

1967

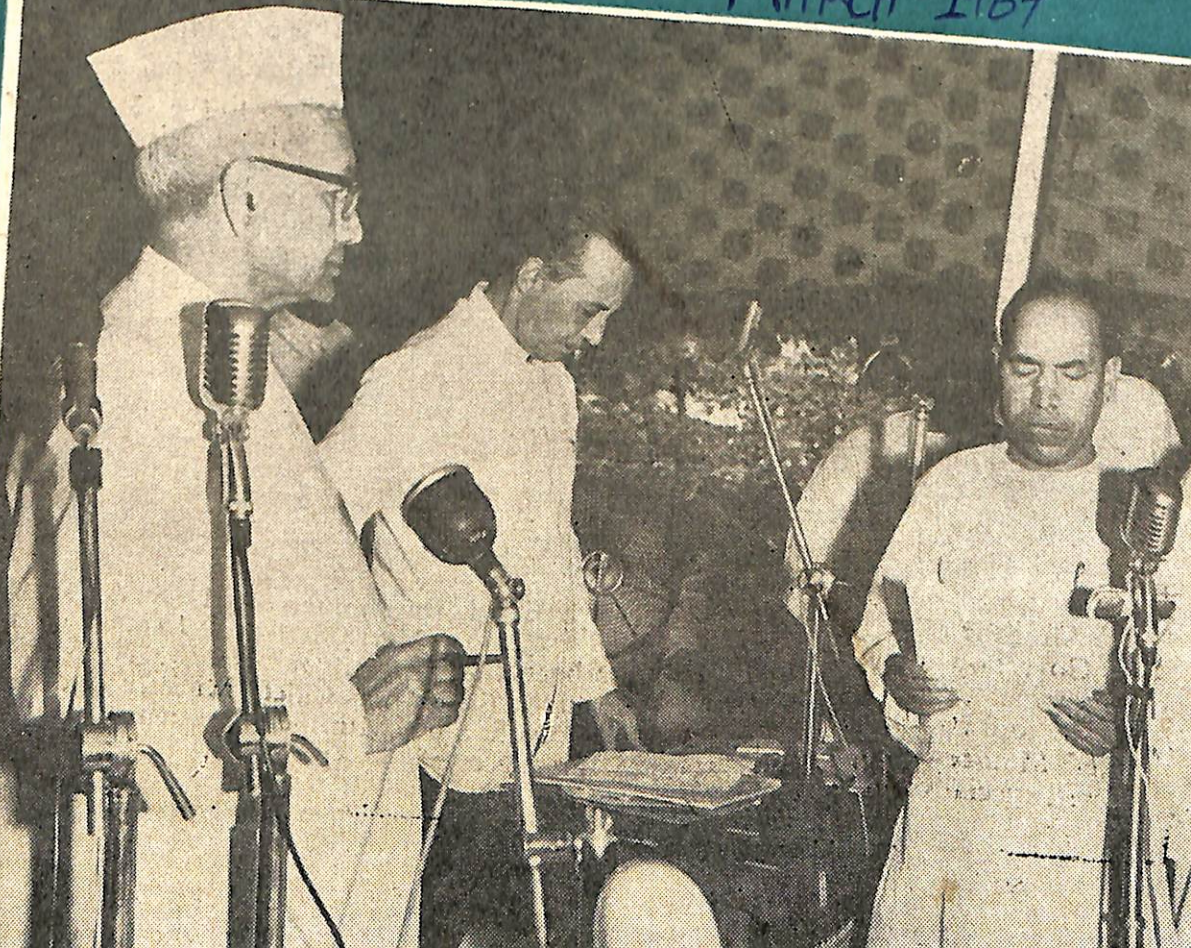
Drissa Revised - 1987

- 1) January
- 2) February
- 3) March
- 4) April
- 5) May
- 6) June
- 7) July
- 8) August
- 9) September
- 10) October
- 11) November
- 12) December





MARCH - 1967



Orissa Review

MARCH, 1967—PHALGUN, 1888

—IN THIS ISSUE—

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

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Information Officer

	PAGE
1. Press Note	1
2. Life Sketch of the Chief Minister and his Colleagues	3
3. Build Prosperous Orissa with your Savings	21
4. Independent Kalinga	.. 26
5. Educational Services of the Museum	28
6. Phenomenal Growth of Village and Small Industries	31
7. Health Service Scheme for University Students	36
8. Rural Electrification Achievement surpasses Third Plan Target	39
9. Save more to supplement other Resources for Development Plans	40
10. Members to the House of the People from Orissa	41
11. Members of Orissa Legislative Assembly	43

Our Cover

After the results of the Fourth General Election were announced, Dr. A. N. Khosla, the Governor of Orissa, invited Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, to form the Government. Our Cover of this month bears the portrait of Shri R. N. Singh Deo, (on the top) and Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (below) as Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister, respectively, who took Oath alongwith their Colleagues on a Pandal erected specially for this purpose in the premeises of the Rajbhavan.

ORISSA REVIEW

Vol. XXIII

MARCH 1967—PHALGUNA 1888

No. 8

PRESS NOTE

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

Name of the Minister	Departments or Branches allocated
(1)	(2)
1. Shri R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister.	Finance, Home (excluding Tourist Traffic of the Public Relation Branch), Planning & Co-ordination.
2. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister.	Political & Services, Education, Mining & Geology.
3. Shri Raj Ballav Mishra, Minister	Community Development & Panchayati Raj, Labour, Employment & Housing, Home (Tourist Traffic of the Public Relation Branch), Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Branches of the Agriculture Department.
4. Shri Surendranath Patnaik, Minister.	Revenue, Irrigation & Power

PRESS NOTE....

Name of the Minister (1)	Departments or Branches allocated (2)
5. Shri Harihar Patel, Minister	.. Industries, Commerce, Co-operation & Forestry, Fisheries Branch of the Agriculture Department.
6. Shri Santanu Kumar Das, Minister.	.. Tribal & Rural Welfare, Excise
7. Shri Nityanand Mahapatra, Minister.	Supply, Cultural Affairs
8. Shri N. Ramseshaiah, Minister..	Health
9. Shri Hara Prasad Mahapatra, Minister.	Law and Urban Development
10. Shri Dayanidhi Naik, Minister..	Works and Transport

PRESS NOTE

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

Name of Deputy Minister (1)	Departments or Branches allocated (2)
1. Shri Himansu Sekhar Padhi, Deputy Minister.	Revenue, Irrigation & Power
2. Shri Man Mohan Tudu, Deputy Minister.	Tribal & Rural Welfare
3. Shri Murari Prasad Mishra, Deputy Minister.	Forestry & Co-operation, Branches of the Co-operation & Forestry Department, Fisheries Branch of the Agriculture Department.
4. Shri Ananta Narayan Singh Deo, Deputy Minister.	Community Development & Panchayati Raj.
5. Shri Kartik Chandra Majhi, Deputy Minister.	Finance and Home

Shri R. N. Singh Deo

CHIEF MINISTER AND MINISTER. FINANCE,
HOME (EXCLUDING TOURIST TRAFFIC OF
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH), PLANNING
& CO-ORDINATION.



Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo was born on March 31, 1912, at Seraikella (2nd son of Maharaja Saheb of Seraikella), and was adopted by late Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo of Patna in 1922. He assumed full powers of administration of the Patna State in February, 1933. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer and St. Columbia's College, Hazaribagh, Shri Singh Deo was a brilliant student as well as a keen sportsman. During his studies at Mayo College, Ajmer, from 1922 to 1929, he stood first at all the Annual Examinations and won the Examination and class prizes, besides prizes in other subjects every year. At the Diploma Examination in 1929, he stood first amongst all Chiefs' Colleges in India, and won the Viceroy's Gold Medal besides other prizes. He took part in all the sports and games including riding, polo, cricket, tennis, foot-ball and hockey and won the College Colours in foot-ball and hockey. In sports, he also won many medals and cups as first prize in races and high jump.

Mr. E. A. Leslie Jones, Principal of the Mayo College wrote about him as follows:—

“An extraordinary report. He should do well. He has everything—position, money, brain, physique, manners and character. The best I have known in 24 years' experience of the work.”

After the Diploma Examination, the Maharaja went on an extensive study-tour in India and Ceylon and visited many Indian States. Then he continued

his studies in Hazaribagh and passed the Intermediate in Arts Examination of the Patna University in 1931 standing first in his College. As he had to undergo administrative training, the Senate of Patna University had allowed him by a special resolution to appear for the B. A. Degree as a private student because of his brilliant educational career. Although the Maharaja continued his studies and also studied Law under private tuition during the administrative training at Ranchi and Monghyr, he could not avail of the permission granted by the Patna University to appear for the Degree Examination as he was invested with ruling powers in February, 1933.

The Maharaja was married to Maharani Kailash Kumari Devi, daughter of the late Maharajadhiraj of Patiala in April, 1932, and was blessed with two sons and four daughters.

The Maharaja of Patna was the first Ruler to sign the Merger Agreement with the Indian Union. He was member of the Chamber of Princes, Vice-President, Council of Rulers of the Eastern States Agency and Chairman, Eastern States Board of Forestry and Agriculture. He was also a member of the Eastern States Post-War Reconstruction Committee and Standing Committee of Eastern States Union ; Member of General Council of Rajkumar College, Raipur ; Chief Patron of the 5th All-Indian Cultural-Unity Conference ; Patron, All-India Cattle Show Society, Kalinga Historical-Research Society, Koshal Kala Mandal and other Cultural, Literary and Research Societies.

During his administration, the Maharaja removed untouchability and allowed temple entry to Harijans, established Arts and Commerce College at Balangir, Ayurvedic Ausadhalayas, Sanskrit College, Agricultural School, etc. He provided improved social amenities in Balangir, organised operative Banks and Societies, Agricultural Departments and Panchayats, Praja Sabhas and Legislative Assembly, the Cabinet System of Government in which two popular Ministers were included. Through his efforts, revenue, tenancy and many other law were codified and the system of education was improved.

After the merger of the States there was great discontent amongst the the people of the Orissa States. To channelise this discontent on healthy lines and to check the evils of one-party rule and to establish a real democracy in the country, a new political party, 'The Ganatantra Parishad', was formed under the leadership of Maharaja R. N. Singh Deo in 1949. This Party continued to work as the main opposition in the State Legislature during the last three elections in Orissa and merged with the Swatantra Party after the 1962 Parliamentary Election.

Maharaja R. N. Singh Deo, besides organising and strengthening the Party as its President for a number of years, was elected to the Lok Sabha in

(Continued in page 6)

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan

DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER, MINISTER,
POLITICAL & SERVICES, EDUCATION,
MINING & GEOLOGY.



Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Deputy Chief Minister, was a prominent leader of the States People's Movement in Orissa. He hails from the ex-State of Talcher. He was born on 8th February, 1910, in a poor cultivator's family. Having lost his parents when a small child, Shri Pradhan had to struggle hard for his education. With the help of scholarships and stipends, he got his B. A. Degree from the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Subsequently he got Diploma in Education and worked as a teacher in a high school for some years.

He led the movement of the States' People in his own State of Talcher after resigning the teachership in 1939. He was imprisoned several times by the Darbar Administration. He was the President of the Talcher Prajamandal and under his leadership about 60,000 people from the ex-State of Talcher left their earth and home and went to the neighbouring area of Angul in British Orissa as a protest against the misrule in the State. He was again imprisoned in 1942, in connection with the 'Quit India' Movement, but he escaped from the Talcher Jail and went underground till 1947. A prize of Rs. 10,000 was declared on his head by the British Government. While underground, he contacted Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

After merger of the ex-State areas in Orissa Province, Shri Pradhan was as one of the three members of the Orissa States Executive Council and

subsequently a Minister. He was elected in 1948 (nominated), 1950 (nominated), 1952, 1957 and 1961 from Talcher and Pallahara Constituencies of Dhenkanal district and joined the Cabinet in 1950—52, 1957—59 and 1961—63 with such important portfolios as Education, Labour, Commerce, Agriculture, Tribal & Rural Welfare, Public Relations, etc.

Shri Pradhan recently formed a new political party known as Jana Congress and became its President after resigning as a Minister in the last Cabinet. He has been once again elected from two Constituencies, Pallahara and Athgarh, and also led his Party to an overwhelming success in the 1967 General Election.

(Continued from page 4)

1952 with a majority of about one lakh ten thousand votes, and made his mark in the first Lok Sabha as an able Parliamentarian. In the Second General Election in 1957, he was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly when his Party secured 51 seats as against the 56 seats secured by the Congress. Shri Singh Deo was the leader of the Opposition in the Orissa Assembly from 1957 to 1959 and made his mark as an experienced Parliamentarian and an able leader. In 1959 the ruling Congress Party was forced to form a Coalition Government with the Ganatantra Parishad, and as the Deputy Leader of the Coalition, Shri R. N. Singh Deo was the Finance Minister, besides having other important portfolios like Industries, Mining and Law, etc., during the twenty-one month long Coalition Government. Orissa had a clean administration when political morality, integrity, honesty and fair dealings were restored in every sphere. The Maharaja was re-elected in 1961 to the Orissa Legislative Assembly and proved his ability as the Leader of the Opposition and carried on a crusade against corruption at high places. Shri Singh Deo is the President of the Orissa Unit of the Swatantra Party, a member of the General Council, National Executive and Central Parliamentary Board of the Swatantra Party. He has been re-elected from Balangir Assembly Constituency to Orissa Legislative Assembly at the Fourth General Election of 1967 and it is due to his popularity and inspiring leadership that the Swatantra-Jana Congress Coalition in Orissa has emerged as a clear alternative with an absolute majority.

Shri Rajballav Misra

MINISTER, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ, LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & HOUSING, HOME (TOURIST TRAFFIC IN THE PUBLIC RELATION BRANCH), AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BRANCH OF THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.



Shri Rajballav Misra hails from Champua, P. O. Champua, district Keonjhar, was born on May 11, 1917. He was elected to the Orissa State Assembly in 1957, 1961 from Patna (Keonjhar).

Hobby : Gardening, special interest in Labour and Employment problems; *Favourite Pastime*: Reading and Photography; *Literary Acvity* : Member, Board of Editors, 'Daily Ganatantra'; Editor, 'Ganatantra Weekly' and Editor-in-Chief 'Swarajya' Daily.

Political and other activities: during student caréer, joined Prajamandal Movement in 1931 and gave up studies. Member, 'Orissa and Chhatishgarh' Regional Council. Formed K. U. P. Parisad and became its Secretary in 1948. This party merged with 'Ganatantra Parisad' in 1950 and was its Secretary, Vice-President and President till the Parisad merged with the 'Swatantra Party'. Now Vice-President, Swatantra Party, Orissa Unit. Deputy Leader, Opposition 1957. Joined Coalition Ministry 1959—61 as Minister, Tribal & Rural Welfare, Labour & Housing Departments.



Shri Surendranath Patnaik
MINISTER, REVENUE, IRRIGATION & POWER

Shri Surendranath Patnaik, who hails from Nagaspur, P. O. Charirakaba, P. S. Salepur, district Cuttack, was born on October 11, 1914. He was elected to the Orissa State Assembly in 1952, 1961 from Mahanga (Cuttack).

Hobby : Games of Bridge and Chess, Special interest in Political work;
Favourite Pastime : Music and Drama ; *Literary Activity* : Published the following books in Oriya :—

‘Life of Khan Abdul Gafur Khan’

‘Congress Ahwana’

‘Dwitiya Sadharana Nirbachana O Congress’.

Political and other activities : Joined Freedom Movement, 1930 and courted imprisonment, 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942. Vice-Chairman, Cuttack District Board from 1940 to 1954. President, Cuttack D. C. C. for two terms and Secretary for several terms. General Secretary, U. P. C. C. for one term. Member, A. I. C. C. continuously for 22 years.

Shri Harihar Patel

MINISTER, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, CO-
OPERATION & FORESTRY, FISHERIES
BRANCH OF THE AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT.



Shri Harihar Patel, who hails from Sundargarh, P. O. Sundargarh, P. S. Sundargarh, was born on September 20, 1924. He was elected to the Orissa State Assembly in 1961 from Sundargarh.

Hobby: Gardening, Special interest in literature; *Favourite Pastime:* Journalism; *Literary Activity:* Writing of short stories; Author of a poetry book "Gunjarana" in Oriya.

Political and other activities—During student career joined 'Quit India and Prajamandal Movements. Later Prajamandal merged with Congress Party. Due to difference of principles become Founder Member, Ganatantra Parishad which merged with Swatantra Party later. General Secretary, Ganatantra Parishad 1955—57. Elected to Rajya Sabha, 1958. Resigned from Rajya Sabha after being elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly 1961. Now General Secretary, Swatantra Party, Orissa Unit.



Shri Santanu Kumar Das
MINISTER, TRIBAL & RURAL WELFARE,
EXCISE.

Shri Santanu Kumar Das, who hails from Barahata, P. O. Rambag, P. S. Jajpur, district Cuttack, was born on September, 1917. He was elected to the Orissa State Assembly in 1942, 1946, 1952, 1957 and 1961 from Salepur, Jajpur-Binjharpur and Jajpur (East).

Hobby: Writing, Special interest in Social work; *Favourite Pastime:* Relief works; worked with Thakkar Bapa in 1936 and 1938 floods; *Literary Activity:* Books 'Bhai Bhai', 'Ahwan', 'Bhitamati' published. Articles contributed to newspapers.

Political and other activities: Took up social work amongst the Criminal Tribes under the guidance of Thakkar Bapa. In 1938 became Councillor, Jajpur Municipality. During 1940 to 1942 took active part in National Movement and courted imprisonment. While in Jail was elected as M. L. A. in bye-election. From August 1942 to November 1945 remained in jail. Elected as a Member of the Constituent Assembly till 1950. After 1957 election, joined as Deputy Minister till June, 1958.

Member, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League. Member in the management of several educational institutions. Founder of State Depressed Class League. Member, State Tribes Advisory Board. Member, Harijan Welfare Board. Chairman, State Scavengers Welfare Committee. Member of the State Transport Communication Board. Member of the Co-operative Union. Member, State Writers Association.

Shri Nityananda Mahapatra

MINISTER, SUPPLY AND CULTURAL
AFFAIRS



Shri Nityananda Mahapatra, who hails from Bhadrak, P. O. Bhadrak, district Balasore, was born on July 17, 1912. He was elected to the Orissa State Assembly in 1957, 1961 from Bhadrak (Balasore).

Hobby—Drawing and acting; Special interest in writing novels, poems, articles and stories; *Favourite Pastime* Sankirtan.

Literary activity—Editor, Daily 'Asha' 1945-46; Editor 'Dagora' monthly since 1937;

Following books published in Oriya and Hindi:—

Novels—Bhool, Jibanar Lakhya, Jianta Manisa, Hida-mati, Sukhara Sandhane, Egarta, Khyanika, Dhalagara-Kalagara.

Belles and letters—Patra-O-Pratima, Kabipriyasu

Drama—Harijan Mandir Prabesh

Political Literature—Swarajya Pala, Bhoo-Mahatmya, Mausi (Proscribed) 1952.

Translation—Swarajya Sanhita being the Oriya translation from English publication 'Indian Home Rule'. 'Mittika Putla' hindi translation from Oriya language 'Matira Manisa'.

(Continued in page 13)



Shri N. Ramaseshaiah
MINISTER, HEALTH

Shri N. Ramaseshaiah, who hails from Rayagada in Koraput district, was born on September 29, 1897. A B. A., B. L., Shri Ramaseshaiah got himself enrolled as an advocate in the Madras High Court in 1924 and continued the practice at Vijayawada till 1930. While practising law, he was the President, Taluk Board, Vijayawada, for three years, and member of the Municipal Council, Vijayawada, for three years. He was also elected a member of the Andhra University Senate for a term of three years during this period.

In 1930, Shri Ramaseshaiah joined as Assistant Dewan, Jeypore State, and continued in that office till 1946. During this period he was instrumental in establishing a sugar factory, a mining syndicate and a plantation company at Rayagada. Between 1946 and 1951, he was the Resident-Director and General Manager of Jeypore Sugar Company, and the Managing Director of Jeypore Mining Syndicate.

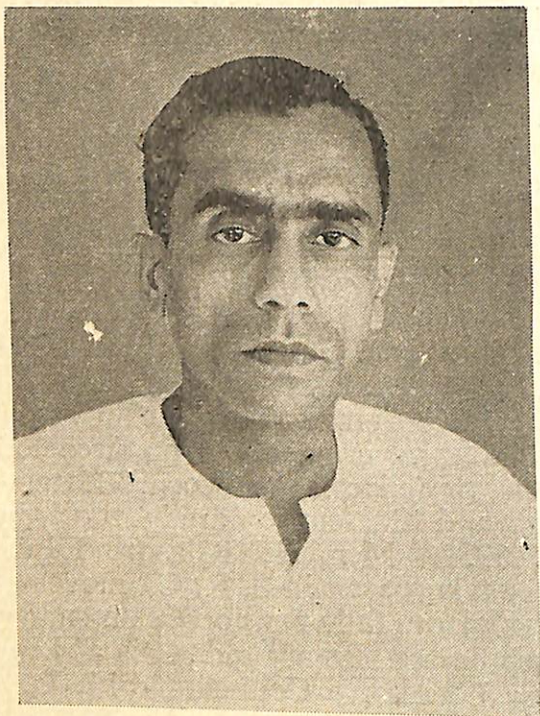
In 1952, Shri Ramaseshaiah was elected to Parliament from Pravara-puram Constituency in Andhra Pradesh as an independent candidate. In the 1967 general elections, he was elected to the Orissa State Legislative Assembly as a 'Swatantra' candidate from Jeypore Constituency in Koraput district.

Shri Ramaseshaiah is also the Founder-President of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society at Rayagada, which has a membership of 1,500 persons.

Shri Ramaseshaiah is keenly interested in studying political history, philosophy, and subjects of varied nature. He takes active interest in agriculture and was instrumental in introducing various crops in Rayagada division.

(Continued from page 11)

Political and other activities—Joined Mahatma Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha (1930) and was imprisoned for one year. During the Odenel Committee period took part in Orissa's outlying tracts amalgamation movement. Joined Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned on three occasions. Imprisoned for nine months (1941) for delivering a speech. Detained as Security prisoner in 1942 movement and the entire family took part in it. President, Bhadrak Union Board, 1939. Member, Balasore District Board, 1946. Courted imprisonment for taking part in S. R. C. movement 1956. Got inspiration for political activity from father who was an eminent literature, grand father who was a member in Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and uncle who was member Legislative Council and M. L. A. Central Legislature).



Shri Haraprasad Mohapatra
MINISTER, LAW AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

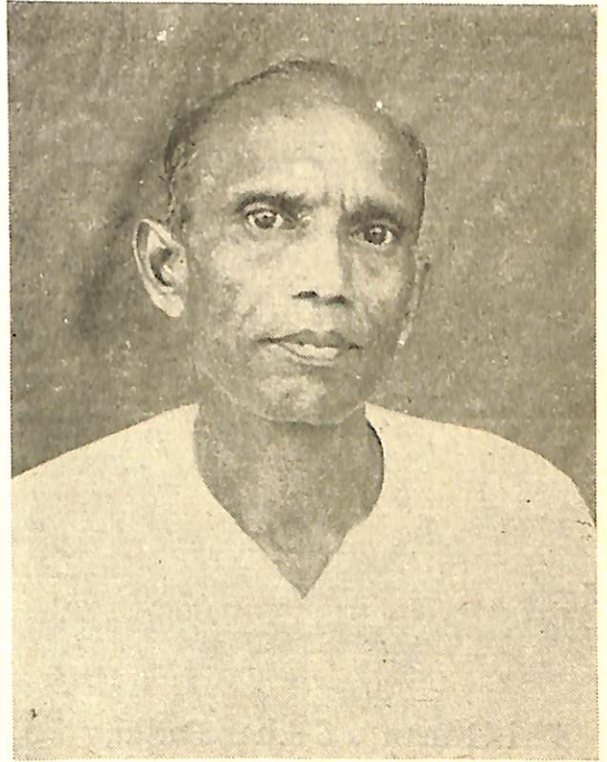
Born on July 24, 1923 in village Pakhar under Soro police-station in Balasore district, Shri Haraprasad Mohapatra passed B. Sc. with honours in Chemistry from Ravenshaw College in 1945 and entered Government service in the Supply Department in the same year. He, however, resigned from Government service after one year as the job did not suit his aptitude.

Shri Mohapatra entered Law College in 1946 and passed B. L. in 1948. He again entered Government service as an Assistant Biochemist in the Agriculture Department, but subsequently resigned from the post for the same reason mentioned earlier. He joined the District Bar at Balasore in 1949 and was an eminent practising advocate till he was invited to join the Cabinet.

Shri Mohapatra joined the Swatantra Party at the call of Rajaji in 1959. He was the Secretary of the District Swatantra Party of Balasore and a member of the State Council of Swatantra Party althrough.

Shri Mohapatra is a keen lover of music and drama.

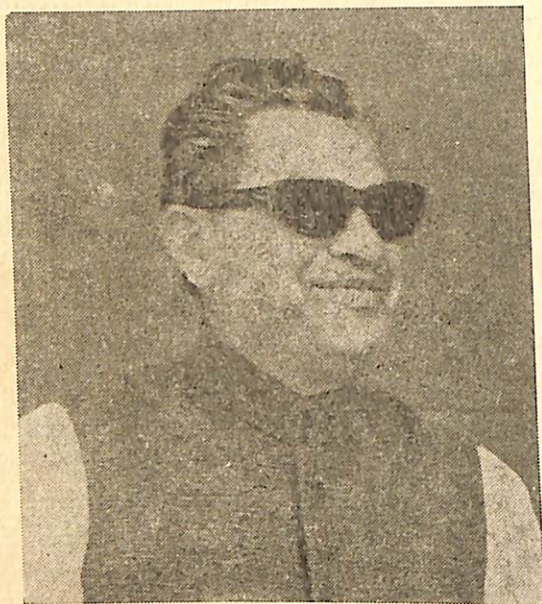
Shri Dayanidhi Naik
MINISTER, WORKS AND TRANSPORT



Shri Dayanidhi Naik from Patna Municipal Ward No. 8, P. O Bhawanipatna, district Kalahandi, was elected in 1952, 1961 from Junagarh Koksara (Kalahandi).

Hobby : Social work

Political and other activities : Started Harijan Movement in 1942, Member, Kalahandi State Advisory Board, 1948. President, Kalahandi Depressed Class League, 1949. Vice-President, Orissa Depressed Class League from 1954. President, Ganatantra Sangha, 1948. Took active interest in party organisation. Chairman, Bhawanipatna Municipality, 1958. Chief Whip, Opposition Bench.



Shri Himansu Sekhar Padhi
DEPUTY MINISTER, REVENUE, IRRIGATION
& POWER

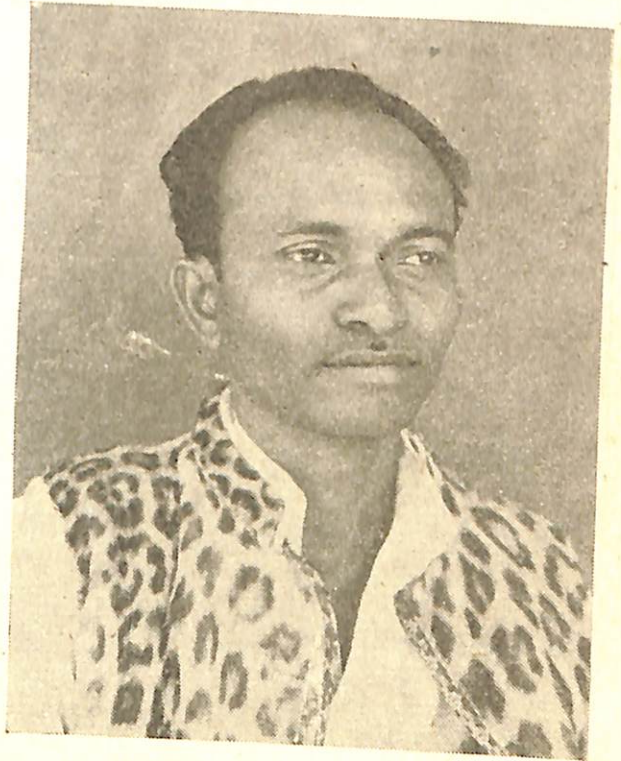
Shri Himansu Sekhar Padhi, who hails from Butupali, P. S. Boudh, district Phulbani, was born on November 1, 1919. He was elected to the Orissa State Assembly in 1952, 1957, 1961 from Boudh-Phulbani.

Hobby: Cultivation, Special interest in study; *Favourite pastime:* Travel.

Political and other activities: During student career joined Prajamandal Movement of Boudh. Member, Advisory Committee, Boudh. Elected in 1952 as independent candidate and in 1957 on Ganatantra Parisad ticket and in 1961 as Congress candidate. President, D.C. C., 1959—62. Joined Orissa Cabinet as Deputy Minister (Development) 1957—59. Took keen interest in pisciculture development. Took active part in S. R. C. Movement.

Shri Manmohan Tudu

DEPUTY MINISTER, TRIBAL & RURAL
WELFARE

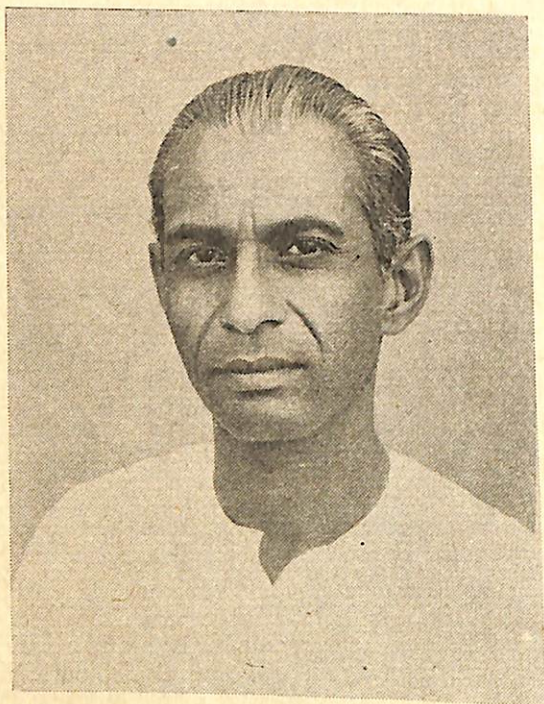


Shri Manmohan Tudu was born on September 22, 1927. He was elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly in the 1957 General Election and 1961 Midterm Election from Udala Constituency in Mayurbhanj district.

Shri Tudu joined the Adivasi Movement of Mayurbhanj in 1947.

Then he joined Congress and took part in social services.

In the 1967 General Election, Shri Tudu has once again been elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly as Jana Congress candidate.



Shri Murari Prasad Misra
DEPUTY MINISTER, FORESTRY AND CO-
OPERATION BRANCHES OF THE CO OPERA-
TION & FORESTRY DEPARTMENT,
FISHERIES BRANCH OF THE AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT

Born in 1928 at Sundargarh where his grandfather late Shri Balram Misra was serving as the Assistant Dewan, Shri Murari Prasad Misra completed his primary education there whereafter his grandfather on retirement resettled at his native district of Sambalpur. Shri Misra's father late Shri Nilmoni Misra who was also serving at Sundargarh prior to merger and was absorbed in as a Senior Deputy Collector, was highly acclaimed as an honest, principled and sincere Government Officer.

After completing his Matriculation from Sambalpur Zilla School, Shri Misra prosecuted his studies in the Sambalpur College which was named as 'Gangadhar Meher College' on his proposal in the year 1947-48. Shri Misra took active interest in cultural and extra curricular activities and was the Secretary of the College Union for two consecutive years. He graduated himself in Arts from the same College in the year 1950.

Completing Law in the year 1953 from the Madhusudan Law College he was practising since then at Sambalpur Bar. During the course of his practice he was taking active interest in social services. He was the Chairman of the Jharsuguda Panchayat Samiti since its inception for about a couple of years.

Shri Ananta Narayan Singh Deo

DEPUTY MINISTER, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ



Shri Ananta Narayan Singh Deo of Dharakot, Ganjam district, was born on September 5, 1929. Shri Singh Deo is the descendant of the famous Oriya poet Krushna Singh who had translated the Mahavarata into Oriya which is widely popular in Orissa.

Education: He was educated in the Stewart School, Cuttack, in the lower standards and passed Senior Cambridge from the Doon School, Dehra Dun in 1947. He joined St. Stephens' College, Delhi, and graduated in 1951.

Shri Singh Deo joined Ganatantra Parishad in 1956 and was the Ganjam District President for sometime. He started his political career as the Sarpanch of Dharakot Grama Panchayat in 1958 and became the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti in the first Panchayat Samiti election in Orissa. As Secretary of the Orissa Panchayati Raj Conference he took the initiative in organising the Conference at Berhampur in 1965.

Shri Singh Deo has been an active member of the Ganjam Zilla Parishad and has successfully helped in implementing the Panchayati Raj Programme.



Shri Kartic Chandra Majhi
DEPUTY MINISTER, FINANCE AND HOME

Kartic Chandra Majhi, son of late Chandra Mohan Majhi, resident of village Uperbeda, P. S. Rairangpur, district Mayurbhanj, was born on November 2, 1932.

Education: Passed Matriculation from Mrs. K. M. P. M. High School, Jamshedpur, in 1953. Graduated from Ranchi College, Ranchi, in 1957 and passed B. L. examination from Chhotnagpur Law College, Ranchi, in 1961.

Started legal profession in 1963 at Rairangpur Bar. During practice he was the Vice-President of Adivasi Cultural Association at Rairangpur and a member of Bamanghati Athletic Association.

Shri Majhi is keenly interested in sports and cultural activities.

BUILD PROSPEROUS ORISSA WITH YOUR SAVINGS

SHRI RAGHABANANDA PANIGRAHI

*Deputy Director, Small Savings,
Finance Department*

A land of poverty amidst plenty Orissa owes much its so-called backwardness to a long of neglect in the pre-independence era. This paradox was highlighted in 1959-60 by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in their report of the Techno Economic Survey conducted in 1959 in the following terms. "Orissa is an outstanding example of a State which despite rich endowment of natural resources has remained extremely backward." The State is rich in its mineral resources comprising iron-ore, coal, manganese, limestone, fire clay, bauxite and chromite which are among the best in the country. The exploitation of these minerals and the establishments of several industries using them as raw materials will pave the way for rapid industrialisation in the State. The rivers of Orissa provide ample scope for large-scale development of irrigation and hydel power. The inland water resources and the long coast line could be harnessed for large scale fisheries development. In the field of agriculture there is ample scope for increasing the farm output by increasing the yield of rice

and introducing double cropping in a large scale.

The council expressed the hope that "Given the States resources and taking the country's development requirements into account, one can confidently predict that the State's economy can be made to grow at a rate fast enough for it to catch up with the rest of the country within a foreseeable future provided the State Government takes measures to build up economic and social overheads".

The problem for us in Orissa, therefore, lies in building up these overheads economic and social, out of resources that we can mobilise in order to tap and utilise the resources that we have for augmenting our resources to sustain the pace of all-round development in keeping with the rest of the country.

And with a *per capita* income of about Rs. 212 as against the all-India figure of about Rs. 312, Orissa has to take the inevitable leap to shake off this backwardness. This can be possible only if and when this smaller

income is made to bring in quickly recurring profits may be in smaller amount rather than occasional profits in bigger amounts. This means that our comparatively smaller surpluses should be allowed to grow and be invested collectively. This purpose is best served by the Small Savings Movement where the individual is assured of investing his small savings in return yielding projects of the Nation through the agency of the National Government.

Since independence our main emphasis has been on economic development. India has chosen the democratic way of life and our plan had been drawn up with the willing consent of the people. To meet the increased defence outlay and to continue the development programme more speedily, all people, both rich and poor will have to gladly bear the additional burden of taxation. As taxation alone will not yield all the resources that would be needed we have to depend on the savings of the people. So far savings have been tapped mainly from the urban areas and partly from the semi-urban areas. Rural areas promise substantial contribution if intensive savings drive can be organised. To mobilise savings of the people, Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks, Credit Societies, Post Offices Savings Banks, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Provident Funds and Pension Funds and the Employees State Insurance Schemes are helping the Nation. The Postal Department have got large net-work of savings bank which is

helping the people of not only urban and semi-urban areas but particularly rural areas in developing the habit of thrift and banking habits. The most important sources of mobilising the savings of the common man is the Small Savings Movement. During the past 10 years several new kinds of securities have been introduced and rates of interest have been raised in order to make them attractive to different types of small savers. One of them seeks to encourage regular savings by self-employed persons or employees of industrial establishments. This is the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme which provides for income-tax rebate like Life Insurance premia and contributions to the Provident Funds. The potentialities of savings are large and will grow further as incomes rise. This movement has not so far spread to rural areas of our State, but has been confined largely to urban and semi-urban areas. With the help of the Panchayati Raj Institutions I have full hope, the message of Small Savings will reach all the villager and would make a big contribution to the national resources. The challenge before the country is great. The people's reserved energy has to be mobilised through Savings Movement so that we can prove that the nation is dedicated to the ways of peace, freedom and social justice. We can prove that we are determined to build a democratic state in a socialistic pattern. Therefore the small savings of the millions will have to play a very important role in financing the plan and defence. This

is not only necessary from the point of raising additional resources for developing our economy but also to make as large number of country men as possible real partner of this vast enterprise of building up our country on a socialistic pattern. Economic development means investment. Investment would mean capital sources. The more the capital for investment, more rapid would be the rate of our advance. More capital resources require larger savings from the community. To quicken the pace and tempo of economic development, greater capital has to be invested in the National Plan.

Orissa mirror the paradox of all backward areas-poverty amidst plenty. Orissa has untold wealth of natural resources, land, forests, water channels, minerals, a long sea coast; and a population of 17.57 millions, yet it is one of the poorest and most backward State of India. Our State has remained industrially backward because of the lack of cheap electrical power and adequate transport and communication facility.

We need large amounts out of the savings of the people which will help to make Orissa a prosperous State.

Even to rationalise the ways of production huge investment is required in terms of crores of rupees. Investment for industrial development which has been launched in our State will demand larger amount of capital resources. To augment National income of our State more factories have to be built, dams have to be

constructed, new mines have to be explored. We have taken up Balimela, Paradeep Port Projects. These projects do not yield result in a day. We have to restrain from consumption both by the community and the Government. It is rival for the success of the plan. Small savings for the Fourth Plan will have to be at Rs. 4½ crores a year on an average for our State. To achieve this target concerted measures would be necessary to contact every self-supporting family and stimulate this savings. The planning forum in the colleges can promote savings consciousness among the students and professors of respective institutions. The educational institutions can play a significant role in spreading the message of savings among teachers and the taught and it will gradually spread to guardians of students. In fact, the educative aspect of savings with its emphasis on personal happiness as a result of well planned spending and the need for individually and families who are generally thriftiness and thoughtness to cultivate this good habit of savings in their own interest has to be driven home by the heads of educational institutions, and particularly by students and teachers of Economics. Industrial, mining and commercial establishments can make an effective and untiring contributions to the success of savings movement through the introduction and organisation of Pay Roll Savings Groups among all categories of staff and workers. The Pay

Roll Savings Scheme not only facilitates easy savings by employees but also develops the habit of thrift among them. Pay Roll Savings Groups in large establishments should form an important part of National Savings Movement. In popularising the aims and objectives of the savings movement and expanding it, all non-official bodies and volunteer agencies have a significant role to play. All Trade Union leaders, all Panchayat Samitis, Mahila Samitis, Gramapanchayats, Members of Legislative Assemblies, Members of Parliament, together with the army of teachers can mobilise the savings movement as an important public service. Determined efforts by non-officials will definitely have encouraging response. All cultivators receiving compensation from Land Acquisition Officers should save the amount till they build their house and secure cultivable land. They can keep their hard earned money in Post Office Savings Bank as soon as they sell produce of their land. All Co-operative Marketing Societies and rice mill owners can persuade the growers to help this Savings drive. This arrangement will help protection of lakhs of rupees from being burnt in fire havocs or lost in dacoity. Unnecessary expenditure can be curtailed to a great extent by such investment. When country needs resources from the savings of millions, hoardings of money is a crime. The investment is safe in the hands of Government of India in Post Office Savings Bank where agriculturists can earn interest

of 4 per cent per annum. In Orissa Savings Bank facilities are available in about 2,300 Post Offices as on the 31st December 1966 and Postal Department have programmed to arrange savings bank facilities at 450 Post Offices during the first year of the Fourth Plan period.

During the First Plan period and Second Plan period Orissa achieved net collection of Rs. 3,46,18,000 and Rs. 7,43,71,155 respectively. It has been possible to achieve net collection of Rs. 13,82,67,000 during the Third Plan period against the target of Rs. 12,75,00,000 for the Third Plan period.

If all officials and non-officials of our State will join hands it will be possible to have 41,500 new Post Office Savings Bank account holders and 29,000 new Cumulative Time Deposit account holders.

Our country is facing a serious economic crisis, the solution of which can be possible by doubling the target of savings. It has been pointed out that rate of investment and hence of savings has to be stepped up to 20 per cent of the annual output in the next decade, which could yield 7 per cent increase in production per year i.e., achieve a doubling of production in 10 years. Therefore, our savings rate has to be stepped up.

We have already programmed to collect Rs. 2,250 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period which will entitle our State to get loan of Rs. 15

crores. This is our share of collection out of target of Rs. 1,000 crores fixed for the whole of India during the Fourth Plan period in respect of Small Savings collection.

As a result of sincere effort of non-officials and officials of our State, it will be possible not only to achieve the target fixed for the Fourth Plan period, but to exceed it substantially.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the gross and net collections under Small Savings were Rs. 11,38,46,370 and Rs. 3,46,18,000 respectively. There was substantial increase in gross and net collections during the Second Plan period which stood at Rs. 25,94,42,000 and Rs. 7,43,71,155 respectively. The achievement of net collection was against the target of Rs. 950 lakhs fixed for the Second Plan period.

The Small Savings movement gathered momentum during the Third Plan period as a result of which against Rs. 1,275 lakhs, there was gross collection of Rs. 48,74,73,005 and net collection of Rs. 13,95,48,810. Thus the target was exceeded entitling the State Government to receive loan of Rs. 915 lakhs against the target of Rs. 850 lakhs fixed for the Third Plan period.

Out of resources of Rs. 150 crores to be collected by the State Government during the Fourth Plan period Rs. 15 crores will be made available to the State Government by the Government of India as long term loan on the basis of net collection of Rs. 22.50 crores to be collected during the Fourth Plan period.

During the first year of the Fourth Plan period, the target of Rs. 382 lakhs has been distributed amongst the districts and it is hoped that it will be possible not only to achieve the target, but to exceed the same.

Out of 4,699 Post Offices, Savings Bank facilities are available in 2,300 Post Offices, as on 31st December 1966. Out of 313 Block headquarters, Savings Bank facilities are available in 311 Block headquarters. Out of 2,344 Gramapanchayat headquarters, Post Office Savings Bank facilities are available in 1,719 Gramapanchayat headquarters. The Postal Department programmed for vesting of Savings Bank power to 450 Post Offices during the year 1966-67. It is hoped that all the 425 Gramapanchayat headquarters which do not have savings facilities, will be covered by 31st March 1967.

With the intention of creating competitive spirit amongst districts, Mahila Samitis, Gramapanchayats, Panchayat Samitis and educational institutions and for non-officials keeping the savings movement, various schemes of award of prizes and award of running shields have been introduced.

The agents are the main planks of the National Savings Organisation in Orissa, there are about 600 agents out of whom only 98 are active. Efforts are being made to appoint the active agents of Life Insurance Corporation and Extra-Departmental Branch Postmasters as agents, so that substantial investment can be secured from rural areas.

INDEPENDENT KALINGA

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR RAY, M. A.

Curator, O. S. Museum

Kalinga existed as an independent kingdom in the time of the Sathapatha Brahmana. It is mentioned both by Panini and Baudhayana. According to the epic tradition, it comprised the whole coast from the river Vaitarani to the borders of the Andhra country. According to the Vayu, Matsya and Markandeya Puranas, the Kalingas were an ancient tribe closely allied to the Angas, Vangas, etc. in indigenous literary traditions. The river Vaitarani flows through it and the Mahendra mountain forms its southern boundary. Kalinga, of the old, therefore, comprised the greater portion of the modern province of Orissa together with some parts of Vizaganpatam.

But Kalinga stepped into the political history of India in the 4th century B. C. when the Nandas were holding the umbrella of imperialism with Magadha as their centre. Kalinga was not a small or weak state when the Nanda imperialism threatened her. Mahapadmananda on his way to south might have first conquered a powerful state like Kalinga to safeguard his imperial position. We do not know whether the people of Kalinga gave resistance to the Nandas as they did to Asoka. But, however, it was the temporary conquest of Mahapadmananda. The temporary

conquest of Kalinga by the Nandas is also to some extent corroborated by recent numismatic discoveries in Salipur in the district of Cuttack, Jagmara and Jharapara in Bhubaneswar and Mayurbhanj respectively. Some of the silverpunch-marked coins of these above hoards are in imitation to those of the coins introduced by the Nandas, which I have discussed in a separate paper to be published shortly. Kalinga declared herself independent immediately after the death of Mahapadmananda.

It appears from the accounts of Pliny that Kalinga was an independent kingdom in the time of Chandragupta Maurya. Chandragupta Maurya who brought the political unification of all the northern states under one umbrella could not annex Kalinga. It appears that Kalinga was a powerful kingdom at that time. The army of Kalinga was considerably increased and it was also greater than the army of Chandragupta Maurya. The existence of a powerful kingdom very near to the border of Magadha with a huge army, compelled Asoka to conquer Kalinga first.

The people of Kalinga assembled most probably near Dhauli on the bank of Daya to give a stubborn

resistance to Asoka who was astonished at the independent and brave attitude of the great heroes of Kalinga. The present river Daya might have served a strategic position in between the people of Kalinga and Asoka. The river Daya takes its course from Kuakhai, a tributary of Kathajori and falls in the Chilika lake. It connects South Orissa and North Orissa (ancient Kongadama and alala and toshali). In ancient days there was no transport facility. The people of Kongada might have sailed by boat from Chilika in order to reach Toshali. Similarly the soldiers of North might have journeyed by boat on Daya via Kathajori. The river Daya served the navigation, irrigation and commercial purposes. The mention of Daya as a river does not find place in any puranic literature. Hence, it was a canal. So there is every possibility that the Daya was the first and ancient canal of Orissa, which a Nandaraja excavated for the purpose of irrigation and was again re-excavated by Kharavela according to the Hatigumpha inscription. The

Gangua, a branch of Daya was dug for the purpose of protecting the fort of Sisupalagarh and to serve as a connecting link between Dhaulih and Sisupalagarh. There is every possibility that Sisupalagarh may be the ancient Toshali and recent excavations started by Government of Orissa may yield such informations in future.

Asoka did not want to interfere the independent feeling and attitude of the people of Kalinga whose heroic resistance for the protection of the independence of motherland could change the heart of a great conquerer. Hence, the independent Kalinga not only opened a new chapter in the history of Magadha, but also of India in the history. Immediately after the death of Asoka, Kalinga declared herself independence. But within seven years of this immortal incident, she saw a very strong and powerful Kalingan dynasty established on her sacred soil.



EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OF THE MUSEUMS

R. P. MOHAPATRA, M. A.

Curator, Orissa State Museum

It is universally recognised that the role of a museum should not terminate with the accumulation and exhibition of objects but it should educate the public to understand, appreciate and enjoy its treasures. For young and old alike, museum exhibits give an understanding of the continuity of human endeavours and relate our everyday life, our trades and professions, to the long history of peoples throughout the world. At the same time the opportunity to see actual objects, which are the products of man's skill and inventiveness the visual manifestations of his mental and spiritual beliefs, clarifies concepts and ideas often left dim and hazy. Carefully planned exhibits help to build an understanding and respect for the achievements of peoples no matter how long ago they may have lived or how different their lives from our own. Through development of this respect for and understanding of the past and the strange, it is the hope of all educators that young people may become the better citizens of tomorrow. However far from being merely a store house or even, a treasure house of the past the museum of today may offer that vital spur to curiosity and imagination without which progress, new

invention, new thinking and planning are impossible. Obviously then if these things are true a museum and its collection are a most vital and valuable educational resource of any community but it can only serve its purpose and reach its highest goal if the members of the community are aware of its value.

By use of modern methods of display, improved lighting and other such technical means, museums are making themselves more attractive to all segments of their population. In addition many specialised programmes and services are being developed to meet the needs and interests of the visitors. One of the ways in which museums all over the world are endeavouring to be of service to their respective communities is through co-operation with educational authorities—local city, State or national—in planning programmes which vitalise the school curriculum on many levels. Gallery talks and lecture demonstrations often supplemented by an opportunity to handle and examine at first hand specimens from the museum collections are among the most widespread types of programmes offered to school curriculum which can not be brought to life by the correct use of museum

resources. History, Geography, backgrounds of Literature, Science both technical and non-technical art, design and vocational subjects are among the many which may benefit from this use of museums by school classes. However such programmes can not be planned exclusively by the museum staff nor by the education authorities, but must be a genuine co-operative effort in which the limitations of the frame work on both sides is recognised, the school curriculum on the one hand and the museum collections on the other. Only then will the museum serve its great role in the formal education of the youth of its community.

School visits by children and young people play another important role, in fact this role may be more important than the more factual ones which are their primary purpose. The introduction of young people in their formative stages to museums may arouse the purely personal reaction, the personal interest, the love of beauty in its many forms which leads to a wider understanding and some times a more specialised interest in later life. By encouraging young people to revisit museums in their own time, often bringing with them their parents and friends we may develop the habit of museum visiting both for knowledge and for personal enjoyment and aesthetic satisfaction. These visits help to establish the idea that education does not stop when the school doors close, this, then is education in its broadest sense and education for life.

In order that museum visits by schools may achieve those ends and in order that they may play their important role in education at all levels, it is most important that teachers in whose hands is placed the responsibility for the education of youth learn to know their museums how to use them and become familiar with the facilities available in the local situation. The UNESECO Seminar on "The Role of Museums in Education" (Brooklyn, Newyork, 1952) included in its resolutions the following points:—

- (a) Each country should set up its educational programmes and museum activities in accordance with needs of its people.
- (b) The integration of the special educational work of museums with the curricula of educational institutions would enhance the prestige, raise the standards and improve the methods of teaching, both in museums and educational institutions.
- (c) Teachers of all age levels should have adequate knowledge of museum resources and services. We urge that all teacher-education programmes should include opportunities for training in the use of museums and museum techniques.

In addition to exhibition galleries the museums should contain bright and

cheerful classroom equipped with projectors. Here the children are given short preparatory talk either by the teacher who brings them or by a museum guide lecturer.

Outside these guided activities the initiative is left to the children who can come on their own and visit any galleries which have a particular interest for them.

To keep up interest in the museum and to encourage more visitors temporary exhibition of an educational nature are to be arranged two or three times a year, sometimes in collaboration with other organisations. These exhibitions, presented in a large gallery set aside for the purpose, have as their themes subjects likely to awaken the curiosity and increase the knowledge of historical as well as scientific subjects.

The strengthening in every way of the connection which ought to exist between education and museums by making regular visits to good museums a definite part of the school curriculum, by inserting in educational codes instructions to that effect and by directing the attention of teachers to the great educational value of good museums. Museums provide opportunities for visual instruction which is more direct impressive and more lasting than oral instruction. Impressions obtained in childhood are most vivid and lasting and to the child's mind knowledge is most welcome when its acquisition is flavoured with entertainment.

The best educational museum, therefore, provide information to the children in the most attractive form. Children should everywhere admitted free and no pains be spared to make them feel at home in the museum. To make the museum mean the most possible to the child, it has been found advantageous to organise loans of portable exhibits of various categories for use in classrooms. Most of the larger museums of the United States of America have special departments of education which prepare and circulate innermost quantities of material to the schools of the area served by them. School extension service has come to be established as part of most museums in the United States of America. The usefulness of educational services of the museum may be briefly stated as follows:—

1. It conveys to the children a greater number of facts in less time than if these are conveyed through words; the information about them can be more easily assimilated by children.
2. A number of facts can be presented simultaneously and the relation between them can be presented with clearness.
3. The teacher and the pupil can co-operate in the process of learning.

It is important to realise however that the success of such enterprises depends less on the means used than the people who use them. No matter

(Continued in page 35)

PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

An all-round expansion of industries, gradually unfolding a vista of rising incomes to the small producer, marks the progress of the three Plans since 1951. The policy of decentralised growth of selected industrial activities and co-ordinated development of small industries as ancillaries to large industries is expected to double the rate of growth of this sector in the Fourth Plan.

One of the significant features of planning in India since 1951 is the encouragement and support given to small production units functioning in the thousands of tiny hamlets, villages and towns of India and contributing unobtrusively but effectively to the growth of national income. For these small units, scattered in what has been generally called the "diffused" sector of industry, this has been life-giving boon as in many traditional industries and in the rural areas these one-family or one-man concerns were languishing at the time of Independence because of economic difficulties and the jolt given to them by the growing mechanised section of industries, such as textiles and sugar.

PLANNED GROWTH

The *swadeshi* movement or popularisation of indigenously produced goods during the pre-Independence period had, no doubt, given much moral strength to these small industries, but it was only with the introduction of Five-Year Plans that attempts were made to study and remove the difficulties confronting them, and to plan systematically their growth as an integral part of the industrial up-swing of the country.

To start with, development programmes were formulated, backed by substantial State-aid, in the First and Second Plans for handlooms, powerlooms, khadi and village industries having a capital investment of less

than Rs. 5 lakhs since raised to Rs. 7.5 lakhs without land and buildings. Among the facilities extended to them were direct financial aid, institutional credit, introduction of improved technology, supply of scarce raw materials, expansion of training programmes, subsidy on power supply and organisation of co-operatives.

At the same time, it was decided to establish industrial estates, where essential services like electricity, water, transport and communications, should be assured by the State to these units at nominal cost. This programme was enlarged in the early years of the Third Plan. More recently, intensive development of small industries primarily based on agriculture and local resources was undertaken in selected rural areas.

SECOND LINE OF PRODUCTION

The principal objectives the planners had in mind were to build up a second line of industrial activity consisting of small efficient production units so as to widen employment opportunities, improve wages of artisans and craftsmen, mobilise resources of capital and skill, particularly in the countryside, help them to earn valuable foreign exchange through exports, and promote a more widespread distribution of opportunities for productive work and income.

In other words, opportunities were given to the small producer—be he an entrepreneur or a semi-skilled or unskilled worker—to share more fully and effectively in the processes of

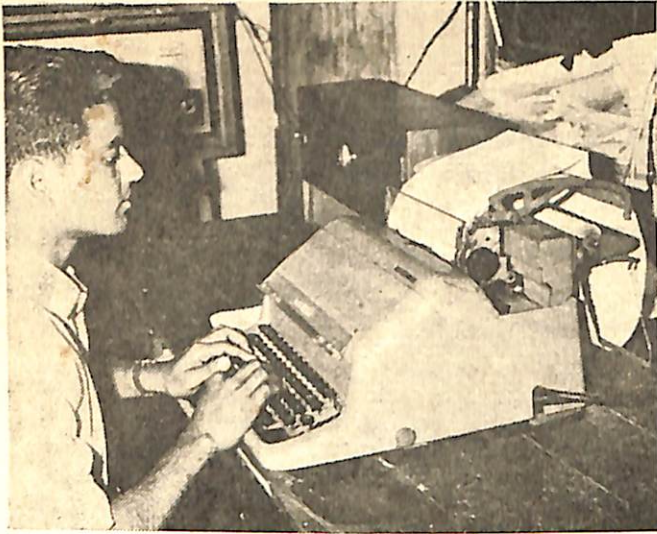
production as well as in the resultant benefits.

In the Fourth Plan, a new turn is being given to these programmes, the intention being to widen the range and variety of goods produced by the small-scale industries. As the bulk of products of these units are articles of daily consumption or simple tools of production, these enlarged supplies of durable and semi-durable goods would help the consumer and simultaneously benefit the small producer. The policy of decentralised growth of selected industrial activities and co-ordinated development of small industries as ancillaries to large industries—to be extended to newer fields—is expected to double the rate of growth of this sector in the Fourth Plan.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

An all-round expansion of industries, gradually unfolding a vista of rising incomes to the small producer, has marked the progress of the three Plans since 1951. A few figures will suffice to substantiate this assertion. It is estimated that employment in this sector was available to as many as 17.5 million people by 1960-61 and 20 million people by 1965-66. By 1970-71 it is planned to provide employment in these industries to 24.5 million, people, or roughly a tenth of the total labour force at that time.

Though no data could be compiled for the total value of products of these industries—so widely dispersed as they are—selected indicators give ample evidence of the production

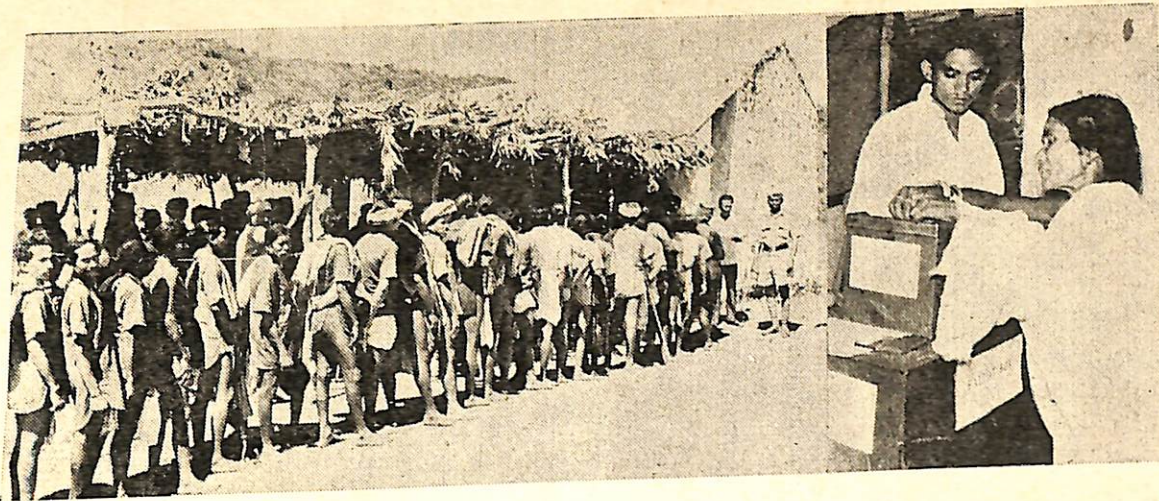


Teleprinter and wireless services have been commissioned for ensuing expeditious dissemination of election news to the Press and the public at the State Information Centre, Bhubaneswar. The Post & Telegraph authorities, Orissa Circle, have also opened temporary telephone and telegraph offices at this centre for the benefit of the Press.

Photo shows: The teleprinter circuit installed at the State Information Centre, Bhubaneswar is being operated.



A scene while votes are counted



A large number of voters out of the total electorate of over 250 million for India's Fourth General Election exercised their franchise in many parts of the country on Wednesday, February 15, 1967 the first day of polling.

Photo shows: Large number of voters standing in queue to cast their vote at polling stations

spurt in them. The production of cloth in the decentralised private sector, which covers handloom, powerloom and khadi, was 917 million metres at the beginning of the First Plan in 1950-51. In the following 15 years, the total production had risen to 3,146 million metres, or nearly three-and-a-half times the previous figure. In the next five years the target is 4,572 million metres. With mill-made cotton cloth target at 5,486 million metres by 1970-71, one way of looking at it would be to say that the clothing requirements of every two out of five persons would be met by the small producer.

The purchases by the Government of its needs of consumer goods for official work have also risen phenomenally—from the low figure of Rs. 6,00,000 in 1957 to Rs. 3.88 crores in 1960-61 and, again to Rs. 21.94 crores in 1965-66, or approximately 36 times in no more than eight years.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

Even more significant is this sector's contribution to exports, the value of exports of handicrafts, coir, handlooms and silk products alone having increased from Rs. 22 crores in 1950-51 to about Rs. 25 crores in 1960-61, and Rs. 53.8 crores in 1965-66. To express these figures differently, the export contribution from these industries was more than doubled in 15 years. And this doubling performance would be

repeated by 1970-71, the export target being Rs. 114 crores.

It is noteworthy that about half of the total exports in 1970-71 would be handicraft products, produced largely by craftsmen and artisans, and inspired by and firmly rooted in the artistic and cultural heritage of an ancient people.

The number of rural industries projects, taken up in selected areas, was 45 in 1962. According to a recent review nearly 1,450 new units had been set up in these project areas up to 1964-65. Those of the units which had gone into production by that time provide employment opportunities to 32,000 persons and produced goods worth Rs. 1 crore. Recently, four more projects have been taken up in the vicinity of large-scale industrial complexes at Ranchi, Durgapur, Bhadravati and Bhilai.

On a rough reckoning, the number of small units to-day is over ten million. The number of small-scale units, using small machines, including oil ghanis, khandsaries, etc., many of which are one-worker units and skilled or semi-skilled labour alone, is over 300,000.

During the Fourth Plan the objective will be to make the entire sector economically viable, the principal aims being to promote decentralised growth of industries; raise the earnings of those engaged in small industries by providing positive forms of assistance for improving their

skills and productivity; and organise artisans and craftsmen on co-operative lines.

With this approach, it is natural that the coverage of such industries would widen as new lines of production are undertaken by them. Some of the products taken up by the small producer are sophisticated items like refrigerators, electrical gadgets for commercial and domestic use, precision instruments like hearing aids, radios, tape-recorders, and gramophones and their accessories, plastic products, mechanical devices and paints and vernishers. These industries are largely operated by entrepreneurs drawn from the middle levels of society.

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL AID

Looking at this picture of progress it may be useful to bear in mind that the State has done a great deal to resuscitate village and small industries, and nourish and strengthen the small man, with his tiny investment; the village artisan and handicraftsmen; and the weaver of artistic cotton and silk fabrics.

This nourishment was available from the State mainly in the form of financial outlays in the three Plans—the actual expenditure being Rs. 43.95 crore, Rs. 191.19 crore and Rs. 223.15 crore in the First, Second and Third Plans, respectively.

The total outlay for the current Plan for this sector will be Rs. 370 crore—nearly nine times the original expendi-

ture in 1950-51. For separate sectors of these industries as well, expenditures and Fourth Plan outlays have risen on an average from two to three times in successive Plans.

These expenditures and outlays are exclusive of estimated private investment, which was also generally of the same order as in the public sector. The estimated investment in the private sector in the First Plan in the village and small industries was Rs. 50 crore, in the Second Plan, Rs. 175 crore, and in the Third Plan Rs. 275 crore. In the Fourth Plan the investment in the private sector is estimated at Rs. 400 crore.

CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT FACILITIES

Another type of assistance to these industries was in the form of machines supplied to them on hire-purchase terms by National Small Industries Corporation, a public sector project. The number of machines supplied to these industries in 1957-58 was 978, which rose to 3,060 in 1963-64. The value of the machines also similarly increased from Rs. 80 lakhs to Rs. 650 crore in this period.

Yet another indication of the growth of this sector is in the expansion of co-operatives, the number of industrial co-operative societies having increased from 7,105 with a membership of 0.5 million in 1951 to about 46,800 with a membership of 3 million in 1963-64. In 1964-65 industrial co-operatives numbered 51,000 with a membership of 3.2 million.

Considerable progress has also been made in providing credit facilities to small industries from institutional agencies. The credit limits sanctioned by the State Bank increased from Rs. 8.8 crore at the end of March 1961 to Rs. 65.7 crore by March 1966. Guarantees for loans amounting to Rs. 104.8 crore were also issued by the

Reserve Bank of India by March 1966, as against Rs. 2 crore by April 1966.

These manifold schemes for development of village and small industries have helped the small entrepreneur, artisan and craftsman to acquire him rightful place in Indian economy and to enrich it by his industry, skill and resourcefulness.

Continued from page 30

How bright and alive the museum may be there is little chance that the children will go on thereon—if no one has revealed its delights to them and however well-prepared a visit may be is likely to be boring for the children unless some one succeeded in arousing their curiosity first.

Obviously frequent contact between the museum staff and the teachers

should be the basis of all activities properly adopted to the needs of children. The task may seem difficult to those who wish to take it on, but it is worthwhile attempting; for is not to open wide the doors of the museums to young people to enable them to learn the finest pages of the history of the human race.

HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

MUDALIAR COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

A health service scheme for the students, teachers and other staff in universities and colleges, almost parallel to the Central Government Health Service Scheme, has been recommended by a committee set up by the University Grants Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras. The scheme is expected to benefit nearly 12 lakh students and 70,000 teachers and members of the other staff and their families.

The University Grants Commission has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and requested the Central Government to provide funds for the implementation of the Scheme.

In view of the differences in the students of various Universities, the Committee has recommended that the Scheme may be divided into two parts. Health Centre Service System and Part-time Doctor System. At certain places, however, both the systems may be adopted simultaneously.

The Health Centre Service System should serve the needs of the student population, teachers and other staffs and their families. The centres may be suitably located as far as possible in some of the educational institutions and hostels and they should provide facilities for laboratory diagnostic tests

as well as consultation for general minor ailments. Arrangements should be made through the State Governments for facilities to be made available in the State hospitals for students and teachers to be accommodated as far as possible separately in wards that may be earmarked for them. These wards may be distributed in more than one hospital and may provide accommodation for about 20 beds for male students and teachers and about 10 to 15 beds for women students and teachers.

The broad details of the Part-time Doctor System, as given by the Committee, are as under:

- (a) One part-time doctor may be allotted to a population of 3,000.
- (b) As far as possible a part-time doctor should cover population within a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- (c) Part-time Doctor may be paid a capitation fee at the rate of Rs. 4 per individual per annum. These charges may cover consultation fee, supply of ordinary medicines, ordinary dressings and domiciliary visits. The list of medicines and common dressings may be provided by the Administration to the part-time doctor.

- (d) Other medicines which are considered essential for treatment by the part-time doctor but are outside the prescribed list may be supplied to the beneficiaries by an authorised Chemist to be appointed for the purpose.
- (e) Part-time doctors who have facilities for medical examination of blood, urine, stool and sputum may undertake such investigations and may be paid Rs. 800 per annum in addition to capitation fee.
- (f) For special laboratory tests, the part-time doctor may refer the cases to recognised hospitals and similarly, the cases for X-ray examinations may also be referred by him to the recognised hospitals, with which separate arrangements may be made, whether they are private or Government.

CHRONIC AND SERIOUS DISEASES

The scheme detailed above would deal with ordinary ailments. In the case of chronic and serious diseases and specialist services where hospitalisation may be necessary, the committee has recommended that the universities and colleges may avail of the services of Government or other hospitals convenient to them. For this purpose arrangements may be made with these hospitals for keeping a certain number of beds reserved for teachers and students separately in

male and female wards. Similar for the treatment of diseases like Cancer, Tuberculosis, Polio Myelitis and Mental diseases arrangements may be made with specialist hospitals taking patients for such diseases.

For hospitalisation no charges should be levied on the students. Similarly from the teachers and their families except for dietary charges, no other charges should be taken.

COST OF THE SCHEME

Based on the experience of the working of the Central Government Health Scheme, the Committee has calculated the cost of medical care for students and teachers covered by the proposed schemes to be Rs. 20 per individual per year. It has suggested that the student's contribution to the cost of the scheme may not be more than Rs. 6 per annum. The contribution from the teachers and other staff may be on a graded scale as in the case of C. G. H. S. No charges should be levied on the beneficiaries under the scheme for the drugs supplied to them. However, the possibility of Organising Co-operative Drugs Stores for supplying medicines to the dispensaries or direct purchase may be explored.

REGULAR HEALTH CHECK-UP

The scheme of Health Service, the Report says, should also include a programme of immunisation and a programme of regular health check-up. Health check-up should be done twice a year with follow up in cases where necessary. For health check-up and

its follow up there should be separate medical officers. In the case of Health Centre Scheme, one Additional Medical Officer may be provided for 2,500 persons.

Where the Part-time Doctor System is introduced, the committee has recommended that every college with an enrolment of 750 to 1,000 students should have a permanent Medical Officer, a technician for pharmacy and laboratory work, a public health nurse and attendant, and a clerk. A Woman's College should also have a Lady Medical Officer with the similar staff. The services of the medical officer may be shared by two or more colleges where the combined strength does not exceed 1,000.

NEED FOR PHYSICAL EXERCISE

The Committee has stressed the need for physical exercise and proper care of the students and teachers. Every college should organise games in such a manner that the majority of students participate in them and receive instructions in physical education. It has also suggested that Holiday Homes should be opened in places with salutary climatic conditions such as hill stations, where students can go in batches and spend at least two or three weeks in the

vacation period, or during shorter periods of leave.

The U. G. C's Scheme of assistance to universities for the establishment of Health Centres may be extended to big colleges also. The Central and State Governments, according to the Report, should provide maximum possible assistance to the universities and colleges for introducing the scheme of Health Service. The Committee feels that the scheme would be fully implemented by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The Report has emphasised that student health is basic to the concept of a welfare state. It is also essential because it helps the students to derive full advantage from their education. The society also has a special stake in the welfare of the university students as it has already invested large resources in their education and looks to them in various fields of endeavour.

Besides Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, the Committee consisted of Dr. A. C. Joshi, Dr. T. Sen, Dr. K. N. Rao, Dr. P. N. Wahi, Dr. T. R. Tiwari, Maj. Gen. B. N. Bhandari and Shri R. K. Chhabra.

Rural Electrification Achievement Surpasses Third Plan Target

Orissa's Bid to extend Power Lines for Increasing Food Production

As many as four hundred and twenty towns and villages of Orissa have been electrified as against a target to electrify four hundred villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 crores 35 lakhs under the rural electrification scheme during the Third Five-Year Plan. All the sixty-two towns in Orissa were electrified by the end of 1962-63. The total number of villages in Orissa is 46,466.

The total number of towns and villages electrified by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan was one hundred and seventy-six out of which fifty-eight were towns. This was due to small allocation of funds for the rural electrification scheme. Great importance, however, was given to rural electrification during the Third Plan period as a result of which it has been possible to achieve in the Third Plan target more than twice of what was achieved in the combined

First and Second Plan period. In addition, service connections have been given to various lift irrigation pump points and Panchayat Industries in rural areas during the Third Plan period. This programme had to be achieved against the background that about 1900 km. of 33 and 11 sub-transmission lines were laid for the purpose.

In the Fourth Plan, the State Government has attached great importance to extending power lines in rural areas for Agricultural purposes with a view to increasing food production during this critical period. The Fourth Plan ceiling for rural electrification has been fixed at Rs. 6 crores which includes supply lines for irrigation. It is proposed to electrify a total of eight hundred villages and to provide power supply to eleven hundred pump sets in rural areas for increasing food production in the State during the Fourth Plan.

SAVE MORE TO SUPPLEMENT OTHER RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANS

CHIEF MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Singh Deo, in a message issued on the occasion of the Savings Fortnight which is being observed throughout the State from March 13 to 27, 1967 has expressed hope that the citizens of Orissa will respond more liberally than in the past to make the savings movement a success.

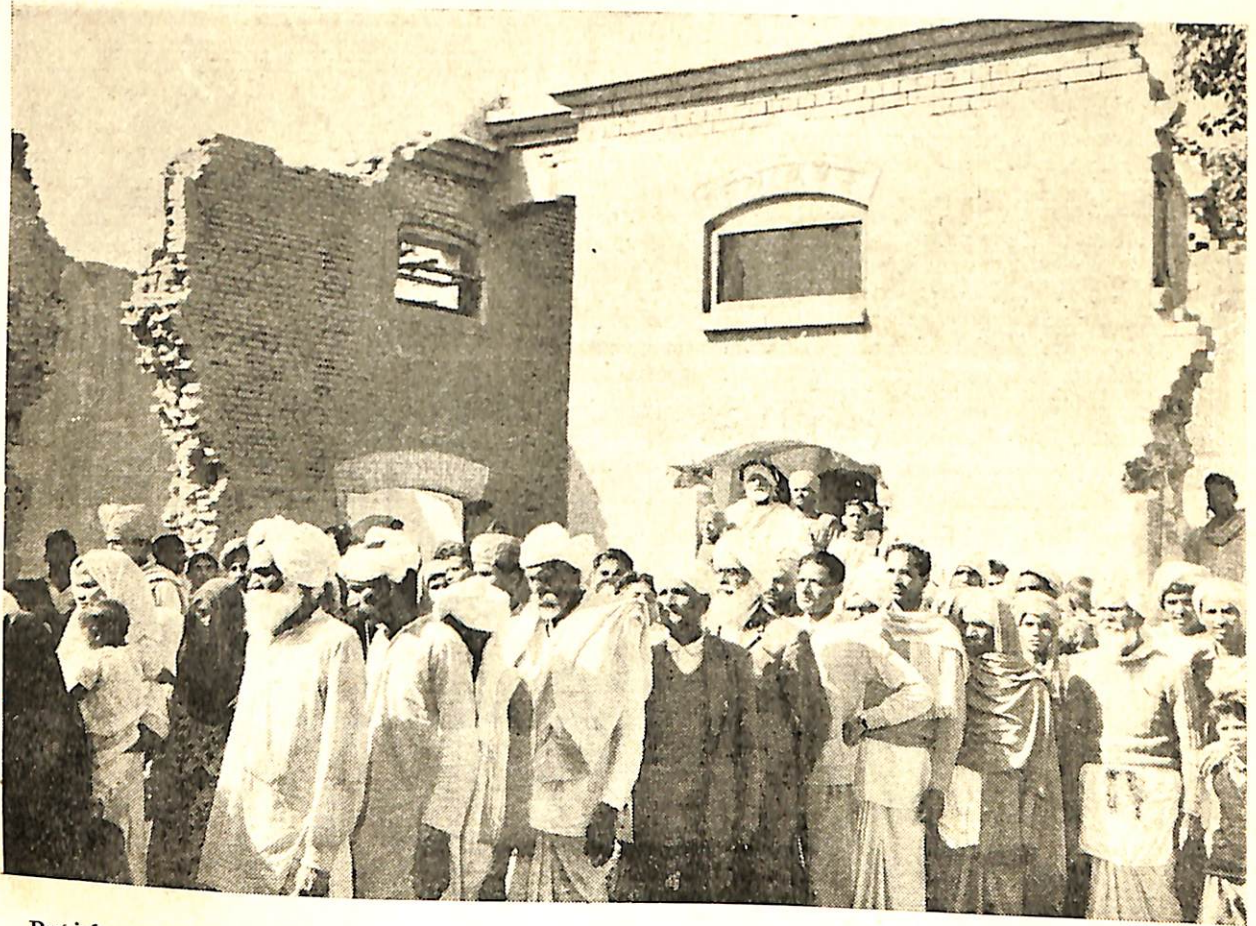
The following is the text of the Chief Minister's message:—

“I am happy to learn that a special fortnight is being observed from 13th to 27th March, 1967 to mobilise and intensify the savings movement in the State of Orissa.

“The importance of savings and the need to broad-base it cannot be over emphasized. Even in advanced countries like the U. K., U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. savings play an important part in the mobilisation of resources for financing development programmes. It is common knowledge now that foreign aid is not an unlimited source and likewise taxation has its own limits in a country like ours. Therefore, we have to save more to supplement all other resources and also to check inflation and spiralling of prices. From both these points of view, the savings movement has a tremendous significance.

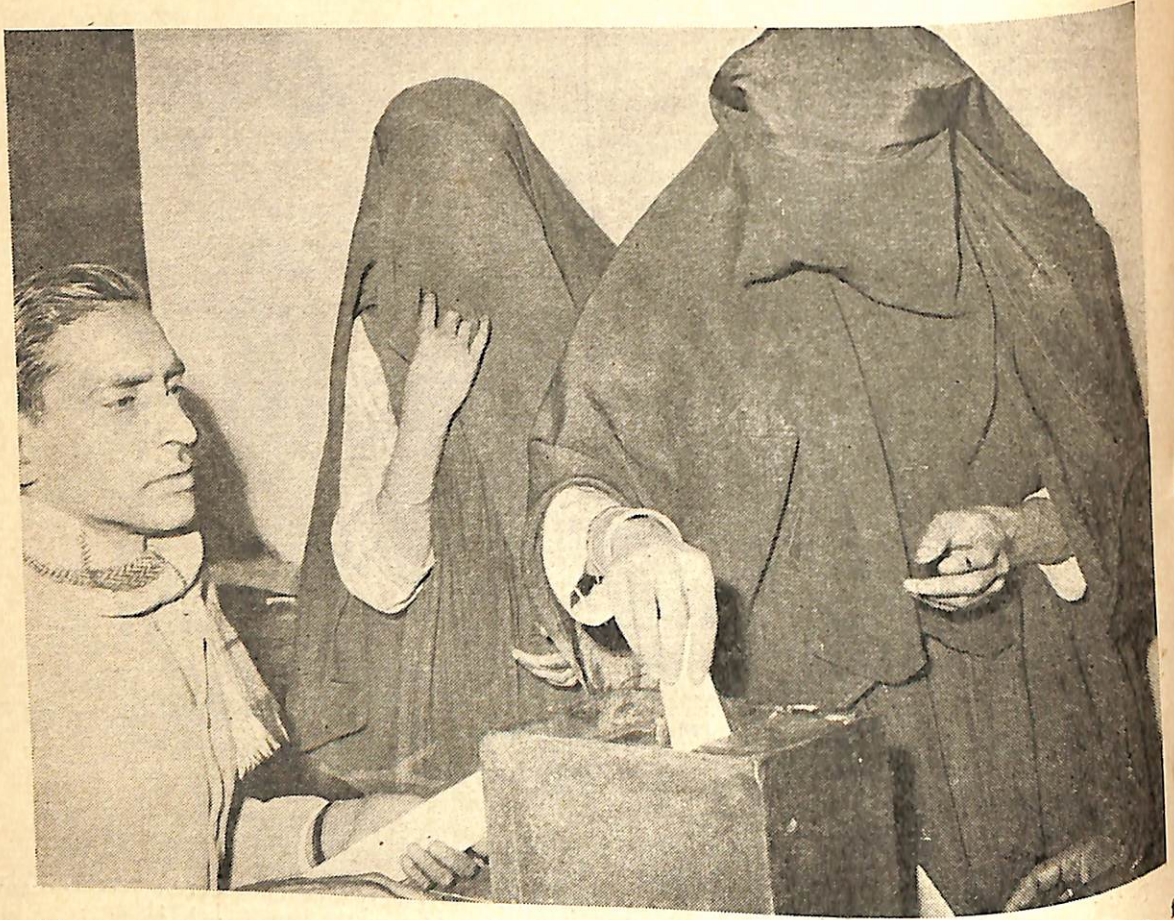
“Whatever be the ultimate size of the Fourth Plan, a higher target for small savings will have to be aimed at to find out necessary resources for our development plans. I am sure, the citizens of Orissa will respond even more liberally than in the past to make the savings movement a success in the coming years.

“I also take this opportunity to appeal to all the Government employees and employees in the Industrial units to join in large numbers the Pay Roll Savings Groups started in their office. Let me also hope that the students in the Educational Institutions will participate in the savings movement according to their mite and join hands in the building of a prosperous Orissa.”



Punjab went to the polls on February 19, 1967, the fifth day of the country-wide fourth General Election. The electorate cast its vote to elect representatives for the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabha.

Photo Shows: The voters in Khem Karan (the small town which was the scene of battle during Indo-Pak conflict) standing in a queue to cast their vote at one of the polling stations,



A large percentage of the electorate exercised its franchise in the country-wide fourth General Election for electing representatives to the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabha.
Photo shows; Women casting their votes at the polling stations.

MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE FROM ORISSA

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)
SWATANTRA PARTY	
Mayurbhanj	.. Mahendra Majhi, village Niranjana, P. O. Sanpakhna, district Mayurbhanj.
Kalahandi	.. Pratap Keshari Deo, At/P. O. Bhawanipatna, P.-S. Sadar, district Kalahandi.
Phulbani	.. Anirudha Dipa, village Kankala, P. O. Dhalpur, P.-S. Harabhanga, district Baudh-Khondmals.
Bolangir	.. Raj Raj Singh Deo, At/P. O./District Bolangir.
Sundargarh	.. Debananda Amat, village Balani, P. O. Lathikata, P.-S. Raghunathpali, Sundargarh.
Dhenkanal	.. Raja Kamakhya Prasad Singh Deo Mahendra Bahadur, Dhenkanal, At/P. O. Dhenkanal, district Dhenkanal.
Angul	.. Dhirendranath Deb Lal, At/P. O. Deogarh, district Sambalpur.
Keonjhar	.. Guru Charan Naik, village Mahadebnasa, P. O. Deojhar, via Joda, district Keonjhar.
CONGRESS PARTY	
Bhubaneswar	.. Chintamani Panigrahi, Unit-2, Asoka Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
Bhanjanagar	.. Ananta Tripathy Sharma, Premnagar, Berhampur, district Ganjam.

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)
11. Chatrapur	.. Jaganath Rao Ratchakonda, 17, Akbar Road, New Delhi.
	Present Address
	Berhampur, district Ganjam.
12. Koraput	.. Ulaka Ramachandra, village Kalyansinghpur, P. O. Kalyansinghpur, district Koraput.
13. Nowrangpur	.. Khagapati Pradhani, village Bahar Mengara, P. O. Anchalguma, via Nowrangpur, district Koraput.
14. Sambalpur	.. Sradhakar Supakar, Jharuapara, Sambalpur
PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY	
15. Balasore	.. Samarendra Kundu, village Gopalgan Road, P. O. Balasore, district Balasore.
16. Jajpur	.. Baidhar Behera, village Ramkrushnapur, P. O. Nischintakoili, district Cuttack.
17. Cuttack	.. Srinibas Misra, Rajabagicha Labour Colony, Cuttack.
18. Kendrapara	.. Surendranath Dwivedy, Tele n g a b a z a r, Cuttack-1.
19. Puri	S. S. P.
	.. Rabi Ray, village Bhanragarh, P. O. Bana- malipur, district Puri.
INDEPENDENT PARTY	
20. Bhadrak	.. Dharanidhar Jena, village Baradadiha, P. O. Golpur, district Balasore.

MEMBERS OF ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Name of Constituency

Name and address of Candidate
elected

(1)

(2)

SWATANTRA PARTY

Bolangir District

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Binka | .. Narasingh Charan Misra, Village/P. O. Bolangir, district Bolangir. |
| 2. Titlagarh | .. Achutananda Mahananda, Village/P. O. Ichhapara, district Bolangir. |
| 3. Patnagarh | .. Ainthu Sahu, Village and P. O. Batharla, district Bolangir. |
| 4. Bolangir | .. Maharaja R. N. Singh Deo, At/P. O./district Bolangir. |
| 5. Kantabanji | .. Loknath Ray, Village/P. O. Kantabanji, district Bolangir. |
| 6. Loisingha | .. Nanda Kishore Misra, Village/P. O./District Bolangir. |
| 7. Saintala | .. Ramesh Chandra Singh Bhoi, Village/P. O. Saintala. |
| 8. Sonapur | .. Nilambar Raiguru, village Matikod, P. O. Narayanpur, district Bolangir. |
| 9. Tusra | .. Radhamohan Misra, At/P. O./District Bolangir. |

Sambalpur District

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 10. Deogarh | .. Bhanuganga Tribhuban Dev Raja, At/P. O. Deogarh, district Sambalpur. |
| 11. Jharsuguda | .. Murari Prasad Misra, village Katikela, P. O. Sripura, district Sambalpur. |
| 12. Kuchinda | .. Kanhai Singha, village Pathamunda, P. O. Mundhenpali, district Sambalpur. |
| 13. Rairakhol | .. Bhikari Suna, village Modipada, P. O. Modipada, district Sambalpur. |

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)
14. Melchamunda	.. Birendra Kumar Sahu, village Buromand P. O. Gaisilat, district Sambalpur.
15. Laikera	.. Lal Rajendra Singh, At/P. O. Kalabira district Sambalpur.
Phulbani District	
16. Balliguda	.. Naresh Pradhan, At Gandingam, P. O. Gudrikiya, district Phulbani.
17. Phulbani	.. Barada Prasanna Kohar, At Raniganj P. O. Adenigarh, district Phulbani.
18. Udayagiri	.. Gopal Pradhan, village Karuballi, P. O. Kambanaju, district Phulbani.
Kalahandi District	
19. Diarmagarh	.. Lochan Dhongada Majhi, village Bikran guda, P.O. Dharamgarh, district Kalahandi.
20. Bhawanipatna	.. Dayanidhi Naik, At/P. O. Bhawanipatna, district Kalahandi.
21. Kesinga	.. Bhagaban Bhoi, At/P. O. Laitara, district Kalahandi.
22. Koksara	.. Raghunath Praharaj, village Matualguda, P. O. Ranamal, district Kalahandi.
23. Narla	.. Anchala Majhi, village Jamapada, district Kalahandi.
24. Junagarh	.. Maheswar Nayak, village/P. O. Bhawan patna, district Kalahandi.
Koraput District	
25. Jeypore	.. N. Ramaseshaiah, village Rayagada, P. O. Rayagada, district Koraput.
26. Bissam-cuttack	.. Biswanath Choudhury, village Bodog guda, district Koraput.
27. Dabugam	.. Dambaru Majhi, village Chitrakote, P. O. Anchalaguma, district Koraput.

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)
Sundargarh District	
42. Bonai	.. Hemendra Prasad Mahapatra, village Nuadihi, P. O. Khuntagaon, district Sundargarh.
43. Sundargarh	.. Harihar Patel, at/P. O./district Sundargarh
44. Bisra	.. Krushna Chandra Naik, village Sewerta, P. O. Jhirpani, Resettlement Colony.
45. Rajgangpur	.. Premchand Bhagat, village/P. O. Andalijambahal, district Sundargarh.
46. Talsara	.. Gangadhar Pradhan, village Raidihi, P. O. Kuraivaga, district Sundargarh.
Balasore District	
47. Soro	.. Hara Prasad Mahapatra, village Pakhar, P. O. Pakhar, district Balasore.
Puri District	
48. Daspalla	.. Bhabagrahi Nayak, village Ostia, P. O. Rasang, district Puri.
Ganjam District	
49. Suruda	.. Ananta Narayan Singh Deo, at/P.O. Dhara-kote, district Ganjam.
CONGRESS PARTY	
Ganjam District	
50. Berhampur	.. Binayak Acharya, village Sankarpur Street, P. O. Berhampur.
51. Jaganath Prasad	.. Udayanath Naik, village Gajapadar, P. O. Kullada, district Ganjam.
52. Rangiri	.. Arjuna Singh, village Siripur, P. O. Nua-pada, district Ganjam.
53. Chikiti	.. Dibakar Pattanayak, village/P. O. Chikiti, district Ganjam.

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)
54. Mohana	.. Tarini Sardhar, village Dosaipur P. O. Puda- mari, district Ganjam.
55. Bhanjanagar	.. Dinabandhu Behera, village Ratnapur, P. O. Nettenga, district Ganjam.
56. Hinjili	.. Brundaban Naik, village Sasan Ambagam, district Ganjam.
57. Dura	.. Mohan Naik, village Dhanamera Street, P. O. Berhampur, district Ganjam.
Koraput District	
58. Rayagada	.. Ananta Ram Majhi, village/P. O. Kuchai- Padar, district Koraput.
59. Nowrangpur	.. Sadasiba Tripathy, Chief Minister's Resi- dence, New Capital, Bhubaneswar.
60. Malkangiri	.. Gangadhar Madi, at/P. O. Malkangiri
61. Gunupur	.. Bhagirathi Gomango, village Dibirising, district Koraput.
62. Nandapur	.. Malu Santa, village Sepaiput, P. O. Pottangi, district Koraput.
63. Kotpad	.. Suryanarayan Majhi, village Soura Street, P. O. Kotpad, district Koraput.
64. Umerkote	.. Rabisingh Majhi, village Batibeda, P. O. Bhamini, district Koraput.
Kalahandi District	
65. Nowapara	.. Onkar Singh, village Dharambandh, P. O. Dharambandh, district Kalahandi.
66. Khariar	.. Anup Singh Deo, village/P. O. Khariar, district Kalahandi.
Sambalpur District	
67. Bijepur	.. Mohan Nag, village Barapali, P. O. Bara- pali, district Sambalpur.

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)
8. Bargarh	.. Bharat Chandra Hota, village/P. O. Bargarh district Sambalpur.
9. Sambalpur	.. Banamali Babu, village Jharuapara, district Sambalpur.
10. Bhatli	.. Saraswati Pradhan, village/P. O. Kamgaon, district Sambalpur.
Balasore District	
1. Basta	.. Chintamani Jena, village/P. O. Nadabani, district Balasore.
Mayurbhanj District	
2. Baripada	.. Santosh Kumar Sahu, village/P. O. Baripada, district Mayurbhanj.
Puri District	
3. Ranpur	.. Brajendra Chandra Singh Deo Bajradhar Narendra Mohapatra, village Ranpur Palace, P. O. Raja Ranpur, district Puri.
4. Satyabadi	.. Gangadhar Mohapatra, Suar Sahi, P. O./district Puri.
5. Khandapara	.. Harihar Singh Bhramarbar Mardaraj Ray, village/P. O. Khandapara, district Puri.
6. Banpur	.. Raghunath Mishra, village Achutarajapur, P. O. Banpur, district Puri.
7. Brahmagiri	.. Brajamohan Mohanty, village Dandimal Sahi, P. O./district Puri.
Cuttack District	
8. Cuttack City	.. Biren Mitra, Gouda Sahi, P. O. Bakharabad, district Cuttack.
9. Aul	.. Dibakar Nath Sarma, village Niali, P. O. Aul, district Cuttack.

Name of Constituency

Name and address of Candidate
elected

(1)

(2)

JANA CONGRESS PARTY**Balasore District**

80. Bhadrak .. Nityananda Mahapatra, Bhagabat Bhaban,
P. O. Bhadrak, district Balasore.
81. Dhamnagar .. Satyavama Dei, village Astak, P. O. Gopa-
bandhu Nagar, district Balasore.
82. Chandbali .. Man Mohan Das, village Bilna, P. O. Gala-
gandapur, district Balasore.
83. Basudevpur .. Harekrushna Mahtab, Mahtab Bhaban,
P. O. Bhadrak, district Balasore.

Keonjhar District

84. Anandpur .. Bhubanananda Jena, village/P. O. Marei-
gaon, district Keonjhar.

Puri District

85. Khurda .. Raja Birakishore Dev, at/P.O./Dist. Puri
86. Pipli .. Banamali Patnaik, village Lewis R o a d,
Bhubaneswar.
87. Balipatna .. Harihar Bhoi, village Ramchandra pur,
P. O. Benupur, district Puri.
88. Bhubaneswar .. Herekrushna Mahtab, Ekamra Niv a s,
Bhubaneswar-2.
89. Nimapara .. Nilamani Sitha, village Beruhan, P. O.
Garrupas, district Puri.

Dhenkanal District

90. Chhendipada .. Nabaghan Nayak, village Bagdia, P. O.
Bagdia, district Dhenkanal.
91. Talcher .. Kumar Chandra Behera, village Raghunath-
pur, P. O. Hensamul, district Dhenkanal.

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)
92. Angul	.. Kumud Chandra Singh, Hindol Palace, P. O. Hindol, district Dhenkanal.
93. Pal-Lahara	.. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, village Poipal P. O. Swepur, district Dhenkanal.
Mayurbhanj District	
94. Bahalda	.. Sunaram Soren, village Hensda, P. O. Hensda, district Mayurbhanj.
95. Udala	.. Man Mohan Tudu, village Chadada, P. O. Chadada, district Mayurbhanj.
Cuttack District	
96. Jajpur East	.. Santanu Kumar Das, village Barhatta, P. O. Kodandpur, district Cuttack.
97. Athgarh	.. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, village Poipal, P. O. Swepur, district Dhenkanal.
98. Jaipur West	.. Prafulla Chandra Ghadei, village/P. O. Jajpur Road, district Cuttack.
99. Cuttack Sadar	.. Sukadev Jena, village Bisinapur, P. O. Cuttack-3.
100. Baramba	.. Pratap Chandra Pattanaik, village Barambargarh, P. O. Baramba, district Cuttack.
101. Salepur	.. Surendranath Pattnayak, village Nageshpur, P. O. Charirakaba, district Cuttack.
102. Govindpur	.. Muralidhar Kanungo, village Dimiri, P. O. Nada, district Cuttack.
103. Sukinda	.. Anandamanjari Devi, village/P. O. Sukindargarh, district Cuttack.
Sambalpur District	
104. Padmapur	.. Bira Bikramaditya Singh Bariha, village Padmapur, P. O. Rajborasambar, district Sambalpur.

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)
92. Angul	.. Kumud Chandra Singh, Hindol Palace, P. O. Hindol, district Dhenkanal.
93. Pal-Lahara	.. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, village Poipal P. O. Swepur, district Dhenkanal.
Mayurbhanj District	
94. Bahalda	.. Sunaram Soren, village Hensda, P. O. Hensda, district Mayurbhanj.
95. Udala	.. Man Mohan Tudu, village Chadada, P. O. Chadada, district Mayurbhanj,
Cuttack District	
96. Jajpur East	.. Santanu Kumar Das, village Barhatta, P. O. Kodandpur, district Cuttack.
97. Athgarh	.. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, village Poipal, P. O. Swepur, district Dhenkanal.
98. Jaipur West	.. Prafulla Chandra Ghadei, village/P. O. Jajpur Road, district Cuttack.
99. Cuttack Sadar	.. Sukadev Jena, village Bisinapur, P. O. Cuttack-3.
100. Baramba	.. Pratap Chandra Pattanaik, village Barambargarh, P. O. Baramba, district Cuttack.
101. Salepur	.. Surendranath Pattnayak, village Nageshpur, P. O. Charirakaba, district Cuttack.
102. Govindpur	.. Muralidhar Kanungo, village Dimiri, P. O. Nada, district Cuttack.
103. Sukinda	.. Anandamanjari Devi, village/P. O. Sukindargarh, district Cuttack.
Sambalpur District	
104. Padmapur	.. Bira Bikramaditya Singh Bariha, village Padmapur, P. O. Rajborasambar, district Sambalpur.

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)

Phulbani District

105. Baudh .. Himansusekhar Padhi, village/P. O. Baudh-Raj, district Phulbani.

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY**Mayurbhanj District**

106. Khunta .. Harachand Hasda, village Kanhaibandh, P. O. Itanati, district Mayurbhanj.
107. Muruda .. Sakila Soren, village Masinasul, P. O. Bha-liadiha, district Mayurbhanj.
108. Baisinga .. Prasanna Kumar Das, village Betnoty, P. O. Betnoty, district Mayurbhanj.

Balasore District

109. Balasore .. Rabindra Mohan Das, village Distillery Road, P. O./district Balasore.
110. Simulia .. Uchhaba Charan Jena, village Panapadi, P. O. Adalpank, district Balasore.
111. Jaleswar .. Prasannakumar Pal, village Rajpur, P. O. Mahamadnagarpatna, district Balasore.
112. Bhograï .. Pyarimohan Das, village Taladi, P. O. Kakhada, district Balasore.

Puri District

113. Puri .. Harihar Bahinipati, Katcheri Road, P. O./district Puri.

Sundargarh District

114. Rourkela .. Raja Kishore Samantray, Bisra Road, Civil Township N. A. C., Rourkela-1.

Cuttack District

115. Tirtol .. Nisamani Khuntia, Rajabagicha, Cuttack-1
116. Kendrapara .. Sarojkanta Kanungo, village/P. O. Kendrapara, district Cuttack.

Name of Constituency	Name and address of Candidate elected
(1)	(2)
117. Balikuda	.. Baikunthanath Mohanty, village Kania, P. O. Balikuda, district Cuttack.
118. Patkura	.. Chakradhar Satpathy, village Kalabuda, P. O. Kalabuda, district Cuttack.
119. Choudwar	.. Akulananda Behera, O. T. M. Labour Union Office, Choudwar, district Cuttack.
120. Dharmasala	.. Paramananda Mohanty, village/P. O. Bahadapur, district Cuttack.
121. Jagatsinghpur	.. Kanduri Charan Mallick, village Dalupada, P. O. Jagatsinghpur, district Cuttack.
122. Mahanga	.. Biraja Prasad Ray, village Silapura, P. O. Mahanga, district Cuttack.
123. Binjharpur	.. Baishnab Charan Mallick, village Anikana, P. O. Anikana, district Cuttack.
124. Barchana	.. Jagannath Das, village Chhatia, P. O. Chhatia, district Cuttack.
125. Patamundai	.. Biswanath Malik, village Penthapal, P. O. Dandisahi, district Cuttack.
Ganjam District	
126. Kodala	.. Banamali Maharana, village/P. O. Kodala, district Ganjam.
COMMUNIST PARTY	
Ganjam District	
127. Chatrapur	.. Laxman Mohapatra, village/P. O. Chatrapur, district Ganjam.
128. Kavisurya Nagar	.. Dandapani Swain, village Goutami, district Ganjam.
129. Aska	.. Harihar Das, village Kalasandhapur P. O. Aska, district Ganjam.

Name of Constituency

Name and address of Candidate
elected

(1)

(2)

Puri District

130. Begunia .. Gangadhar Paikray, village Sanapadar, P. O. Sanapadar, district Puri.
131. Kakatpur .. Gatikrushna Swain, village/P. O. Patapur, district Puri.

Cuttack District

132. Ersma .. Lokanath Choudhury, village Mallasahi, P. O. Taldanda, district Cuttack.

Sambalpur District

133. Brajaraj Nagar .. Prasanna Kumar Panda, village/P. O. Adhapa, district Sambalpur.

C. P. I. (MARXIST) PARTY**Balasore District**

134. Nilgiri .. Banamali Das, village Sanata, P. O. Raj Nilgiri, district Balasore.

INDEPENDENT PARTY**Puri District**

135. Nayagarh .. Achyutananda Mohanty, village Nachhipur, P. O. Ikiri (via) Itamati, district Puri.

Cuttack District

136. Banki .. Jogesh Chandra Rout, village Sisua, P. O. Banki, district Cuttack.
137. Rajnagar .. Raja Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo, village Govindpur, P. O. Raj Kanika, district Cuttack.

SAMYUKTA SOCIALIST PARTY**Dhenkanal District**

138. Athmallik .. Surendra Pradhan, village/P. O. Kishorenagar, district Dhenkanal.

Ganjam District

139. Khallikote .. Narayan Sahu, village Angargam, district Ganjam.

PRESS NOTE

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 as amended by the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965, was brought into force from the 1st October 1965, excluding the provision of Chapters III and IV. Subsequently, with effect from the 9th December 1965, the provisions of Chapter III were enforced. Chapter IV has not yet come into force. The main provisions are explained below :—

1. Chapter I of the Act deals with general matters like commencement, definition and over-riding effect of this Act over other laws, customs, usages, etc.

2. Chapter II of the Act lays down the rights and liabilities of the raiyats and tenants.

3. Chapter III provides for resumption of land by landlord for personal cultivation and determination of non-resumable land held by the tenants. For the lands declared non-resumable under this chapter, the tenant is liable to pay compensation to the landlord. After completion of the proceedings for determination of non-resumable land, the tenant becomes a raiyat.

4. Chapter IV of the Act, which deals with imposition of ceiling and disposal of lands in excess of the ceiling provides that no land holder or raiyat shall hold land in excess of the ceiling area under his personal cultivation. Such person may keep land equivalent to the ceiling area according to his choice and the surplus land shall vest in Government on completion of the proceedings under this chapter and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. For such surplus lands, Government area required to pay compensation according to the rate prescribed.

5. By the recent decision of the High Court, it is only Chapter IV of the Act which has been declared *ultra vires*. Chapter III which deals with declaration of resumable and non-resumable land has been held to be valid. Hence, the doubt expressed in certain quarters that by the recent decision of the High Court the right of tenants in respect of determination of non-resumable land is affected is incorrect.

Statement about ownership and other particulars about newspaper
ORISSA REVIEW to be published in the first issue every
year after last day of February

FORM IV
(See Rule 8)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Place of publication | .. Bhubaneswar |
| 2. Periodicity of its publication | .. Monthly |
| 3. Printer's name | .. Shri U. N. Misra, for
and on behalf of
Government of
Orissa. |
| Nationality | .. Indian |
| Address | .. Superintendent, Orissa
Government Press,
Cuttack-3. |
| 4. Publisher's name | .. Shri V. Natarajan,
I. A. S., for and on
behalf of Govern-
ment of Orissa. |
| Nationality | .. Indian |
| Address | .. Secretary to Govern-
ment of Orissa,
Home (Public Rela-
tions) Department,
Bhubaneswar-1. |
| 5. Editor's name | .. Shri Biswajit Das |
| Nationality | .. Indian |
| Address | .. Information Officer,
Home, (P. R.)
Department,
Bhubaneswar-1. |
| 6. Names and address of individuals who own
the newspaper and partners or shareholders
holding more than one per cent of the total
capital. | .. Government of Orissa |

I, Shri V. Natarajan, I.A.S., Secretary to Government of Orissa, Home
(Public Relations) Department, hereby declare that the particulars given
above are true to the best of knowledge and belief

V. NATARAJAN
Signature of Publisher

Dated, the 31st March, 1967



Country-wide polling in the fourth General Election began on February 15, 1967. The voters turned up in most constituencies in large numbers to exercise their franchise.

Independent India's electorate exceeds the entire population of the Soviet Union by over 30 million and that of the United States by over 60 million.

Above photo shows a physically handicapped man entering a polling station to cast his vote.