Recently an Advisory Committee consisting of Shri Harihar Patel, Minister, P.R. as Chairman and eminent writers and litterateurs like Dr. Sadasiba Mishra, Dr. Mayadhar Mansingha, Shrimati Padmalaya Das has been formed to suggest improvement in the production standard and get-up of these publications. A scheme to give remuneration to writers for contributing articles and also sale of the journals through commission agents has been prepared and it is expected to be given effect to very soon.

The Department brought out booklets, leaflets and folders on the following subjects for free distribution. 1. Civil Defence for house holders, (2) Wild life preservation, (3) Tourism in Orissa, (4) Dalkhai Dance, (5) Excise policy, (6) Kendu leaf policy, (7) Extracts from Chief Minister's reply in the assembly, (8) Agitation against passenger's Tax—some facts, (9) Informative Brochure on Nabakalebar festival, (10) Folders for tourists on Puri-Bhubaneswar-Konarka—A Golden Triangle, Chilka, Konarka and Gopalpur.

### PRESS RELATIONS

It has been rightly said that in a democracy, there should be constant communication between the Press and the Government for successful functioning of the democratic setup. The Government of Orissa in P. R. Department maintain

close liaison with the Press and provide pressmen with authoritative version of news and views. This is done by way of release of press notes, press handouts press photographs and back-ground materials. During 1968-69, 125 press-notes and 801 news items were issued. The reconstituted Press Accreditation Committee met twice to review the accreditation of Press Representatives to the State Government.

### ADVERTISEMENT

The Public Relations Department is responsible for release of all Government advertisements to newspapers and periodicals. During the year 1968-69, 3,012 classified advertisements and 50 display advertisements were issued to local as well as out-station papers. Some of the national newspapers and periodicals including Indian Express, A. B. Patrika, Hindustan Standard, Economic Times, Financial Express and The On-Looker brought out special supplements on Orissa to project the States' image outside and for this suitable advertisement support was provided to them.

### FILMS IN THE MAKING

The film production unit of the Department engaged itself in giving final touches to the production of seven films—Nandan Kanan, Chilka, Festivals of Orissa, Car festival, Samachar chitra, Ceramic Industry and Nabakalebar. These films will be released very shortly for public exhibition.

Four more films on tourist sports, tribal life and quickies on family planning are in the preliminary stage of production. The unit also under-took



recording of 'Atharva Veda' and some songs and Sanskrit verses for purpose of preservation.

Tape recorded features on Durga Puja, Bali Jatra, Konarka, Sivaratri and Nabakalebar were produced for relay over loudspeaker at various festivals and functions.

## TOURISM

Tourism in Orissa is still in a very formative stage which requires dynamic planning and long-term investment. Orissa offers something of everything to her visitors. Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism has described Konarka as the 'King-pin' of tourism in Orissa. According to him the golden triangle of Bhubaneswar, Konarka and Puri if properly developed could one day become an important tourist attraction. Thus Orissa has the proud privilege of being one of the states with many attractions for tourists. Unparalleled architecture, artistic product of deft craftsmen, bewildering wild life, unforgettable landscape have all contributed to make Orissa a veritable paradise for tourists. The State Government runs Tourist Bungalows at Puri, Konarka, Bhubaneswar and Chandipur. The Bungalow at Konarka was inaugurated this year. Another Bungalow at Rambha is nearing completion. The Department also maintains a fleet of luxury cars and a Delux bus for conducted tour of tourists. The tourist organisation earned a gross revenue of Rs. 1.71 lakhs during 1968-69. The illumination of Konarka temple in January 1969 was a redeeming feature of tourism development, this year. A son-et-lumira spectacle for Konarka is under active consideration of the Central Govern-

ment for implementation during the Fourth Plan Period.

In pursuance of the Jha Committee report, the State Government are now seriously considering the formation of a Tourist Development Board to handle tourism on commercial lines, so as to earn a good dividend out of the investment already made. Under the scheme, all accommodation and transport facilities for tourists are proposed to be pooled together under a common management. This will facilitate handling the tourist traffic on a more scientific and commercial basis.

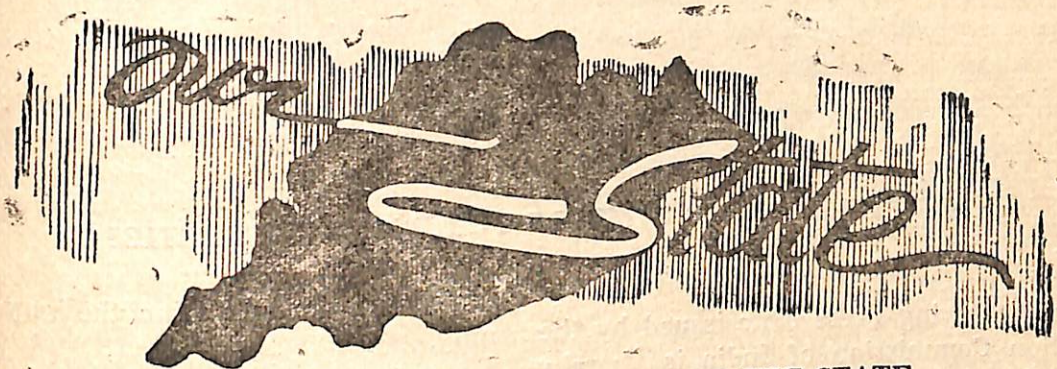
In pursuance of the recommendation of the Tourist Development Council, tourism has been given an independent status in the State administration. A cabin lunch has been purchased by the Tourist Organisation for introduction of sight seeing inside Chilka lake. With the commissioning of the Bungalow at Rambha, the cabin lunch will be put to use.

Besides the Golden Triangle of Orissa i.e., Puri, Bhubaneswar, Konarka, the Buddhist complex at Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri and Udayagiri in Cuttack district has been included as a priority scheme to be developed by Government of India in Central Sector.

A tourist-cum-sales counter has been opened at the airport Bhubaneswar to assist the tourists on embarking their tour round the triangle. Opening of more such counters at the Railway Station of Bhubaneswar and Puri are receiving due attention of Government.

A tourist information counter is being opened at Balasore for assisting prospective tourists to spend their holidays at Chandipur near Balasore.





## MOVEMENT OF PADDY AND RICE INSIDE THE STATE

The Government of Orissa have amended the Orissa Rice and Paddy Control Order, 1965, with effect from August 1st, 1969 in their Notification No. 15956, dated the 1st August, 1969, modifying the existing restrictions on purchase, sale and storage of paddy and rice except in so far as they relate to the border areas of the State. In other words, anybody can hereafter store and move any quantity of paddy or rice of paddy and rice taken together anywhere inside the State except the border area. In the border area the limit of such storage will continue to be two quintals only. This limit will not, however, apply to licence holders, cultivators, landlords or persons who have been specifically exempted under the proviso to sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the said Control Order.

Border area has been defined in the said Control Order as the area falling within a 16 kilometre or 10 mile belt inside the State in respect of all its border districts.

The existing limits of 5 quintals for sale and purchase in a calendar day by a dealer has been raised to 10 quintals except in the border areas with effect from 1st August, 1969. This means that a person, who does not fall within the exempted categories mentioned above or who is not exempted under the proviso to clause 11 of the said Control Order, cannot sell or purchase more than one quintal of rice or paddy in a calendar day inside the border area and more than ten quintals elsewhere in the State.



Government have also decided that in order to boost up procurement, which has already shown signs of decline of late, miller sub-agents of the F. C. I. shall be allowed to sell in the open market, subject to prescribed restrictions. 50 per cent of the paddy purchased and milled

by them daily with effect from August 1st, 1969.

Government hope that the above restrictions would substantially promote free trade in rice and paddy inside the State and lead to stabilisation of prices by increasing availability of rice in the open market to the advantage of the consumers.

### RESERVATION OF SYMBOLS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

The following Press Note issued by the Election Commission of India is hereby republished for general information.

Queries have been received in the Election Commission as to whether there is any bar or restriction on a political party to set up candidates for elections to the Council of States or to a State Legislative Council. It may be stated for the information of candidates, political parties and all others concerned that there is not such bar or restriction on any political party. As a matter of fact, political parties have all along been setting up candidates for elections to the Rajya Sabha or to the State

Legislative Councils from the very beginning.

The reason for the queries seems to be the absence of reservation of symbols for political parties in the elections to the Upper Houses. Reservation of symbols is not necessary in elections to the Upper Houses because most of the electors in these elections are literate. Reservation of symbols is necessary in elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies because the majority of the electors in such elections based upon adult suffrage are illiterate and cannot read the names of the candidates on ballot papers.



## AWARD OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND LOWER INCOME GROUP STUDENTS

Post-Matric Scholarships are being awarded by the Government of India to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Lower Income Group students prosecuting their studies for recognised courses in the recognised institutions. It has come to the notice of Government that some Scholarship-holders under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme are changing their subjects as well as the institution of study without the prior approval of the State Government. The Head of the institutions are also not reporting such cases to them, as a result the scholarships are being sanctioned to such students more than once. In future, if a student is found to

have changed the subject of the course of study for which the scholarship was originally awarded or changed the institution of study without the prior approval of Government in the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department the scholarship should be cancelled. The Head of institution shall report such cases to Government and stop payment of the scholarship amount. The amount already paid should also be recovered as per Rule IX(iii) of Government of India Regulations governing the award of Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Lower Income Group students.

## POST-GRADUATE COURSES IN REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE ROURKELA

The Government of India have decided that industrially oriented Post-Graduate Courses in Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy will be started in the Regional Engineering College at Rourkela with effect from the academic session, 1970.

According to information available here, the UNESCO will be extending suitable financial assistance for this purpose and a grant of £ 2,80,000 for equipment will be made available to the Institutions. An

Evaluation Committee of UNESCO experts consisting of Dr. V. G. Podoinitsin, Mr. David Allee, Mr. D. G. A. Boutae and Mr. K. A. Everard visited the College last month. The experts went round the campus and the laboratories of the college and had a discussion with the senior members of the staff of the college in regard to the facilities existing at present. It is expected that the courses in the above two subjects will commence from July next year.



## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO APPROVED HOTEL PROJECTS

The Government of India in the Department of Tourism have recently decided that for the development of hotels at selected places of tourist interest in the country, financial assistance would be made available from the Hotel Development Loan Scheme sponsored by the Department of Tourism, New Delhi. Loans from the Board would be available to hotel projects which have the prior approval of the Department of Tourism and are being set up by either public limited companies or by private limited companies, at selected places of tourist importance.

The Board in its first meeting held recently at New Delhi have selected Bhubaneswar, Konarka and Puri in Orissa as places of tourist importance where approved hotel projects would be eligible for loans under the scheme.

Since the loan would be available to only those hotel projects which have the prior approval of the Department of Tourism,

the procedure outlined below should be observed by the interested parties.

The Department of Tourism, Government of India approves hotel projects from the point of view of their suitability and usefulness for foreign tourists. For approval of hotel projects, the Department requires a set of blue prints, a note on the facilities proposed to be made available in the hotel, financial working of the hotel project, i.e. estimated cost of construction in detail working capital and the likely income worked out on the basis of about 60 per cent occupancy per year and satisfactory evidence that the land is in their possession or would become available to them for hotel construction. Parties wishing to have their projects approved should also indicate their acceptance of the regulatory conditions prescribed by the Department of Tourism.

The details of this scheme can be had from Director of Public Relations and Tourism, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

## NATIONAL AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING COURAGE AND SERVICE

The Indian Council for Child Welfare has instituted an award for children under sixteen years of age who have distinguished themselves (a) for an act of outstanding courage, (b) for a record of outstanding service.

All children's organisations in Orissa, Junior Red Cross Groups, schools, etc., have been requested to recommend names

of suitable candidates for this award for the period between the 1st August 1969 and the 31st August 1969. The recommendations should be accompanied by citation in English or Oriya having particulars of the outstanding courage displayed or outstanding service rendered by the child, duly authenticated by competent authority and supported by documentary evidence, and indicating the



date of birth and place of birth of the child, present address in full, name of the father or guardian who authenticates the story and his address. A copy of the age certificate duly attested by a competent authority (A Gazetted Officer or the Headmaster of the School) should accom-

pany the recommendation. The recommendations are required to reach the Honorary Secretary, Orissa State Council for Child Welfare, P.O. Bhubaneswar-8, before September 15th, 1969, for transmission to the Indian Council for Child Welfare.

### PASSENGERS' TAX FROM JULY 11

The travelling public and the Operators are hereby informed that the provisions of the Orissa Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1969 have been brought into force, with effect from the 1st July 1969. According to the provisions of the

said Act, there shall be levied and paid to the Government, tax on each passenger, carried by stage-carriages at the rate of fifteen paise in the rupee on the fares payable to the operators of stage-carriages as defined in the Act, with effect from the 11th July 1969.

### ASSESSMENT POWER ENHANCED

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes has enhanced the Assessment Power from turnover limit Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs in respect of the Assessment unit of Khurda Town in Puri-II Circle created in February 1969.

In consequence of this assessment of dealers and assesseees up to a turnover

limit of Rs. 4 lakhs will be taken up by the officer-in-charge of the assessment unit stationed in Khurda Town. The assessment of dealers and assesseees with annual turnover of above four lakhs rupees will be done at Khurda Road, the Circle Headquarters.



## AWARD OF STIPENDS TO THE CHILDREN OF POLITICAL SUFFERERS

Application in prescribed Forms 'A' & 'B' (obtainable from the offices of all the District Inspectors of Schools in the State), are hereby invited from the Children of Political Sufferers who are permanent residents of Orissa or are *bona fide* refugees from Pakistan and are reading in recognised institutions as regular students within or outside the State of Orissa, for consideration of award of stipends and lump grants during 1969-70. Students who have passed the last Annual/Final Examination of 1969 are eligible to apply under the Scheme. But students reading in L. P. and U. P. School stages should not apply for the benefit as they are not eligible under the scheme. The definition of the term "Political Sufferer" has been quoted in the application Form 'A'.

Benefits of this scheme are admissible to the children, adopted children and step children of Political Sufferers and grand children by predeceased sons provided the income of such Political Sufferers does not exceed Rs. 300 per month. An adopted child should attach to his application, a certificate from the concerned Head of the Institution stating therein that the name of the adopted father has been recorded in the admission register.

Intending applicants should submit their applications properly filled in the Form 'A' along with a certificate in Form 'B' from an M. P., M. L. A. or District Magistrate, as the case may be to the Head of the Institutions by the 5th August 1969 in

case of students reading in High and M. E. Schools and 25th August 1969 in case of students reading in colleges and Universities. Applications submitted after the prescribed date or not fully and correctly filled in are liable to be rejected.

Any deliberate misrepresentation will be liable to refund of the stipend already paid and the student concerned will be black-listed and debarred from scholarship under any scheme in future. Both the candidate and the political sufferer should, therefore, fill up the application forms correctly and see that the certificate in Form 'B' obtained from the above mentioned persons is not carrying incorrect or incomplete information.

The stipends awarded last year to concerned students will be renewed this year provided they have secured promotion to read in the next higher class of the same stage of education without changing over to other course of study. Necessary instruction has already been issued to them through the heads of the institutions concerned to furnish required information for renewal of their stipends this year. Therefore, applications in Forms 'A' & 'B' should not be submitted by the students of this category.

All concerned have been particularly cautioned by the Director of Public Instruction (H.E.), Orissa to go through the details of the term "Political Sufferer" before filling up the application forms for the purpose.





The Chief Minister is seen discussing with the Members of Parliament from Orissa on July 18, 1969 in the Secretariat

## NEWS IN PICTURES



Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo is addressing the Regional Seminar on induced breeding of cultivated fish organised by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations Development Programme at Bhubaneswar on July 19, 1969





The Chief Minister Shri R. N. Singh Deo is seen discussing with the officers of the different departments regarding arrangement for the Nabakalebar festival at Puri. The conference was held on 5-7-1969 at the Secretariat

## NEWS IN PICTURES



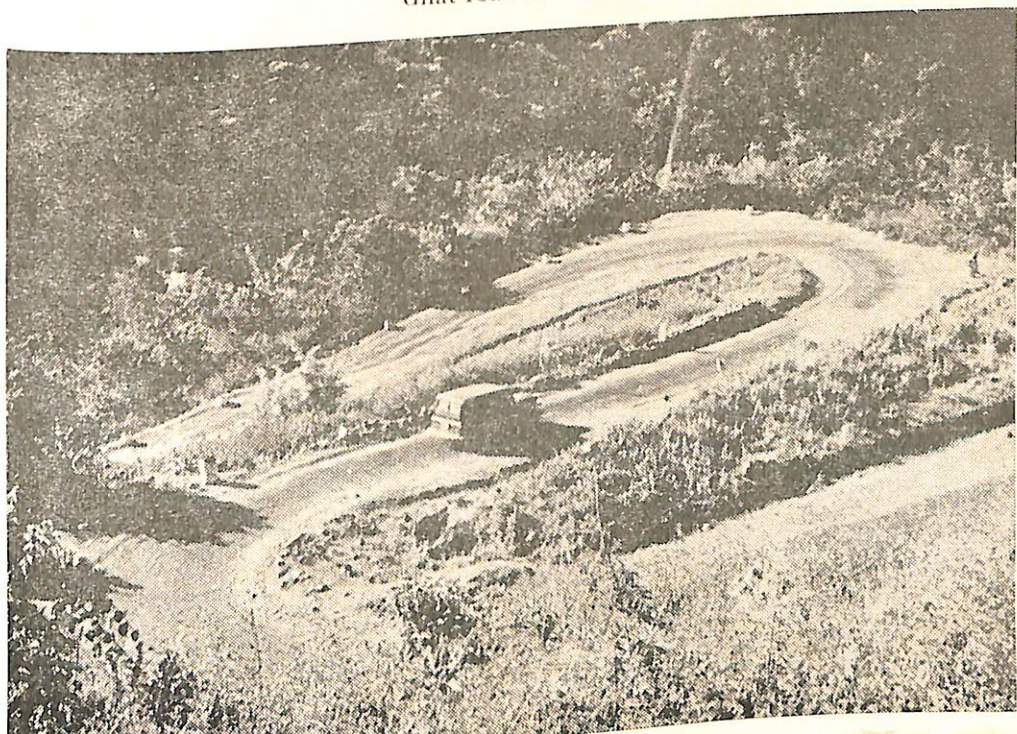
Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister presided over the foundation stone laying ceremony of D. A. V. Bhaban at Bhubaneswar, on July 21, 1969. The foundation stone of the building was laid by Shri P. M. Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister





A potter at work

Ghat road at Rayagada





Your need to save is greater than your need to spend

## The Post Office Savings Bank

is there to serve you

Open a Cumulative Time Deposit account and get lump sum return with bonus

You can save from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 500/- per month in 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  Year,  
10 Year or 15 year account

Deposits in 10 year and 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  year accounts are eligible for relief in Income Tax

*Remember*

Your savings, while serving you also serve the country.

Consult the nearest Post Office for details

*Issued by*

**The Director of Public Relations & Tourism**

**Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar**