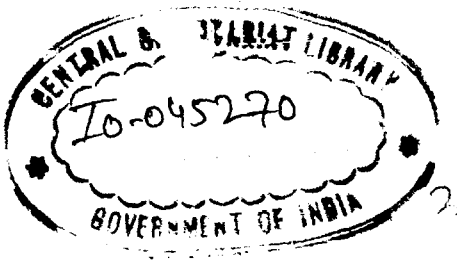




GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION
(PLANNING) DEPARTMENT

*Third
Five-Year Plan
Orissa
Annual Plan, 1965-66*

PROGRAMME AND OUTLAY



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FOREWORD

Each year of the plan sets the beginning of the next. The process of annual planning provides an opportunity for appraisal of past performance in the various sectors of the plan and to assess the requirements for fulfilment of the plan in the future. The mid-term appraisal of Orissa's Plan gave a detailed account of the implementation of the plan schemes during the first 3 years of the Third Plan and indicated the path for the next two years. The present publication seeks to bring on record the progress and achievement during the year that followed, i.e., 1964-65 and spell out the programme for 1965-66.

Subsequent to sending of this book to the Press following the present emergency, some readjustments have been made in the Annual Plan, 1965-66 to give greater emphasis to schemes giving early additional production. On account of the failure of monsoon in large parts of the State in 1965, there is likely to be a considerable short-fall in the realisation of the agricultural targets set for the year 1965-66. Greater efforts are, however being made to increase Rabi production. Since printing had reached an advanced stage by the time an assessment could be made of these developments, no reference to them has been incorporated in the publication.

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8-11-1965

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CHAPTER I

PLAN OUTLAY AND PROGRESS

At the time of the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan the Government of Orissa had presented to the Planning Commission proposals for a Plan of Rs. 182.21 crores. The State Government had indicated that they would make an additional taxation effort of Rs. 22 crores which represented 4 per cent of the additional tax effort of Rs. 550 crores suggested for all the States by the Planning Commission. Subsequently towards the end of 1960 the outlay for Orissa's Third Five-Year Plan was finalised at Rs. 160 crores. The Central Government promised an assistance of Rs. 132 crores and the State Government undertook to find Rs. 28 crores. Additional taxation was fixed at Rs. 23 crores and open market borrowing at Rs. 21 crores.

2. In the very first year of the implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan it was realised that the Plan was inadequate in many sectors. The new Ministry which had assumed office after the general elections in 1961 made certain policy announcements. As a result of the implementation of these policies the State Plan underwent a basic change during the first three years. The change is not merely in terms of financial outlay which has gone up by about 40 per cent, the contents of the Plan itself, the very approach and methods of implementation have all been revised. A number of new schemes were gradually added to the Plan and many others were greatly modified and expanded. The first series of additions to the plan included the opening of an Engineering College at Rourkela, a Medical College at Berhampur, a University of Agriculture and a Sainik School at Bhubaneswar. Apart from these important steps taken in the field of technical and professional education, it was decided that the State should play a more direct and active role than hitherto in regard to establishment of industries. An Industrial Development Corporation was accordingly set up for establishing and operating large industrial units and also for promoting industrialisation of Orissa by giving assistance to the private sector. A new scheme for establishment of small-scale industries on a co-operative and decentralised basis with the active collaboration of Panchayat

Samitis and Gram Panchayats was introduced. Plans for establishment of a major port at Paradeep, development of the iron-ore mines at Daitari, construction of an Expressway connecting mines to the port and building up of a fleet of trucks for conveying the ore were also drawn up. Although in the first year the Plan expenditure was not more than what had been estimated at the time of the drawing up of the Third Plan, far reaching decisions were taken. The first year of the Third Plan was therefore regarded as the year of development of ideas and of preparatory work for undertaking greater developmental tasks in subsequent years. The Orissa Mining Corporation was made a purely State Government concern and a programme of expansion was approved for developing the iron-ore deposits earmarked for export through Paradeep and for undertaking mining of lime-stone for the proposed cement factory in Sambalpur district. The Port scheme itself and the Expressway were kept outside the State Plan for the time being. It was decided to commence the work on one of the bridges of the Expressway in the first year of the Plan. As a result of the experience of the tenders received for construction of this bridge it was decided to start a State-owned Construction Corporation to take up major items of construction work in the State. Similarly for better exploitation of forest and fisheries resources it was decided that corporations should be set up for development of forests and fisheries. Actually these two Corporations were registered in the second year of the Plan.

3. The additions to the State Plan in the first year had the effect of increasing the five-year outlay to Rs. 163 crores. This was subsequently raised to Rs. 166 crores for providing an additional sum of Rs. 3 crores for housing. In the second year of the Plan the various Corporations mentioned above were registered and they started their operations. Industrial Development Corporation also finalised its plans for establishment of large scale industries like a cement factory, an Engineering works, a tile factory etc. A large number of small industries were started under the Panchayat Samiti Industries programme. The inter-State agreement with Andhra Pradesh was finalised for taking up Balimela Hydro-Electric Project. These various developments meant larger provisions not only in their relevant sectors but also under Power as a rapid extension of the electric supply lines is an essential pre-condition to industrialisation and modernisation. The Agricultural and Minor Irrigation Programmes

were also enlarged. After the coming of emergency in October, 1962 it was decided not to make further commitments. During 1963-64 the Planning Commission advised that the important schemes of Paradeep Port, Express way and the programme of State Electricity Board, which had so far been kept outside the Plan, should be brought into it. Meanwhile the estimated costs of some irrigation projects had also gone up, the outlays required for health programmes had proved inadequate and were required to be increased. As a result of these, the total revised financial outlay as reported to the Planning Commission at the time of Annual Plan discussions in December, 1963 came to Rs. 227.5 crores. A mid-term appraisal of the Plan programmes was also attempted and it was indicated therein that if the same tempo of work and costs continued the total requirement of funds for the schemes in hand would exceed the figure of Rs. 227.5 crores.

4. The larger Plan was discussed with the Planning Commission in December, 1963. The financial resources for 1964-65 were discussed in details and an estimate was also made of the resources for 1965-66. It was felt that if the State Government would liquidate all its reserves and the Central Government give the full central assistance of Rs. 132 crores (which had subsequently been reduced by them to Rs. 128.3 crores) it would be possible to balance the Plan expenditure. Soon after the mid-term appraisal it was found that the provision of Rs. 12.9 crores made in the Plan for the Paradeep Port Project was insufficient and it would have to be increased by about Rs. 7 crores. With the increasing emphasis on agriculture and minor irrigation, it was felt necessary that the financial provisions under these heads should be further stepped up. Under health programmes a further amount had to be provided mainly because of the increased cost of Malaria Eradication programme. Since it was not possible to increase the total outlay it became necessary for the State Government to readjust the Plan ceilings under different heads of development to provide for these increases. These adjustments were proposed at the time of drawing up of the Annual Plan for 1965-66. Mainly these have been balanced by making adjustments with the outlays earlier planned for the Expressway, iron ore transport and housing. Some adjustment has also been made by postponing the construction of Biragovindpur (Anandapur) Irrigation Project.

5. Apart from the pressure on the plan created by the increased financial requirements, similar trends also developed

on account of the resources position which became increasingly more difficult during the year 1964-65. After the disturbances in certain parts of the State in 1964 it became necessary to strengthen the Police thereby increasing the non-plan expenditure to a substantial extent. The grant of increased dearness allowance and increased pay scales to some categories of Government employees inflated the non-plan expenditure still more. The State Government had also planned to meet the cost of Paradeep Port through separate market floatations. Funds were also expected to be obtained as advance payment against barter of iron ore. For various reasons these expectations did not materialise. Further in the light of the financial situation prevailing in the country the loan programmes of State Electricity Board had to be restricted. Thus expectations of loans from public went down sharply from the earlier anticipations. The State Government was also advised that liquidation of securities should be kept to a minimum. In view of the deterioration of the resources position in June 1964, the State Government requested the Government of India either to take over Paradeep Port Project or to advance a special loan in addition to the promised Central assistance to meet the cost of the Project. After a series of discussions it was finally decided that the Central Government would take over Paradeep Port Project from 1st June 1965. During 1964-65, the Central Government also granted a special miscellaneous development loan of Rs. 6 crores for Paradeep Port against an expenditure of over Rs. 14 crores incurred on the Project up to 31st March, 1965. A special miscellaneous development loan for an amount of Rs. 1.69 crores has also been sanctioned against the State Government's expenditure on Paradeep Port during 1965-66 up to the time of its being taken over by the Central Government. Thus all expenditure incurred on the Port up to the 1st June, 1965 has been shown in the State Plan.

6. An attempt has been made in the following table to compare the original Plan outlay, revised outlay at the time

of long-term appraisal, expenditure in the first four years of the Plan, Plan outlay for 1965-66 and the total anticipated expenditure in the five year period—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads of development	Original Plan outlay	Revised outlay at the time of mid-term appraisal	Expenditure in the first four years of the Plan	Plan outlay for 1965-66	Total anticipated expenditure in the five-year period
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agricultural Programme					
1. Agricultural production including Land Development.	6,83·00	7,15·12	5,03·70	2,16·74	7,20·44
2. Minor Irrigation ..	3,04·00	4,39·78	4,03·62	2,16·72	6,20·34
3. Soil Conservation ..	84·00	86·10	66·27	28·25	94·52
4. Animal Husbandry and Dairying.	2,72·00	3,57·51	2,41·65	1,18·33	3,59·98
5. Forests, Fisheries and Marketing.	3,55·00	4,76·00	3,26·60	1,39·96	4,66·56
11. Co-operation and C. D. including Panchayats.	20,92·00	20,74·37	16,07·76	4,77·13	20,84·89
III. Irrigation and Flood control.	23,91·00	30,99·79	21,17·46	6,40·04	27,57·50
IV. Power Projects ..	44,62·00	56,73·52	36,71·73	17,35·45	54,07·18
V. Industries and Mining ..	6,98·00	14,73·84	11,23·04	3,30·22	14,53·26
VI. Transport and Communication.	8,51·00	36,86·67	32,47·88	6,08·24	38,56·12
VII. Social Services and Miscellaneous.	37,88·00	46,71·00	33,31·42	9,54·55	42,85·97
Total ..	1,60,00·00	2,27,53·70	1,66,41·13	54,65·63*	2,21,06·76

* This includes Rs. 1·69 crores under Paradeep port and Rs. 2·15 crores additional assistance sanctioned for agricultural programmes.

Generally speaking the Annual Plan for 1965-66 was finalised on the basis of the balance provision left after deducting the anticipated four year's expenditure from the adjusted revised plan ceilings. On this basis the approved plan outlay for agricultural production and Minor Irrigation was extremely inadequate. The Central Government therefore sanctioned an additional amount of Rs. 2.15 crores for these two items over and above the Central assistance promised for the year. In the above statement as well as the statements in the part II of this book we have included this additional amount both in the plan as well as in the resources as Central assistance.

7. *Resources for the Plan*—The financing pattern for the revised Third Plan is expected to be more or less on the lines indicated in the table below. We have compared here the original scheme with the revised estimates at the time of mid-term appraisal and the present anticipations.

Financing of the Third Plan outlay (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Details	Third Plan outlay		
		Original	Revised at the time of Mid-term Appraisal	Anticipated at the end of 1965-66
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	I. State's Normal Resources			
1	Balance from the current revenues at 1960-61 rates of taxation.	(—) 21.36	(—) 17.44	(—) 22.36
2	Additional taxation ..	23.01	33.30	31.14
3	Loans from the Public (net) including loans by the public enterprises and loans in commercial terms.	21.00	59.15	52.99

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	Share of Small Savings	8.50	8.06	8.12
5	Unfunded debt (net) ..	1.00	2.51	4.77
6	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net).	(-) 6.12	(-) 0.74	(-) 1.89
7	Contribution of public enterprises.	1.78	1.96	2.76
	Total-I ..	28.30	86.80	75.53
	II. Central Assistance	132.00	132.00	138.13
	III. Aggregate resources	160.30	218.80	213.66
	IV. Withdrawal from Reserves and net increase in floating debt.	..	8.74	7.41
	Total ..	160.30	227.54	221.07

8. *Appraisal of physical targets : Agriculture*—The Third Plan targets of agricultural production are 56.15 tons of foodgrains, 2 lakh tons of oil-seeds, 2.30 lakh tons of sugar-cane (Gur), 1 lakh bales of cotton and 6.20 lakh bales of jute. Production during 1964-65 was 50.95 lakh tons of foodgrains, 1.34 lakh tons of oil-seeds, 2.08 lakh tons of sugar-cane (Gur), 3.16 lakh bales of jute. The additional production of foodgrains was 10.95 lakh tons over the base year (1960-61) production. The production in 1960-61, achievement in

1964 and the target for 1965-66 may be seen in the table below:—

	1960-61 Production	1964-65 anticipated achievement	1965-66 Target
1	2	3	4
Foodgrains (Lakh tons) ..	40.00	50.95	52.00
Oil-Seeds (Ditto) ..	0.90	1.34	2.00
Sugarcane (Gur) (Ditto) ..	1.00	2.08	2.30
Jute (lakh bales) ..	2.20	3.16	3.28

So far as rice is concerned, production has gone up from 36.70 lakh tons in 1960-61 to 43.18 lakh tons in 1964-65. The target for 1964-65 was 42.57 lakh tons. Though the performance during 1964-65 and the targets for 1965-66 are high, there has been a short-fall of 4.15 lakh tons in additional production of foodgrains from the target of 56.15 lakh tons aimed at for the Third Plan. In retrospect, it is felt that the target of achieving an additional production of 16.15 lakh tons in 1965-66 over the base year's production of 40 lakh tons implying an annual growth rate of 7.5 to 8 per cent was too optimistic, specially in view of the outlays which have been kept for the Agricultural programmes. So far as the programme target is concerned, there is a substantial short-fall in the programme of achieving green manuring in 70 lakhs acres. There is also a short-fall in the achievement of irrigation from minor, major and medium projects. This short-fall is mainly due to the fact that with the increased costs the available funds were not enough to complete as many projects as we had earlier anticipated. In fact, the short-fall under agricultural production would have been more, had not intensive efforts been made to increase the multiple cropping. Taking all facts into account if we can reach a level of 52 lakh tons in 1965-66 we

would have achieved an average annual rate of growth of almost 5 per cent from 1960-61 which is quite encouraging. There has been large scale damage to crops on account of drought prevailing in many districts. It is, therefore, doubtful whether it would be possible to achieve the target which has been set for 1964-65.

By the end of 1964-65 the coverage under improved paddy seeds had been increased to 50·00 lakh acres. The anticipated achievement in the current year is 62·00 lakh acres. Under plant protection by the end of 1964-65, an area of 3·60 lakh acres is covered against the plan target of 3·80 lakh acres. By the end of 1965/66 it is expected that plant protection measures will have been extended to more than 3·80 lakh acres. The revised Third Plan target for the distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers is 70 thousand tons and for phosphatic fertilisers is 25 thousand tons. The achievement up to 1964/65 is to the tune of 35,300 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers and 10,400 tons of superphosphates. The target for 1965-66 is 70 thousand tons of nitrogenous fertiliser and 25 thousand tons of superphosphate. It is felt that these targets can be achieved easily provided the fertilisers and railway wagons are available. One of the programmes which has lately been making striking progress in Orissa is production of potato and the vegetable. Acreage under vegetable is being stepped up and vegetables seed production programme has been taken up to supply pure seeds of improved variety to the vegetable growers. Under multiple cropping the performance of the State has been of the following order :—

(In lakh acres)

1961-62	..	13·74
1962-63	..	27·27
1963-64	..	30·60
1964-65	..	36·00
1965-66	..	45·00 (Target)

9. *Minor Irrigation*—The Third Plan under minor irrigation was to extend the facility to an additional area of 3·20 lakh acres. At the time of mid-term appraisal the

original plan provision for minor irrigation under agricultural sector of Rs. 3.04 crores was increased to Rs. 4.40 crores. On the eve of the drawing up of the Annual Plan for 1965-66 it was found that with the revised provision as well as provision available in the C. D. budget, it would be possible to bring under irrigation an additional area of only about 2.9 lakh acres. This was mainly found to be due to price increase leading to increases in the costs of projects. At the time of finalising the Annual Plan only an amount of about Rs. 46.7 lakhs was provided for minor irrigation in the agriculture sector against the minimum requirement of continuing projects of Rs. 224.8 lakhs. It was indicated to the Planning Commission that if the required additional funds were provided it would be possible for the State Government not only to reach the target of 3.20 lakh acres but even to increase the same by 39 thousand acres. The Government of India have recently sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.70 crores (as a part of the additional amount of Rs. 2.15 crores for agriculture) for minor irrigation. It has been estimated that by the end of 1964-65 the gross area benefited by the minor irrigation was 5.03 lakh acres. It is expected that by the end of the current year we will be able to reach a figure of 5.97 lakh acres.

10. *Soil Conservation*—It is estimated that about 77 lakh acres in the State need intensive soil conservation measures. Emphasis has therefore been laid on soil conservation programme which is being implemented on a catchment basis in a comprehensive way covering agricultural lands, pasture development and afforestation of blocks of less than 100 acres, besides the work relating to contour bunding, tree planting and gully plugging. The programme has also been taken up in the tribal blocks, water-sheds of river valley projects and for reclamation of waste lands for resettlement of landless labourers. Against the target of covering 1.30 lakh acres we are likely to cover 1.14 lakh acres by the end of the Third Plan. The short-fall is on account of the reduced central allocation against the earlier expectations of larger allocation.

11. *Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Milk-Supply*—With a view to step up food production intensive measures to increase the production of milk, eggs and meat have been taken up under the normal plan schemes and the Crash Programmes. Collection and pasturisation of milk has been started at Phulnakara for supply of milk to Bhubaneswar and Cuttack towns under

the Cuttack Milk Union Scheme. It is expected to handle about 3,000 litres of milk per day by the end of the Third Plan. Attempts are being made to develop Cattle Development Programme and Dairy Extension in the milk-shed areas and work has been initiated for intensive egg and poultry production and sheep-rearing. The annual egg production in the State by the end of the Third Plan is expected to be 190 millions. A mixed farm at Similiguda has been set up for integrating Animal Husbandry Programme with mechanised agricultural farming. To implement all these programmes the plan outlay has been raised from Rs. 272 lakhs to Rs. 359.98 lakhs.

12. *Forests*—The total forest area is estimated to be nearly 42 per cent of the total area of the State but most of these forests have low economic value. Emphasis has therefore been laid on survey of forest resources, demarcation of forest areas, plantation of fast growing species, development of forests of commercial importance, improved methods of logging, afforestation and development of forest communication in order to develop and scientifically exploit the forest resources and augment the income potential. The establishment of the Orissa Forest Development Corporation is a major programme to undertake proper and scientific exploitation of the forest resources, promote industries based on forest products and take short-term, medium-term and long-term commercial plantations. By the end of Third Plan it is expected that the forest plantation will cover an area of about 1.22 lakh acres besides demarcation of 6,000 miles and survey of 2,000 miles of forest areas. The original Plan outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs has therefore been revised to Rs. 234.31 lakhs to implement these programmes.

13. *Fisheries*—The attempt in the Third Plan is to achieve maximum increase in fish production by application of improved techniques and development of marine and inland fisheries. Development of inland fisheries has assumed great importance. To augment the resources of Panchayats and development of inland fisheries by local efforts Government have transferred 44,000 tanks to the control and management of Grama Panchayats and given loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 50.91 lakhs to about 1,457 Grama Panchayats by the end of 1964-65. It is estimated that the production of fries was 36.55 lakhs and fish from inland fisheries was about 9,000 tonnes and marine fisheries 1,000 tonnes during the period. The short-fall is mostly on account of non-availability of loan

assistance and marine diesel engines and delay in land acquisition procedure for location of units. The establishment of Orissa Fisheries Development Corporation is a major development to assist and undertake scientific promotion of pisciculture on extensive scale and organise marketing and processing.

14. Co-operation—Programmes for expansion of co-operative movement, strengthening and revitalisation of the co-operative societies at the primary level, provision of larger credit facilities for agricultural production, extension of co-operative marketing and processing and development of co-operative farming societies have been taken up under the co-operative programme in the Third Plan and the original outlay of Rs. 241 lakhs has been raised to 248.44 lakhs. By the end of 1964-65, 235 societies have been liquidated, 1,500 societies amalgamated and 198 societies have been newly organised under the revitalisation programme. The membership under the co-operatives by the end of 1964-65 reached 14 lakhs against the target of 18 lakhs. It is expected that about 50 per cent of the agricultural families will be covered under the programme by the end of the Plan period. Against the target of short-term and medium-term cash credit of Rs. 15 crores, the investment is likely to be Rs. 13 crores by the end of the Plan period. There will be a short-fall of Rs. 2 crores on account of difficulties in obtaining reimbursement of medium-term loans from the Reserve Bank of India. The State Government have already initiated steps to introduce crop loans. Under long term loan the State has made commendable headway. Against the target of Rs. 45 lakhs we have reached Rs. 70 lakhs by the end of 1964-65 and are likely to reach Rs. 1 crore by the end of the Plan period. The main achievement under the programme for processing is Aska Sugar Co-operative industry which has gone into production from December, 1963. The location of 4 more co-operative sugar factories at Bargarh, Nayagarh, Nawarangpur and Parlakemedi is under consideration of the Government. In addition, 54 rice-cum-oil milling units have been set up by the end of 1964-65.

15. Major and medium Irrigation—The target for major and medium irrigation as agreed to by the Planning Commission was to create a total potential of 1,933 thousand acres and to achieve utilisation in respect of 1,693 thousand acres. This includes all the area under the major and medium irrigation at the beginning of Third Plan. Due to various factors the most important of which is the increase in cost of

construction and revision of designs as a result of which, with the allocations, it has not been possible to progress the works to the extent earlier anticipated, there will be a considerable short-fall in the achievement of the target. It is now expected that at the end of the Third Plan the total potential will be 1,485 thousand acres and utilisation will be a little over 1,300 thousand acres.

16. *Power*—Under power the most important scheme under execution during the Third Plan is the construction of Talcher Thermal Station. The Third Plan target for power generation was to instal an additional generating capacity of 398 M. W. The power generation at Talcher was scheduled to commence in August 1965, but due to certain delays in purchase of plants and equipment only two units are likely to commence generation by the end of March, 1966. Hence the anticipated achievement in the Third Plan is addition of a generating capacity of 272 M. W. including Hirakud Stage II. The target for Rural Electrification was originally 165 villages and small towns. By the end of 1964-65, 303 villages have been electrified. It is expected that by the end of 1965-66, this figure may rise to 400.

17. *Roads*—The target for improvement and laying of new P. W. D. roads was 981 miles. The first four year's achievement is 735 miles. The biggest single item in the road programme is the construction of Expressway from Daitari Iron Ore mines to Paradeep covering a distance of 92 miles. This road was scheduled to be completed in 1965. Due to certain delay and difficulty in arranging finances it is now expected that a part of the road will be completed by the end of 1965-66 and the entire project will be completed by the end of December, 1966.

18. *Mineral Development*—The main scheme in this sector is the development of Daitari Iron Ore mines for export of iron ore through Paradeep. The scheme is being executed by the Orissa Mining Corporation. All the contracts have been awarded and the work is going on. It is expected that the project will be completed in the first year of the Fourth Plan. Meanwhile, the Corporation will raise some ore annually so that export through Paradeep will start from an earlier date. The Corporation is also developing the lime-stone desposits at Dungri to supply lime-stone to the cement factory under construction at Bargarh.

19. *General Education*—Under Elementary Education the revised Third Plan target was to get an additional enrolment of 7.01 lakhs. This was estimated to constitute 82 per cent of the population in age-group 6—11. As against this, the achievement by the end of the fourth year has been 3.84 lakhs children. The target has, therefore, been reduced to 5.14 lakhs of additional enrolment. This would constitute 75 per cent of the population in the age-group of 6—11. The revised target for enrolment of girl students was 8.04 lakhs. By the end of 1964-65 about 6.15 lakhs could be enrolled. The target has therefore been reduced to 6.90 lakhs. The percentage of girl students reading in the age-group 6-11 would thus be 55. So far as Secondary Education is concerned the target is to increase the percentage of school-going children of the age-group 14—17 from 3.7 at the end of the Second Plan to 8.7 at the end of the Third Plan. By 1964-65 the percentage has already gone up and it is very likely that the percentage would go up to 12.6 at the end of the Third Plan. This increase has been possible as a result of a large number of high schools coming up.

20. *Industries*—During the Third Plan period under Industries the most noteworthy schemes undertaken by the State Government are the large and medium-scale industrial units being set up by the State-owned Industrial Development Corporation and the Small Scale Industries under the Panchayat Samiti Industries Programme. Of the projects taken up by the Industrial Development Corporation mention may be made of Cement Factory, Kalinga Iron Works and Hirakud Industrial Workshop. The cement factory will have the capacity of 1,200 tonnes per day. The Factory is expected to be commissioned early in 1966. The Kalinga Iron Works has a capacity of 30,000 tonnes foundry grade pig iron per annum. The present production is exceeding the rated capacity. A programme for expanding the unit to produce one lakh tonnes of pig iron and 36,000 tonnes of spun pipes per year is in an advanced stage. The expanded plant is expected to be in operation in 1966.

Under the Panchayat Industries Programme 176 industrial units have been taken up so far, out of which 87 units have gone into production.

21. *Health*—In the Third Plan emphasis has been laid on eradication of communicable diseases, provision of integrated health services through location of Primary Health centres and Family Planning Centres, encouragement of Health education and training programmes. The original outlay of Rs. 749 lakhs has therefore been raised to Rs. 1,168·16 lakhs to implement these programmes. But more than 50 per cent of the total provision has been utilised for the eradication programmes particularly the N. M. E. P. In order to accommodate these programmes the expenditure under certain important Health programmes relating to hospital services, development of rural health services, upgrading of district and subdivisional hospitals has been affected. Against the target of 202 Primary Health Centres 176 centres have been set up so far and the remaining 72 centres are proposed to be located in the existing dispensaries or in rented buildings to cover 248 blocks at the end of the plan period. Under Family Planning Programme 52 urban centres and 176 rural centres are expected to be located by the end of the Plan period. By the end of 1964-65 about 17,000 sterilisation operations are reported to have been conducted. Medical education has been considerably expanded and the third medical college has been located at Berhampur. To cope with the requirement of doctors the admission strength has been raised from 350 to 500. The training programme for the para-medical personnel has been also considerably expanded.

22. *Water-supply*—19 towns have been taken up under the Urban Water-Supply Scheme and most of them will have to be spilled over to the Fourth Plan due to the inadequacy of funds. Under Rural Water-Supply Programme the original outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been raised to Rs. 74·82 lakhs to cover more areas particularly in the difficult, scarcity and backward zones. It is expected that more than 40 per cent of the villages will be given adequate water-supply facilities by the end of the current plan. It is estimated that the requirement to cover all the villages will be Rs. 39 crores on the basis of the survey taken up by the special investigation division set up under the Chief Engineer, Public Health. Supply of safe water through Piped Water-Supply Scheme has been ensured in bigger villages with population of 2,000 and above. By now 83 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of about Rs. 91 lakhs.

23. *Welfare of backward classes*—The scheduled tribe population is 24·07 per cent and scheduled caste population is 15·74

per cent of the total population of the State. Adequate attention has therefore been given to the welfare of the backward classes. Substantial achievement has been made in the field of education and cultural development, economic uplift, health and housing programmes. The fair-price shops now in operation in some of the units of Balliguda in Phulbani district and Barspal in Keonjhar district are intended to benefit the most backward tribes living in those areas. The object is to prevent them from exploitation from the middle men. While raising the general standard of education through provision of stipends and other facilities steps have been taken to train them in industry and technology. The setting up of certain industrial complexes and large development projects have created problems of resettlement and rehabilitation which are being adequately tackled. A special industrial training institute for the Adibasi boys is proposed to be opened during the current year at Rayagada for training in sugar, paper, ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon industries. A similar institution is proposed to be established in Sundergarh district. Already a training centre has been set up at Sunabeda for training in industrial technology.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The growth of agricultural production during the first two plans in Orissa was 15·9 per cent against the All-India growth rate of 32·3 per cent though nearly 74 per cent of the working force of the State are engaged in agricultural activities as against 69 per cent for the country as a whole. The level of productivity is extremely low due to inferior cropping patterns, a recurrent cycle of droughts and floods, and slow response to adoption of scientific agricultural practices, etc. This is also partly due to legacy of problems inherited from the erstwhile extremely backward States which were merged with Orissa, existence of innumerable intermediaries in the Land Tenure system and lack of adequate irrigation and flood protection measures. During the last decade considerable headway has been made to overcome these difficulties. The task relating to abolition of intermediaries in the Land Tenure system has almost been completed. A large amount of investment has been made for irrigation and flood protection measures. The agricultural extension work has been reorganised and strengthened. The outlay in the Third Plan under Agricultural Production which was kept at Rs. 521 lakhs has therefore been raised to Rs. 636 lakhs. For intensifying agricultural production in the irrigated areas, Intensive Agricultural District programme has been taken up in Sambalpur district and Intensive Rice cultivation programme has been taken up in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Ganjam covering 61 blocks so far. Adequate attention has been given on development of seed farms, fertiliser distribution, plant protection, multiple cropping and horticulture development, etc. The basic strategy has been to evolve suitable cropping patterns to take maximum advantage out of the rainfall and moisture patterns. Late season bound paddy is being replaced by medium and early varieties of period bound paddy wherever possible so that a second crop of pulses can be grown by utilising the rainfall moisture. In the irrigated areas the aim has been to raise 3 crops in a year. Intensive campaign has been launched to evolve integrated cropping pattern both for Rabi and Khariff. Villagewise production plans are being prepared on the basis of package of practices.

2. The level of production of food grains was 40 lakh tons by the end of the Second Plan. An additional production of 16·15 lakhs tons has been aimed at during the Third Plan

to ensure an increase of about 40 per cent in the production over the production reached at the end of the Second Plan. The anticipated production in the first four years and the target for 1965-66 under food production are as follows—

Achievements

Items	Units	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (provi- sional)	1965-66 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice ..	Lakh tons	36.50	33.52	42.40	43.18	45.00
Wheat ..	Ditto	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Other cereals	Ditto	0.72	1.09	1.00	1.00	1.00
All cereals ..	Ditto	37.26	34.65	43.44	44.22	46.04
Pulses ..	Ditto	2.22	5.21	3.44	4.29	5.96
Foodgrains ..	Ditto	39.48	39.86	46.88	48.51	52.00

It will thus be seen that against the target for 16.15 lakh tons we may not be able to achieve more than 12 lakh tons. The short-fall is due to various factors and limitations. The main bottleneck is unfavourable weather condition resulting in perpetual cycle of flood and drought. The target of 16.15 lakh tons implies an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent which is considered too optimistic. The target was fixed on the basis of achieving green manuring in 70 lakh acres. This has now been revised to 50 lakh acres. The yardstick of additional production from green manuring has also been reduced. There is substantial shortfall under irrigation. This is largely due to delay in the construction of field channels and syphons, abnormal increase in cost of construction and limitation of funds. We have stepped up our demand

for fertilisers considerably in intensive agricultural area and package area. But short supply of fertilisers has seriously affected the production. The shortfall in food production would have been more had not intensive efforts been made to increase multiple cropping. The Third Plan target of double cropping has been raised from 30 lakh to 45 lakh acres.

3. The following table will indicate the Plan targets of other crops in terms of production potential in the Third Plan and their realisation during the first four years :—

Achievements

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the crop	Target	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (provisional)	1965-66 (target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oil seeds (Lakh tons).	2.00	1.03	1.15	1.32	1.34	1.48
Cotton (Lakh bales).	1.00	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.01
Jute (Lakh bales)	6.20	3.04	3.04	3.51	3.16	3.28
Sugarcane (Gur) (Lakh tons).	2.30	1.22	1.56	1.83	2.08	2.30

Except sugarcane we will not be able to achieve the target under other crops. The shortfall under jute is mostly due to lack of retting facilities and shortage of cement and stone slabs. No natural stone is available in the vicinity of the delta areas where jute is grown. The shortfall under cotton is due to the fact that large parts of the area are not suitable for cotton growing.

The progress in respect of sugarcane is likely to be easier and more rapid in future due to establishment of one big vacuum sugar factory at Aska and several small open pan sugar units at Midinipur in Kalahandi district, Boriguma and Nairaguda in Koraput district, Uppalada in Parlakimedi in

Ganjam district, Asurali in Dhamnagar Block in Balasore district, Sankarpur in Dhenkanal district and Khandapara and Nayagarh in Puri district.

4. Next to foodgrains and oil seeds, development of horticulture has been given prominent place in the plan of agricultural production. Development of horticulture is of particular importance in our State in view of the fact that the percentage of tribal population constitute 24.07 of the total population of the State and the major possibilities in the tribal areas are horticulture. A large-scale programme has been taken up under Crash programme.

5. The more important schemes designed to step up production and improve agriculture are briefly described in the following paragraphs:—

- (a) Seed Farms,
- (b) Supply Schemes and Plant Protection,
- (c) Development of commercial and Plantation crops,
- (d) Agricultural education, training and extension, and
- (e) Agricultural Research, information and statistics.

SEED FARMS

6. There are at present 94 seed farms covering 287 units. At the beginning of the Third Plan it was thought that it would be worthwhile to concentrate on consolidating and improving the farm land already acquired instead of starting some more farms. Provision was, however, made for 10 new farms to be established in the ayacut of new irrigation projects with a view to provide adequate facilities for demonstration and extension. In the first three years no new farm has been set up. Three of the farms are exclusively earmarked for orchard and vegetable seed production. In four of the farms special programme for multiplication of oil seed has been taken up in about 200 acres. Hybrid Maize production has been taken up in 3 farms in the Hirakud ayacut.

7. Out of the total seed farms with an area of 6,695 acres about 4,400 acres are cultivable. About 1,200 acres have perennial irrigation facilities and 1,500 acres seasonal irrigation facilities. 2,840 acres are presently devoted to production of foundation paddy seeds and the rest 1,560 acres are utilised for production of other seeds and seedlings. The seed farm programme is being intensified so that the State will be self-sufficient in its requirements and a larger production programme envisaged in the Fourth Plan can be sustained. It is felt necessary that instead of starting small farms further, it will be beneficial to establish large sized mixed farms. Such farms will be necessary to support the industrial townships that will spring up in pursuance of the rapid industrialisation programme. Moreover, with greater attention being paid to detailed planning of agricultural production for the whole village, problems that have to be tackled in an integrated cropping programme for large areas will have to be solved through actual trial. For these reasons the mixed farms of 3,000 acres at Similiguda in 1963-64 and 1,000 acres each at Lachida, Gambharipalli and Hirakud periphery in 1964-65 have been set up. A mixed farm of 2,350 acres has been started in Sunabeda. This has been conceived mainly as a supply farm for the township of the MIG factory. Out of 2,350 acres, 300 acres shall be under orchards, 300 acres under vegetable production, 50 acres under dairy farm and the remaining acres under general crops. It is also proposed to extend the area of the existing Lachida farm to 1,050 acres, Gambharipalli farm to 1,000 acres and Chakuli farm to 1,000 acres. There are two small farms near Rourkela, namely, Kuliposh with an area of 44.2 acres and Bandhaberena with an area of 72 acres. It is proposed to merge these farms and acquire the intervening areas for making a big farm of 700 acres. The main purpose of this farm will be to serve as a base farm for supply of vegetables and other foodstuffs to Rourkela township and adjoining mining areas. It may be mentioned that Lachida, Gambharipalli and Chakuli farms will be getting perennial irrigation from Hirakud reservoir and the Kuliposh farm from the big minor irrigation project that had been completed. The farm at Sunabeda near MIG township will also be provided with special irrigation facilities. It is proposed to develop another supply farm for both dairy and vegetable cultivation in an area of 1,000 acres at Kuanmunda which is at a distance of 4 miles from Rourkela. Lift Irrigation has been taken up to irrigate 1,600 acres. 1,000 acres out of this area are being acquired for this mixed farm. In addition, to this it is also

proposed to take up a large farm in the fore-shore lands of Hirakud reservoir. Large areas are available for cultivation from December to July when the level of the reservoir goes down to 620 R. L. The programme is to take up contour bunding and try out different crops in an area of about 2,000 acres.

8. To achieve immediate results intensifying the programmes in the existing farms has been of greater significance and a high priority has been given to improving the quality of the seeds. It has been found that if the method of vegetative propagation is adopted a small area will be sufficient for multiplying the breeder stock and foundation seed. The State Government are conducting experiments to propagate paddy vegetatively so that with one ounce of paddy seeds nearly half to one acre could be covered. So far 16,000 packets of 25 gram seeds have been distributed to selected farmers and registered growers in I.A.D.P. and I. R. C. blocks. By the end of 1964-65 out of 29 blocks, 24 blocks in Ganjam district, Dabugaon farm in Koraput district, Binka and DUNGRI-PALLI blocks in Bolangir district and Kuliposh and Bandhaberena farms in Sundargarh district adopted this vegetative propagation of paddy seed method.

9. *Improved Paddy Seeds*—It has been estimated that by the end of the Second Plan 12·00 lakh acres have been brought under improved strains of paddy seeds. Distribution of foundation seeds by the Agricultural Department reached 1,462 tons in 1960-61. In the Third Plan the aim was to bring 62·00 lakh acres under improved seeds by raising the distribution of improved seeds to 3,000 tons in 1965-66 and by ensuring better circulation among the cultivators. During 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 27·92 lakh acres, 30·92 lakh acres and 40·00 lakh acres respectively are estimated to have been brought under improved seeds. By the end of 1964-65 about 50·00 lakh acres and 1965-66 about 62·00 lakh acres respectively would have been covered. The quantity distributed in the first four years is 1,395 tons, 1,527 tons, 2,300 and 2,500 tons respectively. Steps have also been taken to develop certain variety of high yielders like Indian Sandow suitable for local conditions. The programme of raising flood resistant varieties like F. R. 43—B and other strains has been taken up and the research units under the Agriculture Department have evolved certain

improved varieties. The requirement of nucleus seeds to the extent of 16,000 mds. has been produced in 16 selected farms.

10. *Grams, millets and pulses*—The production of pulses by the end of Second Plan was 2.66 lakh tons. The target for the Third Plan is 5.96 lakh tons. As against this, during the first three years 2.22 lakh tons, 5.21 lakh tons and 3.44 lakh tons were produced. The production during 1964-65 and target for 1965-66 have been estimated to be 4.29 lakh tons and 5.96 lakh tons respectively. Pulses are grown as major rabi crop in the State and emphasis has been laid on raising pulses to meet the nutritional needs of the people.

Hybrid maize has been introduced recently. During 1963-64 50 acres were set apart in the departmental farms at Lachhida and Chakuli for multiplication of hybrid maize seeds in collaboration with National Seeds Corporation, a Government of India concern. Out of the total maize area of about 19,000 acres in Koraput district an area of about 1,400 acres was brought under hybrid maize in 1963-64. About 300 acres were also brought under hybrid maize in Mayurbhanj district during the same year.

11. *Wheat seeds*—It is proposed to increase the area under wheat from 15,000 acres in 1960-61 to 66,200 acres in 1965-66. Improved varieties of wheat are being procured from the I. A. R. I. and multiplied in State farms and thereafter distributed to the registered growers through the Grama Panchayats for multiplication and distribution among other cultivators. The cost on account of the transit is subsidised by the State. The coverage under wheat during first three years of the Third Plan and anticipated achievement in 1964-65 and target for 1965-66 are 15,000, 23,000, 23,000, 38,000, 51,000 and 66,000 acres respectively.

12. *Vegetable cultivation*—During the Third Plan efforts are being made to produce a major quantity of vegetable seeds in the State Farms. In addition to this the seeds procured from Darjeeling and Kashmir and other places were also distributed. The seeds worth Rs. 1 lakh were distributed each in the Third Plan. During 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 the coverage under vegetable has been estimated at 3.70, 3.60 and 7.10 lakh acres respectively. The anticipated coverage during 1964-65 and target for 1965-66 are 7.20 and 7.30 lakh acres respectively. During

1963-64 a new scheme for production of vegetable and potato seeds has been started. It aims at production of quality vegetable and potato seeds for supply to the growers. The cultivators are being encouraged to raise seeds under technical supervision and the necessary fertilisers, insecticides, etc., have been supplied on credit. A guarantee is also given for purchase of seeds at a fixed price at the end of the season.

13. *Potato seeds*—The acreage under this crop in Orissa is very small. In order to increase its production and acreage the new scheme for vegetables and potato has been started during 1963-64. During the Third Plan period the seeds have been procured from Darjeeling and Simla hills and grown in selected State farms. The seeds obtained from these farms have been supplied to cultivators. During 1964-65 about 500 acres have been covered under these seeds with a production of about 15,000 mds. The seeds obtained from these areas have been preserved in Government cold storages for supply to growers during the next planting season of 1965-66. For this purpose three cold storages are operating and additional cold storage facilities are being provided. Besides the above the potato cultivation has been taken up in other areas and it has been estimated that about 73,246 acres have been covered under this crop during 1964-65. A special programme for intensifying the production of potato and vegetable has been taken up under the crash programme at a cost of Rs. 20·60 lakhs.

SUPPLY SCHEMES AND PLANT PROTECTION

14. *Green manures*—The programme is to cover every acre of land where paddy is transplanted under green manuring. By 1960-61, 17,143 tons of seeds were distributed and about 12 lakh acres of paddy land were brought under green manuring. It is proposed to cover 50 lakh acres of paddy land under green manuring by the end of the Third Plan. The seeds required for the purpose are grown on the periphery of paddy lands, waste lands of Grama Panchayats, School compounds and also in the available lands of the cultivators. The coverage under green manuring during the first three years of the Third Plan and anticipated achievement during 1964-65 and target for 1965-66 are 15·00, 20·87, 18·32, 18·83 and 50·00 lakh acres respectively. A special drive has also been made to bring as much paddy lands as possible under green leaf manuring by using Chakunda, Karanjia, wild indigo, ipomea carnia in the areas adjacent to forests.

15. *Compost*—To enable the cultivators to fully utilise the local resources, emphasis has been laid on composting which is within the easy reach of the cultivators. Efforts are being made to ensure that every farmer digs and maintains a pit of the required size for every acre of his land and conserves dung and urine of the livestock and other wastes for compost purpose. The work taken up in 51 urban centres is being intensified to step up production of night soil compost. Special drive is being organised with the help of Village Volunteer Force at the Panchayat level for production of compost. Accordingly steps have been taken and 25.50, 32.36 and 35.77 lakh tons of compost have been produced during and the first three years of the Third Plan. The anticipated production during 1964-65 and target for 1965-66 are 45.40 and 60.00 lakh tons respectively.

16. *Distribution of fertilisers*—The most important factor contributing to increased agricultural production is application of chemical fertilisers. The State Government have launched a campaign for increasing consumption of fertiliser for paddy. So far most of the fertiliser consumption has been accounted for by cash crops. Fertiliser loan is being given to cultivators free of interest according to crop requirements in I. A. D. P. and I. R. C. Blocks without insisting on collateral security.

The target to be reached by the end of Third Plan was originally fixed at 2 lakh tons of Nitrogenous fertilisers and 50,000 tons of Phosphatic. On a subsequent review this was found to be too high. The target has therefore been reduced to 70,000 tons of Nitrogenous fertilisers and 25,000 tons of the Phosphatic fertilisers. In 1961-62, 21,949 tons of Nitrogenous fertilisers and 3,080 tons of Phosphatic fertilisers were distributed. The distribution is likely to go up to 35,300 tons of Nitrogenous fertilisers and 10,400 tons of superphosphate during 1964-65.

Out of this the consumption of fertilisers in package area has gone up from 3,508 tonnes in 1962-63 to 8,716 tonnes during 1964-65. The upward trend of fertiliser use indicates the consciousness of the farmers towards the use of fertiliser specially for Rabi crops in the irrigated blocks. The consumption of fertilisers would have been more in the State but for short supply of superphosphate for which the level of consumption could not reach the target. The possibility of utilising the basic slag available from Rourkella Plant as fertiliser is being explored. The main

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problem is crushing of the slag which requires arrangements for chilling. This is being taken up with the plant authorities.

Lack of storage facilities in the villages and inadequate transport arrangements for moving the fertilisers quickly and in time constitute the main bottleneck in increasing consumption of fertilisers. Under the Crash Programme Rs. 20 lakhs have been provided for construction of storage godowns. Procedural delay in site selection and land acquisition has considerably affected the construction programme.

Attempts have also been made to introduce the use of potassic fertilisers like Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash.

17. *Plant protection*—The coverage under plant protection measures was 86,300 acres by the end of the Second Plan. In the Third Plan it is programmed to cover 3·80 lakh acres. In 1961-62 an area of 1·08 lakh acres, in 1962-63 an area of 2·52 lakh acres, in 1963-64 3·00 lakh acres and in 1964-65, 3·60 lakh acres have been covered under Plant Protection measures. It is targeted to cover 3·80 lakh acres during 1965-66. Stocks of pesticides at the district and regional levels have been sufficiently increased during 1963-64 and 1964-65 to meet the requirements. The plant Protection Organisation has been strengthened. 27 power sprayers and 3,200 manually operated sprayers were procured in 1963-64. It may not be possible to achieve the target on account of foreign exchange difficulties in procuring the equipments. Under the Crash Programme the State Government have taken up a scheme for training of staff and setting up well-knit service organisation in the current year.

18. *Improved practices*—Improved agricultural practices like line-sowing, interculture, transplanting, etc., are being propagated. Suitable cropping techniques and patterns have been laid down and the area under double and triple cropping has been raised. Original target of 30 lakh acres has been raised to 45 lakh acres under multiple cropping in the Third Plan. The coverage under multiple cropping during first four years of the Third Plan was 13·74, 27·27, 30·64 and 36·00 lakh acres respectively.

19. *Improved agricultural implements*—Provision has been made for 50% subsidy to the cultivators for purchase of improved agricultural implements like Japanese weeder, Shabash plough,

Planet Junior Hoe and light iron plough, etc. Some provision has also been made for manufacture of agricultural implements and one Implement Factory has been set up at Bhubaneswar. The Scheme has been reoriented and is operating as the Central workshop and Implement Production Centre. A second factory is being set up at Sambalpur under the Package Programme. A tractor unit on a pilot basis has been set up in Kalahandi district. The demand for power tillers in the State is very high. 100 power tillers received are able to meet only a fraction of the demand. 200 power tillers are still in demand. It is proposed to set up a manufacture unit at Jeypur.

20. *Intensive Agricultural District Programme*—The more important scheme is the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, otherwise known as Package programme. Sambalpur has been selected under this programme which is in operation since 1961. The main emphasis is on the introduction of package of improved agricultural practices for selected crops and prompt supply of credit and other services on the basis of farm production plans drawn up for each cultivator's family. Out of 29 blocks in the district the programme is now being implemented in 23 blocks. The following table will give the progress under farm planning during the last three years.

Year	No. of blocks	No. of farm plans prepared			Area covered (acres)		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1962-63	15	11,445	11,617	23,062	14,035	36,035	50,070
1963-64	15	15,095	14,185	29,280	64,601	63,006	1,27,607
1964-65	23	27,492	18,562	46,054	77,138	50,333	1,27,671
1965-66	23	25,439	..	25,439	1,21,206	..	..

It will, thus, be seen that by the end of 1964-65, 1.28 lakh acres have been brought under farm production plans both

under Rabi and Khariff covering 46,000 families. This works out to nearly 18 per cent of the total families in the package district. The area covered under the programme is about 9 per cent of the total cropped area. During the current year 25 farm production plans have been prepared covering an area of 40,000 hectares.

130 grain-gola co-operative societies are working in these blocks. They deal with both cash, paddy and paddy seeds. About 40 per cent of the rural population in these blocks are members of the Grain-gola Co-operative Societies. Attempts are being made to increase the members in share capital so that all the agricultural families will come under the co-operative societies. During the year 1964-65 Rs. 70.00 lakhs was advanced as short-term loan. In the current year the target has been kept at Rs. 110 lakhs. The consumption of fertilisers has been considerably stepped up. Prior to the introduction of Package Programme in 1961-62 fertiliser consumption in the district was little over 1,000 tons. This has gone up to 8,716 tons during the year 1964-65. In other words the consumption has gone up about nine times. This indicates the consciousness of the cultivators for use of fertiliser particularly for Rabi crops in the irrigated areas. The demand has gone up considerably though the supply is very limited. To deal with the increased volume of supplies 40 storage godowns have been sanctioned during the year 1964-65.

Use of pesticides and insecticides has been encouraged and the area covered under plant protection measures in 1963-64 was 1,45,000 acres as against 45,000 acres in 1961-62. About 12 lakh Kg. of seeds were treated with pesticides.

The Seed Development Programme has been taken up to improve the quality of seeds in the Government farms and the cultivators, field. Hybrid maize seeds have also been introduced in an area of 50 acres in Government farms at Gambharipalli, Lachhida and Chakuli in collaboration with the National Seed Corporation. Under extension methods emphasis has been laid on conducting demonstrations in the fields of the cultivators both for Kharif and Rabi. The following numbers of demonstrations were conducted during the last three years :—

	Kharif	Rabi
1962-63	444	421
1963-64	1,099	841
1964-65	1,493	1,078

On the analysis of the results of demonstration, it is noticed that the average increase in the yield of rice in 1962-63 kharif was 46.6 per cent more over the yield from local practices. Encouraging results have also been obtained in other crops.

Thus there has been a general awareness among the farmers for adoption of improved practices. There has been spectacular increase in the consumption of fertilisers and adoption of plant protection measures. These have reflected in the increase in the average production of rice in the district. The yield of autumn rice has gone up from 2.35 quintals per acre in 1961-62 to 3.28 quintals per acre in 1964-65 and the yield of winter rice has gone up from 3.95 quintals per acre in 1961-62 to 5.46 quintals per acre in 1964-65.

21. *Intensive rice Cultivation Scheme*—This scheme was started in 1962-63 in 30 blocks and was extended to another 8 blocks during the year 1964-65. Out of these 38 blocks 17 are located in Cuttack district, 14 in Ganjam district and the remaining 7 in Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Kalahandi districts. This year 3 more blocks have been taken up in Cuttack district, 4 in Ganjam district and one in Phulbani district. By the end of 1964-65, 84,352 cultivating families implemented this programme in the 38 blocks covering an area of 1.30 lakh hectares. It is proposed to cover 50 per cent of the cultivated area during the current year. An outstanding feature has been that the practices of applying fertilisers to paddy have been adopted in a large number of blocks where fertilisers were hitherto used only for cash crops. On account of limited supply of fertilisers the programme has received a set-back.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL AND PLANTATION CROPS

Special schemes and have been taken up for developing crops like oil-seeds, sugarcane, jute, cotton, coconut, arecanut and some horticultural crops. They are briefly described below—

22. *Oil-seeds*—By the end of the Second Plan 5.10 lakh acres were brought under different oil seeds with a production of 90,000 tons. Through intensive demonstration and propaganda, supply of improved seeds and adoption of improved practices it is expected to increase the area under different oil-seed crops to 10.62 lakh areas with a production of 2 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan. The production of oil-seeds during the first three years of the Third Plan are 1.03, 1.15 and 1.32 lakh tons with a coverage of 5.53, 6.17 and

7.10 lakh acres respectively. By the end of 1964-65 1.34 lakh tons of oil-seed are expected to be produced with a coverage of 9.90 lakh acres. The major portion of the increase relates to groundnut. Three oil-seed farms consisting of 50 acres each for production of nucleus seeds were started in Sukinda in Cuttack district, Derras in Puri district and Chiphma in Sambalpur district. Besides, multiplication of improved groundnuts was also taken up in other departmental farms. By the end of 1964-65 3,000 mds. of nucleus seeds were produced in the departmental farms. In all 32,000 mds. of seeds were distributed to the cultivators from the local production and procured from outside the State. A scheme for saturation of the area under improved groundnut has been drawn up under which about 1,000 mds. of nucleus seeds will be supplied in 1965-66 from the farms. Programme has been drawn up to cover 65,000 acres mostly in the irrigated areas of Cuttack and Sambalpur districts with groundnut. A package programme under assured conditions of rain-fall has been drawn up for Sambalpur district.

23. *Sugarcane*—The targets for the Third Plan have been fixed at 1.15 lakh acres and a production of 2.30 lakh tons of gur. Improved sugarcane sets of redrot resistant varieties to the extent of 50,000 mds. have been supplied to cultivators annually at a subsidised rate. The state has been able to produce 1.22 lakh tons of gur in 1961-62, 1.55 lakh tons in 1962-63, 1.83 lakh tons in 1963-64 and 2.08 lakh tons in 1964-65 with a coverage of 62,000, 79,000, 98,000 and 1,07,000 acres respectively. Intensive measures are being taken to increase the area and production in the vaccum pan and open pan sugar factories.

24. *Cotton*—The area under cotton in the State is negligible. With the increase of irrigation facilities it was thought that larger area can be brought under this crop. The target was accordingly put at 3 lakh acres and a production of 1 lakh bales. But in practice the response of the cultivators has been poor and only 1,000 bales are expected to be produced by the end of 1965-66.

25. *Jute*—Jute is an important cash crop in Orissa. 1.10 lakh acres were brought under jute by the end of 1960-61 and the production was estimated at 2.20 lakh bales. Intensive efforts are being made to increase the per acre

yield of jute through supply of improved seeds at subsidised rates, fertilisers and pesticides and provision of better retting facilities and propagation of improved retting technique.

The original target was to achieve a production of 6.20 lakh bales of jute at the end of the Third Plan period. The target has been revised to 3.28 lakh bales of jute in an area of 2.10 lakh acres. Cuttack Sadar, Jagatsingpur, Kendrapara and Jajpur Subdivision of Cuttack district, Bhadrak Subdivision of Balasore district and Anandpur Subdivision of Keonjhar district are the main jute growing areas in the State. The above four Subdivisions of Cuttack district claim about 3/4 ths of the total production of jute in the state. Due to adverse weather conditions and lack of sufficient retting facilities the targets fixed for production of jute could not be reached during the first three years of the Third Plan. The production of jute in the year 1964-65 has been still worse. The average yield rate in Orissa in 1963-64 was 1,419 lbs. per acre. In 1964-65 it has been estimated to be 1214 lbs. per acre. Scanty rains in the months of May and June in 1964 and the damage caused by flood in Bhadrak, Kendrapara and Jajpur Subdivisions are the main contributing factors for short fall in production in 1964-65.

There is also a programme to step up the production of Mesta and Sisal fibre in the State.

26. *Horticulture*—Orissa provides the necessary conditions for producing various tropical and sub-tropical fruits. A comprehensive horticultural development scheme has been launched in the Third Plan period. So far six fruit nurseries and four progeny orchards have been established in the State. The fruit nurseries are at Angul and Nakchi in the district of Dhenkanal, Boriguma in the district of Koraput, R. Udayagiri in the district of Ganjam, and Kuliposh and Sundergarh in the district of Sundergarh. The four progeny orchards are at Pal-Lahara in the district of Dhenkanal, Golanthara in the district of Ganjam, Arkabali in the district of Kalahandi and Pottangi and Nissar in the district of Koraput. Provision has been made to develop and maintain all these nurseries for production of grafts and seedlings of fruit bearing plants. Some of the existing state farms are also utilised for production of planting materials. Special attention has been given to extend the cultivation of short term fruit like banana, papaya, pine-apple and to establish a banana farm with an

area of about 400 acres in Gambharipalli in Sambalpur district for production and sale of banana as well as suckers on commercial basis.

Around industrial areas like Rourkela, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Jeypore and Berhampur where irrigation facilities are available a scheme has been launched to establish 5 garden colonies on co-operative basis. The participating farmers will be given technical guidance and financial assistance for growing fruits and vegetables. Each colony consists of about 200 to 500 acres. The coverage under fruits during 1964-65 is 1,96,900 acres. The training of gardeners is continued in two centres to train 60 gardeners in each year from the beginning of the Third Plan. There are a number of pockets in the scheduled areas of Orissa where fruits such as oranges, pine-apples, mangoes, jack fruits etc., are cultivated to an appreciable extent by the Adivasis and good varieties of these fruits are grown widely. There are no market facilities available in those areas due to lack of communications. If price incentive is given to growers, there is wide scope for extending the cultivation of these fruits. There is also possibility to feed a commercial factory for manufacture of fruit products almost throughout the year. A pilot scheme for establishment of fruit preservation units has therefore been started in 1963. Under this scheme it is proposed to provide incentive to the growers by offering higher price and eliminating middlemen and make available various by-products to the consumers at cheap rates. There will be sub-units located in the producing areas where extraction and preservation of fruit juice by hand operated equipment will be taken up. The actual conversion of the processed juice to squash, jam, jelly, syrup, etc., and manufacture of tinned and bottled products has been taken up at the central unit. The pilot scheme is presently under operation in the Jerango area of Parlakemedi Subdivision in Ganjam district.

27. *Agricultural Education, Training and Extension*—To develop the teaching, research and extension programme in agriculture and allied subjects in a co-ordinated manner the University of Agriculture and Technology was set up in July 1962. The university has taken over the colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences and the research activities of the department of Agriculture. The admission strength of the Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya in the first year classes was increased from 128 to 256 in 1961 to meet the increased requirement of trained personnel for implementing developmental schemes. It is expected that 1,085 agricultural graduates will come out by the end of the Third

Plan. With a view to cope with the increasing demand for post-graduate personnel to man research schemes post-graduate classes have been opened in Agronomy, Agricultural Botany and Agricultural Economics from July 1960 with a capacity of 10 students in each class. In 1963-64, Entomology and Mycology have been introduced. There is also proposal to open post-graduate classes in Agricultural Chemistry and Horticulture during the Third Plan period.

It has been programmed to provide one fieldman demonstrator in each Grama Panchayat having 500 acres or more of irrigated land under the Intensive Rice Cultivation programme. To meet this demand the existing training institutes have been strengthened and admission capacity per year raised to 584. Accordingly provision has been made to train 160 fieldman demonstrators in 20 selected departmental farms every year.

The training of Agricultural Sub-overseers has been started from 1962-63 in the three centres at Mahisapat, Rangeilunda and Balia. The total admission capacity is 60 at the rate of 20 in each centre per year. 63 agricultural sub-overseers were trained by the end of 1962-63 and 60 in 1963-64. During 1964-65, 60 sub-overseers were trained. Refresher course has been arranged for Agricultural Extension Officers in the Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya.

CHAPTER III

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Land Reforms—The Third Plan outlay under Land Development was originally fixed at Rs. 162.00 lakhs. This has been subsequently revised to Rs. 84.62 lakhs. Substantial reduction has been made under Land Reforms as the Orissa Land Reforms Act could not be enforced pending assent of the President.

The total anticipated outlay on Land Reforms during the Third Five-Year Plan is Rs. 23.34 lakhs. During this period the land reform work was confined to abolition of subsisting intermediary interests and jagirs. The Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Assembly on the 20th April 1965, is awaiting the assent of the President. The rules and executive instructions under the Act are expected to be prepared during 1965-66 to bring the Act into force in the early part of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

For smooth implementation of land reforms measures it was necessary as a preliminary step to abolish all the subsisting intermediary interests as quickly as possible prior to bringing the land reforms scheme into operation. A large number of estates have vested in Government under the Orissa Estate Abolition Act in the year 1963-64. A good number of intermediary interests have been abolished in the districts of Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Phulbani and Bolangir under the Orissa Estate Abolition Act during the year 1964-65. In the district of Ganjam the Samasthan Sardar, Naik and Paik inams also vested in Government during 1964-65. By now approximately 3,31,500 estates have vested in Government excluding 40,479 estates relating to Trust Estates which have been referred to Tribunals. The remaining intermediary interests are proposed to be abolished during the year 1965-66.

Besides, various types of jagirs prevailing in different areas have been abolished either by executive orders or by operation of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. For taking possession of the vested estates and completing the follow-up action as expeditiously as possible, additional staff have been entertained at district level and Camp Courts are being held by the Tahasildars and Additional Tahasildars to finalise the claims of the ex-intermediaries whose interests have been

abolished by blanket notifications. Compensation Offices have also been opened in the district and Subdivisional Headquarters of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and at the district Headquarters of Keonjhar. A major portion of the compensation payable to the ex-intermediaries is proposed to be paid during the year 1965-66.

The Orissa Merged Territories (Village Offices Abolition Act, 1963) has come into force in the merged territories of the former princely States of Daspalla, Khandapara, Nayagarh and Mayurbhanj with effect from the 1st April 1965 and in Rairakhol and Bamra from the 1st May 1965. This Act is proposed to be introduced in the remaining parts of the merged territories of Orissa as early as possible.

For effective implementation of Land Reforms Measures survey and settlement operations are necessary and the record-of-rights have to be brought up-to-date. In most parts of the State revision settlements were overdue and some parts of the State were still unsurveyed. Accordingly an elaborate programme of survey and settlement operations has been drawn up in the Third Plan and the work has been taken up in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Koraput. But the progress has not been satisfactory due to various difficulties, such as, want of blue print maps for taking up revisional survey in new areas, dearth of Amins and Inspectors, want of forms and stationery and accommodation for Settlement Offices. Action has been taken to overcome these shortcomings. So far settlement operations have been completed in Banki Khasmahal areas, Dompara ex-State and Athgarh ex-State in Cuttack district; Khurda Subdivision, Bhubaneswar Khasmahal areas and Parikud Jagir Mahal in Puri district; 790 non-irrigated villages of Sonapur Subdivision in Bolangir district; Kalna area and ex-Zamindari areas of Karlapat, Mahulpatna, Kasipur and Madanpur-Rampur in Kalahandi district; Angul Subdivision in Dhenkanal district, 1,839 ex-State and ex-Inam villages in Ganjam district and the entire district of Koraput except 124 border and ex-Inam villages, Bonda hill areas and the urban areas. As a result of these settlement operations the rent was increased by Rs. 12 lakhs by the end of 1963-64. It is expected that there will be further increase of rent by Rs. 23 lakhs during 1964-65 and Rs. 14 lakhs during 1965-66.

2. *Land Development*—The Land Development Programme can be broadly divided into the following schemes:—

- (i) Land reclamation in saline inundated areas;
- (ii) Resettlement of landless workers;
- (iii) Settlement of landless agricultural labourers; and.
- (iv) Land reclamation and hiring of tractors.

They are described as follows:—

3. *Land reclamation in saline inundated areas*—Reclamation of saline inundated lands in the fore-shore of Chilka lake was taken up in the Second Plan period and 1,460 acres were reclaimed. The scheme has been continued in the Third Plan and the target is to reclaim 8,000 acres in the saline inundated areas of coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam and Balasore. This is a repaying scheme. The cost is proposed to be recovered from the persons to whom the reclaimed lands are leased out for which there is already a large demand. During the first four years of the Third Plan about 4,200 acres will have been reclaimed. It is proposed to reclaim 3,800 acres in 1965-66.

4. *Resettlement of landless workers*—Under the scheme for resettlement of landless workers 8 farming societies were organised in the Second Plan period and financial assistance in shape of loan and subsidy was given to these societies for meeting reclamation cost, cultivation expenses and managerial subsidy. In the Third Plan period these societies are to be given subsidy according to the revised pattern and a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made. Out of these 8 societies, 2 farming societies at Lachhida and Lahanda in Sambalpur district were taken up outside the Pilot Project scheme during 1962-63. These societies are continuing in subsequent years of the Plan period.

Settlement of landless agricultural labourers—A new scheme for settlement of landless agricultural labourers in compact blocks of land of 250 acres has been taken up under the centrally sponsored programme.

It was proposed to resettle 10,000 landless families in the Third Plan. As a first step, survey of culturable waste lands has been taken up to locate suitable blocks. To assess the suitability of soil conditions soil survey has been undertaken in 7 districts. Survey work in 3 districts viz., Cuttack, Ganjam and Sambalpur has been completed. By the end of 1964-65 about 800 acres were reclaimed and about 160 families settled. The main bottleneck in the implementation of the programme is that the individual labourers are unable to take up reclamation work through their resources.

Land reclamation and hiring of tractors—In the areas with large tracts of cultivable land, limited labour resources and inefficient animal power mechanised cultivation with the help of tractors is the only solution. With a view to intensify mechanised cultivation the scheme for land reclamation and hiring of tractors has been put into operation in Kalahandi district on a Pilot basis. Tractor Service Centres have been located and tractors are hired out to the farmers at reasonable rates. In the Second Plan 9,611 acres of land were reclaimed by tractors. This scheme has been continued and intensified in the Third Plan. During the year 1964-65, 5346 acres were reclaimed. In 1965-66 it is proposed to locate Tractor Service Centres in the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sundergarh in addition to the 3 Centres existing at Kalahandi. By the end of the Third plan 60 tractors will be operating in the district of Kalahandi, Balangir, Cutack and Ganjam serving an area of about, 8000 acres.

CHAPTER IV

MINOR IRRIGATION

The State has large potentialities for Minor Irrigation. At the end of the Second Plan 2·77 lakh acres were estimated to have been brought under Minor Irrigation. The Third Plan outlay for Minor Irrigation under the Agriculture Sector was Rs. 304·00 lakhs. To step up agricultural production this has been raised to Rs. 620·34 lakhs which includes an additional allocation of Rs. 170·00 lakhs received from Government of India. Over and above this the provision made under the C. D. Sector is reported to be Rs. 314·55 lakhs, thus bringing the total outlay to Rs. 934·89 lakhs. Against this outlay the expenditure incurred by the end of 1964-65 under Agriculture Sector was Rs. 403·62 lakhs (Rs. 270·76 lakhs under flow + Rs. 132·86 lakhs under Lift.) and under C. D. Sector Rs. 275·65 lakhs.

2. Against this provision the physical target under both the Agriculture and C. D. Sectors was kept at 3·20 lakh acres of additional area over and above 2·77 lakh acres achieved at the end of the Second Plan. But with this provision it was not possible to bring more than 2·94 lakh acres on account of increase in the cost of projects. It was estimated that if additional funds to the extent of Rs. 178·00 lakhs were made available it would be possible for us not only to reach the target of 3·20 lakh acres but also increase it by another 39,000 acres. Against the expectation of Rs. 178 lakhs Government of India allotted Rs. 170 lakhs. With the existing provision it will be possible, though with difficulty, to bring about 3·20 lakh acres under the programme during the Third Plan period. At the end of 1964-65, 2·21 lakh acres of additional area have been brought under irrigation both under Flow and Lift. Out of this 22,000 acres relate to Lift Irrigation Programme and the balance of 1·99 lakh acres relate to Flow Irrigation. The target for the current year is to bring 95,000 acres (68,000 acres under Flow Irrigation and 27,000 acres under Lift Irrigation).

3. About 24 projects are reported to have been completed under Flow Irrigation by the Rural Engineering Organisation by the end of 1964-65 and the remaining 191 projects are

expected to be completed during the current year out of 336 projects taken up during the Plan period. The remaining 121 projects will be spilled over to the Fourth Plan. Besides, it is proposed to take up another 51 projects during this year so that the target to be achieved during the first year of the Fourth Plan is not affected.

4. Lift Irrigation is comparatively a new development in the State. The Lift Irrigation Organisation has installed 20 tube wells during the first 4 years of the Third Plan and it is proposed to install 10 tube wells during the current year. The Lift Irrigation Programme includes irrigation through deep tube wells, medium tube wells, filter point tube wells, direct pumping from river and installation of pumps on floating barges. 300 projects are reported to have been taken up so far in different districts under Lift Irrigation programme at a cost of Rs. 88 52 lakhs. The organisation is at present maintaining 300 diesel pumping sets for the purpose of hiring to intending cultivators. The number of pumps under this scheme is being increased to 600. By the end of 1964-65 22,000 acres are reported to have been brought under irrigation under this programme. After 1962 Government had decided to implement the Lift Irrigation Programme on co-operative basis. Under the programme the cultivators in the ayacut of the Lift Irrigation points are to form themselves into co-operatives, run the projects and maintain them after completion. Subsequent experience has shown that the Lift Irrigation Co-operatives are not coming forward to take over the execution and maintenance of the projects. It has, therefore, been proposed that the Lift Irrigation Projects should be run departmentally except where the co-operatives come forward to take over execution and maintenance. The provisions of the Orissa Irrigation Act will be made applicable to them and water rates charged. The Lift Irrigation Co-operatives will have the option for outright purchase of the project from Government at depreciated cost. They will be allowed 25% subsidy on the depreciated cost of the project at the time of the transfer from Government. It is expected that the programme will be stepped up further after departmental execution is taken up.

CHAPTER V

SOIL CONSERVATION

It is estimated that out of the total area of 384·87 lakh acres in the State about 77 lakh acres would need intensive Soil Conservation measures. Roughly about one fifth of the total land surface is affected by shifting cultivation alone. The stream bank erosion is also severe. That apart, the reservoirs of the river valley projects like Hirakud and Machkund also need to be protected from rapid silting and erosion. The Soil Conservation Programme in the Third Plan is, therefore, being implemented on a catchment basis in a comprehensive way like soil conservation on agricultural lands, pasture development and afforestation besides the work relating to contourbunding, gully plugging, etc. A programme for reclamation of waste lands for resettlement of landless labourers is also being implemented. The target is to cover 1·30 lakh acres under various Soil Conservation measures in Orissa by the end of the Third Plan. To implement this programme an outlay of Rs. 79·52 lakhs has been made in the State Sector. Besides separate allocations are being received every year from Government of India in respect of the Centrally-sponsored schemes of which Soil conservation in Machkund and Hirakud catchment schemes constitute the major programme. The State Government had expected to utilise about Rs. 154 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 83 lakhs under the Central sector with proportionate increase in the target. But subsequently in view of the reduced allocations the original target of 3 lakh acres has now been brought down and it would not be possible to cover more than 1·14 lakh acres by the end of the Third Plan. Recently Government of India have made an additional allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs to push up the Soil Conservation Programme. Out of this provision it is proposed to provide a sizeable amount under Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre, development of pasture in eroded lands, Soil Conservation in Brahmani and Baitarani catchments and provide water-shed management units.

The progress under some of the important schemes taken up under the programme is briefly described as follows :—

2. *Soil Survey*—Soil data are essential for land use planning relating to efficient crop and fodder production and also for

afforestation. A Soil Survey Unit consisting of one Soil Conservation Division with 3 Subdivisions has been set up to take up comprehensive soil survey programme. Under the Survey Programme for resettlement of landless agricultural labourers about 63,000 acres have been surveyed in 3 districts, namely, Cuttack, Ganjam and Sambalpur and survey is now being undertaken in the adjoining districts of Bolangir, Dhenkanal Phulbani and Puri.

3. *Soil Conservation on water-shed basis*—In Orissa more than 12,000 sq. miles of land surface are affected due to shifting cultivation and about a million of tribal people have to depend on this impermanent land husbandry. In view of the magnitude of the area and the population affected, rationalisation of shifting cultivation for economic development of the tribal people is important. To control shifting cultivation, 11 Water shed Management units were established up to 1961-62. Due to lack of funds the programme could not be continued after 1961-62. Under the above programme 57,000 acres have already been treated under different soil conservation measures. In view of the need for controlling shifting cultivation an amount of Rs. 1.84 lakh has been provided during the current year outside the State Plan for implementing this important programme.

4. *Soil Conservation in the river valley projects*—Major portions of the river valley catchments are hilly and inhabited by the tribal people. Due to the practice of shifting cultivation, improper land use programme, destruction of vegetation and forest fires, soil erosion is taking place at an accelerated rate in the river valley basins and gully stream bank erosion is widespread. During the Third Plan period soil conservation in the Hirakud Dam catchment and Machkund Dam catchment has been taken up. In the Hirakud Dam catchment work is in progress in 5 selected watershed areas around Bargaon, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Koraput and Bhawanipatna. So far 56,200 acres have been treated and 26,240 acres are expected to be covered during the remaining year of the Plan period. Under the Machkund Dam catchment scheme 47,838 acres have so far been treated and by the end of the Third Plan most of the catchment area is expected to be covered which will include plantation on hilly slopes and control of gully stream bank erosion. Under the Central sector scheme soil conservation programme in the catchment of the river Brahmani and Baitarani has also been taken up. In the Brahmani catchment work has been

organised around Rajgangpur, Angul, Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal, Chhendipada and Talcher. In the above centres 9,067 acres have been covered under different soil conservation measures and it is proposed to treat another 5,760 acres during the remaining years of the Third Plan. In the catchment area of the River Baitarani soil conservation work has been initiated around Telkoi, Anandapur and Keonjhar. In this catchment 10,785 acres have been covered and 6,780 acres are expected to be covered during the remaining period of the Third Plan. Over and above this, soil conservation in the catchment of river Budhabalanga and Indrabati has also been taken up. In the former the work has been taken up in selected catchment around Baripada and so far 1,280 acres have been covered under the Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre, Baripada. By the end of the Third Plan 1,700 acres are expected to be covered. In the catchment of river Indrabati soil conservation measures have already been taken up under Water Shed Management programme in Kashipur and Lakhmipur and about 7,000 acres have been covered by now. In recent years the Panchayati Raj institutions have taken considerable interest in soil conservation programme. Small watersheds have been selected ranging from 10 to 25 sq. miles and are located in 65 blocks most of which are in T. D. blocks or blocks covered under Rural Works Programme. So far an area of 20,200 acres has been covered under Small Watershed programme from the block budget and it is proposed to treat 65,000 acres during the remaining years of the Third Plan.

5. *Grass Land Management*—In Orissa pioneering work for growing grass in eroded land has been taken up and the work has been highly commended by the technical experts. 5 districts have been covered and 3,580 acres have been put under grass production. It is proposed to introduce grass cultivation in another 6,000 acres during the remaining years of the Plan period. Under the above programme the grass is grown in eroded lands and is made available to the nearby dairy projects and the cattle the milk-shed areas.

6. *Soil Conservation in eroded land*—There are large chunks of eroded waste lands in the State which are unsuitable for agriculture. It is proposed to put these areas under crops like cashewnut, sabai and sisal to prevent soil erosion and to make the land productive and useful. Under the scheme for rehabilitation of landless agricultural labourers 160 families in the districts of Cuttack, Sambalpur, and Ganjam have been

settled and about 800 acres have been reclaimed. In addition to this it is proposed to select 3 blocks of 5,000 acres each and reclaim the land in a phased manner. Under the programme simple structures and terracing, etc., will be constructed and the land will be allowed to build its fertility over a period of 3 to 8 years.

7. Research, Education and Training--The research programme has not received adequate attention during the Third Plan. A soil conservation research laboratory has been established to undertake laboratory studies on soils and plants and recommend suitable manurial programme and good land use. Field experiments are laid out to estimate run-off from small catchment and soil loss under different crops at the Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre at Rajgangpur. Different legumes and grasses are also under study. A plant introduction unit to study the performance of different exotic and local plants has been started. Recently a research centre has been established at Lamtaput in Koraput district to evolve suitable cropping pattern for the contour-banded areas.

At present there are two Soil Conservation Training Centres at Rajgangpur and Koraput. To meet the growing demand of trained personnel another training school is proposed to be established at Keonjhar. By the end of the Third Plan all the existing Soil Conservation Assistants and Junior Soil Conservation Assistants will be trained. New techniques of crop production particularly in the high lands are being evolved. The Soil Conservation organisation is being strengthened at the headquarter and at the district and block levels for effective planning, supervision and execution of soil conservation programme.

CHAPTER VI

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The main bottlenecks in the way of rapid development of Animal Husbandry in the State are a large proportion of uneconomic and non-descript cattle, deficient nutrition, shortage of quality breeding stock and inadequate facilities for disease control. Various programmes were therefore initiated in the First and Second Plan periods and they have been continued and intensified further in the Third Plan for the development of livestock in the State. The outlay on Animal Husbandry was originally fixed at Rs. 245 lakhs. It is now anticipated to go up to Rs. 326·05 lakhs. The increase is mostly under improvement of State Livestock Breeding Farm, Poultry Development and Expansion of Veterinary Education.

2. The Animal Husbandry programme has been classified into five groups.

- (a) Breeding
- (b) Disease control
- (c) Poultry development
- (d) Veterinary education and research
- (e) Other schemes.

The important schemes in these groups are briefly described below.

3. *Key Village Scheme*—The object of the scheme is to take up intensive livestock, improvement in a compact area through better breeding, adequate feeding, prevention and control of diseases, proper management and profitable marketing of livestock and livestock products. A compact area covering 8,000 to 10,000 cows of breedable age is taken for each Key Village block. Each Key Village block has ten units working under it. The Key Village scheme was started in the First Five-Year Plan period with five blocks and the same was intensified in the Second Plan by addition of 5 new blocks. The target in the Third Plan was to open 5 more new blocks with 10 units each. So far 3 Key Village blocks have been opened and the existing blocks have been intensified and expanded by addition of more number of units. To accelerate the breeding programme establishment of Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Inservice Training Centre and Livestock Marketing Units has been taken up.

4. *Calf Subsidy Scheme*—To ensure production of large number of superior bulls subsidy is given under the scheme to selected calves from the age of six months till maturity at the rate of Rs. 10 per month. The target was to give subsidy to 1,500 calves in the Key village areas during the Third Plan. During the first four years 1,100 calves have been subsidised. 400 calves are proposed to be subsidised in 1965-66.

5. *Artificial Insemination Centre*—To supplement natural breeding and make up the shortage of pedigree bulls, the method of artificial insemination of breeding has been adopted. By the end of the Second Plan 91 Artificial Insemination Centres had been set up. The Third Plan envisaged the opening of 20 new centres and introduction of this method in 100 normal centres. During the first four years, 20 new Artificial Insemination Centres have been opened and 75 Veterinary dispensaries and Stockman centres have introduced this new method.

6. *Piggery Development*—For development of piggery one unit has been located at Bhanjanagar. Under the scheme boars are supplied to the pig owners free of cost for upgrading the indigenous stock. A small subsidy of Rs. 20 per month in the first year and Rs. 10 per month in the second year per each boar is provided from the Block budget. During the first three years 21 boars have been distributed—17 in the district of Bolangir, 2 in Sambalpur and 2 in Phulbani.

7. *Livestock Breeding Farm*—To meet the requirement of breeding bulls and the demand for milk the department is maintaining 5 Livestock Breeding Farms located at Cuttack, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Bhanjanagar and Boudh. In the Third Plan action has been taken to reorganise the State livestock breeding farm by shifting it to Chiplima. Another farm at Rourkela is also being established and the construction of buildings etc. is in progress. Besides, two dairy farms in rural areas at Kalyani and Remuna have been established.

8. *Utkal Gomangal Samiti*—Grant-in-aid is given to the Utkal Gomangal Samiti for opening of bull and buck centres in the State for upgrading the livestock by natural services. The Utkal Gomangal Samiti is now maintaining 472 bull centres and 96 buck centres.

DISEASE CONTROL

9. *Veterinary dispensaries and stockman centres*—The present organisational pattern for disease control is to have a veterinary dispensary in each block with an average live-stock population of 46,000 and one stockman centre

for every 10,000 livestock. 182 veterinary dispensaries and 793 stockman centres had been set up by the end of Second Plan. The Third Plan target was to open 130 Veterinary dispensaries and 298 stockman centres in the State. In the first four years 119 dispensaries and 215 stockman centres have been opened. The programme for the year 1965-66 is to open 11 new veterinary dispensaries and 40 stockman centres. The remaining centres cannot be opened as sufficient candidates are not available for training of stockmen.

10. *Biological Products Institute*—Biological Products Institute has been located at Bhubaneswar with a view to manufacture various serum and vaccines to control the epidemic among the livestock and poultry. 50 per cent of the requirement of vaccine is manufactured in this institute and the remaining 50 per cent is purchased from the Government of India at 50 per cent subsidy. During first four years 77.56 lakh doses of H. S. Broth vaccines, 19.81 lakh doses of B. Q. vaccines, 19.09 lakh doses of R. D. vaccines, 1.07 lakh doses of H. S. vaccines (Alum Adjuvant) and 0.01 lakh doses of H. S. Oil adjuvant vaccines were produced. Of these 76.40 lakh doses of H. S. Broth vaccines, 19.62 lakh doses of B. Q. vaccines, 16.51 lakh doses of R. D. vaccines, 0.80 lakh doses of H. S. vaccines (Alum Adjuvant) and 0.01 lakh doses of H. S. Oil adjuvant vaccines were supplied to different field institutions. Steps are being taken to produce the entire requirement of the State in this institute.

11. *Eradication of Rinderpest*—The scheme for eradication of rinderpest was taken up during the Second Plan and has been continued during the Third Plan. Mass vaccination has been taken up under the programme. During the Second Plan period 51.23 lakh animals were vaccinated. In the first four years of the Third Plan 65.97 lakh animals have been vaccinated.

12. *Poultry Development*—Poultry-keeping has proved to be a very profitable industry in the State and has helped in providing balanced diet. As a result of schemes undertaken in the First and Second Five Year Plans people have become poultry-minded and there is demand for birds and eggs from all parts of the State. Steps are being taken to intensify this development in the Third Plan particularly in the Blocks selected under Expanded Nutrition Programme. The programme is at present executed under:—

- (i) Poultry Breeding Farms and Units,
- (ii) All-India Poultry Development centres,

- (iii) All-India Poultry Development centres converted to district poultry farms.
- (iv) Regional poultry farms under T. & R. W. sector, and
- (v) Expanded Nutrition Programme units sponsored by the UNICEF.

13. *Poultry Breeding Farms and Units*—There are 3 Poultry breeding farms located at Angul, Koraput and Sundergarh which are being strengthened and developed during the Third Plan period. With a view to meet the increase in demand for hatching eggs and breeding birds from the National Extension Service Blocks, other Poultry farms and private breeders the foundation strength was raised from 1,000 to 1,500 in Angul farm and 500 to 1,000 each in Sundergarh and Koraput farms. The present installed capacity of incubators has been raised to more than 20,000. During the first four years, 17, 28, 118 eggs were produced and 1,98,200 chickens were hatched and 77,482 birds supplied from these three farms. There is considerable scope for improvement of these farms. The present installed capacity of incubators in the State Poultry farm is 22,100 eggs (Angul 10,000, Sundergarh 6,600 and Koraput 5,500) and on the basis of 10 hatches during the period of August to March the maximum production will be 1,00,000 chicks. A poultry breeding farm is being set up at Chiplima. It is also proposed to increase the strength of the poultry breeding farm at Angul from 1,500 to 3,000 during the current year under Special Development programme. The approved outlay for this scheme is Rs. 2.62 lakhs for 1965-66.

Apart from the State farms, extension programme has been taken up in the blocks. The Block poultry unit is a three-year scheme and is mostly a demonstration centre to educate the people about poultry rearing. The main unit located at the veterinary dispensary is supplied with 20 hens and two cocks of improved type. Sub-units are located in 4 contiguous villages under each unit, where breeding with pure stock is encouraged. In each of these villages a sub-unit with 20 hens and two cocks is set up by the villagers on co-operative basis and birds are supplied on condition that equal number will be returned in 3 years. For construction of poultry houses, the block supplies wire netting and some subsidy towards feeding of the birds. The eggs hatched in the unit are sold to the

villagers. There are upgrading zones spread over 4 contiguous villages where improved cocks are supplied to the poultry keepers on condition that they will return the Desi stocks in exchange. To provide marketing facilities for sale of eggs produced in these units, Marketing Co-operative Societies for poultry keepers are being organised.

An important development in poultry keeping is the Deep Litter system of management. This can well revolutionalise the poultry industry. It was introduced in the State initially as a part of the Expanded Nutrition Programme and is being gradually extended to other areas. For each unit of 10 birds, loan assistance up to Rs. 160 per family is given in shape of mixed feed etc. Under the scheme the cost of rearing poultry has been cut down. By this method the birds are retained throughout the year inside the poultry house. Not only the egg production goes up but good compost is produced. The clue to the success of the scheme is the production and timely supply of pre-mixed feed. For encouraging large scale poultry rearing pre-mixed feed manufacturing centres have been set up to provide feed to different poultry farms. In the Third Plan six centres are proposed to be located for production of pre-mixed feed. Construction of buildings for four feed mixing centres at Angul, Sundergarh, Koraput and Bhanjanagar sanctioned during 1963-64 has been completed. The centres at Bolangir and Chiplima are in progress.

14. *All-India Poultry Development Centre*—Under the scheme 12 All-India Poultry Development Centres have been established in the State one in each district except Dhenkanal. Each centre has the capacity of 90 layers with 10 cocks. The intention of locating such centres is to have large number of pure birds and eggs for sale in the locality with a view to improve the indigeneous stock. Under the scheme two hens and one cock of pure variety are distributed for every 100 persons in the rural areas at the subsidised rate of Rs. 2 per bird and in urban areas 9 hens and one cock are distributed to every 20 persons at the rate of Rs. 5 per bird. The local villagers are trained in each unit in incubation and rearing. In the Third Plan it was originally proposed to convert 3 All-India Poultry Development Centres to Poultry farms. Each farm will have 500 birds as foundation. Subsequently it was decided to expand the Poultry Extension Centre located

at Pipili and open two more new centres at Burla and Dheukanal with 50 per cent Central assistance. The Centre at Pipili is being expanded.

15. *All-India Poultry Development Centres converted to District Poultry Farms*—Two of the All India Poultry Development Centres located at Bolangir and Bhanjanagar have been converted to district poultry farms with 500 birds each. Steps are being taken to convert the Poultry Extension Centre at Cuttack to district poultry farm during the current year.

16. *Regional Poultry Farms*—Two regional Poultry Farms one at Sundergarh and the other at Koraput are continuing under the scheme financed from the Tribal and Rural Welfare budget. These farms were started during the Second Plan period with the object of extending the benefit of the poultry development programme to the people in tribal areas by supplying them exotic birds and hatching eggs. Each farm has capacity of maintaining 500 layers with a hatching capacity of 5,000 chicks. There are 32 block poultry units maintained under the scheme. These units are located at the respective Veterinary dispensaries with 44 birds under each unit. The main bottleneck is that these units have not yet been supplied with electricity which is a great handicap for their proper functioning.

17. *Poultry farming in Expanded Nutrition Blocks*—74 Blocks are by now covered under the Expanded Nutrition Programme with 44 poultry birds at main units at Block headquarters and 410 Poultry Sub-units in the Mahila Samiti centres with 44 birds in each sub-unit. There are at present 33,840 birds in all these units. In each Mahila Samiti centre 20 expectant mothers and 50 school-going children are fed with eggs at regular intervals. Besides, 3,941 individuals have started their own poultry rearing in these unit. These units were given certain assistance from the Block budget for construction of poultry houses and towards supply of pre-mixed poultry feed and other veterinary service, including technical advice and assistance. The UNICEF have provided equipments for the poultry units such as feed mixers, grinders, incubators, brooders, refrigerators, trucks, etc.

18. *Intensive egg and poultry production cum-marketing centres*--The scheme envisages establishment of 2 units—one for Cuttack-Bhubaneswar and the other for Rourkela. The Cuttack-Bhubaneswar unit has since been established during 1964-65 and the Rourkela unit is proposed to be taken up

during 1965-66. Government of India have approved the outlay of Rs. 17.46 lakhs for the 2 centres for 2 years. The scheme provides loan to the people for poultry farming and marketing facilities to the loanees to dispose of their products. Each centre has capacity of collecting and marketing 10,000 eggs and 300 table birds daily.

19. *Establishment of Poultry Farm at Similguda*—It has been decided to establish a poultry farm at Similguda as the area is developing into a township due to establishment of Aero-engine factory. This farm will meet the demand of eggs of the township for table purpose. Besides meeting the demand for table eggs and birds it will also undertake supply of improved hatching eggs and birds to the people under extension programme. Thus the farm has a great impact on the breeding programme. The Government of India have approved an outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakhs for implementation of this scheme during 1965-66.

20. *Credit facilities to poultry farmers*—To expand poultry farming among people a scheme is proposed to be taken up this year which provides loan to the individuals interested in poultry. The Government of India have approved an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs for the scheme.

21. *Production of Sheep for Mutton purpose*—Government of India have approved an outlay of Rs. 14.39 lakhs for this scheme under the crash programme. The scheme has two parts. One part envisages grant of loan to the sheep farmers to take up sheep farming. The sheep will be given to the farmers on loan on barter basis. Thus the sheep population will be multiplied which will provide meat. The other part of the scheme envisages expansion of the existing sheep farm at Chiplima which will also produce better type of sheep for breeding purpose.

22. *Duck Breeding Farms*—For development of duckery, one All-India Poultry Development Centre was started in Soro during the Second Plan. A duck breeding farm at Chiplima is being started very soon with 300 birds initially.

VETERINARY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

23. To meet the technical manpower required for all these development programmes a College of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science was started in the year 1955 and the same is now under the administrative control of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. Grant-in-aid is

given to the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology for the continuance and expansion of the Veterinary College located at Bhubaneswar. The admission strength of this college has been increased to 120 during the Third Plan period. Besides, a condensed technician course for Veterinary Stockman has been started since 1962 in this college to meet the shortage of veterinary graduates. 60 Veterinary stockmen are being trained every year. Three Stockmen Training Schools at Khapuria (Cuttack), Bolongir and Bhanjanagar are continuing with the admission capacity of 100 candidates each year per centre.

Five research schemes with the collaboration of the I. C. A. R. are also being implemented in the State. 19 departmental officers have been deputed to Indian Veterinary Research Institute and have been trained. In the current year 10 more officers will also be deputed for training.

24. *Publicity and propaganda*—An information Bureau has been started since 1961-62 for popularising livestock activities of the State. In addition to this, three Propaganda and Mobile Units have also been started to work in the field. These units will work as Mobile Disease Control units in addition to propaganda work in the rural areas.

25. *Statistics*—A statistical section with a Statistician and other requisite staff has been opened in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa in 1964-65 to collect various data to formulate plans and programmes and evaluate the result of the existing schemes.

CHAPTER VII

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

The *per capita* consumption of milk in this State is the lowest in the country. Animals are of very low productivity and there is no organised market for the milk produced in the rural areas. Attempts have been made in the Third Plan to step up the production and marketing of milk. The original outlay fixed for Third Plan is Rs. 27 lakhs but the anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 33.93 lakhs.

The following important schemes have been taken up in the Third Plan under this programme :—

2. *Cuttack Milk Union Scheme*—The Cuttack Milk Union Scheme came into operation in November, 1963. The scheme aims at collection of milk from surplus milk pockets in Phulnakhara-Adaspur area and its marketing in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar towns after pasteurisation. The scheme is worked on no profit-no-loss basis and offers stability to the cattle owners in the area by providing an assured market for their surplus milk and catering to the need in important towns. In the beginning the collection of milk from the two milk assembling centres was as low as 42 to 80 pounds per day. By the end of 1964-65 the collection reached 2,200 litres per day and is expected to go up to 3,000 litres per day by the end of 1965-66. For the present, the entire quantity of milk processed at Phulnakhara is being distributed at Cuttack and Bhubaneswar to meet the increasing demand.

3. *Survey of Milk Area in the State*—A scheme to survey the milk areas in the State has been taken up since 1961-62. The purpose of implementing the scheme is to collect data about the quantity of milk produced in the different milk pockets of the State and the demand for the same in the deficit areas. Survey of a number of places in Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Ganjam and Dhenkanal districts has been completed and more areas in different districts are proposed to be surveyed this year. For collection and marketing of milk in Dhenkanal and Angul towns a scheme has been started in 1964-65 and is now continuing.

4. *Dairy Plant and Rural Dairy Extension Programme*—A Rural Dairy Extension farm is being established at Rourkela. The Construction work is in progress. To increase

the milk potential of milk shed area a scheme for rural dairy extension associated with dairy plant has been taken up in 1964-65 as a part of Cuttack Milk Union Scheme, Phulnakhara. The scheme provides facilities of loan to farmers for purchasing milch cows. The scheme is intended to be integrated with the Intensive Cattle Development Scheme.

5. Rural Dairy Farms—It is proposed to set up 20 rural dairy farms. Two farms have been set up at Kalyani and Remuna and it is proposed to set up more farms in subsequent years. The UNICEF have agreed to provide assistance in shape of equipments, fertilisers etc. The main object of the scheme is—

- (1) to provide free milk to Applied Nutrition Projects and to sell a portion of milk at a subsidised rate to the low income groups,
- (2) to act as centres of extension and demonstration to villagers and as source of seed, planting materials and improved animals, and
- (3) to provide surplus milk from the units themselves and from the surrounding villages to adjacent markets in cities and towns.

The first two units have been set up on pilot basis at Kalyani and Remuna. Each unit will have roughly 100 acres with irrigation facilities and provision for development of fodder. In addition to milk production, these units will serve as rural demonstration and extension centres through which dairy development efforts will be channelised for the surrounding areas. These activities will include supply of improved animals, fertilisers, seeds and planting materials. In the blocks covered by this programme steps will be taken to provide selected farmers with improved milch animals and encourage production of fodder through supply of fodder seeds, fertiliser etc., and reclamation of village pastures through introduction of perennial grasses. The major obstacle to the development of Rural Dairy programme is the extremely low level of animal nutrition and poor quality of village milch animals. Greater attention is, therefore, being given to control the excessive number of unproductive cattle and limit the number to the supply of fodder and concentrates available.

CHAPTER VIII

FORESTS

The total forest areas of the State is estimated to be 25,358.21 square miles which accounts for 42 per cent of the total area. But the major portion of the forest area is covered by protected forests, Khesra forests and ex-Zamindary and private forests which have low economic value. 60 per cent only is well-demarcated and supports forest growth of reasonable value. Even within the demarcated forests 80 per cent of the available species are utilised merely as fire wood. The commercially valuable forests are few. At the beginning of the Third Plan they were yielding a revenue of about Rs. 3 crores. With proper planning and investment the revenue can certainly be increased. The main objective of the Third Plan is to achieve as much of the high income potential as possible. The emphasis has, therefore, been laid on survey of forest resources, demarcation of more forest areas, plantation of fast-growing species, development of forests of commercial importance, improved methods of logging, farm forestry, afforestation and enrichment of depleted forests and provision of better communication facilities and wild life protection.

2. The outlay on forest programme in the Third Plan was originally fixed at Rs. 160 00 lakhs. It has since been raised to Rs. 234.31 lakhs. The increase is on account of establishment of the Orissa Forest Corporation. A provision of Rs. 75 00 lakhs has been made towards share capital of the Corporation. The Corporation was established in September 1962 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores. The State Government purchased shares worth Rs. 35 lakhs during 1962-63 and 1963-64. Shares worth Rs. 18 lakhs more have been bought during 1964-65. It is proposed to invest a further sum of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1965-66.

3. The main objective of the Corporation is to undertake proper and scientific exploitation of the forest resources of the State to obtain maximum financial benefit; promote industries based on forest products, encourage the formation of Forest Labour Co-operative Societies in the area of operation and give these societies specific job contracts and take up short term, medium term and long term commercial plantations.

4. The programme is that the Corporation should take up operations in the entire State by the end of the Third plan period. The Corporation has so far covered Bonai division, Jeypore division, Sundergarh division except Hemgiri area, Badrama range of Bamra Division, Dhenkanal division except Sarangi, Kamakshyanagar and Gandia ranges, Athagarh division except Kanika, Dalijora and Kujanga ranges and some coupes in Chandka range of Puri Division.

By the close of 1963-64, 47.76 lakhs cft. of timber were felled and logged.

Besides extraction of timber from the forest, the Corporation has installed saw-mills near the forest areas operated by it. Altogether 10 saw mills have so far been set up at Jeypore, Mathili, Nowrangpur, Chitrakunda, Balimela, Rourkela, Chandiposh, Cuttack, Jobra and Choudwar with feeding capacity of 16.35 lakhs cft. in single shift. In addition, the Corporation had engaged three private saw mills at Jeypore, Papadahandi and Sambalpur to supply the immediate requirements of the Railways and Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for defence and other nation-building purposes. With a view to meet the popular demand for timber and firewood the Corporation has opened depots at Kesinga, Rajgangpur, Bisra, Kalunga, Bhubaneswar, Chandka and Balugaon and is also supplying timber and firewood to local tenants at concessional rates.

5. *Economic Plantation*—The programme is to increase the area of stable productive forests by enriching the present low stacked forests and afforestation of barren lands. The scheme was taken up at an outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakhs with the target of 72,400 acres during the Third Five-Year Plan. So far plantation over 34,859 acres has been raised under different species like Teak, Semul, Sisoo, Khair and Casuarina. It is proposed to raise plantation over 17,760 acres during 1965-66. Against the target of 72,400 acres plantation over 52,600 acres is expected to be raised by the end of the Third Plan. There has been some shortfall due to non-availability of planting materials and increase in the cost of plantation as a result of abnormal increase in labour charges.

6. *Rehabilitation of degraded Forests*—The scheme was taken up at an outlay of Rs. 15.87 lakhs with the target of 32,500 acres. The object of the scheme is to restock the depleted forests which have deteriorated due to the pas-

irregular management by the ex-Zamindars etc. During the first 4 years of the Third Plan an area of 13,139 acres has been planted and there is proposal to have plantations over 6,600 acres. During 1965-66 plantation over 19,739 acres will be done at an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 18.09 lakhs. There has been short-fall and this is due to non-availability of planting materials and increase in the cost of plantation.

7. *Consolidation*—The programme for consolidation of forests was taken up with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan to demarcate 7,500 miles of forests. During the first 4 years demarcation and survey over 4,230 miles and 1,039 miles have been done respectively. During 1965-66 there is a provision for demarcation and survey of 1380 miles and 1080 miles respectively. Thus at the end of the Third Plan demarcation and survey over 5,610 miles and 2,110 miles respectively would have been completed at an outlay of Rs. 4.48 lakhs.

8. *Communication*—At the end of the Second Plan there were about 27.75 miles of forest roads. This worked out to about 0.1 mile for each square mile of forest on average. Provision of Rs. 25 lakhs was made in the Third Plan to construct 850 miles of new roads and improve 400 miles of existing roads. During the first four years 388 miles of road have been constructed and 13 miles of existing roads have been improved at an expenditure of Rs. 15.38 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 9.02 lakhs has been provided for 1965-66 for construction of 268 miles of roads and improvement of 22 miles of existing roads. With this, the average road mileage per square mile of forest area will come to 0.13 at the end of the Third Plan period against the target of 0.14. There has been some shortfall due to increase in cost.

9. *Preservation of wild life*—Under the programme for preservation of wild life the National Park at Similpal and Biological Park at Nandan Kanan in Baranga had been taken up for development during Second Plan. An outlay of Rs. 13.50 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan to continue them. In addition, a number of sanctuaries are also being developed in different divisions, such as Bamra, Puri, Angul etc. The expenditure during first four years was Rs. 8.17 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4.81 lakhs has been proposed for 1965-66.

10. *Training of Staff*—Training of technical staff has formed an integral part of the development programme. The training programme was originally taken up with an outlay of Rs. 9.86 lakhs during the Third Plan. As a result of the formation of Orissa Forest Corporation and creation of 3 Afforestation Divisions under the scheme “Plantation of Quick Growing Species” and ‘Soil Conservation in Catchment Areas’ the requirement of trained personnel has considerably increased. The target of training has therefore been raised. During the first 4 years of the Plan, 1 Divisional Forest Officer, 7 Assistant Conservators of Forests, 31 Forest Rangers, 30 Foresters, 452 Forest Guards have been trained at an expenditure of Rs. 6.13 lakhs. There is provision of Rs. 2.21 lakhs during the last year of the Third Plan to train up 10 Forest Rangers, 30 Foresters and 150 Forest Guards and to meet the cost of training of candidates already deputed for training.

CHAPTER IX

FISHERIES

Orissa has abundant resources for development of fisheries, tanks and swamps, marine as well as inland which can be brought under intensive cultural operations are said to cover approximately 5.50 lakh acres. A small part only of these vast potential could be developed so far. The yield per acre also has not been very high. During the First and Second Plans attempts were made to evolve, through experiment and pilot schemes suitable techniques for reclaiming swamps, producing improved fish seed, manuring inland fisheries and increasing the efficiency of netting and catching. The major aim of the Third Plan is to apply these improved techniques on a wide scale and assist the Grama Panchayats and fishermen to increase their fish production to the maximum extent possible.

2. Originally the outlay on Fisheries was fixed at Rs. 186.00 lakhs excluding a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for "Fisheries Co-operatives" in the Co-operative Plan. This has subsequently been revised to Rs. 216.10 lakhs. The increase is mostly on account of the Orissa Fisheries Development Corporation which the State Government decided to set up in 1962-63. The other important items of the programme are Pilot Power Fishing in the sea, establishment of composite fish seed centres and pisciculture scheme in Grama Panchayats. The expenditure incurred during the first four years was Rs. 162.80 lakhs. The outlay for 1965-66 has been fixed at Rs. 53.30 lakhs.

3. *Fisheries Development Corporation*—The establishment of Fisheries Development Corporation is indeed a major development. It is a Government Company with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores. It was set up in 1962 and Rs. 45 lakhs has so far been subscribed. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed to be subscribed during 1965-66. The purposes of the Corporation are to undertake scientific promotion of pisciculture on an extensive scale within the State, to raise fish seed nurseries to provide quality fingerlings, to take up intensive fish farming under controlled conditions with a view to obtain the maximum output, to undertake deep sea fishing and to organise the marketing and processing of fish caught from its own farms as well as the Grama Panchayat tanks.

4. The following Plan and non-Plan schemes have been transferred to the management of the Fisheries Development Corporation by the State Government :—

Plan schemes—

- (a) Pilot Power Fishing in sea
- (b) Assistance to Marine Fishermen
- (c) Pilot marine by-products
- (d) Assistance to inland fishermen
- (e) Development of reservoir fisheries
- (f) Reclamation of fore-shore of Chilka lake
- (g) Pilot inland fish storage and ice production

Non-Plan Schemes—

- (a) Power Fishing in Hirakud reservoir
- (b) Development of Mahanadi Estuary
- (c) Development of marine fishery

5. Progress of some of the important activities of the Corporation is given below :—

(I) *Polish trawlers*—The aim of importing trawlers is to operate them in the Bay of Bengal and market the major portion of the catch in Calcutta where there is dearth of fish. The inedible fish will be converted to fish meal which has got a heavy demand in India. The Corporation had entered into an agreement with M/s. Centromer, a Polish firm for supply of trawlers. Two have since been received and it is expected that the rest two can be available in 1965. Each trawler will catch 2.5 tons of fish per day.

(II) *Balia Project*—This is a dead river comprising of 400 acres of water area out of which 240 acres have been selected for fish culture. This project was taken up by the Corporation for reclamation in January 1963. at an estimated cost of Rs. 13 lakhs. During 1963-64 and 1964-65 26.50 lakhs of fingerlings were stocked in the farm and fish

worth Rs. 29,485 were sold. The project could not make appreciable progress during 1964-65 due to land acquisition difficulties. The farm will prove to be a good source of sweet water fish from 1965-66.

(III) *Alaka Project*—This is also an inland fish farm comprising water area of 400 acres. The cost of reclamation has been estimated at Rs. 8 lakhs. The project was taken up in March 1964, and an amount of Rs. 2.03 lakhs was invested during 1963-64. 50 to 55 acres have been reclaimed. During 1964-65 the Corporation stocked 1.75 lakhs fingerlings in the farm. The programme is to take up this project in phases.

(IV) *Marketing of fish in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar*—The Corporation started marketing fish in the towns of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar since 1962-63. The quantity of fish marketed in different years with cost as well as sale price is given below :—

Year		Quantity of fish marketed (Kg.)	Cost price in rupees	Sale price in rupees
1962-63	..	2,78,799	4,29,447	4,81,760
1963-64	..	2,92,547	5,59,118	6,11,120
1964-65	..	1,35,791	2,68,583	2,94,341

(V) *Construction of wooden boats*—The Corporation established a boat building yard of its own in 1962-63 to construct boats for supplying to the Department. During 1963-64 and 1964-65 construction of 14 boats was taken up. The Corporation has since delivered six boats to the department. The work of other boats is in progress. In 1965-66 the Corporation has taken up further construction of 14 boats.

(VI) *Manufacture of by-products*—The Corporation has purchased assets of M/s. Eastern Aquatic Products (India) Ltd. in March 1965 to manufacture shark liver oil, fish meal, agar agar, etc, at a larger scale to meet the increasing demand of the State as well as other States. A scheme has been drawn up to manufacture 40,000 litres of shark liver oil of different grades and 160 tons of fish meal in 1965-66.

6. *Inland fisheries*—With a view to augment the resources of the Grama Panchayats and develop inland fisheries by local efforts Government have, by now, transferred a number of tanks to the control and management of the Grama Panchayats. Financial assistance by way of loan to the extent of Rs. 50.91 lakhs has been given to 1,457 Panchayats to facilitate intensive pisciculture operations by the end of 1964-65. An outlay of Rs. 6.06 lakhs has been earmarked for 1965-66 to benefit 147 Grama Panchayats. During the Third Plan period it was expected to develop 675 acres of nursery space and 15,000 acres of stocking space under pisciculture. By the end of 1964-65 stocking of fish has been done in 10,780 acres and 427 acres of nursery space has been developed. There has been outstanding achievements in some of the individual Grama Panchayats in spawn rearing and distribution of fries from the nurseries.

Out of the ten composite fish seed centres programmed to be taken up at the rate of 2 each year 5 centres have been completed during first four years of the Third Plan. The production during 1964-65 was 36.55 lakhs as against the target of 40 lakhs. It is proposed to remodel 80 acres of existing nurseries against which 60 acres were reclaimed during first three years. The total fish produced from inland sources was 8,975 tons during the first four years of the Third Plan.

7. *Marine Fisheries*—There is large scope for development of marine fisheries. The present level of production is very low considering the huge potentiality that exists. The total quantity of fish produced during the first four years is 1,009 tons against the target of 5,000 tons during the Third Plan period. Such slow progress is due to non-availability of marine diesel engines and want of harbour facilities. It is, however, expected that the annual production will increase soon after completion of Paradeep Port.

8. *Fisheries Co-operatives*—The Fisheries Co-operatives have been organised with a view to improve the economic condition of the fishermen by promoting thrift and self-help among them, to issue loans to members for acquiring and maintaining equipments such as crafts, nets and etc., to arrange for the incidental marketing of caught fish by members as their agents, to procure and supply domestic needs of members and fishing equipments, to own and hire machinery and implements for improved types of fishing ;

and to own and hire fish curing yards, processing plants and godowns, etc.

These societies are provided with share capital contribution from the State Government. During the first four years of the Third Plan a number of Fisheries Co-operatives have been organised. Provision exists for setting up Cold Storage Plants and supplying vehicles for transport so that the Fisheries Co-operatives can market their catches profitably. Financial provision under the scheme has been made under the head "Co-operation".

CHAPTER X

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING

The programmes in the field of warehousing and marketing includes regulation of markets, establishment of licensed warehouses, market intelligence, grading and standardisation, training of personnel and marketing survey and extension.

The outlay in the Third Plan is Rs. 16.15 lakhs out of which larger provision has been made on regulation of markets and contribution to the State Warehousing Corporations. The programme is to bring 12 markets under the purview of regulation, establish 15 licensed warehouses in important assembling and distributing centres, undertake grading of some more commodities under "Agmark", organise collection and dissemination of up-to-date market intelligence and conduct marketing surveys.

2. *Regulation of Markets*—By the end of Second Plan there were 14 regulated markets in the State. The target in the Third Plan was to bring another 13 markets under regulation in the State. During the first four years 8 such markets have been set up. The remaining 5 markets are proposed to be brought under regulation during 1965-66. Preliminary arrangements like survey of the markets and selection of sites, etc. have since been taken up. The expenditure incurred by the end of 1964-65 is Rs. 6.03 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3.42 lakhs has been proposed for 1965-66.

3. *Warehousing Corporation*—The State Warehousing Corporation was constituted by the State Government during the Second Plan period with a view to provide scientific storage of agricultural produce so as to prevent wastage and introduce a system by which credit can be raised conveniently with the least procedural obstacles and at a reasonable rate of interest from the Banks against the deposit of agricultural produce in the Warehouses. Establishment of warehouses is the function of the State Warehousing Corporation. By the end of the Second Plan 10 warehouses were opened at Jatni, Kantabanji, Gunupur, Kesinga, Angul, Titlagarh, Bolangir, Khariar Road, Bhanjanagar and Rayagada. The programme for the Third Plan was to open 15 warehouses. During first four years four warehouses have been set up at

Junagarh, Padmapur, Chandbali and Jharsuguda. Besides the Central Warehousing Corporation is running warehouses at Sambalpur and Bargarh.

In the first instance the Corporation opened warehouses at different places by hiring of godowns. During the Third Plan period it was decided that the corporation should construct warehouses of its own. The construction of the Corporation's first godown at Jatni was completed and put to use during 1961-62. The second godown at Khariar Road was completed and brought to use during 1962-63. During 1963-64 two more godowns were completed and brought to use, one at Kantabanji and the other at Titlagarh. One more godown at Gunupur was completed and brought to use in 1964-65. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been earmarked for 1965-66 as share capital contribution for construction of further godowns.

4. *Grading and Standardisation*—Grading under Agmark is done under the Agriculture Produce (grading and marketing) Act, 1937 of Government of India. Grading of agricultural produce has been continued during the Third Plan period by introducing grading of principal notified commodities in the market yards. By the end of 1964-65 grading units have been set up in three regulated markets namely, Jatni, Sakhigopal and Kantabanji. Grading of agricultural produce has not made appreciable progress due to want of laboratory facilities. It is proposed to set up 4 more grading units in four regulated markets of the State during 1965-66.

5. *Market intelligence*—The scheme for market intelligence envisages collection of up-to-date market information relating to arrivals, stocks, dispatches and prices of important agricultural commodities and dissemination of the same in the regulated markets and other important markets of the State so that the producer will be in a stronger position to bargain for his produce. A market bulletin is prepared for broadcasting through the A. I. R., Cuttack and for publication in the local newspapers. Surveys are being undertaken to assess the total marketable surplus of different commodities in different areas, quantities assembled in particular markets and volume of commodities imported and exported, etc. so that necessary steps will be taken up to reorient the schemes for marketing suitably from time to time.

6. *Training*—In order to improve the implementation of the marketing development programmes persons are being

trained in market regulation, grading of produce, market study and research, etc., imparted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and Economic and Statistical Adviser to Government of India. In the first four years one candidate was deputed for post-graduate training in Agricultural Marketing and 4 for grading training. During 1965-66 it is proposed to depute 2 candidates for post-graduate training in Agricultural Marketing 4 for market secretaries' training and one for training in grading. The outlay for 1965-66 is Rs. 0.19 lakh.

CHAPTER XI

CO-OPERATION

The major programme included in the Third Plan under Co-operation are the expansion of the Co-operative movement to include 75 per cent of the agricultural population, strengthening and revitalising co-operative organisation at the primary level, provision of larger credit facilities to step up agricultural production programme, extension of co-operative marketing and processing and development of co-operative farming societies. An outlay of Rs. 241 lakhs was originally provided under this programme in the Third Plan. This was subsequently raised to Rs. 248.44 lakhs with larger provision for developing, processing and marketing units and encouragement of co-operative education and training of non-officials. In addition to these, an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for Fisheries Development corporation under the Fisheries programme.

2. Against the target of membership of 18 lakhs in the Third Plan the membership by the end of 1964-65 was 14 lakhs. It is expected to reach the target by the end of the Plan period. But the coverage likely to be achieved by the end of the Third Plan will be 50 per cent of the total agricultural population as against the target of 75 per cent.

3. *Reorganisation of Small Sized Credit Societies*—The Action programme for reorganisation of Co-operative Credit Societies has been drawn up in consultation with the Panchayat Samitis and central banks to develop small societies into viable units, amalgamate uneconomic ones, not capable of expansion, with nearby viable societies, liquidate the defunct and dormant societies and organise new ones. The Action programme is being implemented since 1962-63. By now, 2,359 societies have been liquidated, 1,508 societies amalgamated and 198 societies newly organised. The programme is expected to be completed by the end of the Plan period. Ultimately 3,546 societies will be retained at the base. 1,600 societies have already received subsidy under the scheme of revitalisation and another 400 are proposed to be assisted during the current year. The total provision for subsidy for managerial staff is Rs. 16.36 lakhs out of which Rs. 12.76 lakhs will have been spent by the end of 1964-65. The existing pattern of subsidy provided to the societies is found inadequate.

So a scheme for creating a common cadre for the Secretaries of Primary Societies and Bank Supervisors is now under preparation in consultation with the Government of India. There is a provision of Rs. 22.39 lakhs for outright grant for Bad Debt reserve of the Agricultural Credit Societies. Up to the end of 1964-65 Rs. 17.39 lakhs has been given as grant to the different Co-operative societies. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made during the current year under this programme.

4. *Credit*—The Third Plan target for short term and medium term loan is Rs. 15 crores cash and Rs. 3 crores grain. As against the target of Rs 15 crores the investment by the end of 1964-65 will be Rs. 10 crores and by the end of the Plan period is expected to be Rs. 13 crores. There will be a short fall of Rs. 2 crores on account of difficulties in obtaining reimbursement of medium term loan from the Reserve Bank of India. While a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been kept for contribution to Relief and Guarantee Fund during the current year, it has not been possible to make any provision for contribution to Credit Stabilisation Fund although the requirement is calculated to be Rs. 67 lakhs at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the loan outstanding at the level of the Central Co-operative Banks.

The progress under long term credit has made a commendable headway. The target for the Third Plan is Rs. 2 crores outstanding but we are likely to reach Rs. 3 crores. Against the target of long term credit of Rs. 45 lakhs the credit advanced by the end of 1964-65 was Rs. 70 lakhs. It is expected by the end of 1965-66, it will reach Rs. 1 crore. An important development in relation to the long term credit is the setting up of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation by Government of India with an authorised capital of Rs.25 crores for granting medium and long term credit by way of refinance for the development of agriculture. The State Government have sponsored 3 special schemes for refinance, namely coconut plantation, banana orchards and Lift Irrigation Schemes.

5. *Reorganisation of Central Co-operative Banks and Primary Land Mortgage Banks*—During the Third Plan the target is to open 23 branches of the Central Co-operative Banks. By the end of 1964-65, 19 branches have been opened and the remaining 4 are expected to be opened during the current year. In order to enable the Central Co-operative Banks to effectively supervise the work of the affiliated primaries it was originally proposed to give subsidy to the Central Co-operative Banks for appointing 50 additional

supervisors during the Third Plan period. This has subsequently been raised to 60. By the end of 1964-65 assistance for appointing 50 supervisors had been provided. Provision has been made for granting subsidy for the remaining 10 during the current year. A provision of Rs. 66,000 has been made in the current year for financial assistance to the Central Co-operative Bank, Sambalpur for the implementation of the Package Programme. To encourage the Central Financial Banks to provide assistance to the weaker sections of the community a provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan towards outright grant for Bad Debt Reserve. By the end of 1964-65 Rs. 5.31 lakhs has been contributed to this fund and a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been kept for the current year.

To facilitate distribution of long term loan it is proposed to cover the entire State with adequate number of Land Mortgage Banks. In the Third Plan the programme was to organise 10 Land Mortgage Banks. Against this target we have been able to organise 17 Primary Land Mortgage Banks by the end of 1964-65. Ten more units are proposed to be organised over and above the target. Rs. 1.02 lakhs is proposed to be provided as subsidy for the managerial staff for the Primary Land Mortgage Bank and Rs. 40,000 for the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank during the Plan period.

6. *Marketing and Processing*—Monopoly in the distribution of chemical fertiliser has been given to the State Marketing Co-operative Society which handles the distribution programme through the Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies. The programme in the Third Plan was to set up 30 more Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies over and above 30 set up by the end of the Second Plan. 12 Societies have been set up during the first 4 years of the Plan and it is proposed to set up 3 societies during the current year. The target in the Third Plan for marketing of agricultural produce through co-operatives is Rs. 450 lakhs. It is likely that this target will be achieved by the end of the current financial year. To achieve this target it will be necessary for the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society and the Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies to go in for outright purchases. To provide safe-guard against the risk involved in this process a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided during the current year as contribution to the Price Fluctuation Fund of 10 selected Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies and the Apex State Co-operative Marketing Society.

In the field of processing the main achievement is Aska Co-operative Sugar Industry which has gone into production from December, 1963. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been invested by Government in this factory. Establishment of 4 more Co-operative Sugar Factories at Bargarh, Nayagarh, Nawarangpur and Parlakimedi is under consideration of the State Government. Against the target of 10 grading units in the Third Plan 6 have been set up by the end of 1964-65 and the remaining 4 are proposed to be set up during the current year at a cost Rs. 15,000. The Third Plan envisages setting up of 14 jute bailing plants. Against this, 11 units have been set up by the end of 1964-65 and the remaining 3 will be set up during the current year. At first, it was proposed to establish 20 rice hullers out of which 2 were set up by the end of 1963-64. Subsequently it was decided to concentrate in the bigger and composite scheme of rice-cum-oil mills and no further rice huller has been set up thereafter. By the end of 1964-65, 54 rice-cum-oil milling units have been set up at a cost of Rs. 19.85 lakhs as share capital and Rs. 1.43 lakhs as subsidy for staff. During the current year it is proposed to set up 61 such units. It was originally proposed to set up 3 cold storages. The number has subsequently been raised to 12. All these 12 units have been set up by the end of 1964-65.

7. *Co-operative Farming*—In the field of co-operative farming the Third Plan envisages starting of 13 pilot projects one in each district consisting of 10 societies besides 55 farming societies outside the Pilot Project area. 70 Co-operative Farming Societies were organised under the Pilot Project and 25 outside the Pilot Project by the end of 1964-65. The remaining number of societies are proposed to be organised during the current year and necessary provision has been made accordingly. Training of non-official members has also been organised. By the end of 1964-65, 752 non-official members and 76 Secretaries were trained.

8. *Labour Contract Co-operative Societies*—Labour Contract Co-operative Societies have been organised with a view to provide better employment opportunities and better returns to labour. The target of setting up 250 Labour Contract Co-operative Societies during the Third Plan period has already been achieved. Under this scheme each society is to get Government share capital of Rs. 2,000 and

managerial subsidy of Rs. 1,200. 210 societies have already received such managerial subsidy and Rs. 2.80 lakhs has been paid as Government share capital. For the remaining 40 societies provision of Rs. 48,000 has been made for giving managerial subsidy. Two units of the Labour Contract Co-operative Societies have already been registered and assisted and 7 such units are proposed to be organised during the current year.

9. *Consumer's Co-operative Society*—Under this programme Consumer's Co-operative stores are proposed to be located in all important towns and cities with full Central assistance. It is proposed to organise 4 wholesale stores and 80 Primary units during the Third Plan at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Puri and Berhampur. Against this target 4 wholesale Consumer's Co-operative stores and 44 Primary branches have been organised in 1964-65. Steps are being taken to set up the remaining branches during the current year. Besides this, 34 Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies are distributing consumer's goods at fair price under the Centrally sponsored scheme in rural areas. Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2,000 has already been provided to these 34 regional Co-operative Marketing Societies during the last 2 years. It is proposed to provide Rs. 34,000 as managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1,000 to each society during the current year.

CHAPTER XII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Originally the State was delimited into 307 blocks. As a result of redelimitation of Tribal Development blocks 7 more new Tribal Development blocks were allotted raising the total number of blocks in the State to 314. Out of these 314 blocks, 312 blocks are now in operation and 2 other blocks, namely Lathikata in Sundergarh district and Narayanpatna-III in Koraput district are yet to be sanctioned. The number of blocks opened during the first four years and the programme for the last year of Third Plan are as follows:—

Stage of the Programme	Position by the end of Second Plan	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Stage I ..	149	175	183	184	164	139	Figures are progressive.
2. Stage II ..	29	35	46	77	125	147	
3. Pre-Extension ..	32	36	26	35	Nil	Nil	
4. Post-Stage II ..	Nil	Nil	15	16	23	28	
5. Shadow ..	97	61	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total ..	307	307	307	312	312	314	

Thus by the end of the Third Plan there will be 139 blocks in Stage-I, 147 blocks in Stage-II and 28 blocks in Post-Stage II. From the beginning of the Third Plan increased emphasis has been laid on agricultural production. To achieve this objective the schematic budget in the blocks was revised. The provision under agriculture was raised from Rs. 3.90 lakhs to Rs. 4.50 lakhs in Stage I blocks. Recently it has been proposed to raise the ceiling to Rs. 4.70 lakhs by diversion of funds from Amenities programme and Block headquarters in respect of the Stage-I blocks opened after

October, 1962. In the case of Stage-I Blocks of earlier series available savings are being diverted to Agricultural programme. In case of Stage II blocks it was decided to utilise 60 per cent of the total provision for Agricultural production.

In achieving the progress in agriculture and other production programmes systematic planning at the District, Block and Village Level has been taken up. Since the Panchayat Samitis have been set up all over the State the main task of building up the production programme has been entrusted to them. The Panchayat plans are integrated into district and State Plans.

2. Out of 314 Blocks, 62 are Tribal Development Blocks allotted to the State. The phasing for opening of such blocks in different years of the Third Five-Year Plan is as follows:—

(i) 1961-62	..	6
(ii) 1962-63	..	6
(iii) 1963-64	..	12
(iv) 1964-65	..	16
(v) 1965-66	..	22

Forty Tribal Development Blocks have been opened by the end of 1964-65 and the remaining 22 Blocks are proposed to be opened during the year 1965-66. The details of the Tribal Development Programme have been discussed under the head "Welfare of Backward Classes".

Rural Works Programme—An important addition to the Community Development Programme is the Rural Works Programme. The object of the programme is to secure expansion of employment opportunity and fuller utilisation of manpower resources in rural areas. The programme is to supplement the efforts under Development Programmes in the State

Plan and to create opportunity for continuing employment for all able-bodied and willing persons in each area and to harness the unutilised manpower to the fullest extent possible. The more important aspect is the indirect and continuing employment resulting from increased production and improvement in economic condition brought about by various developmental programmes. The works taken up under the programme are, therefore, intended to create permanent addition to the production capacity and the employment potential of the area. The programme is being implemented in the areas which have a high incidence of unemployment and under employment particularly during the agricultural slack season. The works taken up under the programme include minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, land reclamation, flood protection, embankment, drainage and improvement of communication. Under the communication programme preference is given to roads which connect villages with market centres.

3. The programme was initiated in the form of Pilot Project in two Blocks, namely, Hindol and Dharmagarh in the year 1960-61. Subsequently in the second series 12 more Blocks were taken up under this programme in 1961-62 at Binjharpur, Bhubaneswar-1, Patkura, Banki-1, Banki-II, Khallikote, Aska-II, Kasinagar, Dasfalla, Raruan, Sonapur and Barpalli. For the third series another 31 Blocks were taken up in 1962-63 and 1963-64, namely, Patnagarh, Birmaharajpur, Boriguma, Kalyansingpur, Padmapur, Betnoti, Kaptipada-II, Balianta, Champua, Ghatgaon, Boudh, Khajurjada, Pal-lahara, Rangeilunda, Hinjilicut, Khariar, Kokasara, Tihidi, Simulia, West Bonai, Nayagarh, Nilgiri-I, Likera-I, Buguda, Khaparakhole, Athamallik-I, Balliguda-I, Karanjia, Bari, Parjang and Barchana. Thus by the end of 1963-64 the programme was implemented in 45 Blocks. It was thought in 1964-65 to limit the programme to these 45 Blocks for intensifying the work so as to have more production capacity and better employment potential. The Plan allocation for 1965-66 has been fixed at Rs. 55 lakhs for continuance of the programme in existing 45 Blocks.

The employment survey has already been completed in these 45 Blocks under the first, second and third series. The extent of expenditure sanctioned, amount utilised and

employment generated in terms of mandays from year to year are set out below :—

Year	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)	Actual Expenditure (in lakhs)	Employment generated in mandays
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1961-62 ..	4.10	1.13	87,750
1962-63 ..	17.54	4.64	3,73,500
1963-64 ..	30.54	14.89	8,67,510
1964-65 ..	26.33	13.17	8,92,360
Total ..	78.51	33.83	22,21,120

The expenditure by the end of December, 1964 is Rs. 33.83 lakhs and employment created in terms of mandays is estimated to be Rs. 22.21 lakhs.

4. *Expanded Nutrition Programme*—This programme aims at bringing about changes in the dietary habits of the people and evolving balanced diets rich in proteins and vitamins. At first 32 Blocks were selected for the implementation of the programme. 16 Blocks were covered in the first year and 16 more in the second year. In the first year 5 Village Units were established in each of the 16 Blocks making a total of 80 Village Units. In the second year, 5 additional Village Units were established in each of the above 16 Blocks and 5 new Village Units in each of the other 16 Blocks. In all, there were 240 Village Units in the 32 Blocks. In October, 1962, 10 Blocks with 100 Village Units were started. In 16 Blocks of the second year 80 additional village units were established.

In April, 1963, another 16 Blocks were covered under this programme with 80 Village Units. In April, 1964, 16 Blocks with 80 Village Units were further added. Besides, 80 additional Village Units were started in the 16 Blocks of the

fourth year. Thus by 1965, as many as 74 Blocks with 660 Village Units have been covered under this programme. Great emphasis has been laid on the training of various categories of personnel and Village leaders participating in the programme. The expenditure incurred on the training programme is recoverable from UNICEF. By the end of 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 1.52 lakhs has been spent on imparting training to various categories of personnel participating in the Expanded Nutrition Programme. An outlay of Rs. 0.62 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1965-66. Recently the Planning & Co-ordination (Evaluation) Department surveyed the impact of the programme.

In order to provide technical guidance to the programme a Nutrition Division under a full-time qualified Nutrition Adviser assisted by two Medical Officers has been transferred to the control of the Community Development Department. During the Third Plan period a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided for running the division. The expenditure up to the end of 1964-65 and the outlay for 1965-66 work out to Rs. 2.34 lakhs.

Integrated services or Child Welfare Demonstration Project-The child population constitute a significant percentage of the total population of the State. In spite of their number in general population child welfare has not been taken very seriously during the first two Plans. A new scheme the "Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project" was introduced in Chhatrapur Block in Ganjam district on a pilot basis from the second year of the Third Plan. This project was intended to bring together in Chhatrapur Block all the services, such as, health, education, recreation, etc., which have a bearing on all-round development of children. A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs have been spent on the project by the end of March, 1965. It is proposed to spend a further amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh in 1965-66.

CHAPTER XIII

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The Village Panchayats which form the basic units of self Government have been organised throughout the State except a few villages in the scheduled districts and the submerged areas of the Hirakud Reservoir. About 48,000 villages with a rural population of 1.36 crores are already covered by 2,344 Grama Panchayats. Recently it has been decided to reorganise the Panchayats on population coverage of 2,000 in tribal areas and 6,000 in other areas. It is expected that the total number of reorganised Grama Panchayats will go up to about 4,000 on this basis.

The broad objectives of the Third Five-Year Plan under Village Panchayats are to organise the Grama Panchayats, augment the resources of Grama Panchayats, train up the Panchayat Secretaries and non-official members to enable them to manage the Panchayats more efficiently, and provide amenities to Panchayats. With these objectives in view an outlay of Rs. 0.62 crore has been kept in the Third Plan. The expenditure by the end of 1964-65 has amounted to Rs. 48.92 akhs.

Reorganisation of Grama Panchayats—In connection with the reorganisation of Grama Panchayats on the reduced population coverage, provision for payment of initial grant to Grama Panchayats and creation of a strong administrative organisation for supervising the Grama Panchayats was included in the State Plan during the Third Plan period. Subsequently during 1962-63 the provision made for supervising the Grama Panchayats was transferred to the committed side. Thus at present the Plan provision for reorganisation of Grama Panchayats consists entirely of the initial grants payable to the Panchayats to be constituted newly as a result of reorganisation. The rate of payment of initial grant is Rs. 100 per Panchayat. The original Third Plan outlay for this scheme was Rs. 1.00 lakh. Subsequently, considering the number of new Panchayats to be constituted as a result of reorganisation this outlay has been revised to a sum of Rs. 1.66 lakhs during the Third Plan period. So far, no expenditure has been incurred on this account. During the year 1965-66, the entire amount of Rs. 1.66 lakhs is expected to be spent.

2. *Augmenting the resources of Grama Panchayats*—Out of the major policies of Government the important one is to enable every Grama Panchayat to raise its income from local resources. Accordingly public properties have been transferred to the control and management of Panchayats and financial assistance is given by way of loan. Government have been sanctioning loan for development of pisciculture and for execution of different remunerative schemes.

(i) *Pisciculture*—Development of pisciculture is one of the important remunerative sources of income to the Panchayats. There was no provision for this scheme during the First Plan period. During the Second Plan period, Rs. 28.97 lakh was given as loan to 1,010 Grama Panchayats. During the Third Plan period, a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs has been provided out of which a sum of Rs. 21.94 lakhs has been sanctioned by the end of the fourth year to 447 Grama Panchayats. During the year 1965-66, about 121 Grama Panchayats are expected to be benefited. During the Third Plan period it was expected to develop 475 acres of nursery space and 15,000 acres areas of stocking space under pisciculture scheme out of which 49.74 acres of nursery space and 2,620 acres of stocking space have been developed during 1963-64.

(ii) *Other Remunerative Schemes*—Government have transferred public properties like markets, ferries, cattle pounds, etc., to the control and management of Grama Panchayats to enable them to derive a substantial income from these sources. In pursuance of this policy a sum of Rs. 7.87 lakhs was sanctioned during the Second Plan period and 808 Grama Panchayats were benefited. The Third Plan allocation for the scheme was Rs. 10 lakhs but considering the demands of Grama Panchayats for such loan the allocation has been revised to Rs. 14.10 lakhs. By the end of 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 8.10 lakhs has been sanctioned benefiting 249 Grama Panchayats. During the year 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided. This provision is likely to benefit about 150 Grama Panchayats on average rate of Rs. 4,000 per Panchayat.

3. *Training of Panchayat Secretaries*—Prior to the year 1959-60, training to the Panchayat Secretaries was imparted through seminars and seasonal training camps organised by Orissa State Co-operative Union. During 1959-60, at the instance of Government of India it was decided to organise the training programme departmentally. Accordingly six training institutions were opened out of which three training

institutes are now running. In each institute four batches of Secretaries are trained in a year. Each institute has a Principal and some Instructors besides the Clerical staff. The Third Plan allocation for this scheme was Rs. 5.48 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 3.94 lakhs has been spent by the end of 1964-65. Rs. 1.05 lakhs has been provided for expenditure during 1965-66. 1,948 Panchayat Secretaries have been trained by the end of 1964-65. During 1965-66, about 600 Panchayat Secretaries are expected to be trained.

4. *Provision for Amenities Programmes*—Under this programme Government have been sanctioning funds for the construction of Graingollas and Panchayat Ghars.

(a) *Construction of Graingollas*—Graingollas have been set up in each Grama Panchayat headquarters to provide credit and services such as paddy loan, improved seeds and pesticides, fertilizers etc., for implementation of Agriculture programme. During the First Plan period 1,200 Graingollas were constructed and the expenditure was provided outside the State Plan. The scheme was continued in the Second Plan and against an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs the actual expenditure was Rs. 20.29 lakhs on construction of 370 Graingollas. The scheme has been carried over to the Third Plan and the Plan outlay for the scheme was Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Out of this a sum of Rs. 14.04 lakhs has been spent by the end of 1964-65. With the above sanctioned amount some incompletely Graingollas have been completed and 105 new Graingollas have been sanctioned. During 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided which would be utilised for the completion of incomplete Graingollas.

5. *Construction of Panchayat Ghar*—At present there are no separate office building for the Panchayats. With the entrustment of more and more functions to the Grama Panchayats and the need for systematic maintenance of records it is necessary to provide an office building to each Grama Panchayat. A suitable place is also necessary for holding Panchayat meetings. The new type of Graingolla building does not provide for any space for holding Panchayat Office. It has, therefore, been decided to construct Panchayat Ghar at each of the Panchayat Headquarters on a phased programme

For construction of Panchayat Ghar a type plan has been prepared at a cost of Rs. 10,600. Under the scheme Government would provide 50 per cent of the cost and the balance will be found by the Panchayats.

The Third Plan allocation for the scheme as Rs. 7.56 lakhs out of which 1.88 lakhs has been spent during 1964-65 and 37 Panchayat Ghars have been sanctioned. During 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 3.66 lakhs has been provided with a view to sanction 69 Panchayat Ghars

6. *Construction of staff quarters*—With a view to provide residential accommodation to the Panchayat field staff a sum of Rs. 1.04 lakhs was earmarked for expenditure during the Third Plan. By the end of 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 1.83 lakhs has been spent and 22 staff quarters have been sanctioned. During 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for sanction of 11 quarters.

CHAPTER XIV

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Before 1951 there were only two big Irrigation Systems in Orissa, viz., the Mahanadi and Baitarani Canals in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore and the Rushikulya Canals in Ganjam district. These two systems and Baldia and Haldia Projects of Mayurbhanj district commanded an area 3.7 lakh acres net. As a result of Projects taken up in the First and Second Plan periods and additional gross potential of 9.06 lakh acres was created by the end of 1960-61. In the draft outline of the State's Third Plan the targets of additional potential and utilisation were kept at 12.87 and 9.46 lakh acres respectively. Later, in consultation with the Planning Commission, it was found that certain miscalculations had crept in and the targets were too high. Consequently they were revised to 8.6 lakh acres under potential and 8.2 lakh acres under utilisation. The gross irrigation potential at the end of the Third Plan period would have, therefore, been 19.33 lakh acres, but it is now expected that only 14.85 lakh acres would be achieved. Against this the gross utilisation would come to a little over 13.00 lakh acres.

2. During the First Plan period Hirakud Dam Project and Delta Irrigation Project were the only Major Projects taken up for execution. Hirakud (Stage I) was completed by the end of Second Plan. A sum of Rs. 3.31 crores was, however, left over for settling land compensation and other claims. This amount has been provided in the Third Plan. Delta Irrigation Project which has been carried forward will continue right through the Third and Fourth Plan periods. It is expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan period. Besides, 7 medium Irrigation Projects which were initiated in the Second Plan period did not make much progress and had to be carried forward into the Third Plan.

3. Originally a provision of Rs. 21.41 crores was made in the Third Plan for "Major and Medium Irrigation Projects". The estimate of the spill-over expenditure on Hirakud Stage I was revised. The provision made for the distributary system in the project estimates were not found adequate for implementing the policy decision of constructing channels at Government cost up to blocks of 50 to 100 acres. Some

additions have accordingly been made. It is anticipated that the total expenditure by the end of the Third Plan period will be Rs. 24·70 crores.

4. (1) *Delta Irrigation Project*—The most important Irrigation Project presently under execution is the Delta Irrigation Project. The Project comprises—

- (a) A new weir across the Mahanadi at Mundali and a new canal system in Puri district.
- (b) Remodelling of Birupa and Mahanadi Anicuts and remodelling and extension of the existing canal system.

The main weir is programmed to be completed during this year. Finishing of under-sluices and pocket sluices and fixing of shutters on the over-flow-section of the weir are also expected to be completed during this year. The main canal and branches are expected to be completed towards the end of the Fourth Plan. The work is progressing satisfactorily. In the existing Delta Canals about 90 per cent remodelling work have been completed. Further unfinished works are expected to be completed by 1967-68. The irrigation potential anticipated to be created by the end of the Third Plan is 6·40 lakh acres out of which the utilisation would be 5·22 lakh acres. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 34·34 crores an amount of Rs. 10·04 crores is expected to be spent on this project by the end of the Third Plan.

5. *Salandi Irrigation Project*—The next important major irrigation project in the State is Salandi. The Project consists of a dam at Hadgarh, a barrage at Bidyadharpur and a canal system on the left bank. There was proposal to link up the Bidyadharpur barrage with another barrage on the Baitarani with a channel so that more water could be brought into the system. Accordingly a revised Project Report estimated to cost Rs. 11·21 crores to irrigate a gross area of 3·27 lakh acres was prepared. But on the advice of the I. D. A. who have granted a loan of \$8 million for this project. The estimates are under revision excluding the link canal from the Baitarani (Anandapur) Barrage. The latest revised estimates would therefore stand at Rs. 8·50 crores to irrigate a net area of 1·13 lakh acres. The work on main dam, earth and masonry, barrage and canals is in full swing. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 6·00 crores will be spent on the Project during the Third Plan period. A gross

potential of 60,000 acres was programmed to be created by the end of the Third Plan of which utilisation might go up to 48,000 acres. On account of the remodelling of the project a gross potential of 7,000 acres is now programmed to be created by the end of the Third Plan, Of this, utilisation may go up to 4,000 acres.

6. *Anandapur Barrage*—The only other major project included in the Third Plan is the barrage on the Baitarani at Anandapur for augmenting the supplies in the Salandi system. According to the earlier estimate Anandapur barrage was to cost of Rs. 11.81 crores to irrigate 2.24 lakh acres. The revised estimate now stands at Rs. 23.04 crores to irrigate 4.75 lakh acres (gross). Preliminary works such as construction of building for office and staff have been completed. New site has been surveyed and project report has been prepared. The right side ayacut survey has been taken up and 33 square miles contour survey done. Data for model study of barrage has been sent to the Central Water & Power Commission. Provision of Rs. 1.5 crores was made in the original proposal for Third Plan for this Project. It is now anticipated that an amount of Rs. 28.07 lakhs will be spent on this project by the end of 1965-66.

7. *Medium Irrigation Projects*—In addition to the above major Projects 8 medium irrigation projects are being executed. Most of these projects were investigated during the year 1965-66. The preliminary reports and estimates prepared for the projects were based on insufficient data and rough designs without going into the correct topography of the country. Hydrology and sub-soil details were not available at that time. Detailed investigation of works, such as, collection of Hydrological data, survey of ayacut area and exploration of foundation of different structures of the projects were systematically taken up during 1958-59. From the data collected so far it was revealed that the designs and the estimates prepared at the preliminary stage were not workable. In certain cases the main alignments of the dams had to be shifted to some more favourable sites to minimise the cost and complicity of construction. In most cases the designed discharge capacities of spill-way were increased by the Central Water & Power Commission according to the All-India standards. These together with the progressive rise in the price index of labour and materials are mainly responsible for the revision of estimates of these projects from time to

time. The progress of these projects during the Third Plan period is briefly indicated below—

Salki—(i) This Irrigation Project envisages a diversion weir across the Salki river, a tributary of the river Mahanadi. The revised estimate of the project now stands at Rs. 143.34 lakhs to irrigate a gross area of 56,000 acres. Right canal system has been completed and an area of 25,400 acres is being irrigated. Work on the left canal system is in good progress. Distributaries are also under construction. It is expected that a gross potential of 38,400 acres could be created by the end of 1965-66 of which the gross utilisation would be of 38,400 acres. To the end of the Third Plan an amount of Rs. 71.84 lakhs is expected to be spent on this Project.

Salia—(ii) This project envisages construction of a Dam across Salia river. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 227.36 lakhs and will create a gross potential of 26,750 acres. An amount of Rs. 113.75 lakhs is expected to be spent on this project by the end of the Third Plan. All the major items of works are in progress. The estimates are under revision.

Darjang—(iii) This is a reservoir project originally estimated to cost Rs. 65.86 lakhs. This estimate has since been revised and now stands at Rs. 372.36 lakhs. The project will create a gross potential of 24,000 acres on completion. An amount of Rs. 150.19 lakhs is expected to be spent by the end of the Third Plan period. Earth Dam work is in progress. Excavation of spillway and canal is in progress. Construction of Head Regulator is being done. Survey for the third reach of Angul main canal has been taken up and is nearing completion. The canal system will be very expensive due to the topography of the country. The estimate of the project is, therefore, under examination in order to reduce it by lowering the storage capacity of the Dam and extending irrigation to an area which can economically be brought under command.

(iv) *Dhanei*—This project is estimated to cost Rs. 112.85 lakhs and will create a gross potential of 12,540 acres. An amount of Rs. 97.97 lakhs is expected to be spent on this project at the end of the Third Plan. This project will create a gross potential of 8,000 acres by the end of 1965-66 of which 6,000 acres would be the gross utilisation.

Godahado—(v) This project envisages a dam across the river Godahado and a diversion weir across Kantaikedi Nalah. It is estimated to cost Rs. 105 lakhs to create a gross potential of 10,880 acres. The project has not made any tangible progress. Preliminary works are in progress. An amount of Rs. 37·83 lakhs is expected to be spent on this project at the end of the Third Plan.

Budhabudhiani—(vi) This is a reservoir project estimated to cost Rs. 100·74 lakhs and will create a gross potential of 8,700 acres. The work is in progress. An amount of Rs. 75·10 lakhs is anticipated to be spent at the end of the Third Plan. It is expected that a potential of 3,700 acres will be created by this project at the end of the Third Plan out of which 3,000 acres will be utilised.

Bahuda Stage I—(vii) This project envisages construction of 5 weirs at different sites in the Bahuda basin. It is estimated to cost Rs. 57·39 lakhs and will create a gross potential of 26,100 acres. The expenditure during the Third Plan is anticipated to be Rs. 39·69 lakhs. A gross potential of 6,100 acres is expected to be created by the end of 1965-66 of which gross utilisation will be 4,000 acres.

Hiradharbati—(viii) This is an old completed project executed under Minor Irrigation Programme. It has been taken up in the Third Plan for improvement. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 31·37 lakhs and will create a gross potential of 14,750 acres on completion. The progress of work is satisfactory. By the end of the Third Plan an amount of Rs. 12·01 lakhs is anticipated to be spent on this project. A gross potential of 12,000 acres is expected to be created by the end of 1965-66 out of which 10,500 acres will be utilised.

Joroharbhangi—(ix) This project is estimated to cost Rs. 366 lakhs and will create a gross potential of 80,250 acres. This will supplement the Rushikulya system. After investigation project report has been prepared and sent to the Central Water & Power Commission for technical clearance. Preliminary works are being carried out now. An amount of Rs. 4·51 lakhs is expected to be spent on the project by the end of the Third Plan period.

Pitamahal—(x) This project is estimated to cost Rs. 46·29 lakhs to create a gross potential of 12,000 acres. Preliminary works are being carried out.

8. *Institute of Engineering Research*—During 1963-64 a new scheme, viz., setting up of an institute of engineering research at Bhubaneswar has also been taken up. The main objective is to minimise the need for referring engineering and hydraulic problems to foreign consultants and to the institutions outside the State. Moreover, the time has come for us to develop our own research talents and designs organisation so that we become more and more self-reliant and confident in important fields and technical know-how. This engineering research institute is, therefore, designed to cater not only to the needs of hydraulic research but also to other branches of engineering research. The first stage of development of the Institute will cost Rs. 2·14 crores. The work has already started. Government of India have been requested to obtain technical assistance for services of experts, supply of equipments, and training facilities abroad under the United Nations' Special Fund.

Physical targets of Irrigation Projects in the Third Plan (Area in thousand acres)

Name of project	Potential on full development		Gross potential	Gross potential (cumulative)						
			1960-61	1964-65		1965-66				
	Gross	Net	At outlets	At outlets	Utilisation	At outlets	Utilisation	Target kharif	Rabi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Delta ..										
Old area ..	6,85.00	4,11.00	3,00.00	6,12.60	430.00	640.00	522.29	369.29	153.00	
New area ..	9,23.00	5,66.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birgovindpur ..	2,24.30	1,95.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salandi ..	3,27.00	2,25.00	..	..	..	7.00	4.00	4.00	..
Salki ..	45.00	40.00	..	27.60	25.00	38.40	38.40	38.40	..	
Salla ..	26.80	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjang ..	24.00	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dhanci	..	12.50	9.50	..	6.70	..	8.00	6.00	6.00	..
Godahada	..	10.80	7.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Budhabudhiani	..	8.70	6.00	..	0.50	0.40	3.70	3.00	3.00	..
Bahuda Stage I	..	8.70	6.00	..	4.00	..	6.10	4.00	4.00	..
Hiradhara Bati	..	25.00	19.00	6.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	10.50	10.50	..
Harbhangi	}	New scheme of Third Plan taken up during 1964-65								
Pitamahal										
Hirakud Stage I	..	6,00.00	3,80.00	6,00.00	6,00.00	385.00*	6,00.00	5,40.00	320.00	220.00
Total	..	29,25.90	19,07.30	9,06.00	12,62.40	851.40	1,315.20	1,128.19	755.19	373.00

In addition an area of 2.11 lakh acres (gross) is reported to have been irrigated in 1964-65 by the Rushikulya system of Ganjam district and Haldia and Baldia Project of Mayurbhanj district and H. L. C. Range III and Jajpur canal.

* This figure consists of 2.78 lakh acres Kharif and 1.07 lakh acres of Rabi. The figures are at present being verified in the field jointly by the Officers of Revenue and Irrigation Departments.

CHAPTER XV

FLOOD CONTROL

In the draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan the State Government took the view that Flood Control Schemes should more appropriately be included in the Central Sector than in the State Plan. The State Engineers estimated that about Rs. 42·10 crores would be necessary for making permanent improvements to the flood embankments and taking other allied measures. A memorandum was submitted to the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The request of the State Government was, however, not accepted and finally an amount of Rs. 2·50 crores was provided for Flood Control Schemes in the State Sector. This has now been revised to Rs. 2·88 crores. This is inclusive of an amount of Rs. 95 lakhs required for the continuing schemes.

2. The Government of Orissa had appointed a Flood Enquiry Committee in 1959. The recommendations of the Committee were received in 1960-61 some time after the finalisation of the Third Plan. Based on the recommendations of the Flood Enquiry Committee a short-term master plan has been drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs. 11·85 crores. The Committee recommended raising and strengthening of existing embankments to standard section, providing permeable screens and hedging to reduce the sand casting in cultivated areas, taking up of suitable river training works to protect banks from heavy scour, closing of low level spills such as Chhinda, Dahikhai, Debi Khai, etc., entering the Debi Kandal island at their heads and providing cuts. The action taken in respect of these recommendations is given below:—

- (i) Raising and strengthening of all embankments under the Irrigation Department is being made according to a programme prepared for this.
- (ii) Providing of permeable screen work is being taken up wherever necessary. The following works are in progress:—
 - (a) Permeable screen at Biswanathpur near Hadua mouth.

- (b) Permeable screen in Mahanadi left from Balijhari to Ratapat.
 - (c) Permeable screen from Rankia to Govindpur in Brahmani left.
 - (d) Permeable screen from Chandipal to Mahulpal
 - (iii) River training works such as providing revetment permeable spurs and solid spurs are being taken up wherever found economically justified. A programme for river bank protection works has been prepared and work is in progress.
 - (iv) A detailed programme has been prepared and work is in progress in relation to the recommendation to close the low level spills.
 - (v) Cuts were suggested for quick discharge of flood water into the sea. Accordingly the following cuts have been taken up:—
 - (a) Loop cutting near Balasore town
 - (b) Alva cut
 - (c) Parapokhari cut
 - (d) Gobkund cut.
3. Investigations of other cuts are in progress.

CHAPTER XVI

POWER PROJECTS

The rivers of Orissa carry a mean annual flow of nearly 121 million Sq. ft. or roughly 1/10th of the total run off of the entire river system of India. With such water resources and almost unlimited reserves of low grade coal near about Talcher, Orissa is unique in its opportunities for development of power. However, till recently Orissa was the most backward State in the country as regards generation of power. At the end of 1950, the installed capacity was only 4.6 MW in public utility power-stations and approximately 5 MW in Industry-owned power-stations. At the end of the First Five-Year Plan, the former rose to 20.50 MW and the latter to 11.47 MW resulting in a total capacity of about 32 MW. The end of the Second Plan saw a further increase in the installed capacity to about 260 MW of which about 172 MW was in public utilities. Orissa's share in the country's installed capacity and generation rose from 0.27 per cent in 1950 to about 3.6 per cent in 1960-61. While drawing up programmes for the Third Plan it was thought that the Talcher Thermal Station would commission fully during the Plan period. Accordingly the Third Plan target was to add a generating capacity of 398 MW. Two units of the Talcher Thermal Station would function this year and the other two units are expected to be commissioned during 1966-67. Hence, the anticipated achievement in the Third Plan is now to add a generating capacity of 272 MW and take the installed capacity of public utility plants to 444 MW. By 1965-66 Orissa will account for 3.8 per cent of the country's capacity.

2. The demand for power has kept pace with the increase in the installed capacity. The demand rose from 27,000 KW in 1955-56 to about 1,70,000 KW by 1960-61.

As regards the future increase in demand, according to the load survey of Orissa conducted by the Central Water and Power Commission in January, 1962, the maximum demand should be 475 M-W in 1965-66 and 931 MW in 1970-71. The first annual electric power survey of India published by the Central Electricity Authority has, however, placed the maximum demand in 1965-66 somewhat power at 341 MW. It is noticed that the reduction is due to

certain serious errors of omission and the Authority has been requested to raise their estimates. The available data shows clearly that the demand for power in Orissa has been steadily increasing during the last few years. At this rate the demand at the end of the Third Plan will be about 325 MW. and in 1970-71, it is likely to be of the order of 800 MW. It is against this background of anticipated demand that one must view the power programmes included in the State Plan.

3. The provision for power in the Third Plan was originally Rs. 44.62 crores. This has since been revised to Rs. 54.07 crores. The increase is mainly on account of the following factors:—

- (i) For Talcher Thermal Scheme, originally a provision of Rs. 22.50 crores was made and it was hoped that this amount would cover the cost of the transmission lines too. But due to rise in costs of generation equipment, etc., the entire provision is not sufficient even for the Thermal Station alone. So an additional amount of Rs. 3.62 crores has become necessary for the transmission line.
- (ii) At first no provision was made for laying the transmission lines necessary to connect the Balimela project with the other electricity systems. A scheme has now been drawn up at a cost of Rs. 10.61 crores but the expenditure in the Third Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 3.25 crores.
- (iii) Under the Scheme 'Transmission and Distribution a number of new items have been added. The more important of these are the following :—
 - (a) Power-supply to the Aero-engine factory Koraput.
 - (b) Railway electrification at Badajamda, and
 - (c) Supply of power to N. C. D. C. Collieries.

On account of these, the provision under transmission and distribution has been raised from Rs. 4.00 crores to Rs. 6.86 crores.

- (iv) The target for rural electrification was originally 165 villages and small towns to be electrified. But with the programme of Lift Irrigation and Rural

Industrialisation the target has been revised to 400 villages and small towns to be electrified by the end of the Third Plan. So the original outlay of Rs. 1.05 crores for rural electrification has been raised to Rs. 3.45 crores.

4. The Electricity schemes may be divided in two parts, namely, generation of electricity and construction of power projects on the one hand and transmission and sale of electricity to consumers on the other. The former are in the direct charge of the State Government while the latter are the responsibility of the State Electricity Board.

The more important schemes of generation —

- (i) Hirakud Stage-II (Continuing)
- (ii) Talcher Thermal Station, and
- (iii) Balimela Hydro-Electric Project.

Hirakud Stage-II—At Hirakud, during the Third Plan period the fifth and sixth units have been commissioned. At Chiplima the first and second units were put to commercial use in July and February, 1962 respectively. The third unit was completed in September, 1963. With the commission of this set, Stage-II of Hirakud Project was completed. It (Stage-I and Stage-II) has now a scheduled capacity of 270 MW and is capable of supplying 121 MW of firm power. Only finishing touches to the Power House are now being given. By the end of the Second Plan an expenditure of Rs. 830 lakhs was incurred. A sum of Rs. 596.96 lakhs has been provided in the Third Plan leaving a balance of Rs. 81.37 lakhs to spill over to subsequent periods because of deferred terms of payment under Yen credit etc. for supply of the major items of Power House equipment. An amount of Rs. 508.51 lakhs was spent during the first three years of the Third Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 38.52 lakhs has been incurred during 1964-65. The outlay for 1965-66 is Rs. 49.93 lakhs.

Talcher Thermal Scheme—The Talcher Thermal Scheme envisages setting up of four units of 62.5 MW. each at Chainpal near Talcher. This station will be inter-connected with Hirakud Grid on the one hand and Machkund and Balimela systems on the other. It will draw coal from the coal mines being operated by the National Coal Development Corporation at Talcher. The present programme is that the first of the four units will be commissioned by the end of

November, 1965 with subsequent units coming up at intervals of three months thereafter. Originally, the scheme was to cost Rs. 22.50 crores including the transmission system necessary to inter-connect it with the Hirakud Grid and provide double circuit 132 KV line between Talcher and Jajpur Road. The revised estimate of the scheme including the transmission lines is Rs. 30.35 crores. Progress of the scheme is satisfactory. There has however, been some delay in finalising the contract for the Coal handling plant by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. The expenditure during 1964-65 is Rs. 917.71 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 933.68 lakhs has been provided for 1965-66. Construction of the transmission line is being done by the State Electricity Board and the progress is reported to be satisfactory.

Balimela Hydro-Electric Project—An agreement was reached between Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa on the 4th September, 1962 regarding the construction of the dam on river Sileru at Balimela for generation of electricity. The total estimated cost of the dam is Rs. 24 crores. Although in principle the cost is to be shared equally by the two States, the share of the Andhra Pradesh has been pegged at Rs. 12 crores. Half of the total inflow of the reservoir at Balimela will be let down towards the Andhra Pradesh's share of water. The other half will be utilised by the Balimela high head power-house of the Orissa Government. This project will have a capacity of generating 360 MW of power or 135 MW of firm power at 100 per cent load Factor. The tail waters can subsequently be used for irrigating about 2.4 lakh acres of land in the Malkangiri-Motu plains. V/o Machinexport, Moscow will be supplying six water turbines generators and associated equipment under the trade agreement between India and U. S. S. R. The first two water turbines and generators are expected to be delivered by the end of 1966. The installation of machinery is expected to commence at the beginning of 1967 and the first two generating units are expected to go into operation by October, 1968 adding 120 MW to the Orissa Grid. The power-station will attain its full capacity of 360 MW by October, 1969. An amount of Rs. 9.50 crores has been provided in the Third Plan both for dam and power portion of the project. The expenditure during the first four years is anticipated to be Rs. 5.99 crores and the outlay for 1965-66 is Rs. 2.37 crores.

5. *State Electricity Board*—The Orissa State Electricity Board was constituted with effect from the 1st March, 1961 under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. The Board consists of (a) a full-time Chairman, (b) Member (Finance), (c) Member, Technical who combines in himself the duties of the Chief Engineer of the Board and Chief Engineer (Electricity) to the Government of Orissa, (d) Secretary to the Government, Irrigation and Power Department and (e) Secretary to the Government, Finance Department. The State Government transferred all 33/11 K V lines and some other distribution lines and diesel stations to the Board in March, 1961. The transmission lines under the Duduma system and the Chowdar Thermal Station were transferred to the Board in April, 1962. With the further transfer of the Hirakud Transmission lines in June, 1962 the Board came to be in charge of the entire transmission system in the State. The Board has also been given the responsibility of construction of all new transmission lines. Besides continuing the two Second Plan schemes, viz., Duduma Transmission Scheme and Hirakud Power Utilization Scheme, the Board has undertaken the following new Plan Schemes—Rural Electrification Scheme, Transmission and Distribution Scheme, Balimela Transmission and Talcher Transmission Schemes. Out of the Third Plan provision of Rs. 55.45 crores, works executed by the State Electricity Board are estimated to cost Rs. 17.28 crores. The content and progress of these schemes has been briefly indicated in the succeeding paragraphs.

Rural Electrification—The progress of rural electrification in Orissa was very slow up to the end of the Second Plan. By the end of the First Plan period, the total number of towns and villages electrified in Orissa was only 64 of which 37 were villages with a population of less than 10,000. In the Second Plan period 90 villages were electrified bringing the total number of places electrified to 154. The rural electrification scheme of the Third Plan, as made out in 1960, provided for an outlay of Rs. 1.05 crores for electrifying 165 villages. The scheme was subsequently expanded to meet the needs of the new programme of Panchayat Samiti Industries and the rising demand for Lift Irrigation. The provision has now been fixed at Rs. 3.45 crores with a physical target of 400 villages. 303 villages have been electrified by the end of 1964-65 and it is proposed to electrify another 100 villages during 1965-66.

A scheme for extending power lines to rural areas for increasing agricultural production amounting to Rs. 71 lakhs has been submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission for approval during 1965-66.

Balimela Transmission Schemes—Rayagada-Talcher 220 KV Transmission line is a part of the Balimela Transmission system. The object is to link up the Talcher Thermal Station with the Balimela Power House. It has been mentioned above that Talcher Transmission Scheme envisages linking up of Talcher Thermal Station with Hirakud Power House. This scheme will, therefore, provide the essential link for all the power systems, Talcher Thermal and the hydel systems of Hirakud, Machkund and Balimela. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 10.61 crores out of which the Third Plan outlay is Rs. 3.25 crores. The final survey of the line has been completed. The line is expected to be completed in the next two years.

Transmission and Distribution Schemes—Transmission and Distribution Schemes include all the 33/11 KV lines which are being laid in the State. The original provision was Rs. 4.00 crores. This has been revised to Rs. 6.86 crores. While planning these distribution lines, consideration has been given to foster rapid development of isolated places in the interior. Care has also been taken to see that this programme is executed in a co-ordinated and phased manner to meet the needs of Block industries, Panchayat Samiti industries, other Small-scale industries and lift irrigation. By the end of 1963-64 expenditure on this programme was Rs. 3.87 crores. The anticipated expenditure for 1964-65 is Rs. 2.52 crores. A total of 1540 K. M. of E. H. T. and H. T. lines are proposed to be constructed during the Third Plan of which 347 K. M. are left to be done during 1965-66.

Talcher Transmission Scheme—Under the Talcher Transmission Scheme 64 miles of a double circuit 132 KV line is being constructed between Talcher and Jajpur Road and 92 miles of a single circuit 220 KV line between Talcher and Joda. This transmission net work is necessary for supply of power to heavy electrometallurgical and electrochemical industries that are expected to come up around Joda and Jajpur. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.95 crores. An amount of Rs. 3.79 crores has been

provided in the Plan. Work is proceeding according to schedule. The proposed outlay on this scheme during 1965-66 is Rs. 2.32 crores.

6. *Investigation*—The State Government attaches great importance to timely and thorough investigation of power projects. At present the following schemes are under detailed investigations:—

- (i) Tikerpara
- (ii) Indravati
- (iii) Upper Kolab
- (iv) Expansion of Talcher Thermal Station

7. *Manibhadra Project*—This project relates to the construction of a barrage near Manibhadra on the river Mahanadi and diversion of water to two canals on the right and left of the river. The left canal will supply water for irrigation in Cuttack and Dhenkanal districts. The right canal besides supplying water to 2.50 lakh acres of land for irrigation in Cuttack and Puri districts will end at a Forebay at Durgapur near Banki where power house with an installed capacity of 200 MW can be installed. As the discharge from Hirakud is continuous in the river there will be steady supply of power from Durgapur Power House. Investigations are proceeding.

CHAPTER XVII

INDUSTRIES

One of the accepted objectives of planning in India is to reduce disparities in the level of development of different regions and spread evenly the benefits of industrialisation in the different parts of the country. In this task, the part played by the State Government during the First and Second Plans was confined to creating necessary conditions for the large and medium industries to flourish without directly undertaking them. Similarly in the field of Village and Small Industries, the role of the State Government was mainly to help the small entrepreneur in setting up industries, obtaining a regular supply of raw materials and marketing of finished goods. The only exception was the Pilot Projects of small-scale industries in the Second Plan. For these cases, the State Government participated in the share capital up to 90 per cent. The private entrepreneur was given the option to take over the Unit in due course. At the time of the formulation of the Third Plan it was decided that the policies followed in the first two Plans should be continued with a greater emphasis. It was on this basis that the schemes in this sector were drawn up and financial provisions made in the Third Plan. Subsequently, however, it was felt that the progress was very slow and it was necessary for the State to undertake directly the responsibility of industrialisation both in the field of large and medium industries and village and small industries. Consequently the financial provisions were augmented and a number of industrial projects taken up which are described in the succeeding paragraphs.

2. *Large and Medium Industries*—Following the Second Plan policy the Third Plan at first contained only a small provision of Rs. 35 lakhs for large and medium industries. It was meant for two Schemes—States contribution to the share capital of the Orissa State Financial Corporation and creation of developed areas. At the time of revision of Third Plan in 1962-63 two new schemes were added and the provision augmented to Rs. 6.35 crores. Of this, the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation accounted for Rs. 5.00 crores. This Corporation was set up in March, 1962 as a State Government Company with the objective

of establishing and managing large and medium industries in Orissa in the Public sector. Another scheme by the name "Establishment of Industries at the Block level" was also introduced with a provision of Rs. 0.93 crore. This scheme is also being implemented through the Industrial Development Corporation and expenditure on this scheme is being incurred through the State Governments' investment on Industrial Development Corporation. By the end of 1964-65, the State Government have invested a sum of Rs. 4.14 crores for purchase of shares in the Industrial Development Corporation. Apart from the share capital the Corporation was also expected to raise considerable amounts of loans from financial institutions like Life Insurance Corporation and State Bank of India, etc. These have not yet materialised. It has, therefore, become necessary to invest more in the Corporation to meet the needs of the Projects in hand. The State Government have given a loan of Rs. 0.90 crores to the Corporation in 1963-64 and 1964-65. Besides, shares worth Rs. 0.36 crore were purchased by the State Government in the Industrial Development Corporation during these two years for Industries at Block level. Thus, by the end of 1964-65 the State Government have invested a sum of Rs. 5.40 crores (including loan) in the Corporation. It is proposed to invest a further sum of Rs. 1.24 crores during 1965-66.

The following Industries have been taken up by the Industrial Development Corporation. Two of them, namely, Kalinga Iron Works and Hirakud Industrial works are in production.

3. *Cement Factory*—A cement factory of 1,200 tonnes capacity per day is under construction at Baragarh in Sambalpur district. The factory will draw its lime-stone from the extensive deposits at Dungri. For supply of plant and equipment, erection and installation a contract has been given to M/S K. C. P. Ltd. of Madras in collaboration with M/S Fives-Lill-Cail of France. All the imported plant and equipment has been received on deferred payment. The work is in progress and it is expected that the plant will be commissioned in the first quarter of 1966. The Industrial Development Corporation has invested an amount of Rs. 240.78 lakhs in this Project. The estimated capital cost of the factory is Rs. 639 lakhs.

4. *Tile Factory*—A large-scale tile factory to produce about 50 lakhs of roofing, ceiling and flooring tiles per year is

under construction at Chowdwar in Cuttack district. A Ceramic Expert has been appointed as Technical Adviser and under his guidance the factory is being set up. All machinery and equipments have already been received. The construction work is rapidly progressing. The factory is expected to be commissioned during 1965-66. The estimated capital cost of project is Rs. 25 lakhs. Industrial Development Corporation has invested Rs. 15.47 lakhs in this factory in shape of shares and a Commercial Bank has advanced a loan of Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

5. *Rerolling Mills*—A Rerolling Mill to produce 15,000 tonnes of various rerolled products, such as, M. S. Angles, bars, flats, squares and 3,200 tonnes of copper and aluminium rods per year is being established at Hirakud. Arrangements have been made with M/S Okura Trading Co. of Japan for supply of machinery and equipments worth Rs. 20 lakhs on deferred payment. Construction work has already been commenced. Estimated capital cost of the Project is Rs. 80 lakhs. Industrial Development Corporation has invested Rs. 6.35 lakhs in the Project. The State Finance Corporation has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs. It is expected that the mill will be commissioned before June, 1966.

6. *Hirakud Industrial Works*—The Corporation took over on the 15th November, 1962 from the Government of Orissa, the Hirakud Workshop established during the period of construction of the Hirakud Dam Project. Along with the Workshop the railway system connecting Sambalpur with Hirakud was also taken over. The range of manufacture of the Workshop includes fabrication of Transmission Towers, Sheep-foot rollers, Pen-stock gates, irrigation sluice gates, Pug-mills, and screw presses for small tile factories, crystal sugar plant machinery and equipments and rice hullers. The factory has been expanded to undertake galvanising and steel casting works. It turned out materials worth Rs. 15,13,661 in 1963-64 and Rs. 20,20,040 in 1964-65.

7. *Kalinga Iron Works*—The Pig Iron Plant (low shaft furnace) at Barbil has been taken over from M/S Kalinga Industries Ltd. in April, 1963 and has been renamed as Kalinga Iron Works. The present installed capacity is 30,000 tonnes of foundry grade pig iron per annum. The programme is to expand the unit to produce 100,000 tonnes of pig iron and 36,000 tonnes of spun pipe per annum. A grey iron foundry will also be added to produce 7,500 tonnes of specialised

castings in a year. Agreements have been concluded with M/S Friedrich Kocks for 30,000 MW capacity of gas holder plant, M/S Fried Krupp for installation of two low shaft furnaces, M/S GHH for a spun pipe plant and M/S A. G. Weser of West Germany for 12 MW power plant. Imported machinery of the total F. O. B. value of Rs. 136.62 lakhs have since been received. Construction work is well in progress. The expansion is expected to be completed by the end of 1965. This unit produced 22,109.894 M. tonnes in 1963-64 and 33,435.701 M. tonnes in 1964-65.

Besides, the following industries have also been taken up by the Corporation.

8. *Cables Factory*—A cable plant is being set up at Hirakud. The capacity of the plant will be 3,000 tonnes of aluminium conductors, 300 tonnes of paper and cotton covered strips and wires and 360 tonnes of enamelled copper wires. Arrangements have been made with M/S Renault Engineering of France for supply of plant and machinery worth Rs. 64.20 lakhs for which the State Government have stood guarantee for Rs. 77,55,000. Machinery worth Rs. 7 lakhs have since been received and the rest is expected to be available by November, 1965. Construction work is well in progress. The estimated capital cost of the project is Rs. 154.71 lakhs. By the end of 1965-66 Industrial Development Corporation would have invested Rs. 50 lakhs as shares in the factory. Arrangements are being made with the State Bank of India to sanction a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs. The factory is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1966.

9. *Ferro-Chrome Plant*—A Ferro-Chrome Plant with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes of low carbon ferro-chrome in being planned at Jajpur Road. The project is being taken up in technical collaboration with M/S Asea, Sweden and Electro Chemisk A/S Norway. Preliminary development work is in progress. The Orissa Mining Corporation has taken up extensive prospecting and proving of the chromite deposits in Sukinda and Kamakshyanagar as well as in Nuasahi area of Keonjhar and the results so far obtained are encouraging. Prospecting of quartz has been taken up by Director of Mines and Orissa Mining Corporation.

10. *Vanadium Iron*—The corporation has applied to Government of India for grant of a license to manufacture 30,000 tonnes of superior grade vanadium iron and 300

tonnes of ferro-vanadium per year. This scheme contemplates reduction of titaniferrous, vanadium bearing magnetite deposits of the district of Mayurbhanj by electric smelting methods. M/S Kuljian Corporation are preparing the Project report for this plant.

11. *Power Tillers*—This plant will manufacture 3,000 units of 6 to 10 H. P. tillers in the first year of production and progressively increase the production to 12,000 units in the fifth year of production. This will be set up in collaboration with a Japanese firm. The Government of India have been moved to sanction the foreign exchange for the import license.

Engineering and Structural Factory—This factory is to be set up at Jamankira in the district of Sambalpur. A team of Engineers of Kuljian Corporation of India visited different Industries in Orissa and assessed the engineering goods required by them. They will furnish the feasibility report soon.

12. *Building Board Plant*—This will be set up at Basudevpur in the district of Balasore.

Industrial Grade salt Works—The salt works is being set up at Sumandi in the district of Ganjam initially to manufacture 200,000 tonnes of industrial and edible grade salt and salt by-products per year. The work is in progress.

13. *Talcher Industrial Complex*—In the first phase of this project the annual output of the pig iron has been planned for 168,000 and the Urea for 138,600 tonnes per year. Besides these, by-products like road tar, fuel oil, benzene, toluene, solvent naphtha, etc. will also be available. Hundred percent expansion is proposed in the second phase M/s Krupps Industriebau, Dr. C. Otto and Co and M/s Fertiliser Corporation of India limited have made available the detailed specifications on the Low Shaft Furnace for production of pig iron on the coke oven and by-product plant for production of coke for Low Shaft Furnace and the Fertiliser plant respectively during 1964. A project report has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India. The report is now under examination. This project will be set up as a joint venture of the Government of India and Government of Orissa.

14. It is usually found that Industries tend to cluster together in certain areas. Consequently the ancillary benefits, such as, employment opportunities, development of electricity, transport, etc., tend to concentrate in those areas. Excessive concentration of industries also creates several problems. It was, therefore, contemplated that every effort should be made to encourage dispersal of industries. In this predominantly agricultural State, when establishment of industries in the rural areas was also essential to absorb the excessive pressure on land and provide off-season employment, a programme of selecting three locations every year in the rural areas for setting up industries was introduced. Every year in each Revenue Division, the best Panchayat Samiti is selected where people have displaced initiative, enthusiasm and co-operative spirit in conducting their own affairs. The 3 Panchayat Samitis thus selected are fixed as the sites for setting up industries, which are treated as prizes in recognition of the good work done in those Samiti areas. The first set of such prizes were announced in 1963-64 and the winners were the Samitis of Jamankira in Sambalpur district, Basudevpur in Balasore district and Jeypore in Koraput district. The Industrial Development Corporation has been entrusted to set up an Engineering and Structural Unit at Jamankira, Building board Plant at Basudevpur and a Power Tiller Manufacturing Unit at Jeypore. By the end of 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 36 lakhs has been invested in the Corporation on this account. A further sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed for investment in the Corporation during 1965-66. During the year 1964-65 the Panchayat Samitis at Basta, Barapalli and Hinjili have won prizes. The Industries to be set up in these areas are under examination.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

15. The revised outlay for Small Scale Industries sector stands at Rs. 166.01 lakhs. The more important schemes envisaged were State-Aid to Industries, Small Industries Corporation and Industrial Estates. The Corporation which was set up during the Third Plan was meant to procure scarce raw materials, build up stocks on a regional basis and supply them to the small industrial units. The Pilot Project Scheme initiated in the Second Plan period was continued only for the purpose of meeting the commitments of existing units. No new industrial units were contemplated under this scheme and it was thought that the Government should concentrate on consolidating the 40 industries

that had already come into being. But when the Plan was reviewed in 1961 it was decided that the State should enter the field of small industries also in a big way and actually sponsor new units in the rural areas particularly at the headquarters of Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats.

16. A new programme known as Panchayat Samiti Industries programme was accordingly launched. The funds required for this purpose have been provided not against one scheme but under several and it is eventually an institution built up through the careful co-ordination of different Departments.

Panchayat Samiti industry is a small scale industry organised as an industrial co-operative. The Panchayat Samiti of the area as a corporate body participates in its share capital and management. In this way Panchayat Samitis will derive the benefits of rural industrialisation, viz., increase in technical knowledge and skill, better employment, utilisation of local raw materials, catering to local consumption needs, better returns to agriculturists and artisans and non-tax revenue to the Panchayat Samiti itself. Where necessary Panchayat Samitis also become members of the Co-operative where the resources of the Grama Panchayats are not adequate to set up these units. There is a Board of Management for each of these industries. It is assisted by a Managing Director deputed by the Government. The Panchayat Industries Officer functioning as the Managing Director of the Industrial Co-operative. These officers function under the guidance and control of the Orissa Small Industries Corporation, a State Company. At present they are Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors and officers of Industries Department sent on deputation to Orissa Small Industries Corporation which trains them with the help of Small Industries Service Institute before being posted to different units. The Corporation has also been entrusted with the task of constructing the buildings, purchasing and installing the machinery, electrifying the units, supplying scarce raw materials, maintaining and servicing the units. The types of industries which are being introduced are crystal sugar units, rice hullers, oil mills, mangalore tile units, carpentry units, light engineering units, cold storage, lime manufacturing units stone crushing units, etc. Some of the machinery required for these industries is manufactured in the Hirakud

Industrial Works of the Industrial Development Corporation. Such of the items as are not available from Hirakud Industrial Workshop are procured by the Corporation.

This programme was started in 1961-62. A number of units were chosen on usual consideration of availability of raw materials, manpower, etc. During 1962-63, a change in the programme was introduced. Since then, all the Grama Panchayats are allowed to compete for prizes on the basis of their all-round performance. Seventeen first prizes at Rs. 50,000 each and seventeen second prizes at Rs. 25,000 each are given. Besides these prizes 3 State level prizes of Rs. 50,000, 25,000 and Rs. 10,000 are awarded to the best Grama Panchayat for investment in the Industrial Enterprises. The Grama Panchayats are required to invest this amount as their share capital in the Industry to be located in their areas. They are given the discretion to select the type of industries subject, of course, to relevant technical consideration. Necessary guidance is provided by Orissa Small Industries Corporation, the District Officers and higher officers of Industries Department. Government have accepted the responsibility of providing at their cost the necessary over-heads, such as, power line and communications.

The Orissa State Financial Corporation advances Block Capital loan to the Panchayat Industrial Co-operatives on the security of the machineries. Whenever security is inadequate, Government also provide necessary guarantee by charging a nominal fee of 1/2 per cent to the co-operatives. The State Bank of India gives working capital loan to the Panchayat Samiti Industries on the security of Government guarantee. The State Purchasing Organisation help the Panchayat Industries to solve their problem of marketing and production of quality goods.

17. Besides, there are two Centrally Sponsored Rural Industries Projects at Jajpur and Barpali. The list of units is indicated below;—

List of Industrial Units taken up under the Programme of Rural Industries Project, Jajpur till the year 1964-65.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----|------------|
| 1. Carpentry-cum-Saw Mill | .. | Jajpur |
| 2. Carpentry-cum-Saw Mill | .. | Binjharpur |
| 3. Blacksmith | .. | Jajpur |

4. Bucket Factory	..	Katikata
5. Carpentry-cum-Blacksmith	..	Bainsiria
6. Crystal Sugar Unit	..	Krushnanagar
7. Rice Huller	..	Barunij
8. Rice Huller	..	Aruni
9. Rice Huller	..	Mangalpur
10. Rice Huller	..	Khannagar
11. Rice Huller	..	Baree
12. Rice Huller	..	Sahupara
13. Hume Pipe	..	Sathipur
14. Oil expeller-cum-Rice Huller	..	Jajpur
15. Rice Mill	..	Katikata
16. Umbrella Assembling Unit	..	Khannagar

List of Industrial Units taken up under the Programme of Rural Industries Project, Barapali till the year 1964-65

1. Bucket Factory	..	Barpali
2. Oil Mill-cum-Rice Huller	..	Sohela
3. Oil Mill-cum-Rice Huller	..	Bijipur
4. Oil Mill-cum-Rice Huller	..	Bheden
5. Cold storage	..	Barapali
6. Carpentry-cum-Saw Mill	..	Sohela
7. Rice Huller	..	Ghees
8. Rice Huller	..	Sanimul
9. Rice Huller	..	Sarkanda
10. Rice Huller	..	Saipali
11. Rice Huller	..	Sirgida]

12. Rice Huller	..	Kumbhari
13. Rice Huller	..	Tabada
14. Rice Huller	..	Rusuda
15. Rice Huller	..	Sankarida
16. Rice Huller	..	Remunda
17. Rice Huller	..	Jokhipali
18. Rice Huller	..	Satlama
19. Rice Huller	..	Paimora
20. Rice Huller	..	Agalpur

List of Panchayat Industries Units

1962-63	Units taken up	Units gone into production
Crystal Sugar Units	.. 7	70
Tile Units	.. 21	21
Carpentry Units	.. 10	10
Blacksmith Units	.. 10	10
Total	.. 48	48

1963-64 (Conversion Units)

Carpentry Units	.. 22	22
Blacksmith Units	.. 3	
Total	.. 25	22

1964-65 (1964 prize series)

Jute twine Industry ..	1	..
Chimney Brick Kiln Industry ..	1	..
Saw Mill- <i>cum</i> -Wood Season Kiln	1	..
Expansion of existing Rice Mill	3	..
Plastick Industry ..	1	..
Saw mill ..	1	..
Expansion of existing Rice Huller- <i>cum</i> - Oil expeller Unit	1	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	9	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Four Units of 1963-64 and 25 Units of 1964-65 are being sanctioned.

18. The progress in regard to other schemes is briefly indicated below:—

State Purchasing Organisation—A State Purchasing Organisation was set up in August, 1963. Its objective is to fix quality standards and ensure marketing primarily through the purchases of Government Departments, etc., for articles produced by industries owned, sponsored or aided by Government especially the Panchayat Samiti and Pilot Project Industries. The organisation fixes fair prices in consultation with the consuming organisations and producers in relation to quality and supervises the adherence to proper standards. It began functioning from the middle of 1963. So far it has finalised fair prices and standards for 24 items produced by State sponsored and State-owned Industries.

19. *Orissa Small Industries Corporation*—The Corporation was set up in 1961-62 with Director of Industries as Chairman. It was originally entrusted with the procurement and distribution of imported or controlled raw materials like zinc, copper, tin, lead, mercury, aluminium, etc. It has also become a controlled stockist of iron and steel materials. The Corporation has now been entrusted with the task of setting

Prize winning (1962-63)

Crystal Sugar Units	..	4	2
Tile Factory	..	3	3
Oil Mill	..	4	1
Oil Mill with Rice Huller	..	4	1
Bucket Industries	..	1	1
Carpentry Unit	..	1	1
Cold storage	..	2	..
Rice Mill	..	2	1
Rice Huller	..	3	1
Aluminium Utensil	..	1	..
Hume Pipe	..	1	..
Saw Mill	..	6	6
Saw mill with Oil expellor	..	1	1
Oil expeller-cum-Rice Huller-cum Sugarcane Crusing Unit	..	1	..
Deep-Sea-fishing		1	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	35	17
		<hr/>	<hr/>

1963-64

Rice Mill	..	8	..
Saw Mill	..	2	..
Crystal Sugar Unit	..	2	..
Oil expeller Unit	..	2	..
Wire nail Manufacturing Unit	..	1	..
Stone Crushing Unit	..	1	..
Tile Unit	..	4	..
Expansion of existing Hum Pipe Factory	..	1	..
Rice Huller-cum-Oil expeller..	..	2	..
Wood Srcw Manufacturing Unit	..	1	..
Aluminium Utensil	..	1	..
Jute twine Industry	..	1	..
Tile Factory with Brick Kiln	..	1	..
Bucket-cum-Trunk Manufacturing Unit	..	1	..
Mechano Sets Manufacturing Units	..	1	..
Hinges Manufacturing Units	..	1	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	30	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>

up and managing the Panchayat Industries. The State Government have so far invested Rs. 7 lakhs in this Corporation and it is proposed to invest a further sum of Rs. 7 lakhs during 1965-66.

20. *Loan under State-Aid to Industries Act*—This scheme aims at giving loans to Industrial concerns and private parties etc., on liberal terms and conditions for development of Small-Scale Industries. Under the scheme, industries of different kinds have been helped with Rs. 16.12 lakhs from the beginning of the Third Plan up to the end of 1964-65. Besides, Rs. 50 lakhs were advanced under the State-Aid to Industries Act during the Third Plan period by State Government outside the Plan outlay. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1965-66. During 1964-65 as many as 114 private parties were given loans.

21. *Pilot Projects*—Although no new units have been sanctioned under the Pilot Project Scheme brought over from the Second Plan period, steps were taken to improve the operation and consolidation of the units started earlier.

Out of the 40 companies started earlier 26 companies are working at present. As regards the remaining 14 companies, Government share in two units have been purchased by private entrepreneurs and 7 units are under liquidation as they could not run successfully. Orissa Fisheries Development Corporation have been allowed to take up production of one unit pending finalisation of the terms of transfer. Among the units which have started production 24 earned profit during the year 1963-64 and working results for the year 1964-65 are under examination.

Government have invested Rs. 3,25,595 in share capital in the existing Pilot Projects companies during the Third Plan period in addition to the investment in the Second Plan period.

22. *Role of the Orissa State Financial Corporation*—The Corporation was established in the year 1956 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with an object to assist in further industrialisation of the State of Orissa by providing institutional credit, medium and long-term, to the small and medium scale industrial units which may be either a Joint Stock Company, a Co-operative Society, a Public Limited Company, a Partnership or a Proprietorship Firm or a Joint Hindu Family Business. By providing financial

assistance to small and medium-scale industrial units, the endeavour of the corporation is to foster a healthy growth of the economic energy within the State as also to generate the self-employment potential and a common effort for economic regeneration of the people.

The responsibility of carrying out the above objectives of the Corporation is assigned to a nine member Board of Directors and a Managing Director. The State Government have so far invested Rs. 64,17,500 in the Corporation as Government's share towards the paid-up share Capital of Rs. 100 lakhs.

During the year 1964-65 the Corporation has sanctioned loans to 26 industrial units for a total amount of Rs. 59,03,700 out of which loans amounting to Rs. 46,73,220 was disbursed to 23 industrial concerns.

23. *Handloom*—Handloom Industry gives employment to a great number of artisans and it is the biggest Cottage Industry in this State and produces fabrics which are highly appreciated both inside and outside the country. According to the Census report there are 1,29,000 looms in this State. The All-India Handloom Board advised the State Government to register the handlooms to have a systematic planning for rehabilitation of the handloom weavers. So far 1,13,567 looms have been registered in different districts. Taking one weaver per loom an equal number of weavers are engaged in direct production and three times of the number depend on these looms for their maintenance.

By the end of the Second Plan, 49,842 weavers were enrolled as members in 519 Weavers, Co-operative Societies. The strategy of development laid down for this industry by the All-India Handloom Board and the Government of India is to bring an increasing number of weavers into the co-operative fold to provide assistance through co-operative societies by way of working capital, yarn supply, better designs and techniques and to help in sale of finished goods. This strategy first took shape during the Second Plan and was continued in the Third Plan. There are now 535 weavers' Co-operative Societies. The progress in respect of some of the important schemes drawn up for development of Handloom Industry is briefly given below:—

(1) *Share Capital Loans*—Efforts have been made in the Third Plan to strengthen the share capital of the societies by

raising the share holding of the members from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Till the end of the year 1964-65 the share holding of 24,131 members has been raised. 57,093 members in the co-operative societies have received financial help either to increase their share holding or to hold a minimum share and 10 silk societies with 816 weavers have also been helped. 1,800 new weavers will be helped with share capital loan and the existing weavers will also be helped for raising their share capital during 1965-66. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose. Another 100 silk weavers will also be helped during 1965-66 at an outlay of Rs. 1.18 lakhs.

(2) *Rebate*—The original provision for giving rebate was Rs. 21.30 lakhs during the Third Plan period. Up to the end of the year 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 16.44 lakhs has been spent on rebate. An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is anticipated to have been spent during 1964-65. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided for expenditure during the year 1965-66.

(3) *Housing Colonies*—Under the housing colonies scheme 90 houses were constructed during the Second Plan 50 at Tora and 40 at Bajpur. 280 houses were programmed for construction during the Third Plan, 40 houses at Jaganathprasad, 50 at Tora, 40 at Bajpur, 50 at Takatpur and 100 at Muktanagar. The colonies at Jaganathprasad and Tora have been constructed. The colonies at Bajpur are under construction. Out of the 50 houses at Takatpur 30 are under construction.

(4) *State Apex Society*—The State Apex Hadloom Co-operative Society is gradually expanding its activities. It has purchased shares worth Rs. 6.22 lakhs in the Co-operative Spinning Mills at Baragarh. By the end of 1965-66 the Society would have imported a 7 bowl calendaring plant as well as established a big dyeing unit ready for working. It earned net profits of Rs. 14,674 during 1961-62 and Rs. 10,377 in 1962-63.

(5) *Spinning Mill*—With a view to establish a co-operative spinning mill at Baragarh in Sambalpur district a co-operative society was organised in the Second Plan period and Government purchased shares worth Rs. 5 lakhs in 1960-61. The mill will have 12,000 spindles. During the Third Plan period the State Government have purchased

further shares of Rs. 9 lakhs. The other co-operative societies have also invested Rs. 8.81 lakhs in shape of shares of this project. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India will give loans for its working. Blow room machinery are under erection. Construction of buildings for the mill is nearing completion.

(6) *Big Dye House*—According to the programme made by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society 2 dye houses are to be established one in the North and the other in the South. The building for the dye house at Berhampur is nearing completion. Processing machineries have been received. Boiler is under manufacture. It is expected that this dye house will work towards the end of 1965-66. The establishment of the other dye house is to be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

(7) *Second Calendering Plant*—It has been decided to have a second calendering plant during the Third Plan. The plant will be located at Berhampur. The machines are under shipment from Japan and are expected by the end of 1965-66.

(8) *Export Promotion Scheme*—According to the instructions of the All-India Handloom Board a production centre is necessary to undertake production for export purposes under the direct supervision and technical guidance of departmental experts, so that the products will strictly conform to the prescribed standards. A beginning in this direction has been made during the year 1964-65. A laboratory has been planned and is under construction. Construction of weaving and dyeing shed is to be taken up during 1965-66.

24. *Industrial Estates*—It was originally decided to see up 4 medium Industrial Estates at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each and 48 Rural Industrial Estates at a cost of not more than Rs. 2 lakhs each during the Third Plan period. But consequent on the introduction of Panchayat Industries Programme in the State the earlier programme was dropped. It was decided to use the provision for building necessary accommodation for Panchayat Industries. The spillover work in respect of the conventional type of Industrial Estates will

be completed. The position of Industrial Estates completed and the number of buildings occupied is indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Estate	Target of work (including Second Plan)	Sheds completed	Sheds allotted	Sheds occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cuttack ..	70	70	70	70
2	Jagatpur ..	11	11	11	11
3	Kendrapara ..	11	11	11	1 1
4	Jharsuguda	15	15	13	13
5	Rourkella ..	32	32	32	32 (two units are under the OMP)
6	Berhampur ..	15	15	13	13
7	Takatpur ..	12	12	4	4
8	Sambalpur ..	6	6	3	..
9	Dhenkanal ..	4	4	..	..
10	Parlakhemidi ..	4	1	..	..

Rural Industrial Estates are being built up to accommodate the Panchayat Industries. Out of 117 such units taken up so far construction of 47 units have been completed and the units have been opened. Construction of the rest of the unit

is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for 1965-66 for completion of conventional type of Industrial Estates, Rural Industrial Estates taken up during 1962-63, to 1964-65, construction and expansion of existing Industrial Estates and setting up of 34 new Rural Industrial Estates.

25. *Handicrafts*—During the Second Plan period the programme consisted of organising the artisans into co-operative Societies. Financial assistance was given in shape of loan and grants to the societies to run their business. Use of improved appliances was taught and subsidies were given for purchase of tools and implements. Godown facilities were also provided to some of these societies. Training-cum-Production Centres were set up for stone, horn, cane and bamboo Industries. Emphasis was given for procurement of handicraft products from the societies and artisans as well and look to their better marketing.

Some pattern of development was also organised for the Third Five-Year Plan in the handicraft industry. The Government Cottage Industries Emporium established at Bhubaneswar has been transferred to the Orissa Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation Limited, Cuttack, following the policy decision taken by the All-India Handicrafts Board. The Orissa Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation has received a loan of Rs. 34,000 and grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for management of its emporia in and outside the State including the one newly opened at New Delhi during 1964-65. 35 Handicraft Societies/Institutions have been given subsidy of Rs. 1.13 lacs and 17 Societies/Institutions have been given loan of Rs. 2.11 lakhs during the year 1964-65. During the year 1964-65 the Orissa Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation, Cuttack purchased handicrafts goods worth Rs. 3.60 lakhs and sold goods worth Rs. 3.06 lakhs. The arts and crafts centre, Puri sold goods worth Rs. 0.05 lakhs during this year. The all-over production and sale figures of all other handicraft societies are Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 29 lakhs respectively during 1964-65. From the Government Training and Design Centre new designs are evolved keeping the traditional motif and modern use. It is also supplying steady flow of artisans to the horn, stone and pat painting crafts as their number is gradually dwindling.

26. *Sericulture*—Under sericulture 8 schemes have been taken up. The progress of some of the important schemes is given below :—

(1) *Tassar Seed Sub-Station*—The main Tassar Seed Station has been set up at Bangripasi. During 1962-63 two seed

sub-stations at Kaptipada and Thakurmunda were established. Construction of another sub-station at Dhenkikote is in progress. Seed requirement of rearer members of societies has been met till 1964-65 by organising a seed collection campaign. Construction of further seed sub-station will have to be linked up with growing of seed cocoons and will be taken up in the Fourth Plan. Growing of seed cocoons in forest areas has been taken up in one unit at Sarisuan during 1964-65. One more unit will be taken up during 1965-66.

(2) *Eri seed Sub-Stations*—The Eri Seed Sub-Station at Pottangi is under construction. The seed station at Palla and the sub-station at Pottangi are expected to meet the requirement of seed rearers through chowki rearing.

(3) *State Tassar Co-operative Society*—The apex society was organised and working capital loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was given to the society to take up the business on the Central Tassar Depot. The society has sold cocoons worth Rs. 3,16,478 up to the end of 1964-65.

(4) *Tassar Rearers' Co-operative Societies*—Twenty-Two Primary Tassar Rearers, Co-operative Societies have been organised to cover the Tassar growing areas of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh and Cuttack by the end of 1964-65. The programme is to organise 3 more societies in the tassar areas during 1965-66.

5. *Reeling and Spinning Centre*—The original programme was to establish 2 reeling and spinning centres in the State during Third Plan period. One centre has been established at Nuapatna and has started functioning since 1964-65. This centre is producing tassar yarn for production of fabrics for export. Establishment of another reeling and spinning centre will be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

27. *Coir*—There is one production centre named Training-cum-Production for coir at Taiseur in Puri district. This was established during the year 1964-65. The object of the Institution is to train up artisans to utilise the locally available coir and give gainful employment.

There are 4 co-operative societies existing under the scheme. These societies have produced articles worth Rs. 0.26 lakhs and sold articles worth Rs. 0.06 lakhs during the year 1964-65.

CHAPTER XVIII

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Orissa has abundant mineral resources. Among known deposits may be mentioned iron-ore, coal, manganese, limestone, dolomite, chromite and bauxite. The estimates of reserves in respect of these minerals are as follows:—

Iron-ore	..	8,000 million tons
Manganese	..	10 million tons
Limestone	..	300 to 400 million tons
Dolomite	..	250 million tons
Coal high grade non-coking.		800 million tons. In addition there are much larger reserves of high ash coal.
Chromite	..	0.50 million tons (Approximately).
Bauxite	..	2.0 million tons (Approximately).

2. Besides, reserves of china-clay and fire-clay are also considerable. Among other known occurrences which are yet to be prospected and properly investigated may be mentioned vanadium, graphite, kyanite, titanium, gold, mica, diamonds, ochres, ilmenite, lead, garnet, beryl, quartz, sand (silica) and Steatite. While the known occurrences are considerable and diverse, the fact that about a third of the State still remains to be covered by Geological Survey of India throws up the promise that in years to come Orissa may come to be known as containing the largest mineral resources among all the mineral bearing States of India.

3. In spite of these vast mineral deposits actual exploitation of minerals had been poor till recently. During the Second Five-Year Plan, however, the net out-put of minerals increased from Rs. 6.4 crores to over Rs. 9 crores. It was during the Second Plan period that the State Government organised its Directorate of Mines and set up the Orissa Mining Corporation. The assaying and analytical laboratory was also included in the Second Plan. Actually these very three schemes have been continued in the Third Plan period with considerably enlarged scope.

Reorganisation of Directorate of Mines—Originally a provision of Rs. 25.50 lakhs was made for the scheme “Reorganisation of Directorate of Mines”. The Government, however, subsequently decided that the Directorate must take up a much larger programme of prospecting and drilling. Among other things assessment of the immense coal deposits of the State has been undertaken. This has resulted in increasing the anticipated expenditure over the five-year period to Rs. 96.01 lakhs. This scheme comprises of three sub-schemes namely (i) Survey parties, (ii) Research Laboratory and (iii) Circle Offices.

At the beginning of the Third Plan period only 7 survey parties including two pitting and trenching parties were functioning. During the first four years 18 additional survey parties have been created. In order to decentralise the work of the survey parties two regional survey units each under a Deputy Director of Mining have also been created. The work of these two regional survey units is being co-ordinated by the Chief Mining Officer. One Drilling Section has also been added to the Directorate. The investigation of following deposits is in progress:—

1. Detailed investigation of coal deposits at Talcher
2. Bauxite deposits in Gandhamardan plateau, Bolangir and Sambalpur districts.
3. Investigation of lime-stone deposits in Sundargarh district.
4. Detailed investigation of Lime-stone deposits in Koraput district.
5. Investigation of Quartzite in Mayurbhanj district
6. Investigation of coal and Fire-clay in Sundargarh district.
7. Mineral investigation in Phulbani district.
8. Investigation of vanadiferous Magnetite in Mayurbhanj district.

For assessment of the mineral contents of the ores obtained from different field operations a Research Laboratory is attached to the Directorate of Mines. A separate building for the Laboratory is under construction.

During the first four years of the Third Plan four additional circle offices have been created over the five circle offices which were already existing for better supervision and inspection of mines. This has resulted in the increase of mining revenue from Rs. 65.55 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 160 lakhs in 1964-65.

Assaying and Analytical Laboratory—One Assaying and Analytical Laboratory was established for the first time at Joda during the Second Five-Year Plan. The aim for setting up such a Laboratory was to take up analysis of mineral ores extracted from the various mines in the State to determine mineral contents of ores for assessment of royalty. The Analytical Laboratory at Joda has been able to take up analysis of Iron, Manganese, Bauxite, Graphite, Chromite and Lime-stone. Steps have been taken to properly equip this Laboratory during the Third Plan period after its shifting to its own building so that all kinds of ores and minerals can be analysed on commercial basis. Consequent upon the expansion of the mining activities throughout the State and appointment of new survey parties to take up survey work on mineral bearing areas of the State, two more laboratories, one at Titilagarh and the other at Jajpur Road have been opened during the Third Plan.

Purchase of shares in Orissa Mining Corporation—The Orissa Mining Corporation was established in 1956 as a joint venture by the State Government and the Government of India. The authorised share capital of the Corporation was Rs. 50 lakhs. During the Second Plan period a total sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was invested in the Corporation by the participating partners. During this period the Corporation worked only two iron mines in the State—one in Cuttack district and the other in Mayurbhanj district. The scope of the Corporation has recently been expanded considerably. The shares of the Central Government have been taken over by the State Government and the authorised capital has been raised to Rs. 10 crores. Rs. 1.95 crores have been subscribed by the end of 1964-65. A new Board of Directors with a whole-time Chairman was constituted. The Corporation has been asked to diversify its operations and work mines not only for iron-ore but also for Chromite, Manganese, Coal, Lime-stone and Dolomite. However, the main scheme which the Corporation has in hand is development of iron-ore deposits of Daitari

hilis for export through Paradæep port. This project alone would cost about Rs. 5.75 crores. The Corporation has made arrangements for foreign collaboration for installation of ore handling plant. It is expected that the Corporation would start raising ore before 1965. In the Fourth Plan the Corporation would undertake mining operations for supply of limestone to the 1,200 tons—a day capacity of the Baragarh Cement Plant, Chromite to the 10,000 tons-a-year capacity of the Ferrochrome Plant, Iron-ore for the 1.5 lakh tons-a-year capacity of the Talcher Pig Iron Plant, Iron-ore at Daitari for export through Paradæep and for the Pelletisation Plant and minerals to the other State-owned industrial units proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan.

CHAPTER XIX

ROADS

Among the factors that have led to poor development of Industry and Commerce and stagnation of Agriculture in Orissa, inadequacy of transport facilities is of prime importance. Development of railways has played a predominant part in the relative economic development of different regions of the country. Orissa has been particularly unfortunate in this regard. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan the ratio of track mileage to land area of this State was half that of the entire country. The low mileage of railways would not have caused such adverse effects, had the deficiency been made up by an adequate net work of good roads. It has been computed that at the beginning of the Second Plan period Orissa had 848 miles of National Highways, 1,353 miles of State Highways, 3,538 miles of Major District Roads, 1,371 miles of other District Roads and 22,324 miles of Village Roads. Thus although the mileage per 1,000 sq.miles of area was prima facie comparable to the average for the entire country much of it consisted of non-descript village roads which were hardly better than beaten tracks. For a correct comparison we should take surfaced roads only. It was estimated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research that in 1958 there were 44 miles of surfaced roads per 1,000 sq.miles in the State. This works out to 2/5ths of All-India figure. Further, like the railways, the road net work was concentrated in some districts the interior of the State being relatively isolated. The road system also suffered from a major weakness because of the existence of a large number of breaks or gaps in the absence of connecting links and projects.

2. P. W. D.—The main emphasis in the First and Second Plans was on the improvement of existing facilities. With a Plan outlay of Rs. 204.59 lakhs, 30 miles of new roads were constructed, 781 miles of existing roads were improved and construction of 60 bridges was taken up in the First Plan period. By 1956-57, 17 per cent only of the roads could be surfaced as against 38 per cent in India. There were many Subdivisional and Taluk headquarters and other places of administrative and commercial importance which were not connected by all-weather roads.

3. Allocation for road development in the Second Plan was Rs. 505 lakhs. A detailed plan for road development namely, metalling of road surface, widening of the roads where necessary, black topping and construction of by-passes, etc., was drawn up. During Second Plan period 1,000 miles of the existing roads were improved, 20 miles of new roads and 28 bridges were constructed.

4. The following order of priorities was fixed while drawing up the Third Five-Year Plan:—

- (i) All State Highways should be made all-weather.
- (ii) All District headquarters and Subdivisional headquarters, all Industrial Centres, Mining Centres and Railway Centres should be connected by all-weather communications.
- (iii) All-weather communications should be provided to Block headquarters and Panchayat headquarters.
- (iv) Besides the above, it was also proposed to develop some of the saline embankments into roads.

5. Against these priorities the State Plan ceiling could at first be fixed only at Rs. 750·00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure is, however, Rs. 815·00 lakhs. The revised targets for the Third Plan are —

- (i) Improvement to the existing roads .. 844 miles
- (ii) Construction of new road including 138 miles
94 miles of saline embankment and
excluding Express Highway.
- (iii) Bridges to be constructed, .. 97 Nos.

6. In 1961-62, with an expenditure of Rs. 201·48 lakhs, 168 miles of existing roads were improved, 19 bridges were completed and 30 new bridges were taken up.

7. In the second year of the Third Plan with an expenditure of Rs. 228·64 lakhs, 268 miles of the existing roads were improved, 14 miles of new roads were constructed, 6 bridges were completed and 23 bridges were taken up.

8. With the expenditure of Rs. 167.10 lakhs during 1963-64, 138 miles of existing roads were improved, 16 miles of new roads were constructed and 14 bridges were completed.

9. In 1964-65 with an expenditure of Rs. 169.49 lakhs 137 miles of existing roads have been improved, 3 miles of new roads have been constructed and 9 bridges have been completed.

10. Some of the important roads and bridge works in respect of which adequate progress has been made during these four years of the Third Plan are indicated below :—

- (i) Improvement to the road from Pipli to Konark
- (ii) Improvement to the portion of the road from Balighai to Konark.
- (iii) Improvement to road from Keonjhar to Anandpur via Thakurmunda.
- (iv) Improvement to the road from Bhadrak to Basudevpur.
- (v) Improvement to the road from Rampur to Kiakata to an all-weather standard.
- (vi) Improvement to Rourkela-Jaraikala Road
- (vii) Improvement of Batgan-Huguli Road
- (viii) Black topping of Baliguda-Maniguda Road, etc.
- (ix) Construction of a High Level Bridge over the river Sankha near Panposh.
- (x) Construction of a High Level Bridge over the river Budhabalanga on Baripada-Udala Road.
- (ix) Construction of Bridge over the river Brahmani to provide communication facilities to Rourkela Steel Plant, etc.

11. The outlay for 1965-66 is Rs. 47.90 lakhs. With this amount it is expected that 27 miles of existing roads will be improved and 1 No. of bridge will be completed.

12. It is thus anticipated that during the Third Plan period about 738 miles of existing roads will be improved, 33 miles of new roads will be constructed and 49 bridges will be completed. There is considerable shortfall in the achievement of the target for the Third Plan and this is due to rise in the cost of materials and labour charges.

13. Besides the Plan outlay, mention must be made of the special award made by the Third Finance Commission for improvement of communications. The State would receive Rs. 175 lakhs per year for four years from 1962-63. A good portion of this grant has been utilised for better maintenance of existing roads. Some of the important works taken up with a part of this allotment are as follows :—

- (i) Improvement to Berhampur-Chikiti-Ramgiri-Jiranga-Narayanpur-Parlakimedi Road.
- (ii) Improvement to Kalahandi-Phulbani-Tumuribandha road.
- (iii) Construction of Joda-Bameri Road
- (iv) Improvement to the road from Cuttack to Kujanga
- (v) Improvement to the road from Talcher to Bhubana
- (vi) Construction of bridge over Samakoi on Talcher-Palalahara Road.
- (vii) Improvement to the road from Sambalpur to Rourkela.
- (viii) Construction of a High Level bridge over the Safai river on Kirai-Bamara Road Railway Station.

14. To provide uninterrupted traffic on important High Ways, construction of road over under-bridges at certain level crossings has been taken up in consultation with the Railways.

15. *National Highways*—The cost of improvement and maintenance of National Highways is entirely borne by the Union Government. The State Government execute the work on an agency basis and receive 7 1/2 per cent of the cost of the project estimate. For the Third Five-Year Plan the Central Government have made an allotment of Rs. 6.12 crores against Rs. 2.42 crores in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The most important of the National Highway Project is N. H. 5 (Calcutta-Madras). This is being improved with the loan assistance from the I. D. A. received through the Union Ministry of Transport and Communications. The target is to provide all-weather communication from Cuttack to Bihar border covering a distance of 168 miles. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12.72 crores. The project includes bridging of the Mahanadi, Birupa, Baitarani, Kharsuan and Budhabalanga. The bridges of the Mahanadi and Birupa have been completed. The other bridges are expected to be completed by the end of 1966-67. The portion of the road from Cuttack to Berhampur is all-weather. It is also proposed to improve the entire stretch of N. H. 5 falling within the State boundaries in the south and north to a double lane.

16. *Express Highway project.*—For quick movement of mineral ores from Tomka-Daitari area to the Paradeep Port, an Express Highway covering a distance of 92 miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,25,00,000 is under construction by the State Government. Although this is a P. W. D. Road like the rest of the Plan roads, due to its special features, it is being separately mentioned. Like the Paradeep Port this work was taken up towards the end of 1961-62 and was being financed from the non-Plan side of State budgets. Subsequently on the advice of the Planning Commission it has been included in the Third Plan. During the first two years an amount of Rs. 170.81 lakhs was spent on this project. The expenditure in 1963-64 was Rs. 398.29 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for 1964-65 is Rs. 390 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs has been proposed for 1965-66. Originally it was scheduled to be completed by June, 1965. Due to delay in acquisition of lands and non-availability of materials the project would not be completed during the Third Plan period. Construction of high level bridges over the river Brahamni near Kabatbandha, the Nuna near Marshaghai, Mahanadi near Bhutmundai, Birupa near Nanpur, Badagenguti near Manapur and four other minor bridges between Birupa and Badagenguti bridges are expected to be completed by June, 1966.

17. *Anchal Roads*—Mention has been made in the earlier portion of this chapter about the inadequacy of the road system of Orissa. What is true of the main P. W. D. roads is truer still in the case of other district

roads. The problem of maintenance of existing rural roads, improving them to fair weather standards and expanding the net work of rural communication is one of staggering magnitude. With the increased tempo of agricultural and industrial development and consequent opening up of large areas of the country-side there has been a steadily increasing need for improvement of rural roads and large-scale agricultural and industrial development has no meaning if the system of rural roads does not carry the benefits to the villages of the country. The scheme "Anchal Roads" is a continuing scheme from Second Plan which has the purpose mentioned above as its objective. By the end of Second Plan 307 miles of new roads were constructed and 699 miles of existing roads improved. The provision for Third Plan is Rs. 20 lakhs and the physical target aimed at is construction of approximately 350 miles of earthen roads with cross drainages spanned by small culverts and wooden bridges as necessary. In addition to this provision under "Anchal Roads" some amounts are also available for rural communication under the Community Development Programme and the programme for welfare of backward classes. A part of the special award made by the Third Finance Commission for improvement of communication is also spent on rural roads.

18. *Municipal Roads*—Under this scheme, grants-in-aid is given to Municipalities and N. A. Cs. for black topping metalled roads, metalling unmetalled roads and construction of road-side drains. Out of the total estimated cost of the Project, the State Government give 2/3rd as grant and the local bodies are to bear the remaining 1/3rd as matching contribution. The Third Plan provision is Rs. 20·89 lakhs. During first three years a sum of Rs. 12·89 lakhs was spent under the scheme. With this expenditure together with the matching contribution of local bodies during this period the local bodies were able to black top 40 miles of metalled roads, metal 48 miles of unmetalled roads and construct 16 miles of road-side drains. For 1964-65, the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 8 lakhs against the scheme. With the equal amount as matching contribution from local bodies it is expected that 22 miles of metalled roads would have been black-topped, 32 miles of unmetalled roads would have been metalled and 5 miles of road-side drains constructed.

CHAPTER XX

TOURISM

The original outlay in the Third Plan on tourism was Rs. 5.00 lakhs. This has been augmented to Rs. 9.87 lakhs. The expenditure during first four years is Rs. 4.94 lakhs. The following important schemes have been taken up under tourism.

1. *Staff for execution of tourist schemes*—Under the scheme the expenditure during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65, was Rs. 0.78 lakhs. The expenditure during the year 1965-66 likely to be incurred is Rs. 0.35 lakhs. In addition to the existing staff one whole time Deputy Director, one more Assistant Director and one Tourist Trade Development Officer along with requisite staff are proposed to be appointed in 1965-66, for smooth management of the scheme.

2. *Tourist Publicity*—The expenditure under the scheme during the four years of the Third Plan period is Rs. 0.26 lakh. The likely expenditure to be incurred during 1965-66, is Rs. 0.20 lakh.

The flow of foreign tourists have shown upward trend in the State as a result of strengthening of Tourist Information Service, guide service and publication of quality tourist literature and also due to provision of better amenities for tourists.

3. *Rest House at Chandipur*—The expenditure under the scheme during the first four years is Rs. 1.58 lakhs. The rest house has since been completed and commissioned.

4. *Rest Houses at Balugaon (Chilika) and Konark, Hirakud and Gopalpur*—For construction of tourist rest houses at Konark, Gopalpur, Hirakud and Balugaon (Chilika) originally a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided at a flat rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per each rest house. But the expenditure for the construction of rest house at Balugaon (Chilika) and Konark during the years from 1961-62 to 1964-65 is Rs. 1.35 lakhs (excluding Central Share) due to rising prices of building materials as well as labour charges. The estimates of other two building projects one at Hirakud and another at Gopalpur are under preparation.

5. *Improvement of Puri Panth Nivas*—The total estimated cost for the expansion of Puri Panth Nivas was Rs. 2·00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year 1964-65, is Rs. 0·50 lakh. An amount of Rs. 1·50 lakhs has been kept for the year 1965-66. The Government of India have agreed to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure.

6. *Furniture for rest houses*—A sum of Rs. 0·30 lakh was provided in the budget estimate for 1964-65, for furnishing and for providing electric service connection to the rest houses at Chandipur and Konark. Since the rest house at Chandipur has been completed, Rs. 0·25 lakh was spent during the year 1964-65, on electrification and furnishing the rest house.

7. *Conducted tours*—It is proposed to arrange for conducted tours to places of interest in the State as this will promote development of tourism. The expenditure incurred during 1964-65, is Rs. 0·64 lakh. It is proposed to purchase a Deluxe Couch during 1965-66.

CHAPTER XXI

PORTS

The search for a suitable site for a port along the east coast between Calcutta and Vizag started after the Ports Technical Committee recommended in the year 1946 that there was need for establishing a major port in addition to the existing ports along the East coast. The Central Water & Power Commission then sponsored a proposal to send a team of experts to determine the most favourable position on the coast of Orissa for the building of a sea-port. Accordingly, in 1951 a French Mission of experts visited Orissa. After making necessary survey, the Mission submitted a report in which they said "we consider that there is no question whatever that a great port can develop and thrive at the mouth of the Mahanadi. It should be noted that to the advantage derived from cheaper inland water transport, should be added lower working and maintenance cost of such a port in comparison to those of the neighbouring ports. Indeed, the cost of dredging and maintenance of the works would be much less than is the case at Calcutta where expenditure on dredging and upkeep is very high". They further recommended that model tests should be carried out to find out the nature and types of the most suitable protective works required for the harbour at the Mahanadi estuary. After the submission of the French Mission report, State Government arranged for carrying out of model studies in Poona. The Poona Research Station carried out a series of tests and submitted their report in the year, 1958. Meanwhile, Japan evinced keen interest in the import of iron-ore and at the instance of the State Government a Japanese team of experts visited Orissa in 1958. After conducting due surveys including model studies in the University of Tokeyo, they submitted a comprehensive report on the establishment of a Port at Paradeep for exporting Iron Ore from Tomka-Daitari Ore deposits. Besides, clearly indicating that an all weather port can be set of at Paradeep, the Japanese team found that pending provision of all-weather facilities, off-shore loading can be immediately taken in hand and sizeable amount of traffic in iron-ore built up.

2. Following the recommendation of the Japanese Mission and the Poona Research Station the question of early

creation of an all-weather port was taken up with the Government of India. But pending a decision on the main issue steps were taken to organise off-shore loading. Accordingly in January, 1958 i. e. during the second year of Second Five-Year Plan, Paradeep was declared a Minor Port in consultation with Government of India and a scheme for export of 50,000 tons of iron-ore on experimental basis was put into operation in that year. The experiment showed that pending the construction of harbour, it would be possible to export iron-ore by loading into ships standing at the anchorage in the open sea only during the fair-weather season from November to April. From the shipping season of 1953 up to the end of 1962-63 about 1,17,000 tons of iron ore have been exported through Paradeep Port to Japan. Works relating to further investigation and model tests continued to be in progress during the Second Plan Period. Some tugs, dump barges, launches and lighters were also acquired.

3. *Intermediate Port*—The success of the off-shore loading and the natural advantages of Paradeep for exporting iron-ore, focussed attention on a more rapid development of port facilities at Paradeep. The Intermediate Port Development Committee appointed by the Government of India in the year, 1960, recommended in its report that Paradeep should be developed into an Intermediate port immediately and at the same time the question of creating the facilities of an all-weather port should be pursued vigorously. Accordingly a number of schemes costing Rs. 1.54 crores were included in the Central Sector of Third Five Year Plan and it was decided that the Port should be developed to handle a traffic of 5.5 lakhs tons by the end of the Third Plan. This necessitated improvement of canals for larger traffic and provision of certain facilities for the transportation of iron-ore. Thus certain schemes for development of Inland Transport also came to be included in the Central Sector.

4. *Major Port*—Subsequently in 1961, when the new Government was formed under the leadership of B. Patnaik, the matter was reviewed and an integrated scheme drawn up for the development of Paradeep into an all-weather port. Besides, the construction of the Port proper, the scheme has three important parts—firstly the extraction of iron-ore from Tomka-Daitari deposits, secondly, construction of an expressway from the mines to Paradeep and thirdly, building up of a fleet of large trucks to carry iron from the mines to Paradeep. The scheme was discussed with the

Planning Commission and Government of India in 1961 and with their blessings the work was started in the first half of 1962-63 after completing the necessary surveys, such as, the aerial survey, sub-soil survey, hydrographic survey and the land survey. In November, 1961, a wellknown firm of consulting engineers was appointed to prepare a Master Plan and the Project report. The Master Plan and the Project Report have been prepared and approved by Government. The Master Plan is divided into two stages. The first stage is further divided into two phases. A construction schedule to complete Phase I of Stage I of the Project by the end of October, 1965, has been prepared.

5. Initially, expenditure on the construction of Paradeep Port was booked on the non-plan side of the State budget. In the beginning of 1963-64, however, the Planning Commission advised the State Government to include the project within the State Plan as a development work of such importance and magnitude cannot appropriately be kept out of the plan. This was done and a financial provision of Rs. 12.96 crores made for the port (including Rs. 64 lakhs being the expenditure incurred on the intermediate port scheme up to the end of 1962-63). Originally the scheme (Phase I of Stage I) was estimated to cost Rs. 12.32 crores. Subsequently the programme has been revised in the following respects:—

- (i) The dredging work originally provided for would have enabled the iron-ore loading berth to handle iron-ore carriers of up to 30,000 DWT. Further deepening of the entrance channel and turning basin, etc., so as to enable the berth to receive carries of 60,000 DWT was to be done only in the Fourth Plan under Phase II of Stage I of the Project. Decision has since been taken to advance this item and complete it in the first phase itself so that up to 60,000 DWT can enter from the very beginning.
- (ii) Suitable changes have been made in the design of the iron-ore handling plant with a view to provide capacity of 2,500 tons per hour.
- (iii) A sand pump has been found necessary.
- (iv) Some provision for building the township and creating civil facilities should appropriately form part of the Project.

6. The above additions and increase in the cost of certain items have led to an upward revision of the estimate. It now stands at Rs. 19.91 crores. The work on all-weather Port was commenced in January 1963. Major portion of the work envisaged in the Project, such as, construction of back-water, dredging, construction of iron-ore berth, installation of ore handling plant, etc., has since been done and it is expected that all these essential items of work will be fully completed by the end of 1965. All the ancillary works, such as, roads, water-supply and housing arrangements in the Port area have also been completed. Harbour crafts required for maintenance and operation of the Port including dredger have since been ordered and will be delivered in 1966. It is hoped the Port will be in a position to receive ships and load them by January, 1966.

7. The expenditure incurred on this Project is Rs. 1,497.14 lakhs by the end of 1964-65 and the Budget Estimates for 1965-66 is Rs. 500 lakhs. Government of India have taken over the construction of the Port since 1st June 1965.

8. *Ore Transport*—It is proposed to transport iron-ore from Daitari mines by a fleet of heavy trucks of 25 tonnes capacity with semi-trailors having rear-tipping arrangement, plying round the clock on the Express Highway. A State Government company with Secretary, Commerce Department as Chairman and a whole-time Director-in-charge styled as “Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation, Limited” has been set up to organise the transport system for the movement of 2 million tons of ore annually to Paradeep Port for export.

For building up of the fleet of trucks, providing necessary workshop facilities for maintenance and creating an efficient organisation for operation an amount of Rs. 2.45 crores was provided in the Third Five-Year Plan. The expenditure by the end of 1964-65 is Rs. 61.53 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66. As a result of some delay in taking a decision about the type of vehicles to be purchased by the Corporation there was some set-back in the progress of work. It is expected that by the end of Third Plan period 50 Ashoke Leyland Beaver Type of trucks would be available for transport of iron-ore to Paradeep Port.

9. In addition to Paradeep, development of two more minor ports at Chandbali and Gopalpur have been included in the Central Sector of the Third Five-Year Plan.

10. *Chandbali Port*—The main programme of work to be carried out during the Plan period is the Survey of Sea approaches to Dhamra. It has not been possible to commence this work because the Indian Navy who have to undertake the Survey are busy with more important commitments in the country. Meanwhile, some staff have been employed and with their help and help of existing equipments some limited survey is being conducted mainly to collect the sounding data and other preliminary information necessary for doing the main survey work. A sum of Rs. 2.54 lakhs has already been spent up to the end of 1964-65 and Rs. 2.26 lakhs have been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66 mainly for survey work. The reconstruction of bouys and bacons has not been taken up as the work has to be done in consultation with the Department of Light House and Light Ships of the Government of India. The matter is still under correspondence with them. Renewal of buoys has, however, been carried out.

11. *Gopalpur Port*—The original outlay as approved by the Government of India for the Third Plan was Rs. 1 lakh only. This was meant for conducting survey of back-water and providing landing facilities for masala type of boats. With the development of an all-weather port at Paradeep, the necessity for developing one or two other ports in the State in a moderate scale was actively felt. With the object of developing Gopalpur port on a moderate scale and establishing a boat building industry there in view of growing need for such an industry, as a result of increased maritime activities enunciated in the Third Five-Year Plan, a comprehensive scheme for exploratory investigation covering soil boring, survey of sea approaches, and adjoining land, assessment of traffic potential with particular reference to the developmental activities taken up already in the fields of trade, commerce and industry in the State was taken up and an Investigation Division under the charge of an Executive Engineer was created for doing all the survey and investigation work.

Having considered the need for organising the fishing industry, the Ministry of Food & Agriculture have also come in the meantime offering to help establishing a fishing harbour here.

By the end of 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been spent on this investigation work and another Rs. 1 lakh has been provided in the budget Estimates for 1965-66 for completing the work and compiling the data collected so far and drawing up a project report and Master Plan.

CHAPTER XXII

GENERAL EDUCATION

During the First Plan period, Orissa spent Rs. 146·88 lakhs on Plan Schemes of general education. The expenditure in the Second Plan rose to Rs. 566·35 lakhs. For the Third Plan initially an outlay of Rs. 1,505·00 lakhs was decided. This included a scheme for revision of pay scales of teachers at the elementary stage at a cost of Rs. 448 lakhs. It was latter felt that the cost of revision of pay scales of teachers who were already in position at the end of Second Plan should be booked more appropriately on the committed side of the budget and the Third Plan should include the cost in respect of teachers appointed during Third Plan period only. The outlay was accordingly adjusted. Meanwhile, a number of schemes notably establishment of Sainik School and improvement of science education were added to the Plan. The net result was that the outlay for general education was revised to Rs.13,17·51 lakhs. Subsequently with inclusion of the scheme to start a press for primary school text books, rationalisation of scholarships, increased allocations to N. C. C., Sainik School and a number of other items, the Plan provision for general education was increased to Rs. 14,80·57 lakhs. The actual expenditure during the first three years for the Plan amounted to Rs. 7,29·71 lakhs. Expenditure during 1964-65 is expected to amount to Rs. 335·95 lakhs. The Plan outlay for the year 1965-66 for general education has been fixed at Rs. 414·91 lakhs

2. The schemes of general education may be considered in four parts—

- (a) Elementary Education
- (b) Secondary Education
- (c) University Education
- (d) Other Educational Schemes.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Enrolment—A large number of schemes are included under elementary education. The most important of them is the scheme “Provision of universal and free education for children in the age-group 6—11, opening of new Primary

Schools and appointment of teachers.. By the end of the Second Plan, the enrolment of students reading in Primary classes was 14.11 lakhs, out of which 4.40 lakhs were girls. This constituted 63.8 per cent of the population of the age-group 6—11 according to 1961 census. The original targets for the Third Plan was to enrol 18.4 lakhs or 71 per cent. This was raised to 21.12 lakhs out of which 8.04 lakhs would be girls. This was estimated to constitute 82 per cent of the population in the age-group 6—11. But during the first three years of the plan only 16.66 lakhs children could be enrolled in Primary Schools. It was, therefore, felt that it would not be possible to achieve the revised target by the end of the Third Plan period. The target was therefore reduced to 19.25 lakhs including 6.90 lakhs girls. This would constitute 75 per cent of the population in the age-group 6—11 according to the projected population at the end of the Third Plan period, out of which the percentage of girl students reading in this age-group would be 55. By the end of 1964-65 the anticipated enrolment of students reading in Primary classes is expected to be 17.95 lakhs out of which approximately 6.15 lakhs would be girl students. The programme during 1965-66 is to bring an additional enrolment of 1.30 lakhs children in this age-group including 0.75 lakhs girls so that the revised target of 75 per cent enrolment in this age-group by the end of the Third Plan period would be fully achieved.

By the end of 1960-61, there were 21,856 Primary Schools functioning in the State. The Third Plan target is to reach a level of 25,000 schools by opening 3,144 new schools. During the first two years of the Plan 2,000 new schools were opened. Due to National Emergency, no new Primary Schools were sanctioned in 1963-64. Opening of new schools has also been held up in the last two years of the Third Plan owing to certain difficulties arising out of the pattern of Central assistance. Thus, the number of Primary Schools at the end of the Third Plan Period would be 23,856.

Along with opening of new schools, a substantial programme of appointment of teachers for primary schools is being implemented. At the end of the Second Plan period there were 37,325 teachers in the primary schools. The target for the Third Plan period was to appoint 16,000 more primary school teachers. During the first four years of the Third Plan 11,000 more teachers were appointed. Within the limited funds available under "General Education" provision

could only be made in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66 for appointment of 1,600 teachers. With the appointment of these teachers there would be 49,925 teachers by the end of the Third Plan period serving in the primary schools. At the end of the Third Plan with 49,925 teachers and 19.25 lakhs students, we will have a teacher pupil ratio of 1:38.

4. *Primary School Buildings*—Originally a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs was available for construction of primary school buildings. Later on, it was felt that to provide all the primary schools with pucca buildings was absolutely out of question in view of the other pressing demands on the available funds and materials. Further, with a provision of only Rs. 40 lakhs, much could not be achieved. This provision was, therefore, reduced to Rs. 6.50 lakhs. It has been decided to leave to the village community construction of school houses befitting their means and enthusiasm. For maintaining the school house or effecting minor repairs grants are available from Community Development and Tribal & Rural Welfare Departments. By the end of the Third Plan period an amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is expected to be spent for construction of primary school buildings.

5. *Mid-day meal scheme*—Another important scheme for primary schools is the provision of mid-day meals. The age-group of the students taken under this programme is 6—11 years. Mid-day meal is given at the rate of Re. 0.08 paise per head per day in accordance with the menu prescribed by the F. A. O. Nutritionist and Home Economist. Excluding holidays there are about 32 working weeks in a year. Mid-day meal is given for two days a week, i.e., 64 days a year. The people give another 64 meals to students as their contribution. The funds of the three Departments, namely, Tribal & Rural Welfare Department, Education Department and Community Development Department are pooled together and a combined programme is executed in the Blocks. Apart from nutrition, the scheme aims at providing incentives to the children of poorer families to go to schools in large number. Originally, an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was provided under the scheme. Subsequently, as explained above, the Education Department scheme was amalgamated with the schemes of other Departments, and a matching people's contribution was introduced. On account of this change, the financial requirements were considerably reduced. The revised provision for the scheme is Rs. 11.98 lakhs. During the first four years of the Plan a sum of Rs. 8.98 lakhs

is expected to have been spent from the Education Budget for this purpose. The balance of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided in the plan for 1965-66.

6. *M. E. Schools*—The second stage of elementary education is M. E. Schools. At the end of the Second Plan the percentage of School children in middle stage as compared to the population of the age group (11—14) was 10.0. The original Third Plan target was to reach 20.7 per cent of the population in the age group 11—14 according to the projected population at the end of the Third Plan period. But on account of increased enrolment of students in this age-group during this plan period, it is expected that the anticipated achievement by the end of 1964-65 would be 20.9. The enrolment is expected to increase further during 1965-66 so that the overall percentage of students in the age-group 11—14 by the end of the Third Plan period would be 25.4% according to the projected population by the end of 1965-66.

At the end of the Second Plan there were 1,306 M. E. Schools in the State. A target to raise this figure to 1,500 was set for the Third Plan and two schemes one for opening of boys schools and another for opening of girls schools, were included in the Plan with a revised provision of Rs. 63.31 lakhs and Rs. 52.48 lakhs respectively. The number of new schools has, however, been much more than anticipated. During the first three years 1,147 new M. E. Schools for boys were started. Most of these schools are under private management. Government have also opened schools in the backward districts of the State and during 1964-65 and 1965-66 it is expected that this tempo in starting of M. E. Schools for boys would continue and 155 more schools would be opened. The number of the Girls M. E. Schools at the end of the Second Plan was 88. The original target for the Third Plan was 184 new schools for girls. This was subsequently revised to 224. During the first four years of the Plan, 162 new M. E. Schools for girls have been opened. On account of paucity of funds under "General Education" provision has been made for starting only 30 new Girls M. E. Schools during 1965-66. Thus there would be 283 girls M. E. Schools in the State at the end of the Third Plan Period. It is thus anticipated that the total number of M. E. Schools for boys and girls at the end of the Third Plan Period would be 2800.

7. *Training of Teachers*—Imparting training to teachers is a precondition to improving the standard of education.

A substantial programme of increasing facilities for training of teachers for elementary and middle schools has, therefore, been undertaken in the Plan period. At the end of the Second Plan there were 80 Elementary Training Schools with intake capacity of 2,925 and 5 Secondary Training Schools with intake capacity of 220. The percentage of trained teachers at these two stages was 37·4 and 31·5 respectively. The programme during the Third Plan period was to increase the intake capacity in the existing Elementary Training Schools by 800 and to start 45 Condensed Course Training Centres each having 40 seats where facilities would be available for inservice trainees. During the first four years of the Plan 620 seats were increased in 31 existing Elementary Training Schools and the remaining 180 seats are proposed to be added to the existing 9 more Elementary Training Schools during 1965-66. In addition, 45 Condensed Course Training Centres with 40 seats in each were started during the first three years of the Plan period. Since it was found that there would be still a huge backlog of untrained primary school teachers available by the end of the Third Plan, 10 more Condensed Course Training Centres each having 40 seats were opened in 1964-65 and provision has been made to open 10 such centres further in 1965-66. With the implementation of all these, it is expected that the percentage of trained teachers at the primary stage would be increased from 37·4 to 63·1 at the end of the Third Plan.

For the secondary stage the programme was to open 8 new training schools with intake capacity of 360. During the first four years of the Plan 5 schools were opened with intake capacity of 230. Due to paucity of funds no provision has been made in 1965-66 for the starting of the remaining three schools. In order that the entire backlog of untrained teachers may be cleared during the Fourth Plan period as a measure of advance action it is proposed to provide some additional buildings to the existing secondary training schools so that the increase of seats further can be suitably made during the first year of the Fourth Plan period. In addition, a number of schemes for construction of buildings for Training Schools, extension of the scheme of training of craft teachers, construction of quarters for teachers of Training Schools etc., have been taken up.

8. *Scholarships at the Elementary Stage*—One of the major problems of education at elementary stage is the
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dropping out of a large number of students after each class. This results in a considerable wastage. It is hoped that this tendency will be countered to some extent through special incentives like mid-day meals and scholarships. Attendance scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 each are given to girl students in primary classes in the shape of frocks. For girls in the middle school stage attendance scholarships each of the value of Rs. 10 are given. In addition, 1,000 merit scholarships each of the value of Rs. 8 per month are given to the students reading in classes IV and V. 300 such merit scholarships are given to the students reading in classes VI and VII each of the value of Rs. 12 per month. Besides, 1,200 merit-cum-poverty scholarships are given to students reading in classes VI and VII, each of the value of Rs. 10 per month. A new scheme for giving maintenance stipends each of the value of Rs. 7 per month has also been introduced at the Middle Elementary Stage during the Third Plan period. For girl students in elementary classes, there is also a scheme of appointing school mothers to take care of girl students in school hours and help in securing regular attendance of girls in primary school.

9. *Nationalisation of Text Books*—In December 1961, Government appointed a Committee to advise them in matters connected with the revision of curriculum and timetable of elementary classes. The Committee prepared a syllabus for Primary Schools and recommended that the Text Books be nationalised progressively for bringing the new syllabus into force. Therefore, the Board of Primary Education was created to advise Government from time to time on matters affecting the prescription of the curriculum, the construction and equipping of Primary Schools, the profession and training of teachers, the preparation and publication of Text Books and the conduct of examinations and assessment list in the elementary classes. During the first four years of the Plan, a number of suitable Text Books for classes I to V were printed and published by the Board of Primary Education. A Text Book Press has also been set up at Bhubaneswar for this purpose. During 1965-66 provision has been made for publication of some more Text Books at the Primary stage.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

10. *High School*—Under Secondary Education, the most important schemes are opening of High Schools for

boys and girls, appointment of additional staff, improvement of school buildings, improvement of science education establishment of a Sanik School and award of Maintenance *cum*-Merit Scholarships. The number of high schools at the end of the Second Plan including 35 schools for Girls was 452. The original Third Plan target was to increase it to 720 including 57 schools for girls. The actual number of schools expected to be opened is, however, likely to be much larger. During the first three years of the Third Plan about 200 new High Schools were opened. During 1964-65 the number of new high schools may be about 100. In 1965-66 this trend in starting new high schools is expected to continue and 100 more high schools are expected to be opened in the different districts of the State. Most of these own their origin to private effort and enthusiasm. In fact the rate at which the new high schools are coming up is too fast to permit proper planning of their location and the facilities they offer for education. The result is wastage of resources and poor quality of teaching because of non-availability of good teachers and sub-standard equipment. Originally, the target for opening new girls' schools during Third Plan period was 24. This has now been raised to 64. During the first four years of the Plan 48 such schools have been opened. On account of non-availability of adequate funds it is proposed to open only 8 more girls' high schools during 1965-66. At the end of the Second Plan period the percentage of students in secondary education stage was 4.7 of the population of the age-group 14—17. The Third Plan target was to increase this percentage to 8.7. But as a result of a large number of high schools coming up the percentage would go up to 12.6 at the end of Third Plan Period, out of which the percentage of girls students would be 3.7 as against 0.9 at the end of the Second Plan. The number of students passing Matriculation Examination in 1961 was 8,672. This has gone up to 11,156 in 1965 (Annual). The Third Plan target for the number of Matriculates is 20,000.

11. In order to utilise the existing facilities in the high schools to the maximum possible extent, it was decided that during the Third Plan as many new sections as possible should be opened. The original Plan outlay for appointment of additional staff was only Rs. 4.00 lakhs. This Outlay has been revised to Rs. 15.97 lakhs since more additional sections are being opened in most of the high schools. By the end of 1964-65 the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 8.86 lakhs. During 1965-66 a provision of Rs. 7.11 lakhs has been made for these schemes.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

12. To improve the science education in the schools a new scheme was introduced for establishment of science laboratories and for purchase of apparatus and other appliances. Every year provision is being made for science laboratories in 22 high schools. By the end of 1964-65 expenditure under this scheme is expected to be Rs. 18.48 lakhs. During 1965-66 it is proposed to provide science laboratories in 22 high schools and give grants for purchase of apparatus.

13. *Sainik School*—One of the new schemes under secondary education is the establishment of a Sainik School at Bhubaneswar. For this a revised Plan provision of Rs. 75.26 lakhs has been made. Expenditure by the end of 1964-65 is expected to be Rs. 63.76 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 11.50 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1965-66. This is a public school with special emphasis on preparing children for careers in the defence forces of India. The school is organised on a general pattern prescribed by the Ministry of Defence and adopted by almost all the States in the country.

14. *Rationalisation of scholarships*—One of the important developments in the field of secondary education after the commencement of the Third Plan is the rationalisation of scholarships leading to an increase both in value and number. At the end of the Second Plan 117 merit scholarships and 400 merit-cum-poverty scholarships were offered to students of eighth to tenth classes. These scholarships were increased to 250 merit scholarship each of the value of Rs. 20 per month and 800 merit-cum-poverty scholarship each of the value of Rs. 15 per month during the Third Plan period. A new scheme of maintenance stipend has also been introduced from 1962-63. The value of the stipend is Rs. 8 per month. During 1965-66 it is proposed to award 1,200 maintenance stipends to girl students residing in hostels. The number of proficiency scholarships for students showing merit in Mathematics is 1,500 each year in each of the classes VIII to XI. The value of these scholarships is Rs. 12 per month for classes VIII and IX and Rs. 14 for classes X and XI. Besides, there are some special scholarship schemes applicable to children of goldsmiths affected by Gold Control Order and political sufferers.

15. *Training of Teachers*—Improvement in the standard of education at the secondary stage is even more important than attracting a large number of students in the High Schools. Trained graduate teachers are the first requirements for this purpose. The bottleneck of the shortage of trained teachers is being removed by expanding training facilities. Refresher courses for teachers on different subjects are being organised by the Board of Secondary Education. To improve the quality of teaching, seminars and special training courses are being conducted under expert guidance. At the end of the Second Plan period there were only two training colleges in the State in which there were 200 seats. The percentage of trained graduate teachers at the end of the Second Plan was 62. During the Third Plan period it was originally proposed to open 2 more training colleges with 120 seats each. One of these training colleges was started at Sambalpur with 120 seats in 1962-63. The intake capacity in the Basic Training College, Angul, was raised from 80 to 120 in 1963-64. On account of paucity of funds it could not be possible to provide funds in the Budget Estimates of 1965-66 for the opening of the fourth training college. On the other hand a fairly large number of high schools were started during the Third Plan period through public effort and enthusiasm. It is, therefore, expected that the percentage of trained graduate teachers may come down from 62 at the end of the Second Plan to 59.3 at the end of the Third Plan period. As a measure of advance action for the Fourth Plan provision has been made in the Budget for 1965-66 for the construction of some of the additional buildings in some of the training colleges so that the increase in the intake capacity in the existing training colleges could be conveniently done in the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. This is expected to reduce the extent of untrained graduate teachers during the Fourth Plan period.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

16. At the level of University Education, Orissa is considerably behind the All-India standard. According to data given in the "Education in the States 1957-58", Orissa had two students in the Universities for a population of 500 against ten in the country. This clearly indicates the leeway that is required to be made up. University Education needs special emphasis in order that the acute shortage of man power required for the implementation of Plan schemes is removed early. To realise the ideal of having universal and compulsory

education up to the age of 14 we must have an army of teachers at different levels. This could be possible if general education at the university level spreads fast.

17. *Degree Colleges*:—University Education could not expand in the desired manner primarily because Orissa had only three degree colleges until 1944, when a few more were established in some of the district headquarters. New Colleges continued to be established until we had 29 at the end of the Second Plan. The objective of having at least one college in each district has been achieved only recently. During the first three years of the Third Plan 14 colleges were opened mostly through private enterprises as against the Plan target of 12. To prevent wastage and lowering of standards of education Government decided not to encourage opening of new colleges. We must first consolidate our gains in this field before opening any more new colleges. In pursuance of this policy 5 private colleges were taken over by Government during the first three years of the Plan. In order to provide facilities for the women students in the New Capital to acquire higher education, a women's college was opened by Government at Bhubaneswar during 1964-65. Although it was not desired to start any new college during the last two years of the Plan 10 more new colleges have been opened through private enterprises in different districts of the State. Since these colleges have been opened without taking prior permission of the Government it has been decided not to pay any grant-in-aid to these colleges. Besides the increase in the opening of new colleges in the different districts of the State a number of existing colleges have also been expanded by starting of science subjects and introducing honours courses in different subjects at the degree stage. With the introduction of three year degree course it has been decided to upgrade all the existing Intermediate Colleges to the status of Degree Colleges during the course of the Third Plan period. Moreover, post-graduate classes in a few subjects were also started, in Khalikote College, Berhampur College and Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur. Steps have also been taken to make available facilities for Arts and Science classes at Pre-University and First Year Degree stages in every district of the State. Consequent on this decision it has been decided to start Arts classes in Keonjhar Science College and Phulbani Science College during 1965-66. Provision has also been made in the Budget Estimates for 1965-66, for starting science classes at the Pre-University stage in the N. C. College,

Jajpur and for starting of Botany and Zoology at the Degree stage in the B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar.

18. *Enrolment*—With the establishment of more colleges enrolment has steadily increased during the Third Plan period. A number of steps have also been taken to increase enrolment further. An important step in this direction is the opening of Evening Colleges. So far four such colleges have been opened at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Berhampur. Admissions to these colleges have been quite encouraging. To enable a large number of students to take admission into these educational institutions for their higher education the existing number of seats has also been increased in most of the colleges. A large number of scholarships, fellowships and merit-cum-maintenance scholarships have been provided at the College level.

19. *Scholarships*—The following table shows the number and value of various scholarships at the College level:—

Sl. No.	Nature of scholarships	At the end of Second Plan No. of scholarships	Value in Rupees	1965-66	
				No. of Scholarships	value in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Junior College (Merit) (On the basis of High School Certificate Examination results).	96 (including 33 ex State scholarships)	Rs. 10—2	175	Rs. 30—35
2	Merit-cum-Poverty (On the basis of High School Certificate Examination results).	250	25	530	25
3	Junior College (Merit) (On the basis of Pre-University Examination results).	96 (including ex-State scholarships)	10—25	175	30—35

Sl. No.	Nature of scholarships	At the end of Second Plan No. of scholarships	Value in Rupees	1965-66	
				No. of Scholarships	value in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		Rs.
4	Merit-cum-Poverty (On the basis of Pre-University Examination results).	250	25	470	25
5	Senior College (Merit) (On the basis of 1st year Degree results).	22	20—2	60	35—40
6	Merit-cum-Poverty (On the basis of 1st year Degree results).	40	30	100	30
7	Post-Graduate (Merit).	12	30	20	50 (Inside the State) 60(Outside the State)
8	Merit-cum-Poverty	10	40	35	40
9	Research Scholarships.	5	100	5	100

In addition, a number of maintenance stipends to girl students have been introduced to encourage female education in Orissa. During 1963-64, 75 women-students residing in hostels at the College level were awarded maintenance stipends of the value of Rs. 20 per month. The number of such stipends was raised to 125 in 1964-65. During 1965-66 provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for continuance of these stipends. To remove the shortage of accommodation for college students, a number of hostels are being built.

20. *Science Education*—In order to feed the technical and professional colleges in the State as well as to expand Science

education in general, 10 Science colleges have been established and the number of seats available for Science students in the existing colleges has been increased. The out-put of Science degree-holders during the Second Plan period was only 1,146 and 3,638 Intermediate in Science. This is expected to be doubled by the end of the current Plan period.

21. *Utkal University*—Until recently post-graduate education and research in various subjects were conducted in Ravenshaw College as the Utkal University was essentially an affiliating and examining body. Towards the end of the Second Plan, however, post-graduate departments in a number of subjects were opened by the University. Financial assistance was available from the University Grants Commission. During the Third Plan period the Utkal University shifted to its new campus at Vani Vihar. During the first four years in addition to the various post-graduate departments opened during the Second Plan period, post-graduate department in Commerce was opened by the University at Vani Vihar. During the Third Plan period, the Utkal University was paid adequate grants for the maintenance of its various development activities. During the year 1965-66, it is proposed to pay grants to the Utkal University for their various post-graduate departments and for other developmental activities.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

22. This group includes schemes of social education, physical education, youth welfare, national cadet corps, promotion of Hindi and Sanskrit and education of the handi-capped. A provision of Rs. 74.97 lakhs has been made for this group during the Third Plan period.

23. *N. C. C. and A. C. C.*—The N. C. C. and A. C. C. expanded considerably during the Third Plan period. At the College level the N. C. C. has been made compulsory for all the students unless found medically unfit. The enrolment in N. C. C. has been, therefore, very much encouraging during the Plan period. During 1965-66 provision has been made in the Budget for further expansion of N. C. C. in the State.

24. *Adult Education*—Social education programme is implemented jointly by the Education and Community Development Departments. Under the direction of the Adult (Social) Education Officer and Social Education Organisers of the Blocks, Adult Literacy Centres have been opened for this

purpose in the different parts of the State. Special literature for promoting adult education is being produced by the staff appointed for the purpose. Village libraries are being established to encourage reading among neo-literates. To provide additional reading facilities in Block areas, four mobile library units have been set up during the first two years of the Plan. Subsidies are being given to village dramatic clubs for staging dramas of social and cultural interest.

25. *Physical Education and Youth Welfare*—To promote physical education a training college for imparting physical education has been established at Cuttack. This would remove the shortage of trained physical training instructors for schools. In this College 10 stipendiary seats for women have been created for the Plan period.

For promoting youth welfare youth hostels have been opened at Gopalpur and Khandagiri. The State Youth Welfare Board continued to receive grants for tours and hikes and other developmental activities during the first four years of the Plan. During 1965-66, it is proposed to continue payment of grants to the State Youth Welfare Board for its various developmental activities.

26. *Hindi Education*—In order to induce students in Orissa to learn Hindi special centres for teaching Hindi have been opened. During the first four years of the Plan steps were taken for appointment of 24 Hindi teachers every year in the different High Schools of the State. During 1965-66, it is proposed to appoint 24 more Hindi teachers in the different High Schools of the State. Stipends have been provided in the Hindi Training Institute to attract students to this Institute.

27. *Promotion of Sanskrit*—In order to promote interest in Sanskrit and to improve the standard of teaching the syllabus for Sanskrit education has been revised. The revised syllabus has provided for teaching of English, Mathematics, History and Geography. During the Second Plan period, there were 4 Sanskrit Colleges and 145 Sanskrit Tolls in the State. Scholarships were being awarded to the meritorious students reading in Sanskrit institutions. During the Third Plan period values of the existing scholarships in the Sanskrit Colleges and Tolls were increased.

28. *Education of the Handicapped*—For imparting education to deaf, dumb and blind children the State Council for Child

Welfare has taken over the management of School at Bhubaneswar meant for the education of the Handicapped. Grants are being given to the Council for the proper maintenance of the school and the Handicapped children.

29. *Training in Cost Accountancy*—An entirely new scheme for providing training facilities in Cost Accountancy and management has been started in the Third Plan. Students trained in Works and Cost Accounting would be prepared for the diploma examination under the Indian Institute of Cost and Works Accounting. As soon as possible post-graduate courses would be started by the Utkal University. The facility thus provided would train up a special category of technical personnel required for industrial undertakings both in the public and private sectors.

30. *Establishment of an I. A. S. Coaching Class*—In order to prepare students for various public examinations, such as, I. A. S., etc., a Coaching class has been started at Cuttack in 1962-63. During 1965-66 provision has been made in the Budget for continuance of the coaching class.

CHAPTER XXIII

CULTURAL PROGRAMMES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Under cultural programmes, an amount of Rs. 30·84 lakhs was spent during the Second Five-Year Plan period including the Central Government's share of Rs. 11·30 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 9·00 lakhs was originally made under these programmes for the Third Plan in the State sector. This has now been revised to Rs. 21·23 lakhs. The Central share of Rs. 8·37 lakhs is in addition to this. By the end of 1964-65, it is anticipated that the expenditure in the State sector would be Rs. 14·96 lakhs.

The following five schemes are included under cultural programmes, viz (1) Grants to Cultural Associations, (2) Expansion of State Museum, (3) Development of M. I. L., (4) Revision of District gazetteers and (5) Department and Directorate of Cultural Affairs.

Grants to Cultural Associations—During the first 4 years of the Third Plan, a total amount of Rs. 6·09 lakhs is anticipated to have been awarded as grants to different cultural associations directly by Government and also through the Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademy and Lalit Kala Akademy for promotion of cultural activities in the State and to foster the cultural relations within the country. During the year 1965-66 an outlay of Rs. 2·79 lakhs is programmed for utilisation. Out of this an amount of Rs. 1·54 lakhs is meant for giving grants to the Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademy for running the Music College known as Sangeet Maihvidyalaya newly established at Bhubaneswar. A provision of Rs. 0·28 lakh is provided for giving grants to the Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademy and Orissa Lalit Kala Akademy and other Cultural Institutions for promotion of dance, drama, music and fine arts, etc. A further provision of Rs. 0·23 lakh is also provided for payment of grant to the Sangeet Natak Akademy for undertaking development activities. A further provision of Rs. 0·39 lakh is programmed for utilisation under the scheme 'Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes' and also deputation of cultural troupes to the forward areas for entertainment of armed forces. The cost under these 2 schemes is almost fully reimbursible by the Government of India.

A provision of Rs. 0.26 lakh has been made for payment of financial assistance to indigent artists distinguished in Arts and letters during the year 1965-66. Two-thirds of the expenditure on this account is to be reimbursed by the Government of India.

Expansion of State Museum—This is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The original Third Plan outlay for this scheme was Rs. 3.75 lakhs including Central share of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. In view of the need for development and expansion of the State Museum, the outlay has been revised to Rs. 6.97 lakhs including Central share of Rs. 3.45 lakhs. The total expenditure during the first 3 years and the anticipated expenditure during the fourth year of the Third Plan has come to Rs. 6.05 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.92 lakh has been provided for 1965-66. Out of this provision Rs. 0.15 lakh is earmarked for the establishment and development of Museum at Khiching in Mayurbhanj district, Rs. 0.19 lakh for establishment of cultural centre at the birth place of late famous poet Jayadeva, Rs. 0.43 lakh for excavation of Udayagiri site. The rest of provision is meant for expenditure on establishment as well as maintenance of the State Museum and also for undertaking development activities in the various galleries of the State Museum by collection of ancient images, coins, copper plates, palm leaf manuscripts, natural history, objects and equipments. The provision for establishment also includes anticipated expenditure on publication of various journals, etc. and also execution of the works of the State Archaeological Wing.

Development of M. I. L.—The original Third Plan outlay was Rs. 3 lakhs and the revised outlay is Rs. 5.56 lakhs including Central share of Rs. 2.78 lakhs. The main programmes are publication of Encyclopaedia through Utkal University, printing of Sarala Mahabharat, compilation of Delux Edition of the works of Kabisamrat Upendra Bhanja, publication of Rare Manuscripts through the Sahitya Academy. A total expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been incurred during the first 3 years of the Third Plan period. The anticipated expenditure during 1964-65 is Rs. 1.03 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.53 lakhs has been kept for the year 1965-66.

Revision of District Gazetteers—The Third Plan allocation under this scheme is Rs. 4.33 lakhs including Rs. 1.74 lakhs as Centre's share. Out of this provision, Rs. 2.18 lakhs were spent during first three years of the Third Plan period. An

amount of Rs. 0.75 lakhs is expected to have been spent during 1964-65. A sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates, 1965-66. Preliminary drafting of all the District Gazetteers except Phulbani, Cuttack, Ganjam have since been completed out of which the Government of India have approved for printing the District Gazetteers for Koraput, Puri, Mayurbhanj and Dhenkanal. In 1965-66 the preliminary drafting of the remaining Gazetteers would be completed and about 4 Gazetteers would be sent to the press for printing.

Department and Directorate of Cultural Affairs—The original outlay was nil. The new Department together with a new Directorate was set up during the third year of the Third Plan period. The revised outlay is Rs. 3.46 lakhs. Rs. 2.05 lakhs is anticipated to have been spent by the end of 1964-65 and an outlay of Rs. 1.41 lakhs has been kept for the year 1965-66 mainly towards the maintenance of establishment. Out of this provision, an amount of Rs. 0.233 lakhs is earmarked for implementation of the scheme known as “Regional Coaching Scheme” with the object of promoting the standard of various games and sports in the State through special coaching.

CHAPTER XXIV

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

At the time of commencement of planning, Orissa was particularly deficient in facilities for technical education. In the First Plan, an amount of Rs. 24.18 lakhs was spent on technical education schemes. The expenditure rose to Rs. 60.68 lakhs in the Second Plan period. Recognising the need for a much larger programme in this field, a provision of Rs. 215 lakhs was originally made in the Third Plan. This has now been revised to Rs. 308.48 lakhs. At the present rate of progress, even this amount may be found to be insufficient. While the schemes of starting Engineering schools at Khurda and Bolangir and a new school of Arts have not been taken up, a number of new schemes have been added. The most notable of these are establishment of technical high schools and a composite polytechnic at Rourkela and expansion of a number of engineering schools. The provision of Rs. 25.90 lakhs for technical high schools is in a sense a token one. The long-term objective is to have one technical high school in every group of two or three blocks by the side of a medium sized industry. The work being done in the Third Plan is really of a pilot nature to gain experience with the objective of taking up a much larger number of schools in the Fourth Plan period.

2. The schemes included under "Technical Education" are Engineering schools, engineering colleges, Polytechnics, Technical high schools and loan stipend scheme for higher study and training in engineering and technology.

3. The programme for the Third Five-Year Plan in respect of starting of new engineering schools was drawn up on the basis of a study of the demand and supply position of manpower requirements in respect of engineering diploma holders. While drafting the Third Plan programmes, the net shortage was assumed to be of the order of 600 overseers. To the extent possible this shortage was expected to be covered by opening new schools and by expanding some of the existing schools. It was originally planned to open two new engineering schools at Khurda and Bolangir with a seating capacity of 120 each and a polytechnic institute on the model of Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Mysore or the Bhavanagar Institute

with an admission capacity of 180. As a result of opening of these institutions the shortage would have been covered up by 420 leaving a balance of 180 which was planned to be covered up by expanding the admission capacity of the Kendrapara Engineering School from 60 to 120 and of the Bhadrak Engineering School from 120 to 180. But the programme of opening of the new engineering schools had to be postponed because in the wake of the National Emergency it was felt that expansion of existing schools would be a cheaper and quicker method of getting results than opening new schools of the conventional type. Accordingly the admission capacity of the Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack was raised from 180 to 300, Berhampur Engineering School from 180 to 240 and Jharsuguda Engineering School from 180 to 240 from the academic session of 1964-65. Government took over the management of Kendrapara Engineering School from January 1963 and Bhadrak Engineering School from April, 1964. The admission capacity of Kendrapara Engineering School was raised from 60 to 120 and Bhadrak Engineering School from 120 to 180 from the academic session of 1964-65. With a view to provide adequate physical facilities to accommodate the additional intake necessary additions and alterations to the building of some of the institutions have been started. A post diploma course with an admission of 15 students in Automobile Engineering has also been introduced in Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack during 1964-65.

4. *Rourkela Polytechnic*—Government have also taken steps to start a new Polytechnic to meet the need of trained electrical, mechanical, chemical and metallurgical operators and supervisors. Government of India has already approved the establishment of a composite polytechnic at Rourkela at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.43 lakhs. The approved intake of the institution is 180, 60 each in electrical and mechanical engineering and 30 each in chemical and metallurgical engineering. The polytechnic started functioning temporarily in the premises of the Jharsuguda Engineering School in the year 1963-64 with an initial admission capacity of 32 seats. The institution has since been shifted to Rourkela since 1964-65.

5. *Orissa School of Mining Engineering*—The Orissa School of Mining Engineering came into existence in the year 1956-57. It has an admission capacity of 40 students. Although by 1960-61 an expenditure of Rs. 11.60 lakhs wa

incurred on the school, the minimum facilities such as school and workshop buildings and equipment could not be fully provided. The programme to complete the building and equipment has been included in the Third Plan and is being implemented.

6. *Technical High Schools*—As the present system of Secondary Education is mostly academic in nature and does not prepare boys adequately to enter life by taking up a profession or trade requiring technical or professional skill it is proposed to establish some technical high schools with essential ingredients of the German system of education in the State with a workshop attached to each school for imparting practical training to the students. There will be three streams of students. One stream will have a conventional science course and the other two streams will have a more intensive study of theory and practice of technology and engineering. A student may choose any one of them. In each school, training will be imparted in the following trades, i.e, Fitter, Turner, Welder, Machinist, Electrician, Turner, Lineman and Wireman, etc., as an optional subject. During 1964-65 two technical schools have been started functioning temporarily at Cuttack and Berhampur with admission capacity of 45 students in each. The two institutions will be shifted to their permanent location at Choudwar and Aska. The buildings for these two institutions and the hostels attached to them are under construction. The technical school functioning at Cuttack has already shifted to Choudwar and it is expected that the buildings would be ready at Aska soon and the school at Berhampur would be shifted to its permanent location during 1965-66. Class IX has been opened in these two schools during the current year. Besides, preliminaries for starting three new schools at Rairangpur, Rajgangpur and Titilagarh are proposed to be taken up during 1965-66.

7. *Engineering College*—By the end of the Second Plan period, there was only one Engineering College at Burla managed by the Utkal University. It had 120 seats in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. As the demand for engineers is considerably more than the output in Orissa it was originally proposed to expand the admission capacity of the Burla Engineering College from 120 to 200 during Third Plan period. Accordingly the College was expanded during the year 1963. The intake into the old first year course was increased from 120 to 180 and a pre-engineering course was also started with 60 seats.

The starting of the pre-engineering course was done with a view to have a five-year integrated engineering course which has been accepted for the country as a whole. Total admission strength is now 240. From this college, 104 Engineers came out successful in 1962, 113 in 1963 and 120 in 1964. Five per cent of the seats are reserved for students outside the State.

8. In addition to the college mentioned in the above para one more Engineering College was established at Rourkela in the year 1961-62 with initial admission capacity of 120 students. This has since been taken over by the Government of India and given the status of a Regional College. This College has facilities for teaching civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical and chemical engineering. The College has an admission capacity of 250 students distributed as follows:—

Civil Engineering	..	30
Electrical Engineering	..	80
Mechanical Engineering	..	80
Metallurgical Engineering	..	30
Chemical Engineering	..	30
		—
Total	..	250
		—

The State Government has undertaken the responsibility of developing the site, giving service connection, etc., and meeting 50 percent of recurring cost. The State Government have given a total sum of Rs. 58.73 lakhs as grants-in-aid to this college by the end of 1964-65. 50 per cent of the seats are reserved for students outside the State.

9. *State Council of Technical Education*—A State Council of Technical Education and training has been set up to advise the Government on co-ordinated development of Technical Education in the State at all levels, to affiliate and recognize institutions not conducting University courses, conduct examinations up to diploma standard and to prescribe syllabus, etc. The Council began to function from the Second Plan period.

10. *Higher Training in Engineering*—To meet the growing demand for engineers and technically trained men the State Government is giving interest-free loans to poor but meritorious students. 708 candidates were given loan assistance by 1960-61. Out of them 190 candidates had completed their studies by 1960-61. The remaining 518 students continued to receive loan stipend in the Third Plan period. In addition, 249 new candidates received loan stipends in 1961-62. 197 candidates receiving these stipends completed their study in 1961-62. During 1962-63, a new batch of 267 candidates were given loan stipend and 141 candidates receiving the stipends completed their study. During 1963-64 a batch of 435 new candidates have been sanctioned stipends. 101 candidates completed their study during 1963-64. During 1964-65 it is expected that a little over 400 new candidates would have been helped besides the old students of 975 out of the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for the purpose.

11. *Reservation of seats in Colleges outside the State*—The following reservations are at present under in the Colleges outside the State.

1. Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur-Metallurgical and Mining Engineering.	2
2. Sir J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay Architecture.	3
3. Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri-Chemical	5
4. Bengal Ceramic Institute, Calcutta-Ceramic	2
5. Government Ceramic Institute, Godur, Andhra-pradesh, Pottery and Refractory and Glas Enamel.	2
6. Shri J. R. Polytechnic, Bangalore:—	
(1) Automobile Engineering	.. 1
(2) Ceramic Technology	.. 1
(3) Sound Engineering	.. 1
(4) Cinematography	.. 1
7. Textile Technology, Serampur and Berhampur— Textile Technology, West-Bengal.	2
8. Sir J. J. Institute of applied Art, Bombay— Applied Art.	3

CHAPTER XXV

HEALTH

1. The *per capita* expenditure on health services in the State was Re. 0·62 Paise in the First Plan. It was raised to Rs. 1·50 paise by the end of Second Plan, while the all-India *Per capita* rate during the Second Plan was about Rs. 7. The *per capita* expenditure by the end of Third Plan will be about Rs. 3·80 Paise.

2. The outlay for the Third Plan under Health Schemes was originally fixed at Rs. 749 lakhs. This was most inadequate compared to the needs of the State. The outlay has subsequently been augmented to Rs. 1,168·16 lakhs. The expenditure anticipated by the end of 1964-65 amounts to Rs. 943·16 lakhs. The expenditure proposed for the year, 1965-66 is Rs. 225·00 lakhs.

3. More than 50 per cent of the Third Plan provision is earmarked for control and eradication of communicable diseases out of which programmes like (i) National Malaria Eradication Programme, (ii) Small pox and (iii) T. B. control constitute the largest items. In order to accommodate the expenditure under the above programmes within the limited Third Plan Health ceiling, several important schemes relating to (i) Hospital Services, (ii) Development of Rural Health Services, (iii) Development of Specialist Services in the District Head quarters hospitals (iv) upgrading of Subdivisional and Taluk hospitals to the standard or referral hospitals, and (v) establishment of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries, etc., have been either pruned or dropped, as indicated below:—

(i) Against the target of establishing 44 S. E. T. centres, 17 centres were established by the end of 1964-65 and 7 more centres will be established during 1965-66. Thus there will be a shortfall of 20 S. E. T. centres. The proposal for upgrading 2 subsidiary centres to control units during 1965-66 has also been dropped.

(ii) The construction programme of buildings for Primary Health Centres has been seriously handicapped due to inadequacy of funds during the Third Plan period. As

against the target of completion of buildings for 180 Primary Health Centres it will be possible to complete buildings in 124 centres only by end of Third Plan period.

(iii) The proposal for appointment of additional School Health Officer and other staff has been dropped.

(iv) The scheme relating to establishment of more hospitals in Tribal areas has been dropped.

(v) Against the Third Plan target of upgrading laboratory services in seven District Headquarter hospitals, only one laboratory has been upgraded so far. No provision has been made for upgradation of any more laboratory services during 1965-66.

(vi) The scheme for establishment of Dental Clinics in 3 District Headquarter hospitals has been dropped.

(vii) Provision for ambulance services at 12 Subdivisional hospitals been dropped.

(viii) Provision for additional beds in the District Headquarter hospitals and Subdivisional hospitals during the current year and next year has been reduced, resulting in shortfall in achievement of the physical targets from 180 and 320 to 102 and 100 respectively.

(ix) The provision for improvement of buildings of ex-District Board hospitals and dispensaries has been reduced.

(x) Expansion of Drugs Control Organisation has been dropped.

(xi) Provision for establishment of Ayurvedic dispensaries and homoeopathic dispensaries has been reduced.

A brief review of the more important health schemes in each head of development is given below:—

I. CONTROL AND ERADIATION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(i) *National Malaria Eradication Programme*— The National Malaria Control Programme was launched in the State during the First Five-Year Plan period. Subsequently, it was switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme during the Second Five-Year Plan. Until recently, there were 14.5 units in the State. These were inadequate. Last

year, consequent on the addition of half a unit, the existing units were reorganised. While reorganising the units, terrain, communication facilities and local conditions were taken into consideration. Recently as per the recommendations of the Director, N. M. E. P., Government of India the strategy of spraying operation has been revised. The Unit areas have been categorised into 'B' and 'D' category taking into consideration the terrain and other local conditions. Three rounds of spray are given in 'B' category areas and two rounds in 'D' category areas.

By now, 5.97 units are under surveillance phase. The outlay for 1965-66 under this programme has been proposed at Rs. 128.03 lakhs, considering that the spray-cum-surveillance has to be continued in 9.03 units and surveillance only in 5.47 units. No unit will thus enter into maintenance phase during the Third Plan period.

The outlay for 1965-66 includes Rs. 56.03 lakhs towards adjustment of cost of materials to be supplied by Government of India during that year 1965-66.

(ii) *National Filariasis Control Programme*—The Third Plan provides for 5 Control Units now working in the coastal areas of the State. The programme mainly aims at control of vector species of mosquitoes by antilarval work.

In order to accommodate the additional requirement of funds under N. M. E. P. during the current year, the provision under this has been reduced by dropping some laboratory and field staff.

(iii) *Tuberculosis*—Next to malaria, Tuberculosis is the most important communicable disease faced within the State. The Third Plan provides for the following measures—

- (a) Continuance of Mass B. C. G. Vaccination programme.
- (b) Establishment of 6 T. B. Clinics with 6 observation beds in each District Headquarter hospitals.
- (c) Establishment of 6 T. B. Isolation Centres with 90 beds.
- (d) Establishment of Anti-T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre at S. C. B Medical College, Cuttack.
- (e) Provision of additional 120 beds in T. B. hospitals.

B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme :—In December 1963, the B. C. G. Vaccination programme was reorganised to ensure better supervision and more coverage of population. I. B. C. G. Vaccination teams are operating in the State in three zones with headquarters at Sambalpur, Baripada and Berhampur. Consequent on the establishment of District T. B. Control Centre, the B. C. G. Vaccination Teams are being merged in the district control units wherever the latter have been organised.

Establishment of T. B. Clinics —By the end of Second Plan, T. B. Clinics were established in 7 District Headquarters of the State. Six new T. B. Clinics were established in the remaining districts by the end of 1963-64. These will continue during 1965-66.

The T. B. Control Programme has been recently reorientated and it has been decided to establish district Control Centres for developing domicilliary services for early detection of cases and protection of vulnerable population. According to this programme, 5 T. B. Control Centres have been established by the end of 1964-65, including the Anti-T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre at the S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttck which will also attend to the Control Programme of Cuttack district. These centres will continue during 1965-66.

Establishment of T. B. Isolation Centre—Six Isolation Centres with 90 beds have been established by the end of 1963-64, as programmed for the Third Plan. These centres will continue during 1965-66.

Anti-T. B. Demonstration Training Centre—One Anti-T. B. Demonstration Training Centre has been set up as per the Plan with a view to provide training facilities to the Medical and Para-Medical personnel for control of T. B. This centre will also attend to the control programme in Cuttack district.

Increase of T. B. beds—So far, 20 additional beds have been provided in the T. B. Hospital at Chandpur and 33 additional beds in the Infectious Disease Hospital at Puri. 30 more beds are proposed to be provided during 1965-66 in the Uditnarayanpur Hospital. The Plan target of providing 120 additional beds cannot be achieved due to paucity of funds, and will fall short by 37 beds.

Small Pox Eradication Programme—A Pilot Project under the Small Pox Eradication Programme was undertaken in the district of Bolangir in 1960-61. It was contemplated to cover the remaining 12 districts in the Third Plan. So far 9 districts have been covered under the programme and work is proceeding in the remaining 3 districts. Although it was envisaged to complete the programme by March 1965, this cannot be done due to various difficulties like shortage of Medical and Para-Medical personnel, lack of communication facilities, etc. It is now proposed to complete the programme by March, 1966.

Leprosy Control Programme—The incidence of Leprosy is high in the coastal districts. The average incidence is 1.5 per cent. The Leprosy Control Programme has since been reoriented to ensure wider coverage and provide Institutional treatment. So far, 5 control units have been established which will continue during 1965-66.

A new scheme for establishment of S. E. T. Centres was introduced during 1963-64 for treatment of Leprosy cases in the areas having incidence of less than 10 per thousand. 44 Centres were proposed to be established by end of the year 1964-65 against which only 24 will have been established. These will be continued during 1965-66.

A training centre for training of Leprosy Para-Medical workers has been established during 1963-64. This will continue during 1965-66.

II. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AND FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

(i) *Establishment of Primary Health Centre*—There were 111 Primary Health Centres by the end of the Second Plan. In the Third Plan it was proposed to set up Primary Health Centres in the remaining 202 Blocks. So far 176 Primary Health Centres have been established. 72 more Primary Health Centres will be opened in existing institutions or in rented buildings by the end of the Third Plan period so as to cover 248 Blocks of the State. The remaining 65 Primary Health Centres will be opened during Fourth Plan period. Due to inadequacy of funds and shortage of technical man-power, it is not possible to cover the entire State under Primary Health Centres by the end of the Third Plan. The remaining areas will be attended to during the Third Plan period by the existing dispensaries, etc.

Due to inadequacy of funds the programme for construction of Primary Health Centre buildings is handicapped. It will be possible to complete the buildings of only 124 Primary Health Centres by the end of the Third Plan period. The remaining 189 Primary Health Centre buildings will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period.

(ii) *Family Planning Programme*—Very little progress was made in Family Planning work in the State during the First and Second Plan periods. Although a State Family Planning Board was organised in the year 1958, the total expenditure in the Second Plan on this programme was Rs. 8.30 lakhs only.

2. In the Third Plan, up to 1964-65, 52 Family Welfare Planning Centres have been organised in urban areas, out of which 1 is under Government and 51 are under voluntary organisation and local bodies. It is proposed to organise 36 more such centres during 1965-66 in urban areas. As per the reorganised Family Planning Programme of the Government of India, the Rural Family Planning Organisation has been set up in 11 Blocks with effect from September, 1964. It was contemplated to extend this organisation in 135 more Blocks but owing to limited funds allotted by the Centre, the programme has hitherto been confined only to 11 Blocks. It is now proposed to extend this organisation to 165 more Blocks during 1965-66.

3. As per the reorganised programme of the Ministry of Health, 13 District Family Planning Bureaus have been organised, one in each district headquarters of the State with effect from September 1964. Further, sterilisation units have been set up in each district headquarters hospital in the main hospital in the New Capital, Bhubaneswar and in Regional Family Planning Training Centre, Cuttack. It is proposed to set up sterilisation units in 38 more hospital, in the Subdivisional headquarters during 1965-66 and also to provide sterilisation equipment in all the 248 Primary Health Centres. The Medical Officers-in-charge of sterilisation work in these hospitals and Primary Health Centres will be given special training in this work.

4. A special drive in sterilisation was undertaken in the State during 1964-65. The target for sterilisation operations was fixed at three per thousand population for 1964-65 and at 6 per thousand population for 1965-66. By end of March 1965, 17,220 sterilisation operations have been conducted.

With a view to encourage sterilisation the financial assistance recommended by the last Conference of Central Family Planning Board at Bombay is being given to the persons undertaking sterilisation operations.

5. 100 Contraceptive distribution centres will be organised during 1965-66 in rural dispensaries, Maternity Centres, etc., in the areas where family planning services and supplies are not available within easy reach of the people.

6. During the years 1962—64, 1,072 Para-Medical personnel, 214 doctors, 35 Lady Health Visitors/Public Health Nurses and 31 Social Workers have been trained in Family Planning work. During 1964-65 provision was made for training of 1180 more Para-Medical personnel and 180 Doctors/Lady Health Visitors and Nurses/Social Workers. It is proposed to train 4,000 Para Medical personnel and 200 Doctors/280 Family Planning Extension Educators and field workers, etc., during current year.

7. Till the end of 1963-64, orientation training was also organised for about 3,000 women leaders and approximately equivalent number of men leaders in villages. During 1964-65 provision was made for training of 10,000 village leaders. It is proposed to train up 32,300 village leaders and Paurvar Kalyan Sahayaks and Sahayikas during 1965-66.

8. Besides a few condensed courses for training of Extension Educators and Field Workers in Family Planning have been organised in the Regional Family Planning Training Centre at Cuttack.

9. For education and publicity regarding Family Planning Programme, mobile exhibition sets have already been arranged in the State headquarters and in each district headquarters. Audio-visual aid equipment including films, slides, etc., have also been provided. More such materials will be purchased during 1965-66. Education and publicity programme also includes organisation of dramas, Pallas, Kirtans and Daskathias on Family Planning.

III. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) *Medical Colleges*—With a view to increase the out-put of doctors to meet the requirement, provision has been made in the Third Plan for—

(i) expansion of the Medical College, Burla by increasing the annual admission from 50 to 150.

(ii) increase of admission at the S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack from 100 to 125.

(iii) establishment of a new Medical College at Berhampur with 100 admissions.

During 1961-62, the intake of students in the two Medical Colleges at Cuttack and Burla was increased to 340. Although the Berhampur Medical College was originally proposed to be opened from fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan period, it was started in 1961-62 with 40 students. During 1962-63, the admission of students in Burla Medical College was raised from 100 to 150. The total number of students admitted into the three Medical Colleges during the same year was 369. The number of admissions in the three Medical Colleges was increased to 500 during 1963-64, including 125 admissions at Cuttack and Burla under the Emergency Expansion programme. Admission at this rate will continue during 1965-66.

Against the revised Third Plan provision of Rs. 178.27 lakhs under Burla Medical College, the expenditure proposed by end of the Third Plan period comes to Rs. 205.70 lakhs, thus exceeding the ceiling by Rs. 27.43 lakhs. The increased expenditure is on construction of hostel buildings, staff quarters and increased in admission strength. In respect of Berhampur Medical College, against the original Third Plan ceiling of Rs. 15.00 lakhs the anticipated expenditure by end of the Third Plan period comes to Rs. 98.84 lakhs. The increase in expenditure is due to opening of the college from first year of the Third Plan, instead of from fourth year as originally contemplated, and for increased cost of on land acquisition, buildings, etc.

Training of Nurses, Public Health Nurses and Lady Health Visitors—The plan target was to admit 130 trainees annually in the Nursing Course and to depute 20 candidates for Lady Health Visitors' training outside the State. The year wise admission has been as follows:—

1961-62	..	182
1962-63	..	79
1963-64	..	80
1964-65	..	121

The short-fall in admission has been due to non-availability of candidates with requisite qualifications. To meet the short-fall 98 Matriculate candidates were recruited from Kerala in 1961-62 and 40 were recruited during 1964-65. The stipend has been raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 per month. Steps are also being taken for increasing the scales of pay of Nursing personnel so as to attract more number of trainees.

Training of Auxiliary-Nurse-Mid-wives—The plan target was to train 120 candidates annually in the 7 Training Centres. The annual admissions have been as follows :—

1961-62	..	60
1962-63	..	85
1963-64	..	120
1964-65	..	116

There was initial short-fall in recruitment of trainees due to non-availability of qualified candidates. With the raising of the educational qualifications required for admission to general nursing course, more number of candidates are coming forward for Auxiliary-Nurse Midwives Training.

A scheme has also been undertaken to impart general education to candidates up to M. E. standard by offering stipends during the period of their education. After completion of general education, the trainees are admitted for Auxiliary-Nurse-Mid-wives training.

Training of Pharmacists—The plan target was to train 60 candidates annually. During 1961-62, 32 candidates were admitted. During 1962-63 a new training centre at Burla was opened and the total number admitted to the two training centres was 61. During 1963-64, 42 candidates were admitted and in 1964-65, 55 candidates have been admitted. It is proposed to admit 64 candidates during 1965-66. There has been short-fall in admission in this course due to non-availability of candidates.

As there is no hostel accommodation in the second training centre at Burla, an amount of Rs. 0.46 lakh has been proposed for building during 1965-66.

Training of Dais—50 dais are being trained every year under this scheme. The training programme will continue.

Training of Radiographers and Laboratory Assistants—There is one training centre with capacity to admit 10 candidates for Radiographers and 10 candidates for Laboratory Assistants each year. Admission at the above rate is being made annually. It is proposed to admit 15 candidates in each course during 1965-66.

Training of Sanitary Inspectors—The plan target was to train 70 candidates each year. Considering the acute need of such personnel, a second training centre was opened in 1962-63 at Burla Medical College with 50 annual admission. During 1962-63, 120 candidates were admitted in the training centres at Cuttack and Burla. During 1963-64, 99 candidates only were admitted as some of those selected did not join. During 1964-65, 100 candidates were admitted. It is proposed to train 120 candidates during 1965-66.

Training of candidates in Post-certificate Course of Nursing—It was proposed to depute 4 candidates each year in B. Sc. (Hons.) Nursing and 4 candidates for Sister Tutors Course annually. But, by the end of the first 3 years, only 4 candidates could be deputed for Sister Tutors Course. It is proposed to depute 2 candidates for Sister Tutors Course and 2 candidates for B. Sc. Nursing during 1965-66. Due to non-availability of qualified candidates, it has not been possible to depute more persons for these courses.

Training of Auxiliary Health Workers :—In the original Third Plan, no provision was included for this scheme. As per the recommendations of Mudalier Committee, it was suggested by the Government of India to have a cadre of Auxiliary Health Workers to be posted to Primary Health Centres and sub-centres. Accordingly, a two years' course for training of Auxiliary Health Workers has been introduced since 1963-64. 38 candidates were admitted into the course during 1963-64 and 60 during 1964-65. It is proposed to admit 50 more candidates during 1965-66.

Deputation of candidates for D. P. H. Training—It was proposed to depute 4 candidates annually. Till the end of 1963-64, only 8 candidates could be deputed as on account of shortage of Doctors, it was difficult to spare more doctors for this training. During 1964-65, 6 candidates have been deputed. It is proposed to depute 10 candidates during 1965-66.

Improvement of Rural Health Centre, Jagatsinghpur— Provision was made in the Third Plan for development of Rural Health Centre, Jagatsinghpur on the lines of Sinur Health Centre and according to W.H.O. criteria. The in-door and out-door sections of the Main centre buildings and the hostel for medical undergraduates have been completed. The buildings for hostel of the para-medical personnel and staff quarters are yet to be completed.

*Post-graduate Medical Education—*In order to meet the shortage of teachers in Medical Colleges and the requirement of specialists, post-graduate courses in 12 subjects have been started at the S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack, from 1961-62. 129 candidates were admitted into various courses during first 3 years of the plan period. During 1964-65, 31 more candidates were admitted. Admission to the post-graduate courses will continue during 1965-66.

*Training of D. A. M. S. personnel—*Originally there was no provision in the Third Plan for this scheme. A two years' condensed course of training was taken up for the D. A. M. S. personnel to enable them to practice modern medicines. The personnel will, on completion of this training, be posted to the field under various Medical and Public Health Programmes. The condensed course was taken up during 1962-63, with 80 admissions. During 1963-64, the remaining 107 D. A. M. S. candidates in the State were admitted. So far 67 candidates have successfully completed the training and have been posted to various Medical Institutions. The remaining 120 candidates would complete the course during the year 1965-66.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

*Dental Units under school Health programme—*The three Dental Units, established during the Second Plan are continuing and provision has been suggested for continuance of these units during 1965-66.

*Health Education—*The Health Education Bureau attached to the Health Directorate will continue and be reorganised and expanded during 1965-66 according to the pattern laid down by Government of India. One W. H. O. expert on Health education has been recently assigned to the State.

V. HOSPITAL SERVICES

*Improvement of District Headquarters Hospitals—*It was proposed to increase the bed strength of District Health Quarters hospitals by 180 during Third Plan period. So far,

102 beds have been provided. These will continue during 1965-66. It is not possible to provide more beds during 1965-66 due to lack of funds.

Improvement of subdivisinal hospitals—It was proposed to provide 320 additional beds at the various subdivisinal hospitals during the Third Plan period. So far, 80 beds have been provided in different subdivisinal hospitals. 20 more beds will be provided during 1965-66. Thus altogether 100 beds will be provided by end of Third Plan period. In the original plan, it was proposed to provide the beds by extension of the existing institutions and therefore less amount was provided. But new hospital buildings with provision for outdoor patients and staff quarters have to be constructed at Sunabeda and Bhuban considering the special needs of these areas. This has resulted in excess expenditure under the programme. Further due to rise in the cost of materials and labour more expenditure has to be incurred for expansion of the existing institutions. Therefore, within the funds available, it is not possible to provide more than 100 beds during the Third Plan period.

Provision of Laboratory Services at district Headquarters—Against the Third Plan target of up-grading of laboratories in 7 District Headquarters Hospitals, only one has been up-graded so far, which will continue during 1965-66. The Third Plan target could not be achieved due to paucity of funds.

Provision of additional Medical Stores—Out of Rs. 15.19 lakhs provided under the Third Plan for augmentation of medical stores and equipment, Rs. 11.78 lakhs were spent during the first four years. During 1965-66, a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made under this scheme.

Establishment of Cancer Wing—A Cancer wing has been established at S C. B. Medical College Hospital with 100 beds. These will continue during 1965-66.

Drugs Control—The post of one Assistant Drugs Controller and one Drugs Inspector have been created since 1963-64. Continuance of these posts has been provided during 1965-66. For want of funds, further expansion of the organisation is not possible.

VI. INDIGENEOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINES

Establishment of Ayurvedic Dispensaries—Against the target of establishing 12 Ayurvedic dispensaries, only two have been opened so far. It is proposed to open 5 more such dispensaries during 1965-66. Due to inadequate provision, more number of dispensaries can not be established.

Aid to Ayurvedic Board—A grant-in-aid of Rs. 0.05 lakh is paid to the Orissa Ayurvedic Board annually. This will continue during 1965-66.

Establishment of Homeopathic Dispensaries—Out of 12 Homeopathic dispensaries proposed to be opened during the Third Plan, only seven have been established by the end of 1964-65, and 3 more are proposed to be opened during 1965-66. Due to non-availability of funds it is not possible to have more such dispensaries.

VII. ADMINISTRATION

Shortage of medical and para-medical personnel has been a bottleneck in the implementation of the various health programmes. Apart from the extension of the training facilities and expansion of the existing ones taken up to cope with the shortage of personnel, the question of integration of both medical and Public Health personnel into one unified cadre has assumed great importance. The matter is still under examination of the State Government. Streamlining the administration, unification of the cadre, delegation of various administrative and financial powers to subordinate officers, demarcation and fixation of responsibility at the different levels and bringing about co-ordination between the Health administration and the Panchayati Raj institution are some of the important problems of administration engaging the attention of Government,

2. The Vital and Health Statistics Bureau attached to the Health Directorate has been reorganised. With the abolition of Chowkidary system, the problem of collecting vital statistics has been reconsidered and new system of collection and reporting of vital statistics has been introduced. Under the new system, the responsibility for collection and reporting of vital statistics in the rural areas has been given to the Grama Panchayats. Compilation of the vital statistics of the State will be done at the State level for which mechanical tabulation units are being set up. The statistical organisation attached to the Health Directorate and district offices has been strengthened for the purpose.

CHAPTER XXVI

HOUSING AND URBAN AND RURAL PLANNING

An outlay of Rs. 200 00 lakhs was originally proposed for Housing and Urban Development Programme in the Third Plan. This has since been revised to Rs. 152·16 lakhs. The following schemes are being executed under the programme:—

- (1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme
- (2) Low Income Group Housing Scheme
- (3) Village Housing Project
- (4) Slum Clearance Scheme
- (5) Town Planning

A brief account of each of the above schemes is set out below:—

(1) *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme*—Under this scheme the State Government themselves take up construction of tenements and provide financial assistance to the private employers for construction of tenements for their industrial workers. In the public sector priority has been given to the construction of houses for industrial workers in Industrial Estates, Panchayat industries and small-scale industries which cannot by themselves undertake the construction. In the private sector the private employers have been asked to take up construction of tenements for their workers by availing of the assistance from the Government (50 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy). The original target was to construct 1,665 tenements during the Third Plan period. Due to difficulty in obtaining crucial building materials the progress of construction of tenements has been hampered and the target has been revised to 1,118. In the first 2 years more attention was given to the completion of the incomplete works taken up in the Second Plan. 1,018 tenements have been constructed till the end of 1964-65 at an expenditure of Rs. 47·71 lakhs. The programme for 1965-66 is to construct 100 tenements with an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs.

2. *Low Income Group Housing Scheme*—Under Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the State Government provides loan to individuals with an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 for construction of houses. The loan is repayable within 30 years, the assistance being limited to 80 per cent of the cost of the house excluding cost of land. The target was to construct 1,416 houses during the Third Plan. By the end of 1964-65, 1,216 houses were expected to be completed at a cost of Rs. 44.84 lakhs including those carried over from the Second Plan. The programme for 1965-66 is to construct about 200 houses at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs.

3. *Village Housing Project*—The Village Housing Project envisages remodelling of selected villages on self-help basis. The State Government provides loan to the people of selected villages and the Rural Housing Cell of the Labour Department provides technical assistance and guidance. The original Third Plan outlay was Rs. 50 lakhs and the target was to take up 4,560 houses for remodelling and completion of incomplete houses. The outlay and the target have since been revised to Rs. 31.51 lakhs and 1,529 houses. 1,229 houses have been completed and remodelled till the end of 1964-65 at an expenditure of Rs. 23.41 lakhs. It is proposed to take up 300 houses during 1965-66 with an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

4. *Slum Clearance Scheme*—This scheme is continuing from the Second Five-Year Plan period. The pattern of Central assistance upto the end of 1961-62 was 50 per cent of the cost of approved project as loan from the Government of India and 25 per cent as Central subsidy. The balance amount of 25 per cent of the cost was being borne by the State Government from their own resources. From the year 1962-63 the Government of India have revised the pattern of Central assistance to the extent of 37½ per cent as loan 37½ per cent as Central subsidy provided the State Government meet the remaining 25 per cent of the cost as subsidy. Under the scheme small two-roomed houses are constructed within a ceiling of Rs. 3,850. The ceiling may be increased by Rs. 200 extra per unit in towns where population is from one lakh to three lakhs and by Rs. 500 for towns over 3 lakhs. The outlay under the scheme is Rs. 30 lakhs in the Third Plan, but later owing to limited financial resources it was reduced to Rs. 22.30 lakhs.

During 1961-62, a sum of Rs. 4,17,500 was sanctioned under Slum Clearance Scheme in favour of the Municipalities of Cuttack, Balasore, Berhampur, Paralakimedi and Notified Area Council, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela for construction of 125 tenements. In all 65 tenements have been completed and the construction of others is in progress. During the year 1962-63 a sum of Rs. 3.13 lakhs was given under the scheme to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for construction of 200 double storeyed two-roomed tenements through the Patapole Slum Dweller's Co-operative Building Society, Cuttack. At a cost of Rs. 8.10 lakhs, the construction in respect of 40 tenements has been completed. The expenditure by the end of 1964-65 is Rs. 8.29 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of 123 tenements for 1965-66. But this target may undergo a revision as it has been decided that in view of high cost of lands, it would be ultimately economical to have multistoreyed buildings in place of single storeyed. Accordingly in towns like Cuttack and Rourkela multistoreyed buildings will be taken up and in other places double storeyed. The ceiling cost for multi-storeyed buildings is Rs. 5,100 per unit and for double storeyed Rs. 3,850 per unit. As such the number of tenements to be constructed in 1965-96 may undergo a revision.

(5) *Town Planning*—The Town Planning Organisation have been set up since 1954-55 and 5 units have been organised at Jharsuguda, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri and Berhampur. The organisation has completed the preparation of Master Plans for Rourkela, Cuttack, Konark, Koraput (Sunabeda area). Master Plans for Jharsuguda, Brajaraj Nagar and Barbil are nearing completion. Master Plan for the area around Bhubaneswar for expansion of Bhubaneswar town is under preparation. Civic survey, etc., has been started in Sambalpur, Burla, Hirakud, Sundargarh, Rajgangpur and Puri. There was a provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for this scheme during the Third Plan. The expenditure during the first four years of the Plan period is Rs. 2.56 lakhs in the State-Sector and 3.38 lakhs in the Central Sector. The provision for 1965-66 is Rs. 1.50 lakhs in the State-Sector and Rs. 4.50 lakhs in the Central Sector. The progress of expenditure has been slow due to non-availability of staff.

CHAPTER XXVII

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Backward classes comprise of three categories—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. Together they account for 39·81 per cent of the population of the State. The Scheduled Tribes constitute 24·07 per cent and the Scheduled Castes 15·74 per cent of the total population. Denotified Tribes are the smallest group. The Census of 1961 recorded a big increase, i.e., 42·34 per cent in Scheduled Tribes population mostly due to inclusion of a few more communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes. More than half of the tribal people live in the three districts, namely, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Koraput and the agency areas of Ganjam and Phulbani districts. These have been declared as Scheduled areas. There is also concentration of tribal population in small pockets in the other districts. It is against this background that the size and importance of the programme of the welfare of backward classes has to be considered.

2. This programme has been receiving special attention since 1946 and before the introduction of First Plan a sum of Rs. 46 lakhs was spent for ameliorating the conditions of backward classes. In the First Plan an expenditure of the order of Rs. 145·11 lakhs was incurred under State Sector and Rs. 82·45 lakhs under Central Sector. The corresponding figures of expenditure in the Second Plan were Rs. 331·94 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs. 328·15 lakhs in Central Sector. The total outlay in the Third Plan was originally fixed at Rs. 841·67 lakhs out of which Rs. 463·00 lakhs was under the State Sector and Rs. 378·67 lakhs under the Central Sector. While both sectors deal with the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, the Central Sector has been given the exclusive responsibility for the Denotified Tribes.

3. The expenditure by the end of 1964-65 will be Rs. 283·19 lakhs under the State Sector and Rs. 267·19 lakhs under the Central Sector. This works out to nearly 65 per cent of the total plan provision. Taking into account the proposed outlay of Rs. 104·00 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs. 133·20

lakhs in Central Sector for 1965-66, the total expenditure would be Rs. 785.68 lakhs against the original outlay of Rs. 841.67 lakhs. This will work out to nearly 93 per cent of the total Plan provision which is satisfactory. The shortfall mostly relate to smaller allocations in the State Sector on account of National Emergency. Under the Central Sector the expenditure at the end of 1965-66 will be Rs. 399.39 lakhs which will exceed the original Plan ceiling. If the expenditure is analysed scheme wise it will be seen that a higher rate of expenditure will be reached under Economic uplift programme and the next on Education Programme. The expenditure under Health, Housing and other schemes will be comparatively less. Taking into account the categories of backward classes the expenditure on scheduled Tribes will be Rs. 625.40 lakhs (80 per cent) and on scheduled Castes Rs. 122.92 lakhs (16 per cent).

4. The most important of the Centrally sponsored schemes is the T. D. Blocks Programme. During the Second Plan period 4 Special Multi-Purpose Blocks were opened and an amount of Rs. 38.82 lakhs was spent. During the Third Plan 62 T. D. Stage I Blocks have been opened on the basis of 66 2/3rd per cent of tribal population. Besides the 4 Special Multi-Purpose Blocks opened in the Second Plan have been converted to T. D. Stage II Blocks. The phasing of the opening of the Blocks is indicated below :—

	T. D. Stage I	T. D. Stage II
1961-62	6	..
1962-63	6	3
1963-64	12	1
1964-65	16	..
1965-66	22	..
	62	4

The salient features are that each T. D. Block will have two stages of operation in stage I and stage II, each extending over a period of 5 years. Each Block will get Rs. 10 lakhs during stage I and Rs. 5 lakhs in stage II. These are in addition to the schematic budget of the C. D. Block.

The Third Plan outlay for the T. D. Blocks was initially Rs. 3,05.18 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by the end of 1963-64 was Rs. 85.72 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1964-65 was Rs. 73 lakhs. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 1,05.00 lakhs in the year 1965-66. Thus, the total outlay in the third Plan under the programme will be Rs. 2,63.72 lakhs.

5. The schemes of the State Plan have been prepared under three broad headings separately for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, viz., (a) education, (b) economic uplift and (c) health, housing and others. Some of the important schemes of each group are described in the following paragraphs :—

Scheduled Tribes

Education

6. *Ashram Schools*—By the end of Second Plan, 76 Ashram Schools including 16 for girls students were opened with enrolment between 4,000 to 5,000 boys and girls. During the Third Plan period the target was to open 8 Ashram Schools. By the end of 1964-65 all the 8 Ashram Schools were opened. Besides, some residential quarters for teachers had been provided. The strength of Ashram Schools was raised from 90 to 120 and additional classes were opened in some of the Ashram Schools to make them fullfledged schools. During 1964-65 6 Ashram Schools were converted into High Schools. It is proposed to continue all these schemes in 1965-66. The total expenditure by the end of the Third Plan would be of the order of Rs. 67.16 lakhs.

7. *Pre-Matric stipends*—During the First and Second Plans a sum of Rs. 80.24 lakhs was spent in awarding pre-matric stipends and lump grants to 90,415 students. The original provision in the Third Plan was Rs. 30 lakhs. It has since been raised to Rs. 41.85 lakhs in view of the increase in the rate of stipend. 25,000 students are expected to be benefited during the Third Plan period. In the first three years a sum of Rs. 20.97 lakhs were given as stipends and lump grants to about 14,000 students. Besides, a large number of primary students were supplied with study materials. During 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 10.68 lakhs was given as stipends and lump grants and for distribution of study materials. During 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for stipends, Rs. 2.00 lakhs for study materials and Rs. 0.20

lakh for special coaching. About 6,000 students are expected to be awarded scholarships and lump grants out of this provision.

8. *Hostels and Teacher's quarters*—By the end of the Second Plan, 75 hostels were constructed including 27 Adibasi hostels and an expenditure of Rs. 15.27 lakhs was incurred. The Third Plan target was to construct 135 hostels at a cost of Rs. 18.00 lakhs. During the first three years 82 hostels were opened at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. One girls hostel was constructed at New Capital. During 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was provided for construction of 7 hostels. It is proposed to provide Rs. 3 lakhs during 1965-66 for construction of 21 hostels.

A sum of Rs. 5.89 lakhs has been spent up to the end of 1963-64 for providing 171 residential quarters to primary school teachers in tribal areas. During 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs was provided for construction of 40 teachers' quarters. It is proposed to provide about 50 quarters during 1965-66 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

9. *Other scheme*—This scheme has helped to bring more tribal students of primary standard to the Sevashrams. On average about 250 centres have been running every year and upto 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 6.01 lakhs was spent. During 1964-65 the expenditure was Rs. 1.13 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1965-66 is Rs. 2.85 lakhs for providing 395 Mid-day meal centres.

For establishment of educational institutions in the Private Sector the local people are required to pay contribution according to the rules of the Education Department. But as the tribal people are unable to contribute a special grant is given by the T. & R. W. Department to make up the contribution. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided during 1963-64. But as the approval of the Government of India was received late the progress was slow and only a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned. The expenditure on this account was stepped up in 1964-65 and was likely to be Rs. 59,000. Since the scope of establishing private schools has been restricted by Education Department meanwhile a sum of Rs. 50,000 has only been proposed for the year 1965-66.

Two new schemes have been included in the State Plan during 1963-64. They are (i) Comprehensive school and (ii) Chatsali. The former aims at combining the normal education with technical education and providing integrated education to the tribal children so as to fit them into various industries and technological developments that are taking place around them. The tribal children of the age group 7 to 14 will be covered in 3 stages, viz., Upper Primary, Middle English and High School. The school will be of the residential type. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was provided in 1964-65 but no expenditure was incurred. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1965-66.

The other scheme is to open Chatsalis in tribal areas in place of fullfledged Primary Schools. Chatsalis are useful for villages where the number of school-going children of the primary stage is much less than is required to run a primary school. The risk for the children to go out of the village through hills and forests to attend a distant primary school is also obviated. Chatsalis are cheaper than primary schools as local persons are appointed as teachers on grant-in-aid basis. In 1963-64, 30 Chatsalis were sanctioned for Koraput district. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned during 1964-65 for opening about 100 Chatsalis. An amount of Rs. 0.95 lakh has been provided for 1965-66 under the scheme which is becoming popular.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT

10. Jhum control and settlement of Tribal Families—A programme for settling Adibasis on land by weaning them away from the practice of podu cultivation has been in operation for a long time. During the Second Plan 2,580 tribal families in 62 colonies were settled at a cost of Rs. 29.67 lakhs under the scheme 5 acres of cultivable land with bullocks, agricultural implements and subsidies are provided. Subsidies are also given for the construction of houses in the colonies besides provision of medicines and fair price shops. The programme of Jhum control has been taken up as a part of this rehabilitation programme. In the first three years of the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 68,000 was spent. The expenditure during 1964-65 was Rs. 52,000. A sum of Rs. 28,000 has been proposed for 1965-66.

Under the scheme for resettlement of shifting cultivators a sum of Rs. 5.66 lakhs was spent during the first 3 years.

During 1964-65 an expenditure of Rs. 1.21 lakhs was incurred. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed in 1965-66 to extend the operation.

A special scheme has been formulated to settle the most backward 'A' class tribes, who do not seem to have derived any benefit from the development programmes implemented in the tribal areas. There are more than 2 lakhs of these 'A' class primitive tribes spread over Koraput, Ganjam, Phulbani, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal districts. They consist of mostly Kondhs, Saoras, Bhuyans, Parajas, etc. The programme is to rehabilitate these tribes by providing necessary facilities like agriculture, horticulture, poultry rearing, irrigation and crafts training etc. The rehabilitation of all these tribes will obviously take some time. To start with, it was proposed to rehabilitate 200 families at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs during the Third Plan period. As a first step some survey, investigation and enumeration of willing tribes in Chandrapur area has been taken up for Kutia Khonds. For the Dongria Khonds in Niamagiri hills fair price shop scheme has been introduced. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6 lakhs in 1964-65. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for the continuance of the scheme during 1965-66.

11. *Cottage Industry*—Another important scheme for the economic uplift of the tribals is to develop cottage industries in tribal areas. For this purpose subsidies are being given besides imparting training to tribal craftsmen. During 1961-64 a sum of Rs. 1.65 lakhs was spent under the programme. During 1964-65 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 78,000. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed for 1965-66.

12 *Other Economic Schemes*—A number of programmes have been undertaken to help tribal people to improve their standard of living. Originally a provision of Rs. 3.07 lakhs was made for pisciculture. Rs. 1.61 lakhs was spent in first 3 years. A composite Fish Seed Centre was set up at Bombli in Sambalpur district during 1961-62. During 1964-65 two small Fish Seed Centres were opened in Keonjhar district and 9 pisciculture centres were started in 9 selected Ashram schools. The expenditure was Rs. 1.61 lakhs. A further sum of Rs 0.88 lakh was spent in 1965-66 for continuance of the existing centres and opening two more small Fish Seed Centres. Tribal areas have considerable scope for cultivation of lac.

Four Brood Lac Farms were targeted to be established during the Third Plan period. 4 such farms have been opened in Mayurbhanj district. A sum of Rs. 0.24 lakh was spent during the first three years of the Third Plan period. During 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 0.14 lakh was spent for maintenance of the farms. A further sum of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been proposed for 1965-66. Production of Tassar cocoons is a traditional occupation in some areas and has been providing substantial income to the tribal people particularly in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts. Four Tassar Rearing Centres were opened according to the Plan programme and a sum of Rs. 0.42 lakh was spent up to the end of 1963-64. The expenditure during 1964-65 was Rs. 0.21 lakh for maintenance of these centres. A further sum of Rs. 0.24 lakh has been provided during 1965-66 for the continuance of the scheme. The Poultry Development Programme has been intensified and the original plan provision of Rs. 5.30 lakhs has been revised to Rs. 7.05 lakhs in the Third Plan for opening a special poultry farm and some Deep Litter Poultry Units in the Ashram Schools. In 1961-62 a special poultry farm at Chiplima had been taken up to develop and supply pedigree breeding stock. Up to the end of 1964-65, Fifteen Deep Litter Units have been opened in 15 selected Ashram Schools. The expenditure during the first four years of the Third Plan would be Rs. 4.32 lakhs. During 1965-66, it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 2.73 lakhs on this account. It has been proposed to open a special poultry unit and 20 Deep Litter Units in 20 selected Ashram Schools during this year. The Piggery and Goat breeding farm has been opened at Chiplima. The progress was slowed down due to the fear of submersion of the area by the power dam. Up to the end of 1964-65 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.52 lakhs on construction of buildings and purchase of live-stock and equipments. The proposed outlay for 1965-66 is Rs. 1.78 lakhs.

13. *Graingolas*—Graingola is an important economic programme. During the Second Plan period 808 graingolas were opened in tribal areas. In the Third Plan the object is to provide one graingola to each Grama Panchayat. This will be in addition to the graingolas to be provided under other programmes. The graingolas provide credit facilities as well as improved seeds and fertilisers. During the first three years of the Third Plan period 192 graingolas were located in tribal panchayat areas at a cost of Rs. 8.59 lakhs. A further sum of Rs. 1.53 lakhs was spent for completion of 172 graingolas. During 1964-65 the expenditure was

Rs. 2.45 lakhs for completion of 113 graingolas. A further sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1965-66 for completing the incomplete buildings and creating 100 posts of supervisory staff. New graingolas are not necessary in 1965-66 as almost all tribal panchayat areas are covered by graingolas.

14. *Forest Co-operatives*—Forest Co-operatives is also an important item of work under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Originally an outlay of Rs. 33.94 lakhs was earmarked for this scheme but the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 36.47 lakhs during Third Plan period. A number of Co-operatives have been organised to check exploitation of the tribals and to provide marketing facilities for their forest produce. By the end of the Second Plan 25 Forest Co-operatives were opened. The target in the Third Plan is to organise 48 Forest Co-operatives. In the first three years of the Third Plan 18 Forest Co-operatives, 7 Forest Labour Contract Societies, 3 Tassar Co-operative Societies, one Non-edible Oil Seeds Society were opened at an expenditure of Rs. 17.60 lakhs. Subsidy towards working capital amounting to Rs. 1.20 lakhs was given to a Pilot Lift Irrigation Society. In 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 7.87 lakhs has been sanctioned for starting an Apex Society for Tassar, one Apex Forest Marketing Society, One Labour Contract Society and 3 Tassar Co-operatives. During 1965-66 it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs for similar programmes.

15. *Technical Training Institute*—One Technical Training Institute in Takatpur in Mayurbhanj district was established during the Second Plan period for imparting training to Scheduled Tribes in various trades. During the Third Plan period a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs was provided for continuance and expansion of the institute. The number of seats has been increased from 96 to 260. A sum of Rs. 9.68 lakhs was spent up to 1962-64. The expenditure during 1964-65 was Rs. 2.09 lakhs. Under this scheme a training programme for the displaced tribal youths of the Aero-Engine Factory area has also been taken up and the expenditure during 1964-65 on this account was Rs. 1.00 lakh. During 1965-66 Rs. 1.90 lakhs and Rs. 0.70 lakh have been provided for expansion of the institute and for the tribal youths training programme.

16. *Rural Communication*—In the last two Plans a sum of Rs. 30.53 lakhs was utilised for Minor Road Programmes and construction of 4,328 miles of link roads and bridle paths.

The Third Plan revised outlay for rural communication is Rs. 10.23 lakhs. During the first three years an amount of Rs. 4.55 lakhs was spent for construction of about 265 miles of minor roads in tribal areas. During 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was spent for construction of about 100 miles of village roads and providing link roads to Ashram Schools. A further sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1965-66.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

17. *Drinking Water-supply*—At the end of the Second Plan 4,469 wells were provided for Scheduled Tribes including 743 wells from the Central Sector at a cost of Rs. 46.82 lakhs. According to the Master Plan prepared for the Blocks a well is provided to every village having 30 families and more. For smaller villages cisterns are provided near the hill streams. During the first three years of the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 8.86 lakhs was spent for sinking of about 550 wells. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was spent during 1964-65 for sinking about 200 wells in the most interior hilly and scarcity areas. A further sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1965-66.

18. *Medical and Public Health*—The tribal people suffer from chronic diseases like yaws, etc. Anti-yaws campaign have, therefore, been organised to stamp out yaws. It was contemplated to eradicate the disease by the end of 1962-63. This could not be achieved due to dearth of staff like Doctors, etc., and the programme is being continued. During 1961-64 a sum of Rs. 5.61 lakhs has been spent. The expenditure during 1964-65 was Rs. 2 lakhs. A further sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1965-66.

The treatment of venereal diseases is another important health programme which has been taken up in the tribal areas. The Third Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs. 0.63 lakhs. But the programme has been slowed down for want of adequate medical staff in the tribal areas. Opening of Mobile Health Units has been given due importance. The programme will supplement the efforts provided under the normal Health Plan. By the end of the Second Plan 5 Mobile Health Units had been set up. In the Third Plan 9 Units were proposed to be opened out of which 3 Units were opened in 1961-62 and 3 Units in 1963-64. The remaining 3 Units have been sanctioned during 1964-65. During 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 1.88 lakhs has been provided for continuing the existing 9 Units.

19. *Housing*—Provision of housing facilities for scheduled tribes has been given due importance. By the end of the Second Plan, 2,010 Units of houses were constructed for Scheduled Tribes. In the first three years of the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 2.58 lakhs was spent for providing 335 houses. During 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was spent for construction of 200 houses. A further sum of Rs. 1.38 lakhs has been provided for construction of about 115 houses during 1965-66.

SCHEDULED CASTES

20. *Education*—The Education Programme claims the largest share amounting to Rs. 57.10 lakhs out of the total provision for Scheduled Castes and next is the programme for Health, Housing and other Schemes in the State Sector during the Third Plan period. In the Central Sector the expenditure will be Rs. 11.74 lakhs under Education. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes are awarded stipends and lump grants for study materials, etc. During the Second Plan period Rs. 27.27 lakhs was given as stipend and 53,103 students were benefited. In the Third Plan the original provision was Rs. 35 lakhs. This will go up to Rs. 39.01 lakhs due to the increasing demand for stipends. A sum of Rs. 19.01 lakhs was spent in the first three years and about 13,500 students were awarded stipends. In 1964-65 Rs. 10 lakhs was spent for award of stipends and lump grants to about 5,000 students besides Rs. 2 lakhs for supply of study materials to primary school students. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for 1965-66 for awarding stipends and lump grants to about 6,000 students besides supply of study materials to a large number of primary students.

Hostels are also being constructed for the benefit of Scheduled Caste students. During the Second Plan, 42 hostels were opened for the Scheduled Caste students in M.E. Schools. In the first three years of the Third Plan, 104 hostels were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 10.49 lakhs. In 1964-65 Rs. 4 lakhs was spent for opening 30 hostels. It is proposed to open about 25 hostels during 1965-66 for which a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made.

21. *Economic Uplift*—There is considerable scope for employment of Scheduled Caste artisans and assisting them to set up cottage industries. They are given training in different crafts and trades and subsidies are given to deserving

craftsman. During 1961-64 a sum of Rs. 1.22 lakhs was spent and about 450 Scheduled Caste artisans were trained in different crafts. In 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 0.80 lakh was spent for training of about 200 Scheduled Caste artisans and giving subsidy to Scheduled Caste craftsmen. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.78 lakh for training of 200 Scheduled Caste artisans and Rs. 0.22 lakh for giving subsidy to Scheduled Caste craftsmen 1965-66. Co-operatives for the weavers belonging to the Scheduled Castes are being organised. During the year 1963-64 three Co-operative Societies of Scheduled Caste weavers were organised at a cost of Rs. 0.78 lakh. In 1964-65 three more societies were organised with an expenditure of Rs. 0.47 lakh. Three more societies are proposed to be opened in 1965-66 and the existing ones continued for which Rs. 0.88 lakh has been provided. The problem of untouchability and social disability is being tackled through the Depressed Classes League and there is provision for giving grants to the League under the programme.

HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

22. *Drinking Water-supply*—Provision of drinking water facilities is an important programme. By the end of the Second Plan 657 wells were provided for the Scheduled Castes in the State Sector and 266 wells in the Central Sector. The expenditure incurred in the Second Plan under this programme was Rs. 10.67 lakhs. In the first three years of the Third Plan 380 wells were provided at a cost of Rs. 4.99 lakhs. Rs. 4 lakhs was spent in 1964-65 to provide 200 wells. A further sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been proposed in 1965-66 for sinking 125 wells. Under National Water supply and Sanitation Programme 100 per cent Central assistance is being availed to locate Piped Water-supply Projects in areas having concentration of tribal population.

23. *Housing*—A provision of Rs. 4.87 lakhs was utilised for construction of 965 Units of houses for Scheduled Castes in the State Sector and Rs. 16.68 lakhs for construction of 2,423 Units of houses in the Central Sector during the Second Plan. In the Third Plan against the outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs. 17.65 lakh in the Central Sector for providing housing sites for Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupation and for sweepers and scavengers the expenditure incurred by the end of 1964-65 was Rs. 2.00 lakhs and Rs. 16.72 lakhs respectively. During the first four years of the Third Plan 3,190 families were benefited under

the scheme. The provision for 1965-66 is very small and not sufficient to cover the need. The Government of India have, therefore, been moved to allocate a further sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for the scheme during 1965-66.

24. The scheme for improvement of working condition of sweepers and scavengers has been taken up in the Central Sector. The scheme is ment for putting a stop to the practice of carrying night soil on head-loads by providing wheel barrows, rubber groves and gum boots to the sweepers. In the Second Plan Rs. 92,000 was spent. In the first four years of Third Plan Rs. 4.64 lakhs was spent under this programme. In 1965-66 the provision is Rs. 0.50 lakh.

DENOTIFIED TRIBES

25. The population of denotified tribes in the State is estimated at about one lakh. These tribes are thinly spread over in the districts of Koraput, Ganjam and Cuttack. The programmes for these tribes in the Third Plan include Rs. 4.05 lakhs for pre-matric stipends and residential schools and Rs. 3.12 lakhs for colonisation scheme, Rs. 1.40 lakhs for agricultural and industrial aid and Rs. 1.15 lakhs for sinking of wells. In the first three years the expenditure incurred was Rs. 5.33 lakhs and the expenditure in 1964-65 was Rs. 2.63 lakhs under these programmes. By the end of 1964-65 Rs. 0.25 lakh has been given as pre-matric stipend to about 200 students and three residential schools have been set up (one of which is for girl students at Dasamantpur in Koraput district) with an expenditure of Rs. 1.14 lakhs. During the years 1961—65 Rs. 3.12 lakhs has been utilised for construction of 200 units of houses and Rs. 1.05 lakhs for sinking of 70 wells. It is programmed to provide stipends to about 50 students, strengthen the staff of residential schools and provide craft sections, set up 50 units of houses and big 10 wells for the denotified tribes in 1965-66 with a provision of Rs. 1.74 lakhs.

CHAPTER XXVIII

CRAFTSMAN TRAINING SCHEME

With a view to increasing the productivity of labour and to improve the availability of skilled workmen, Government has been laying considerable importance on craftsman training schemes. These schemes are Centrally sponsored and only the States' share of expenditure finds place in the State Plan. During the Second Five-Year Plan period the State Government has spent Rs. 31·27 lakhs on these schemes. Originally a provision of Rs. 56·50 lakhs was made for these schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan of the State. This provision has subsequently been increased to Rs. 65·31 lakhs as State share out of the total amount of Rs. 163·22 lakhs.

2. The programme for craftsman training included in the States' Second Five-Year Plan aimed at increasing considerably the seats for the trainees. There were 284 seats at the end of the First Plan. The following five new Industrial Training Institutes came into existence during this period with the seating capacity mentioned against each:—

(1) Industrial Training Institute, Hirakud	..	268
(2) Industrial Training Institute, Berhampur	..	200
(3) Industrial Training Institute, Rourkela	..	304
(4) Industrial Training Institute, Balasore	..	96
(5) Industrial Training Institute, Bhawanipatna		104

	Total	.. 912

Of the 284 seats which were existing by the end of the First Plan period 12 seats were reduced at the beginning of the Second Plan in the Industrial Training Centre attached to the Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack. But subsequently in course of this Plan period, this Industrial Training Centre was expanded by providing it with an additional seating capacity of 96 seats as the need for expanding the institutional facilities for properly trained craftman was keenly felt. The net addition during the Second Plan period in the seating capacity

was, therefore, 1,008 and the total seating capacity available by the end of the Second plan period was 1,280. 1,788 trainees came out successful in the All-India Trade Test held during this period. Apart from the above institutions a technical training institute was established at Takatpur in the district of Mayurbhanj with an intake of 96 trainees in the year 1957 under the administrative control of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department for the Adibasi boys. Besides, these, an evening class for the industrial workers was started at Choudwar with 50 seats from June, 1960 in order to impart theoretical knowledge to the workers engaged in the factories.

3. In the Third Plan much stress has been laid on the planned expansion of the craftsman training facilities. It was originally thought of introducing additional 1,640 seats during the Third Five-Year Plan by expanding the existing industrial institutes. The position has since been changed after introduction of stenography trade in Industrial Training Institute, Rourkela.

The actual number of additional seats to be introduced during Third plan is 1,630 as per details given below by expanding the existing industrial training institutes and starting three new Industrial Training Institutes at Barbil, Talcher and Puri with 264 seats each.

Cuttack	..	288
Berhampur	..	128
Hirakud	..	128
Balasore	..	160
Rourkela	..	184
Puri	..	264
Barbil	..	264
Talcher	..	264

Total	..	1,630

It was subsequently decided to start an Industrial Training Institute at Ambaguda with 256 seats instead of Puri. Accordingly steps were taken

to procure necessary tools and equipments. But due to administrative inconvenience this proposal could not materialise. The former proposal for establishment of an Industrial Training Institute at Puri, has again been taken up. The Industrial Training Institute at Barbil has started functioning since May 1964. The other two Industrial Training Institutes at Puri and Talcher are to start from November, 1965. The Vocational Training Centre Orissa Poor Industries Cottage, Cuttack which was functioning with an admission capacity of 48 seats in the non-Engineering trades has been closed down. In addition, the Technical Training Institute, Takatpur which is running under the administrative control of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department has been expanded with 164 additional seats raising the capacity from 96 to 260.

Besides the schemes mentioned above, a few other miscellaneous schemes like Apprenticeship Training Scheme, State Council for Training in Vocational Trades, Scheme for Award of Prizes, Leave Reserve and Training Reserve Instructors, Headquarters staff and Training of Instructors have also been included in the Third Plan under Craftsmen Training Programme.

At the instance of the Government of India a short-term training course "Accelerated Training Programme" for training of Craftsmen in the existing Industrial Training Institutes was introduced in February, 1963, but subsequently the scheme was discontinued with effect from August, 1963 according to the instructions of the Government of India.

CHAPTER XXIX

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The State's Third Plan for Labour and Labour Welfare Programme was initially drawn up with an estimated outlay of Rs. 19.50 lakhs. This has since been revised to Rs. 11.89 lakhs partly due to the fact that some of the programmes had to be deferred or kept in abeyance on account of the National Emergency and partly due to non-availability of personnel. The programme includes schemes like establishment of Multipurpose Welfare Centres, Employees State Insurance Scheme, expansion of employment service, etc.

2. Multipurpose Welfare Centres—The Multipurpose Welfare Centre provides educational recreational, and cultural facilities for the industrial workers and their dependants in order to enable them to take up subsidiary occupation to supplement their income. By the end of the Second Plan, 9 multipurpose welfare centres had been set up at Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Champua, Bhubaneswer, Jharsuguda, Rayagada, Khariar Road. In the Third Plan the target is to set up 9 centres for which a provision of Rs. 6.59 lakhs has been made. During the first year three centres were opened at Choudwar, Rajgangpur and Jeypore and six centres taken up in the Second Plan were completed. During the year 1964-65 four centres have been taken up at Hirakud, Brajarajnagar, Aska, Rajabagicha (Cuttack) and will be completed in 1965-66. The low progress attributed to non-availability of suitable sites.

3. Employees State Insurance Scheme--The Employees State Insurance Scheme provides medical benefits to the insured industrial employees under the Employee State Insurance Act. This scheme was taken up in the Second Plan at 5 places by opening 7 insurance dispensaries—one each at Barang, Brajarajnagar and Rajgangpur and two each at Cuttack and Choudwar. In the Third Plan the programme was to establish 12 Employees State Insurance dispensaries in different Industrial areas having 500 or more insurable persons. A provision of Rs. 8.09 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan under this programme out of which Rs. 1.05 lakhs is the State share. One dispensary at Narangarh was opened during the year 1962-63. The scheme

for rendering all medical facilities to the families of the insured persons except hospitalisation was introduced from the year 1964-65. One hospital and one dispensary were also opened during this year. The shortfall is due to non-availability of accommodation and delay in acquisition of land.

4. *Expansion of Employment Service*—By the end of the Second Plan there were 13 Employment Exchanges in the State. The target in the Third Plan is to open 7 Employment Sub-offices, 11 Employment Information and Assistance Bureau and besides one Employment Bureau for the Utkal University. The plan provision is Rs. 3 87 lakhs out of which Rs. 1 56 lakhs is the States' share. During the first year three Employment Sub-offices at Sundergarh, Rairangpur and Joda, one University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Cuttack and 11 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaus at Hindol, Dharmagarh, Bonai, Boriguma, Padmapur, Bhadrak, Simulia, Buguda, Naragarh, Athagarh and Kaptipada were opened. In 1963-64 one Colliery Exchange was opened at Talcher. During the year 1964-65 two Employment Sub-offices at Paradeep and Balimela have been opened and an appointment branch unit at the Directorate has been set up. There is no proposal to locate any unit in the last year of the Plan.

5. *Collection of Employment Market Information*—The unit undertakes survey and collects data through the employment exchanges for man-power planning. In 1961-62 the enquiries into private sector establishment caused by the District Employment Exchange at Phulbani, Balasore, Bhubaneswar, Bhawanipatna, Dhankanal and Bolangir were extended and thus both private and public sector enquiries were covered throughout the State for collection of employment market information. There is no new programme under the scheme for 1965-66.

6. *Vocational Guidance*—The two vocational guidance units at Cuttack and Berhampur opened in the Second Plan, were continued. In the Third Plan the programme is to open 9 such units besides setting up a vocational guidance unit at the State Headquarters to supervise and co-ordinate vocational work in the Employment Exchanges. In 1961-62 four such units were set up at Sambalpur, Rourkela Bhubaneswar and Koraput. One vocational guidance unit has been opened at State Headquarters during 1964-65 besides 5 more vocational guidance units at the district employment

exchanges at Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Balasore, Baripada and Bolangir. There is no new proposal to set up any such unit at any of the Employment Exchanges in 1965-66.

7. A few other miscellaneous schemes viz., social benefit scheme, Labour Rally, Training of Factory Managers separation of labour welfare from industrial disputes and collection of occupational information have also been taken up.

CHAPTER XXX MISCELLANEOUS

STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics and Economics was reorganised during the Second Five-Year Plan to meet the increasing demands for more and better statistics for proper formulation and prompt execution of Plan Programmes in the State. This resulted in strengthening the Headquarters of the Bureau, establishment of suitable statistical machinery in the districts, organising intensive in-service training programmes for field personnel, etc. with a total expenditure of Rs. 15.94 lakhs.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, the process of strengthening of the Headquarters of the Bureau of Statistics and Economics and the District Statistical Agency was further intensified with a view to achieve quicker and better results in collection, compilation, tabulation, analysis and publication of various items of statistics pertaining to agriculture, industry, social services, etc. A sum of Rs. 27.00 lakhs was provided as original outlay for "Statistics" in the Third Plan. The revised outlay, taking into account the actual expenditure of 1963-64, is expected to be Rs. 29.77 lakhs. Expenditure in first four years is expected to be Rs. 19.33 lakhs. A brief review of progress of some of the more important statistical schemes is given below:—

1. *Agricultural Statistics*—The agricultural statistics schemes of the Bureau are broadly of two categories. One relates to the sample surveys conducted by the Bureau for estimation of area and yield of rice, jute sugarcane, etc. Through these sample surveys, the Bureau was able to bring out reliable estimates of area and production of some of the major crops in the State.

The second category of scheme pertaining to agricultural statistics relates to organisation of primary reporting agency for collection of agricultural statistics like, area and production of minor crops, statistics of irrigation, land utilisation, agricultural prices, wages of agricultural workers, rainfall, etc. Unlike the sample survey scheme, this primary reporting agency scheme was taken up for implementation in 1963-64 as an entirely new scheme as a first step, it was decided to prepare some basic Khasra type of registers in respect of all villages

in the State. Preparation of these basic land registers was taken up in stages since 1963-64 and up till now the work has been completed or almost nearing completion in the districts of Sambalpur, Koraput, Ganjam, Kalahandi and Bolangir. In rest of the districts the work is in advanced stage of completion. In view of the high cost involved in engaging a full-time primary reporting agency for agricultural and related statistics, it was decided to entrust the work to a part-time agency. Because of certain administrative and other difficulties, the earlier decision to utilise Village Level Workers and Grama Panchayat Secretaries for this work was further reviewed and more recently Government have taken a decision to entrust the work of agricultural statistics to the existing revenue agency of Revenue Inspectors by suitably strengthening the strength of staff working under them. After the basic land registers are completed, they will be passed on to the Revenue Inspectors, for maintenance. This new primary reporting agency is expected to start in full swing from the beginning of the Forth Five-Year Plan. Coverage of districts has been phased and it is hoped that by the end of the Forth Five-Year Plan the entire State would have been covered.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period, the Bureau extended its crop survey programme to cover other important crops of the State. Sample surveys for estimation of area and yield rates of summer rice and sugarcane, yield estimation of jute, estimation of area under green manuring crops, estimation of area occupied by field bunds, a pilot enquiry on the benefits of minor irrigation projects and survey of wages paid for different agricultural operations are some of the examples of this extension.

Two *ad hoc* studies relating to agriculture, one on the benefits of the Hirakud Irrigation System and the other on the Assessment of extent of adoption of improved agricultural practices and utilization of irrigation facilities in the State were undertaken by the Bureau in 1964-65. Both the studies are in advanced stage of completion.

During the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan, all the sample surveys mentioned earlier are being continued and intensive action is being taken to complete the remaining work of preparation of basic land registers, their binding and completing all preliminaries for setting up of the Primary Reporting Agency.

2. *Industrial Statistics*—Collection of industrial statistics under collection of Statistics Act, 1953 continued from the registered factories in collaboration with the Government of India. Information collected under this item covered such subjects as capital structure, employment of labour, consumption of raw-materials, fuel and power, production of different items and related matters. In addition to collection of these statistics, the Bureau also tabulated, analysed and prepared reports covering the industrial statistics for the year 1960-61. In the last year of the Third Plan, in addition to collection of the usual industrial statistics, the Bureau has programmes for preparation of analytical reports based on tabulated results of industrial statistics collected in earlier years.

In addition to the registered factories, the State has a big cottage industries sector about which very little information is available at present. A sample survey to collect information on the small-scale and cottage industries (unregistered) of the State was lunched in 1964-65. The survey will continue and the results of the first year's survey will be analysed in the last year of the Third Plan. The Bureau also conducted a survey on the Rice Milling Industry in the State during this period and a report embodying the results of the survey was submitted to Government.

3. *Labour Statistics*—Very little information is at present available on the labour employed in agriculture sector. Some information, however, is being collected by the Bureau on Agricultural Labour Wages for certain specific operations of farm cultivation. It is expected that in future it will be possible to collect relevant information on wages of labourers engaged in different branches of the broad field of agriculture for example, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fisheries etc., along with ancillary data on other aspects of agricultural labour.

A fairly good progress, however has been made in collection of statistics pertaining to industrial labour. The Bureau conducted studies on labour productivity and absenteeism in different industries. Statistics are also being collected for a detailed account of engineering man-power. Preparation of a fact book on man-power covering such items as population, labour force, employment, underemployment, education and training among industrial workers was also

taken up. This work is expected to be completed by the beginning of Fourth Five-Year Plan. As background paper for Fourth Plan, an analytical study on Employment Approach to Planning in Orissa will be published.

4. *Miscellaneous Statistical Activities*—The Bureau is also engaged in collection of a large variety of Statistics pertaining to different socio economic Spects of the State—

(a) *Estimation of State Income*—In further revision of an earlier report on the State Income of Orissa for the period 1950-51 to 1958-59 published by the Bureau, a report on the State Income of Orissa till 1962-63 was published. *Per capita* income at State Level is no doubt an important economic indicator of prosperity of the people. For the purpose of district and block level planning and location of industries, it was felt necessary to obtain information on districtwise *per capita* income. The work on estimation of this income is in progress.

(b) *Statistics of C. D. Blocks*—The Administrative Intelligence Unit of the Bureau continued to analyse the block statistics received from District Statistical Offices. The District Statistical Officers, with the help of augmented staff were able to improve the quality and time of submission of block statistics at their level. The Progress Assistants appointed in blocks for compilation of block statistics at that level were given necessary training to enable them to handle their work more efficiently. In addition the administrative Intelligence unit also conducted some *ad hoc* studies.

(c) *Socioeconomic Surveys*—Socioeconomic Surveys in collaboration with National Sample Survey Organisation of Government of India were continued. As the work in terms of sample size and the number of staff increased it became necessary to make the District Statistical Officer's responsible for supervision of this survey in their respective districts. Some of the data collected in earlier rounds (1961-62) were analysed after the schedules were tabulated in the newly organised Mechanical Tabulation Unit and the processed data were used for evaluating the Impact of Plan Programmes on consumption, employment and land holding. A large mass of data collected in earlier rounds will be gradually processed in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit and will be used subsequently for Economic Research.

(d) *Sample Census*—Estimates of birth and death rates, migration, etc., pertaining to human population which were collected in two separate rounds of sample census were processed and the results sent to Government of India.

(e) *Rural Debt and Investment Survey*—During the Third Plan, the State conducted a survey in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India on Rural Debt and Investment position in the State. The survey started towards the end of 1961 and was completed in 1962-63. The data of this survey were processed by the Reserve Bank of India and some preliminary estimates were brought out by them. Some information on rural debt and investment position of the State obtained from this survey were supplied by the Reserve Bank of India to the State for further analysis and use in connection with a study on evaluation of Plan Programmes in the State.

(f) *Handloom Statistics*—With a view to obtaining reliable estimates of production, sale and stock of handloom cloth in the State, a sample survey in 20 focal centres initiated during the Third Plan is continuing. The results of the survey of some of the earlier years have already been processed.

(g) *Housing Statistics*—The housing cell of the bureau continued its efforts to collect information on various aspects of housing activities of public and private agencies. Since there is a slow flow of information from the Government departments like the Works and Local Self-Government which are mainly concerned with large scale housing activities, it has been decided to create two statistical cells in these two departments so that the housing cell in the bureau will be able to collect and timely publish necessary house building statistics, through these cells.

(h) *Hirakud Benefit Survey*—A sample survey for assessment the benefits derived from the Hirakud Irrigation Projects was taken up in 1964-65. The work involved study of serval agronomic and agro-economic aspects of the benefits derived by the people receiving irrigation from the Hirakud Dam. The field survey is in progress and the data obtained from this survey is expected to be processed and results brought out by the end of 1965-66.

(i) *Study of Impact of Plan Programmes on levels of consumption, employment, land holding, etc.*—As a part of all India Study of Impact of Plan Programmes on some specific

socio-economic aspects, a study was undertaken in the bureau in 1964-65. The study involved processing of data on consumption, land holding and employment obtained in National Sample Survey for the first year of Third Plan i. e. 1961-62 (17th round N. S. S.) and analysis of data obtained in the Rural Debt and Investment Survey of the same year. The other part of the study involved sample surveys freshly conducted to assess the extent of adoption of improved agricultural practices in Kharif and Rabi seasons of 1964-65 and extent of utilization of irrigation facilities. A third part of the survey based on some administrative statistics was conducted by the Planning and Co-ordination Department.

A report based on the tabulated data of N. S. S. and Rural Debt and Investment surveys has been prepared by the bureau. The report based on administrative Statistics has also been completed by the Planning and Co-ordination Department. The data of the sample survey on Improved Agricultural Practices and utilisation of irrigation facilities are being processed and the report based on these data are expected to be brought out by the end of 1965.

5. *Training*—It is necessary that persons engaged in Statistical work in Government should be kept up-to-date on the recent development in the techniques of collection compilation, analysis and dissemination of statistics. The in-service training course which was organised during the beginning of Third Plan has been discontinued with a view to starting a more comprehensive and regular training course in future which will meet the need of Statistical personnel engaged not only in bureau but also in different departments of the State Government. A scheme has been worked out for establishment of a training institute on statistics during the Fourth Plan.

Ad hoc training courses are being organised from time to time every year for the field staff of crop survey, N. S. S., handloom survey and some staff of the District Statistical Offices. In addition regular courses of training are being conducted for Progress Assistants of C. D. Blocks and the 12th batch of this course has been completed. Steps are being taken to conduct training for the Progress Assistants who have been freshly recruited or have not been trained.

6. *Processing of Data*—The IBM type of Mechanical Tabulation Unit which was installed in the bureau towards

the end of 1963-64 stated tabulation of large mass of data obtained from some schedules of the 17th round N. S. S. survey and the schedules of a *ad hoc* transport survey. It is also expected that the unit will be able to process the large mass of data already collected through various rounds of National Sample Survey. The Unit will be in a position to take up this additional work after augmentation of its staff from the beginning of Fourth Five-Year Plan.

7. *Dissemination of Statistics*—The bureau brings out the following publications regularly :

1. Statistical Abstract of Orissa
2. Statistical Outline of Orissa
3. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics
4. Reports on estimation of area and yield of rice
5. Facts and charts on Orissa Budget

Except for the reports listed in items 4 and 5 above, there was time lag of varying periods in the publication of the three reports in all the years of Third Plan. The following publications were brought out by the bureau in 1964-65.

Statistical Outline of Orissa—1963

Some facts and charts on Orissa Budget—1964-65

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics—March 1964

This was mainly due to difficulty in getting printing work done in time. It has therefore been proposed to install a printing machine in the bureau to take up a part of the publication work.

Hitherto the practice has been for the bureau to publish statistics without any comments. A new ground was broken by the Bureau by the publication of "Applied Economic Studies" in 1964-65 which included several articles based on statistics already available from different sources. Steps are being taken to bring out more of such publications.

PUBLICITY

The outlay in the Third Plan under Publicity is Rs. 34.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the first four years is Rs. 21.76 lakhs and the outlay for 1965-66 is Rs. 12.51 lakhs.

2. Some of the important schemes included under this programme are as follows:—

1. Community Listening Scheme and maintenance
2. Provision of Mobile Units
3. Expansion of Film Publicity Unit
4. Maintenance of Information Centres of State and District Headquarters.
5. Production of Informative Literature.
6. Publicity through Song and Drama, etc.
7. Management of Radio Rural Forums
8. Zonalisation of Audio-visual Units.

Community Listening Scheme—Under Community Scheme it was originally proposed to distribute 3000 radio sets at the rate of 600 sets per year in the Third Plan. During first four years, 1,939 sets were distributed including 1,439 sets left over from the Second Plan. Only 500 sets could be distributed as against the target of 2400 as Government of India did not ensure timely supply of sets. During the current year it is proposed to get 600 sets as per normal annual target. Out of the total provision Rs. 9.00 lakhs under this programme the expenditure incurred during the four years is Rs. 5.72 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 37,500 have been recovered at the rate of Rs. 75 per set.

Maintenance is an important part of the scheme. The existing maintenance centres at the district headquarters have been connected with servicing centres with provision of additional tools and equipments in each centre. There are 45 centres to take care of radio sets. Complicated cases are received from the district servicing centres for repair at the State Headquarters. 20 Radio Inspectors were appointed in 1961-62 in addition to 41 (of which 21 Radio Inspectors are

in non-plan side) continuing from the Second Plan period. Special maintenance drive was introduced to ensure proper maintenance of radio sets during the emergency and about 20,000 cases of repair were attended to on average per year. A scheme has been introduced under which dry batteries and spare parts of radios are supplied to the recipients of Community Listening sets on no-profit and no-loss basis to ensure continuous operation. A van has been obtained from the UNICEF to attend to the major repairs in rural areas. The number of Radio Inspectors and other technical staff have been increased and tools and equipments have been purchased to ensure effective maintenance of Community Listening Sets.

4. *Mobile Units*—The aim of the scheme is to put up four additional mobile units and replace the existing 7 units. In the first three years this could not be implemented on account of emergency, and non-availability of 4 wheel drive vehicles. During the year 1964-65 four cars and two station wagons were purchased.

5 *Film Publicity Unit*—The object of the Film Publicity Unit is to produce films on various developmental activities undertaken in the State and run to a film library. In the first 3 years 14 films have been produced.

6. *Information Centres at State and District Headquarters*—Information Centres have been located at the district headquarters to provide literature to the readers and disseminate information on various developmental and plan activities undertaken by the State Government. At the end of the Second Plan, 13 Information Centres at the District Headquarters were opened. In the Third Plan, it is proposed to extend the facilities by larger provision of funds for supply of literature and dissemination of information. The State Information Centre opened during the Second Plan period is continuing in the Third Plan. They have been equipped with informative literature. A cinema unit is attached for daily screening of films. It is proposed to reorganise the Centre by locating a Research and Reference Division.

7. *Production of Informative Literature*—Under the scheme for production of informative literature, priced and free publicity literature on different subjects are produced and circulated. During 1961-62 and 1962-63, 20,000 copies of plan booklists on 18 subjects, 5,000 copies of posters and 6,000

copies of booklets on different subjects, 3,000 copies each of 13 kinds of posters on general publicity and National Emergency and 20,000 copies each of 9 booklets on different subjects and 15,000 copies each of 5 pamphlets were produced. During 1963-64 and 1964-65, 11 booklets, 4 leaflets and pamphlets, 3 folders and 3 posters on different subjects have been published and the publication of monthly magazines of Panchayati Raj has been taken over by this department. Special efforts for collection of more advertisements for monthly magazines were made.

8. *Publicity through Song, Drama, etc.*—Publicity through the entertainment media like Pala, Daskathia, Drama, etc. is gaining popularity and proving effective. The expenditure during the four years is Rs. 1.23 lakhs and the outlay for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 0.45 lakhs. It is proposed to engage the local talents in the different districts and among the tribal population for this purpose.

9. *Management of Radio Rural Forums*—The Radio Rural Forums have gained wide popularity. Various developmental activities particularly agricultural programmes and important problems are discussed in these forums. During the first year, 250 Radio Rural Forums were functioning in the State. This was raised to 515 by the end of 1962-63. During the year 1963-64 and 1964-65, the number has been increased and total number of forums now existing in the State is 865. The Zonal organisers have been appointed to take up organisational work. They are now taking up the cases of Children and Women Listening clubs also.

10. *Zonalisation of Audio-visual Unit*—The aim of the scheme is to pool together the publicity equipments under the control of Community Development and Panchayati Raj and the Home (Public Relations) Departments with a view to locating them in convenient zones in the State for carrying out publicity programme. Under this scheme each subdivision in this State is treated as a zone. The Audio-visual Publicity Units move from place to place according to the programme drawn up in consultation with the Sub divisional Officer.

Municipal Development Works (Other than Roads)

There are 19 Municipalities and 34 Notified Area Councils in the State. Assistance is given to these institutions by way of loans and grants for taking up remunerative works like

constructions of markets and renovation of tanks, street lighting, pisciculture, etc., to augment their income. Assistance is also given for taking up non-remunerative projects, such as, establishment of libraries, reading rooms, town halls, construction of primary school buildings and other works of social benefit, social education and entertainment. The loan given for remunerative schemes carries 5 per cent interest per annum and is repayable in 30 or less annual instalments. The intention is that such remunerative schemes after completion will create assets for the local bodies and the income accruing therefrom will help the repayment of the loan. The grants to the local bodies for non-remunerative schemes are given with a matching contribution of 50 per cent of the cost of the project. The following are the revised provisions in the Third Plan :—

- (1) Loan for remunerative projects .. Rs. 9.28 lakhs
- (2) Grants for non-remunerative .. Rs. 5.06 lakhs
 projects on 50 per cent
 matching contribution from
 local bodies.

During the first three years a sum of Rs. 6.64 lakhs were given as loan to the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils for remunerative projects. The anticipated expenditure in 1964-65 is Rs. 2.64 lakhs.

Under non-remunerative projects, assistance has been provided for construction of town halls, parks, libraries, reading rooms, wells, latrines, primary school buildings, mid-day meals to primary school students in urban areas, etc., on 50 per cent matching grant for the local bodies. During first three years a sum of Rs. 4.75 lakhs were given as grant-in-aid under this programme. During the year 1964-65 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 0.31 lakh.

NEW CAPITAL

An outlay of Rs. 275 lakhs has been provided in the Third Plan for Capital Construction Project as against the expenditure of Rs. 237.26 lakhs in the Second Plan. The projects which remained incomplete during the Second Plan have been carried over to the Third Plan. With the rapid expansion of New Capital some additional items of works which were not earlier contemplated have been taken up. These are mainly in the nature of providing water-supply,

sewerage, communication, electricity, dispensaries, primary school buildings and market centres in the different units of New Capital besides the development of the Sainik School campus in Mancheswar. During the first three years the expenditure incurred was Rs. 258·19 lakhs. The expenditure during the year 1964-65 is Rs. 41·00 lakhs. Thus the total expenditure by the end of 1964-65 would be Rs. 299·19 lakhs. With the increasing need for provision of more staff quarters and office buildings, expansion of the existing ones and development of sites in the different units existing plan provision has been exceeded. The programme for 1965-66 is limited to Rs. 1·30 lakhs which is, however, inadequate.

GOVERNMENT PRESS

With the organisation of new offices and expansion of old ones the volume of printing work has substantially increased. A number of reports, forms, periodicals, statements, committee reports and pamphlets are being printed by different departments in connection with their routine work and implementation of various plan programmes. The development of Government Press by provision of modern machineries and equipments and adequate staff has, therefore, been taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan under the programme "Reorganisation and Expansion of Government Press" with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs. A new Press building at Madhupatna was started in the Second Plan and completed in the Third Plan along with staff quarters.

In the first four years of the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 20·91 lakhs was spent for purchase of 64 printing and binding machines besides, entertainment of additional staff. The printing capacity of the Government Press has increased.

During the current year 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Budget under the above schemes for purchase of printing machines and equipments. No expenditure has so far been incurred due to want of required printing machines in the market.

PART II

TABLE I
State Plan—Head of Development, Outlay and Progress

Rupees in lakhs

Head of Development	Original Third Plan outlay 1961—66	1961-62 Actual expendi- ture.	1962-63 Actual expendi- ture	1963-64 Actual expendi- ture	1964-65 expendi- ture.	1965-66 Plan outlay	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME								
1.1. Agricultural Production.	5,20.00	43.21	73.50	1,39.42	1,86.11	1,63.58 + 30.00	6,05.82 + 30.00	
1.2 Land Development ..	1,62.00	12.08	7.05	9.57	32.76	23.16	84.62	
1.3. Minor Irrigation ..	3,04.00	62.08	64.66	1,01.32	1,75.56	2,16.72	6,20.34	
1.4. Soil Conservation .	84.00	9.87	8.88	28.16	19.36	13.25 + 15.00	79.52 + 15.00	
1.5. Animal Husbandry ..	2,28.00	26.14	42.73	62.39	83.87	1,10.92	3,26.05	
1.6. Dairying and Milk Supply.	44.00	0.42	4.54	5.39	16.17	7.41	33.93	
1.7 Forests ..	1,60.00	21.93	49.47	32.88	52.77	77.26	2,34.31	
1.8. Fisheries ..	1,86.00	24.24	53.53	37.27	47.76	53.30	2,16.10	
1.9. Warehousing and Marketing.	29.00	1.49	1.78	0.24	3.24	9.40	16.15	
Total ..	17,18.00	2,01.46	3,06.14	4,16.64	6,17.60	7,20.00	22,61.84	

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Original Third Plan outlay 1961-66	1961-62 Actual expendi- ture.	1962-63 Actual expendi- ture.	1963-64 Actual expendi- ture.	1964-65 expendi- ture.	1965-66 Plan outlay	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. CO-OPERATION & C. D.								
2.1. Co-operation ..	2,41.00	22.25	40.99	53.73	67.62	63.85	24,8.44	
2.2. Community Develop- ment.	17,50.00	2,98.55	3,37.21	3,90.04	3,48.45	3,94.20	17,68.45	
2.3 Panchayats ..	1,01.00	25.08	7.75	7.66	8.43	19.08	68.00	
Total ..	20,92.00	3,45.88	3,85.95	4,51.43	4,24.50	4,77.13	2,084.89	
3. IRRIGATION POWER								
3.1. Irrigation ..	21,41.00	3,56.99	3,93.66	5,23.97	6,52.40	5,42.69	24,69.71	
3.2. Flood control ..	2,50.00	34.95	52.10	52.04	51.35	97.35	2,87.79	
3.3. Power Projects ..	44,62.00	3,47.68	6,49.56	9,16.23	17,58.26	17,35.45	54,07.18	
Total—Irrigation & Power	68,53.00	7,39.62	10,95.32	14,92.24	24,62.01	23,75.49	81,64.68	

4. INDUSTRY & MINING							
4.1. Large and Medium Industries.	35·00	34·00	1,52·00	1,33·00	1,86·21	1,24·00	6,29·21
4.2. Mineral Development.	1,53·00	80·61	28·18	86·50	95·58	82·78	3,73·65
4.3. Village and Small Scale Industries.	5,10·00	65·53	67·95	98·90	94·58	1,23·44	4,50·40
Total—Industries & Mining.	6,98·00	1,80·14	2,48·13	3,18·40	3,76·37	3,30·22	14,53·26
5. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.							
5.1. Roads ..	8,00·00	2,62·03	3,52·31	5,72·44	5,72·30	3,53·90	21,12·98
5.2. Road Transport ..	46·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.3. Paradeep Port ..	..	25 03 (—)25·03	1,14·41	6,21·00	6,87·33	1,69·00	15,91·74
5.4. Ore Transport ..	..	..	..	21·53	40·00	80·00	1,41·53
5.5. Tourism ..	5·00	0·11	0·80	1·61	2·01	5·34	9·87
Total—Transport & Communication.	8,51·00	2,62·14	4,67·52	12,16·58	13,01·64	6,08·24	38,56·12

(Rupees in Lak)

Head of Development	Original Third Plan outlay 1961—66	1961-62 Actual expenditure	1962-63 Actual expenditure	1963-64 Actual expenditure	1964-65 expenditure	1965-66 Plan outlay	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. SOCIAL SERVICES								
6.1. General Education	15,05.00	1,31.07	2,96.65	3,01.99	3,35.95	4,14.91	14,80.57	
6.2. Technical Education	2,15.00	67.58	46.41	38.49	75.31	80.69	3,08.48	
6.3. Cultural Programmes	9.00	1.82	2.91	4.68	5.55	6.27	21.23	
6.4. Scientific Research ..	..	0.68	..	0.27	0.72	0.55	2.22	
6.5. Health ..	7,49.00	1,83.62	2,09.90	2,71.79	2,77.85	2,25.00	11,68.16	
6.6. Water-Supply and Sanitation.	1,65.00	41.28	54.08	71.84	55.00	35.00	2,57.20	
6.7. Housing ..	2,00.00	29.26	34.00	22.47	36.68	29.75	1,52.16	
6.8. Welfare of Backward Class.	4,63.00	57.84	67.77	62.50	95.08	1,04.00	3,87.19	
6.9. Social Welfare ..	15.55	0.71	1.57	2.94	2.42	4.12	11.76	

6·10. Labour Welfare Scheme.	19·50	1·71	1·11	1·18	2·70	5·19	11·89
6·11. Craftsman Training	56·50	12·85	9·16	11·00	13·20	19·10	65·31
6·12. Public Co-operation	4·45	0·15	0·21	0·44	0·55	0·72	2·07
Total—Social Services..	34,02·00	5,28·57	7,23·77	7,89·59	9,01·01	9,25·30	38,68·24
7. MISCELLANEOUS							
7·1. Statistics ..	27·00	0·42	1·49	8·95	8·47	10·44	29·77
7·2. Publicity ..	34·00	3·83	4·22	4·35	9·36	12·51	34·27
7·3. Local Bodies ..	25·00	3·83	3·71	3·85	2·95	..	14·34
7·4. State Capital Project	2,75·00	98·87	82·50	75·82	41·00	1·30	3,00·49
7·5. Government Press..	25·00	7·03	7·88	4·00	2·00	5·00	25·91
7·6. Others ..	..	4·94	8·01	..	..	..	12·95
Total—Miscellaneous..	3,86·00	1,18·92	1,07·81	97·97	63·78	29·25	4,17·73
Grand Total ..	1,60,00·00	23,76·73	33,34·64	47,82·85	61,46·91	54,65·63	2,21,06·76

TABLE 2
Centrally sponsored Schemes—Heads of Development, Outlay and Progress

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Third Plan Outlay		Progress of expenditure					Remarks	
	Total	State share	Actual expenditure			Expenditure in 1964-65	Plan outlay for 1965-66		Total
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME.									
1. Agricultural Production.	93·08	45·08	..	20·92	12·08	15·52	15·82	64·34	
2. Land Development.	71·70	20·60	..	0·45	3·52	4·49	38·47	46·93	
3. Minor Irrigation	..	..	..	..	2·37	0·07	0·78	3·22	
4. Soil Conservation.	83·00	..	7·42	19·85	20·91	31·50	35·28	1,14·96	

5. Forests ..	26.54	..	0.50	3.72	5.70	7.02	9.35	6.29
6. Fisheries ..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	2.70	6.70
7. Warehousing and Marketing.	40.00	..	6.43	7.93	5.59	3.87	5.94	29.76
Total—I ..	3,14.32	65.68	14.35	54.87	50.17	64.47	108.34	2,92.20
I. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION.								
1. Co-operation ..	..	..	0.36	2.02	18.29	13.14	10.60	44.41
2. Community Development.	..	..	4.68	18.47	31.34	29.02	56.30	1,39.81
3. Village Pancha- yats.	26.66	12.59	2.22	4.85	3.99	1.97	6.90	19.93
Total—II ..	26.66	12.59	7.26	25.34	53.62	44.13	73.80	2,04.15

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Third Plan Outlay		Progress of expenditure					Remarks	
	Total	State share	Actual expenditure			Expenditure in 1964-65	Plan outlay for 1965-66		Total
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III. IRRIGATION & POWER.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
IV. INDUSTRIES & MINING.									
1. Industries ..	45.94	..	5.25	1.19	7.99	12.67	18.84	45.94	
Total—IV ..	45.94	..	5.25	1.19	7.99	12.67	18.84	45.94	
V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.									
1. Roads ..	..	..	17.47	8.90	1.14	4.59	32.10	64.20	
2. Inland Water Transport.	90.00	..	9.66	32.38	28.44	6.99	13.62	91.09	

3. Ports ..	13,05·80	..	1·13	0·27	1·44	2·70	4·26	9·80
4. Tourism ..	6·00	..	..	0·20	0·80	1·57	6·30	8·87
Total—V ..	14,01·80	..	28·26	41·75	31·82	15·85	56·85	56·28
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES								
1. General Education.	4·57	1·45	1·78	1·81	6·60	12·96	24·38	47·53
2. Cultural Programmes.	26·65	15·07	3·33	3·67	6·55	5·77	6·64	25·74
3. Technical Education.	..	..	..	..	..	3·84	28·97	32·81
4. Health ..	20·00	5·00	1·64	3·51	16·66	40·15	1,31·45	1,93·41
5. Welfare of Backward classes.	3,68·97	..	45·89	59·66	64·00	97·64	1,32·20	3,99·39
6. Housing ..	80·00	7·50	19·31	26·20	6·09	5·44	9·50	66·54
7. Social Welfare ..	14·00	7·00	0·04	0·90	4·08	3·97	6·32	15·31
8. Labour Welfare	8·00	3·20	0·85	0·90	1·14	1·87	2·09	6·85
9. Craftsman Training.	1,63·22	65·29	32·11	22·89	27·45	32·98	47·79	1,63·22
10. Public Co-operation.	26·13	4·45	0·38	0·54	1·09	1·38	3·81	7·20
11. Local Development Works.	200·00	..	22·91	22·32	34·85	23·41	40·00	143·49
Total—VI ..	9,11·54	1,08·96	1,28·02	1,42·40	1,68·51	2,29·41	4,33·15	11,01·49

Head of Development	Third Plan Outlay		Progress of expenditure					Remarks		
	Total	State share	Actual expenditure			Expenditure in 1964-65	Plan outlay for 1965-66		Total	
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
VII—MISCELLANEOUS										
1. Publicity ..	11·34	6·28	1·72	1·57	1·39	2·29	2·30	9·27		
Total—VII .	11·34	6·28	1·72	1·57	1·39	2·29	2·30	9·27		
Grand Total ..	27,11·60	2,01·14	184·86	267·12	313·50	368·82	692·71	18,27·01		

TABLE 3 .

Schemewise Outlay and Progress—State Sector

Agricultural Production

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. STATE FARMS								
1. (a) Establishment of Experimental and Seed Farms.	68·18	6·40	9·48	35·60	39·02	21·18	107·59	
(b) Purchase of machinery to be obtained from Dandakaranya Development Authority.	..	..	..	..	*..	4·86	4·86*	Included under Land Development.
(c) Establishment of Demonstration cum-Training Farm at Chakuli.	..	..	0·26	0·62	0·25	0·29	14·44	
Total—I—State Farms	68·18	6·40	9·74	36·22	39·27	26·03	113·89	

Agricultural Production

(Rs. in lakhs

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. SUPPLY SCHEMES AND PLANT PROTECTION.								
1. Distribution of improved paddy seeds.	3.14	0.47	Net nil	Net nil	1.00	Net nil	1.47	
2. Seed certification, processing, testing and storage.	..	..	..	..	1.74	2.31	4.05	
3. Distribution of improved gram seeds.	..	0.006	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	0.006	
4. Distribution of improved millet seeds.	1.12	0.002	0.01	0.03	..	0.05	0.092	
5. Distribution of improved pulse seeds.	..	0.12	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	0.12	
6. Extension of Dalua cultivation.	..	..	0.27	..	0.12	..	0.39	

7. Distribution of improved wheat seeds.	1.93	0.14	Net nil	Not nil	Net nil	Net nil	0.14
8. Distribution of vegetable seeds.	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Not nil
9 Establishment of storage plants.	Net nil	..	0.21 (—)0.21	6.41 (—)0.41	11.98 (—)0.28	0.23 (—)0.23	18.83 (—)1.10
10. Multiplication and distribution of green manuring seeds.	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil
11. Production and distribution of compost (including rural, urban, water hyacinth compost).	13.16	0.21	2.62	1.92	1.07	2.09	7.91
12. Distribution of bone-meal.	2.75	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.65	0.801
13. Distribution of super-phosphate.	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil
14. Distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers.	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil
15. Free demonstration of fertilisers in cultivators field.	..	..	..	1.57 (—)1.57	2.89 (—)2.89	4.03 (—)4.03	8.49 (—)8.49

Agricultural Production—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Construction of office buildings and staff quarters.	15·00	1·55	2·65	0·48	9·31	2·27	16·26	
17. Plant protection ..	16·42	3·37	7·91	16·87	5·35	8·46	41·96	
18. Monkey killing scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Crop competition. ..	2·82	0·14	0·24	0·26	0·17	0·66	1·47	
20. Establishment of Zonal Service Station.	2·10	..	..	0·49	..	..	0·49	
21. Grant of loan for purchase of Agricultural machinery.	5·00	0·50	0·50	0·45	1·45	1·00	3·90	
22. Supply of planting material for fruit production.	0·65	0·072	0·09	0·10	0·08	0·13	0·472	

23. Distribution of potassic fertilisers.	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil	Net nil
24. Sewage utilisation scheme.	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Production, demonstration and supply of improved agricultural implements.	0·52	..	..	0·78	0·39	2·09	3·26
26. Intensive District Agricultural (Package) Programme.	150·00	0·78	17·50	15·74	24·55	17·43	76·00
27. Intensive Rice Cultivation Programme.	..	..	..	1·31	17·34	18·22	36·87
28. Establishment of agricultural implements factory.	4·00	1·81	0·20	0·56	0·59	1·09	4·25
29. Scheme for grant-in-aid to Bharat Krushak Samaj.	..	..	0·25	0·25	0·10	0·10	0·70
Total—II—Supply schemes and plant protection.	219·61	9·18	32·26	45·30	75·05	56·55	218·34

Agricultural Production

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III—DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL AND PLANTATION CROPS								
1. Arecanut development including model areas garden.	1.57	..	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.52	0.67	
2. Coconut development	8.00	0.26 (—) 0.13	0.41 (—) 0.21	0.72 (—) 0.36	1.11 (—) 0.70	2.52 (—) 1.30	5.02 (—) 2.70	
3. Cotton development ..	10.20	0.19	0.23	0.66	0.52	1.40 (—) 1.30	3.00 (—) 1.30	
4. Jute development ..	16.80	2.57	2.23	2.48	2.63	4.30	14.21	
5. Ramie development ..	..	..	..	0.11	0.06	0.20	0.37	
6. Oilseed development..	10.45	0.73 (—) 0.53	1.08 (—) 0.83	1.65 (—) 0.80	1.98 (—) 0.79	4.64 (—) 2.50	10.08 (—) 5.36	

7. Sugarcane development	7.00	0.44 (—) 0.16	0.73 (—) 0.36	0.79 (—) 0.42	3.51 (—) 0.84	3.07 (—) 0.84	8.54 (—) 2.62
8. Development of turmeric, ginger and Arrowroot.	0.60	0.02 (—) 0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.27 (—) 0.01
9. (a) Establishment of progeny orchards and fruit nurseries.	2.40	0.36	0.60	0.70	0.63	0.49	2.78
(b) Expanded Nutrition Programme.		..	..	0.14	* ..	0.13	(—) 0.27
10. Tobacco development.	2.08	..	..	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07
11. Training of Gardeners.	1.80	0.24 (—) 0.10	0.15 (—) 0.08	0.15 (—) 0.8	0.19 (—) 0.06	3.30 (—) 0.15	1.03 (—) 0.45
12. Establishment of garden colonies.	5.72	0.21	0.03	0.05	0.04	1.07	1.40
13. Scheme for supervisory staff for fruit production.	4.56	0.08	0.25	0.35	0.38	0.243	1.49
14. (a) Banana development.	5.00	..	0.87	2.90	3.50	3.05 (—) 1.50	10.32 1.50
(b) Development of Regional fruit research sub-station	..	..	..	..	0.46	..	0.46

* Included under Sl. No. 9 (a).

Agricultural Production—(Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. Commercial utilisation of fruits and vegetables.	4.72 (—) 2.00	7.70	8.43 (—) 5.00	20.85 (—) 7.00	
16. (a) Production of vegetable and potato seeds.	8.62	17.65	7.97	34.24	
(b) Vegetable production in Kathjori patha.	(×) ..	6.67 (—) 4.00	6.67 (—) 4.00	* Included under Sl. No. 16 (a).
17. Breeders stock seed and vegetables.	0.88	0.88	
Total—III—Development of Commercial and plantation crops.	76.18	4.17	5.17	20.52	38.22	29.72	97.80	

IV. AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION, TRAINING
AND EXTENSION.

1. Establishment of University of Agriculture and Technology.	..	..	19.53 (—) 13.45	11.70 (—) 1.35	13.91 (—) 5.00	13.34 (—) 6.17	58.48 (—) 25.97
2. Development of Agriculture College.	24.10	6.75	2.49	3.81	..	4.72	17.77
3. Post-graduate training in State College of Agriculture.	14.50	..	..	..	..	2.01	2.01
4. Establishment of Fieldman Demonstrators and Assistant Sub-overseers Training Centre.	3.46	1.04	0.79	1.81	1.89	2.04	7.57
5. Refreshers course training.	3.00	..	0.11	0.14	..	..	0.25
6. Training of Village Level Workers.	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50
7. Extension of Block Programme for training of College students.	..	..	0.02	0.71	0.98	1.22	2.93

Agricultural production

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Agricultural extension and training.	50.00	9.61 (—) 0.36	11.98 (—) 0.31	14.07 (—) 0.49	20.00 (—) 1.16	15.98 (—) 1.95	71.64 (—) 4.25	
9. Requisition of services of experts.	..	..	0.36	1.04	0.44	1.70	3.59	
Total—IV—Agricultural Production, Training and Extension.	95.06	17.06	21.52	31.44	31.06	34.40	1,35.41	
V--AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INFORMATION AND STATISTICS								
1. Development of State Research Station and Central Farm.	1.86	1.57	0.05	..	*	0.97	2.59	* Included under Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.
2. Extension of Agricultural Research Station at Sambalpur.	..	..	..	..	*	..	..

[64 P. & C.—29]

3. Development of Botanical section including research on peper and cardamum.	2.50	0.06 (—) 0.03	0.47 (—) 0.04	0.30 (—) 0.04	0.15 (—) 0.04	0.37	3.85 (—) 0.15
4. Extension of Rice Research in the State.	..	..	..	..	..	0.88	0.88
5. Development of Horticulture research section and maintenance of citrus station.	2.20	0.40	0.47	0.33	0.21	0.39	1.80
6. Development of Entomological section.	1.36	..	0.18	0.10	*	0.22	0.50
7. Development of Mycological section.	1.56	..	0.16	0.04	*	0.18	0.38
8. Development of Chemical section.	1.86	..	0.13	0.07	*	0.14	0.34
9. Development of Agromonomical section.	1.74	..	0.07	0.10	*	0.19	0.36
10. Survey and control of weeds.	..	..	..	..	0.13 (—) 0.13	0.41 (—) 0.41	0.54 (—) 0.54
11. Soil Testing Scheme..	4.25	0.46	0.11	0.43	0.40	1.61	3.01
12. Sugarcane research ..	2.94	0.19 (—) 0.05	0.13 (—) 0.05	0.28 (—) 0.09	0.37 (—) 0.1	0.99 (—) 0.33	1.96 (—) 0.62

Agricultural production

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Gur research ..	1·00	0·11 (—) 0·05	0·09 (—) 0·05	0·07 (—) 0·03	0·11 (—) 0·04	0·18 (—) 0·09	0·56 (—) 0·23	
14. Cotton research ..	6·13	0·28 (—) 0·27	0·47 (—) 0·30	0·37 (—) 0·20	..	0·24	1·36 (—) 0·77	
15. (a) Coconut research..	1·22	0·07 (—) 0·04	0·11 (—) 0·02	0·11 (—) 0·06	0·14 (—) 0·09	0·45 (—) 0·05	0·88 (—) 0·26	
(b) Simple manurial trial on coconut cultivation.	..	..	..	..	..	0·04 (—) 0·02	0·04 (—) 0·02	
16. Oil Seed Research ..	1·00	0·15 (—) 0·07	0·19 (—) 0·09	0·25 (—) 0·23	0·39 (—) 0·39	0·33 (—) 0·33	1·31 (—) 1·11	
17. Co-ordinated scheme for simple fertiliser trial in cultivator's field.	5·00	0·67	0·33	0·33	0·42	1·31	3·06	

18. Total Agronomic experiment.	..	20	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.72	1.47
19. Agricultural Information service.	2.12	1.69	0.64	2.46	2.25	2.23	9.27
20. Agricultural statistics and agro-economics investigation section.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Scheme for improvement of Agricultural statistics.	..	..	0.21	}		0.40	
22. Scheme for maintenance of rain-gauges and collection of data.		0.63	0.62	
23. Establishment of crop weather observatory.	0.52	0.69
24. Establishment of botanical garden.	3.50	..	..	0.38	0.38	0.69	3.81
25. Research on tobacco..	0.21	0.03 (-) 0.02	0.04 (-) 0.02	0.04 (-) 0.02	0.03 (-) 0.02	0.03 (-) 0.03	0.19 (-) 0.11
26. Integrated scheme for Market intelligence.	1.00	0.06	0.03	0.11	..	0.67	0.87
27. Jute research station ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50

Agricultural Production

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28. Research on production of hybrid castor.	..	..	..	..	..	0·07	0·07	
29. Research on genetic and Biometric observation.	..	..	..	..	0·38	..	0·38	
30. Establishment of parasite breeding station.	..	..	..	0·03	0·10	0·10	0·23	
Total—V—Agricultural Research information and statistics.	41·97	5·43	3·50	5·94	5·46	16·64	36·97	
VI—ADMINISTRATION								
1. Scheme for administrative set up of Agricultural Directorate.	20·00	0·97	1·31	..	..	..	2·28	
Total—VI—Administration	20·00	0·97	1·31	..	..	..	2·28	

VII - AREA PROGRAMME FOR
IRRIGATION PROJECTS

1. Area programme for
irrigation projects.

Total—VII—Area Pro-
gramme for Irrigation
Projects.

Total—Agricultural Produ-
ction.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

1. Land reclamation in
saline inundated areas.

2. Enforcement of
Agricultural Act,
formation of Land
Utilisation Planning
Board.

3. Land Reforms

..
..
5,21.00	43.21	73.50	1,39.42	1,86.11	1,63.63 + 30.00	6,05.82 + 30.00	
Net nil	1.23	1.33	4.31	4.41 (—) 4.41	5.43 (—) 5.43	16.71 (—) 9.84	
1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
59.00	0.69	0.97	2.50	8.65	10.53	23.34	

+ Represents additional Central allocations

Land Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Improvement of Land Records	100.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	10.00	
5. Resettlement of landless workers.	2.00	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.52	
6. Settlement of landless agricultural labourers.	..	..	..	1.80 (—) 1.30	1.29 (—) 1.00	350.0 (—) 28.00	38.09 (—) 30.30	
7. (a) Land reclamation and hiring of tractors.	..	..	4.61	2.12	..	..	6.73	
(b) Tractorisation in Kalahandi.	..	..	..	..	23.78	5.59	29.37	
Total—Land Development	162.00	12.08	7.05	9.57	32.76	23.16	84.62	

MINOR IRRIGATION								
1. Minor Irrigation ..	2,44.00	33.83	33.69	72.68	1,20.56	1,40.75	4,11.51	
2.. Tube-wells ..	30.00	8.54	3.25	2.97	3.61	4.12	22.49	
3 Repair and maintenance of pumps diverted from G. P. Department.	..	1.57	0.46	0.91	0.91	0.09	3.94	
4. Lift Irrigation including Rushikulya basin.	30.00	18.14	27.26	24.76	40.48	21.76	1,32.40	
Total—Minor Irrigation	304.00	62.08	64.66	1,01.32	1,75.56	1,66.72 * +50.00	5,70.34 * +50.00	
SOIL CONSERVATION								
1. Training of Junior Soil Conservation assistants.	5.00	0.24	0.19	2.01	0.81	0.70	3.95	
2. Training of personnel in Soil Conservation.	5.00	..	0.29	0.54	0.61	0.30	1.74	

*Additional Central allocation

Soil Conservation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Soil erosion and land capability survey.	2.30	0.25	.	..	..	..	0.25	
4. Soil Conservation research and laboratory.	3.00	..	0.85	0.06	0.44	0.20	1.55	
5. Soil Conservation demonstration centre.	7.50	1.55	1.58	1.74	2.34	1.05	8.26	
6. Soil Conservation in Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects.	6.46	0.77	2.13	1.69	0.89	0.30	5.78	
7. Soil Conservation in Agricultural lands—Renovation of sand cast areas due to flood action.	5.50	3.81	0.70	1.00	..	..	5.51	

[64 P. & C.—30]	8. Control of streambank erosion.	2.05	..	0.37	0.46	..	..	0.83
	9. Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline soils.	3.50	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.01
	10. Development of pasture in eroded lands.	4.00	0.80	..	2.88	1.50	0.50	5.68
	11. Soil Conservation research farm at Lamptaput.	3.04	..	0.05	0.13	0.48	0.20	0.86
	12. Sisal plantation at Nildungri and Beldungi.	..	..	..	7.20	1.57	2.00 (—) 1.50	10.77 (—) 1.50
	13. Soil Conservation staff Scheme for District and Headquarters Organisation.	27.50	0.44	0.72	3.03	4.72	7.00	15.91
	14. Afforestation for Soil Conservation in coastal sand dunes.	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	0.50	6.50
	15. Publicity and Education.	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16. Soil Conservation in Mine spoils.	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17. Establishment of pilot centre to contral hifting cultivation.	3.15	..	..	..	..	..	..

Soil Conservation

Particulars of the scheme	Third plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			penditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Soil Conservation in Brahmani catchment.	..	..	..	2.83	3.27	1.00	7.10	The scheme was initiated during 1962-63 under the Central Programme.
19. Soil Conservation in Baitarani catchment.	..	..	..	2.59	2.76	1.00	6.35	
Total—Soil Conservation	84.00	9.87	8.88	28.16	19.36	13.25 +15.00	79.52 +15.00	
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY								
I. Breeding								
1. Opening of Key village Blocks.	10.13	0.61	1.25	0.97	1.54	1.47	5.84	

+ Represents additional allocation

2. Expansion and intersification of existing key village centres.	5.20	0.66	1.01	0.80	1.36	1.58	5.41
3. Strengthening the supervisory staff for artificial insemination and key village scheme.	1.50	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.31	0.79
4. Key village extension centres.	1.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Centralised semen collection centre.	2.08	..	..	..	0.78	0.20	0.98
6. Inservice training of personnel.	0.80	..	..	..	0.21	0.16	0.37
7. Organisation of livestock marketing units.	0.63	..	..	..	0.03	0.09	0.12
8. Calf subsidy scheme ..	1.50	0.09	0.27	0.55	0.63	0.47	2.01
9. Bull rearing farm ..	0.99	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.29	0.50	1.17
10. Feed and fodder development scheme.	3.00	0.20	0.35	0.16	0.15	0.24	1.10

Animal Husbandry

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Expansion of Artificial insemination centre.	2.18	0.08	0.12	0.41	1.17	1.60	3.38	
12. Piggy development scheme.	2.00	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.45	
13. Upgrading of indigenous goats (Establishment of goat breeding farm).	0.98	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Goshala development scheme.	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Gosadan scheme ..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. State Council of Gosambardhan.	0.24	..	..	..	..	0.04 (-)0.02	0.04 (-)0.02	
Contribution to Utkal Gomanga! Samiti.	5.00	..	2.12	2.00	0.94	1.31	6.37	

18. Mass castration of Scrubb bulls.	2·50	0·30	0·46	0·32	0·45	0·57	2·10
19. Cross breeding of cattle.	..	..	..	..	0·65	0·50	1·15
20. Reorganisation of the State Livestock Breeding Farm.	..	0·62	6·58	8·56	22·15	15,00	52·91
21. Expansion of D. L. B. Farm.	..	..	0·30	0·06	0·40	0·63	1·39
22. Rural Dairy extension, Rourkela.	..	..	4·19	1·66	11·39	11·90	28·14
23. Rural Dairy Farm ..	..	..	..	1·70	4·97	15·39	22·06
Total—Breeding ..	43·06	2·75	17·03	17·48	47·04	52·13 (—) 0·02	1,36·78 (—) 0·02

Animal Husbandry

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II, DISEASE CONTROL, RE ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION								
1. Opening of veterinary dispensary	53.50	10.01	8.63	9.40	10.13	13.00	51.17	
2. Opening of Stockmen Centre.	24.50	3.71	4.93	5.67	6.44	10.72	31.47	
3. Strengthening the Office of D. A. H. & V. S., Orissa.	11.94	..	0.27	0.18	0.37	0.44	1.26	
4. Strengthening the staff at Regional, district and Sub-divisional level.	9.59	0.26	0.30	0.36	0.56	1.60	3.10	
5. Strengthening the district headquarters veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.	4.87	..	..	..	..	..	..

6. Re organisation of propaganda mobile units.	4.60	0.26	0.08	0.08	0.28	1.00	1.70
7. Expansion of Biological products section.	4.54	0.45	0.59	0.80	0.46	1.66	3.96
8. Eradication of rinderpest	12.00	2.47	3.15	3.34	5.56	8.70	23.22
9. Diagnostic laboratory at district level.	2.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Dog kennels.	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Strengthening the State Veterinary Laboratory.	0.76	..	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.24
12. Provision of inpatient shed.	2.63	..	..	0.34	0.32	0.63	1.29
Total—II—Disease Control, Reorganisation and Administration.	1,31.72	17.18	18.02	20.20	24.20	37.81	1,17.41
III--POULTRY DEVELOPMENT							
1. Expansion of State poultry farm.	2.31	0.72	1.04	4.28	2.25	4.59	12.58
2. Expansion of All-India Poultry extension centres.	6.30	0.71	0.39	3.18	0.83	2.79	7.90

Animal Husbandry

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Establishment of duck breeding centres.	2.07	..	..	0.11	0.65	0.77	1.53	
4. Establishment of meat-meal manufacturing centres.	0.73	0.19	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.05	0.48	
5. Supervisory staff for Poultry development scheme.	3.16	0.06	0.24	0.51	0.80	1.34	2.95	
6. Production of pre-mixed poultry feeds.	..	..	..	18.25 (-) 9.05	5.06	26.18 (-) 24.00	49.49 (-) 33.05	
7. Intensive poultry development scheme.	1.45	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Upgrading of village poultry.	0.35	..	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.23	
9. Poultry sheds ..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

10. Assistance to poultry farmers.	2.73	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Intensive egg and poultry Product i o n-cum-training centre.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—III—Poultry Development	20.00	1.68	1.79	17.45	9.65	11.84	42.41
IV. VETERINARY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH							
1. Establishment of Live stock research station	7.00	..	..	..	..	3.50	3.50
2. Opening of information Bureau for popularising livestock activities.	1.91	0.34	0.35	0.60	0.29	0.29	1.87
3. Opening and expansion of stockman training school.	1.00	0.92	1.81	1.39	0.38	1.58	6.08
4. Opening of Statistical section in Veterinary Directorate.	0.83	..	..	..	0.07	0.26	0.33
5. Grants to Agricultural University for Veterinary Education.	12.28	3.21	3.66	4.86	1.35	2.15	15.23
6. I. C. A. R. Schemes	1.00	0.05 (—) 0.03	0.10 (—) 0.05	0.41 (—) 0.20	0.28 (—) 0.14	1.52 (—) 0.76	3.49 (—) 1.75
Total—IV—Veterinary Education and Research	24.02	4.49	5.87	7.05	2.23	8.54	28.18

Animal Husbandry

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. OTHER SCHEMES								
1. Organisation of Cattle shows.	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Utilisation of services of foreign experts.	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Study of Animal Husbandry practices.	0.50	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.30	
4. Development of sheep for mutton purpose (Establishment of sheep breeding farm).	0.20	..	..	0.15	0.40	0.26	0.81	
5. Development of slaughter house and hide flaying centres.	4.50	..	..	..	..	..	..

6. Implementation of recommendation of Nalagarh Committee.	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.38
7. Mixed Farming ..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tot a l—V—O t h e r Schemes.	9.20	0.04	0.02	0.21	0.45	0.57	1.29
Total—Animal Husbandry.	2,28.00	26.14	42.73	62.39	83.87	1,10.92	3,26.05
DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.							
1. Survey of Milk Areas	0.33	0.10	0.29	0.35	0.32	0.38	1.44
2. Training of personnel in Dairying.	1.00	..	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.18	0.34
3. Dairy development staff.	2.00	..	0.17	0.26	0.30	0.61	1.34
4. Pilot scheme for collection and marketing of milk.	1.50	..	..	..	0.65	0.58	1.23

Dairying & Milk Supply

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Extension Units in dairying areas.	5.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Establishment of dairying plant.	9.23	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Loan for purchase of milch animals and colonisation of gowalas.	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Cuttack Milk Union Scheme.	5.00	0.32	4.05	4.73	12.21	9.08 (-) 3.42	30.39 (-) 3.42	
9. Rural Dairy Extension associated with diary plants.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Reorganisation of State Livestock Breeding Farm.	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

11. Expansion of District Livestock Breeding Farm.	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Rural Dairy Extension, Rourkela.	..	..	..	..	2·61	..	2·61
13. Rural Dairy Farm ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Dairying and Milk Supply.	44·00	0·42	4·54	5·39	16·17	7·41	33·93
FORESTS							
1. Economic plantation ..	68·00	10·86	11·45	10·72	13·79	22·98	69·79
2. Rehabilitation of degraded forests.	15·87	1·76	2·78	2·59	4·84	6·12	18·09
3. Forest survey ..	1·00	0·26	0·03	..	..	0·15	0·44
4. Consolidation ..	5·00	0·67	0·87	0·59	1·05	1·30	4·48
5. Forest publicity ..	1·77	0·19	0·05	..	0·20	0·54	0·98
6. Forest resources survey.	1·00	..	0·14	0·19	0·23	0·25	0·81
7. Forest protection ..	3·00	..	0·19	..	0·01	0·61	0·81

Forests

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Minor forest produce	1·00	0·07	0·19	0·16	0·30	0·31	1·09	
9. Communication ..	25·00	2·78	3·58	3·02	6·00	9·02	24·40	
10. Buildings ..	15·00	1·97	2·24	2·36	3·87	8·32	18·76	
11. Preservation of wild life.	13·50	2·52	2·00	1·32	2·15	4·81	13·00	
12. Training of staff ..	9·86	0·86	0·95	1·73	2·59	2·21	8·34	
13. Departmental working of coupe.	N et nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Creation of afforestation circle.	..	..	..	..	0·43	0·64	1·07	
15. Forest Development corporation.	..	..	25·00	10·00	17·31	20·0	72·31	
Total—Forests ..	160·00	21·93	49·47	32·88	52·77	77·26	2,34·31	

FISHERIES							
1. Collection of spawn ..	2.75	0.59	0.88	1.18	1.03	1.34	5.04
2. Establishment of Composite fish seed centre.	13.00	1.13	1.03	1.05	2.35	3.57	8.93
3. Expansion of existing fish seed centres.	2.75	0.70	0.81	0.63	0.49	0.54	3.19
4. Development of reservoir fisheries.	5.25	1.26	0.78	0.74	2.83	1.04	3.65
5. Pilot fish storage and ice production.	7.75	..	..	1.09	5.26	4.79	11.14
6. Assistance to Inland fisherman.	5.00	0.48	0.65	0.48	0.50	0.93	3.04
7. Pilot Power fishing in sea.	57.25	6.90	10.20	8.53	10.74	19.50	55.76
8. Pilot marine by-products.	5.00	2.73	1.71	0.82	1.45	1.00	7.71
9. Assistance to marine fisherman.	8.75	1.15	1.06	0.29	0.26	2.10	4.86
10. Reclamation of Foreshore of Chilika Lake.	10.00	..	3.39	2.29	2.09	1.21	8.98

Fisheries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Training in Fisheries	6.00	0.27	0.82	0.79	0.90	3.03	5.81	
12. Applied Research on fresh water Biology.	4.50	0.36	0.75	0.43	0.54	0.87	2.96	
13. Applied Research on Marine Biology.	1.50	0.19	0.62	0.18	0.20	0.18	1.37	
14. Applied Research on Deep-water fishing.	2.50	0.38	0.47	1.00	0.28	0.32	2.45	
15. Applied Research on Technology.	2.00	0.53	0.55	0.37	0.19	0.17	1.81	
16. Hydrographic Survey of Chilika Lake.	5.00	0.78	0.96	0.27	0.50	0.61	2.86	
17. Extension work ..	1.50	0.18	0.33	0.44	0.43	0.37	1.75	
18. Supervision ..	5.50	0.22	0.14	0.69	1.40	0.77	3.22	

[64 P. & C-32]	19. Fisheries Development Corporation.	..	..	25.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00
	20. Development of Marine fisheries landing facilities.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21. Pisciculture ..	40.00	6.50	2.94	6.00	6.50	6.06	28.00
	Total—Fisheries ..	1,86.00	24.24	53.53	37.27	47.76	53.30	2,16.10
	WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING							
	1. Regulation of Markets	8.60	1.39	1.62	0.09	2.98	3.42	9.50
	2. Grading and Standardisation.	1.00	0.09	0.11	0.09	..	0.19	0.48
	3. Training of Marketing personnel.	0.65	..	..	0.01	0.17	0.19	0.37
	4. Strengthening of Marketing Directorate.	3.50	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.60	0.80

+ Ware-housing & Marketing

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Contribution to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporation.	14.50	..	..	..	..	5.00	3.00	
6. Market Research Survey and Extension.	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Warehousing and Marketing.	29.00	1.49	1.78	0.24	3.24	9.40	16.15	
Total—Agricultural Programme.	17,18.00	2,01.46	3,06.14	4,16.64	6,17.60	5,05.00 +1,55.00 + 60.00	20,46.84 +1,55.00 + 60.00	

represents additional allocation

CO-OPERATION

1. Revitalisation of Small-Sized Co-operative Societies—

(a) Subsidy for managerial staff.	16.36	2.62	3.07	3.47	3.60	3.60	16.36
(b) Outright grant for bad debt reserve.	22.50	..	3.70	6.00	7.6	5.00	22.39

2. Reorganisation of Central Co-operative Banks—

(a) Subsidy for managerial staff.	1.21	0.12	0.47	0.29	0.30	0.27	1.45
(b) Subsidy for supervision staff.	0.89	0.32	0.21	0.52	0.23	0.66	1.94
(c) Outright grant for bad debt reserve.	7.50	..	1.20	1.63	2.48	2.00	7.31

3. Organisation of Primary Land Mortgage bank—

(a) Subsidy for managerial staff.	0.75	0.20	0.22	0.11	0.30	0.19	1.02
(b) Subsidy for appointment of Land Valuation Officer.	0.42	..	..	..	..	..	..

Co-operation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(c) Subsidy for Orissa Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.	..	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.40	
4. Establishment of Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies—								
(a) Share capital ..	7.50	1.25	0.75	..	0.75	0.75	3.50	
(b) Loans for construction of godowns.	10.50	0.75	0.56	0.19	0.56	0.56	2.62	
(c) Subsidy for construction of godowns.		..	0.19	0.31	0.17	0.19	0.86	

(d) Subsidy for Managerial staff.	1.35	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.47
(e) Creation of price ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Apex Marketing Co-operative Societies—subsidy for setting up manure mixing units.	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Grading Organisation—							
(a) Subsidy for purchase of equipment.	0.40	0.06	0.01	0.09	..	0.04	0.20
(b) Subsidy for Managerial staff.	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.05	..	0.11	0.27
7. Establishment of Jute Bailing Plant—							
(a) Share capital ..	10.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	7.00
(b) Subsidy for Managerial staff.	0.59	0.10	0.23	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.59
(c) Loans to Danpur Jute Marketing Societies for construction of godowns.	..	..	..	..	1.80	..	1.80

Co-operation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(d) Subsidy to Danpur Jute Marketing Societies for construction of godowns.	..	..	..	..	0.60	..	0.60	
(e) Share capital to Danpur Jute Growing Society.	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	
8. Installation of Rice Huller Units—								
(a) Share capital ..	4.00	..	..	0.40	..	..	0.40	
(b) Subsidy for Managerial staff.	0.80	0.24	0.06	..	0.03	0.03	0.36	

9. Establishment of Rice-cum-Oil Milling Units.							
(a) Share Capital .. ..	..	2.00	4.50	9.60	3.75	..	19.85
(b) Subsidy for Managerial staff.	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.40	0.70	1.43
10. Establishment of Cold Storage Plants.							
(a) Share Capital ..	12.00	0.75	..	6.00	5.25	5.60	17.60
(b) Loans for Working Capital.	..	..	5.78	3.12	..	..	8.90
11. Establishment of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory.							
(a) Share capital ..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Subsidy for Managerial staff.	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..

Co-operation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 Construction of Rural godowns.								
(a) Loan for construction to godowns.	32.80	6.18	3.87	1.20	3.70	..	15.13	
(b) Subsidy for construction of godowns.	..	..	1.29	0.27	1.25	..	2.81	
13. Establishment of Co-operative Sugar Factory.								
(a) Share Capital ..	35.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	2.00	12.00	
(b) Loans for construction of godown for Aska Sugar Factory.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Subsidy for construction of godown for Aska Sugar factory.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

14. Co-operative farming (Pilot Project)—							
(a) Share Capital ..	2.60	0.20	0.42	0.38 (—)0.29	0.40 (—)0.30	0.80 (—)0.60	2.20 (—)1.19
(b) Loans for construction of godowns-cum-cattle-sheds.	6.50	0.50	0.79	0.71	0.75	1.50	4.25
(c) Subsidy for construction of godowns.		..	0.24	0.24 (—)0.71	0.25 (—)0.75	0.50 (—)1.50	1.23 (—)2.96
(d) Loan for Working Capital	5.20	..	.16	0.76 (—)0.57	0.80 (—)0.60	1.60 (—)1.20	4.32 (—)2.37
(e) S u b s i d y for Managerial staff.	1.44	0.05	0.12	0.21 (—)0.11	0.22 (—)0.12	0.33 (—)0.17	0.93 (—)0.40
15. Training on Co-operative Farming.	3.00	0.02	0.36	0.67	0.69	0.50	2.24
16. Co-operative farming outside Pilot areas—							
(a) Loan for construction of godowns-cum-cattle-sheds.	..	..	0.38	0.04	..	0.75	2.06 (—)1.17
(b) Subsidy for construction of godowns cum-cattle-sheds.	..	..	0.13	0.01 (—)0.04	0.50 (—)0.38	0.25 (—)0.75	

Co-operation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(c) Loan for Working Capital.	..	..	0.40	0.04 (-) 0.04	0.40 (-) 0.30	0.80 (-) 0.60	1.64 (-) 0.94	
(d) Subsidy for Managerial staff.	..	..	0.06	0.06 (-) 0.03	0.10 (-) 0.05	0.14 (-) 0.07	0.36 (-) 0.15	
(e) Share Capital ..	..	..	..	0.30 (-) 0.23	0.20 (-) 0.15	0.40 (-) 0.30	0.90 (-) 0.68	
17. Co-operative training and education of non-officials.	12.70	1.70	1.63	2.23	2.80	4.36	14.78	
18. (a) Continuance of the existing Training Institute for Junior Co-operative personnel.	14.40	1.75	1.53	0.83	0.06	..	4.17	

(b) Subsidy for Orissa State Co-operative Union for Management of Training Institutes.	..	..	1.05	1.86	2.33	2.89	8.13
19. Co-operative propaganda.	3.00	0.45	0.60	0.55	0.53	0.59	2.72
20. Departmental reorganisation.	19.42	0.80	1.85	3.80	8.57	18.73	33.75
21. Organisation of Consumer Co-operative Stores—							
(a) Share Capital ..	0.75	0.08	0.10	..	..	..	0.18
(b) Subsidy for staff ..	0.39	0.02	0.05	0.04	..	..	0.11
22. Study tour of non-official Co-operators.	..	..	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.17	0.28
23. Labour Contract Co-operative Societies—							
(a) Share Capital ..	..	..	0.60	0.20	2.00	2.20	5.00
(b) Loan for Working Capital.	..	..	0.92	1.00	..	..	1.92
(c) Subsidy for staff ..	..	..	0.46	0.60	1.26	0.48	2.80

Co-operation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(d) Loans to District Level Unions for Working Capital.	2.00	..	2.00	
(e) Subsidy to District Levels Unions for Working Capital.	0.30	0.09	0.39	
(f) Loans to District Level Unions for purchase of trucks.	0.07	0.07	
24. Fishery Co-operatives.								
(a) Share Capital to Primary Societies.	This has been taken up under fisheries plan.

(b) Assistance for setting up Cold Storage Plants by the Central Co-operative Societies.	4.00	..	0.38	0.64	..	..	1.02
(c) Assistance for purchase of transport equipment for fishery Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..	0.90	..	0.90
(d) Loans to Primary Fisherman Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Subsidy to Primary Fisherman Co-operative Societies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Co-operative Printing Press—							
(a) Subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Share Capital contribution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. State Relief & Guarantee Fund.	..	..	..	..	2.17	2.00	4.17

Co-operation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27. Subsidy to Orissa State Council.	0.02	..	0.02	
28. Subsidy for hiring of godowns for storage of fertilisers.	2.05	..	2.05	
29. Rickshaw Pullers, Co-operative Societies.								
(a) Staff Subsidy..	0.01	..	0.01	Taken over to central sector.
(b) Loans	0.20	..	0.20	
30. Loans to Central Co-operative Banks for construction and Extension of Bank Building and for purchase of zeep.	2.05	2.05	

31. Subsidy for Central Cadre Committee.	..	..	..	..	..	1·75	1·75
32. Subsidy to Orissa State Co-operative Union forward of Prizes and incentive to Co-operative Societies and individual.	..	..	..	..	0·07	0·06	0·13
33. Loans to Rice Mills and jute marketing societies for purchase of trucks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
34. Organisation of Gramdan Multipurpose Co-operative Subsidy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Co-operation	2,41·00	22·25	40·99	53·73	67·62	63·85	2,48·44
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
1. Community Development.	17,50·00	2,98·55	3,37·21	3,90·04	3,48·45	3,94·20	17,68·45
Total—Community Development.	17,50·00	2,98·55	3,37·21	3,90·04	3,48·45	3,94·20	17,68·45

Community Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANCHAYATS								
1. Remunerative Scheme	10·00	2·00	1·60	2·50	2·08	6·00	14·18	
2. Graingolla ..	30·00	5·00	3·97	3·56	1·51	3·00	17·04	
3. Establishment of Panchayati Raj.	15·00	15·91	..	..	..	..	15·91	
4. Organisation and Supervision.	15·00	0·49	..	..	..	..	0·49	
5. Initial grant to Grama Panchayats.	4·00	..	..	..	..	1·60	1·60	
6. Panchayat Ghar ..	7·56	..	..	..	1·88	3·66	5·54	

7. Quarters to Grama Panchayat Organisers.	1·04	0·57	0·23	0·04	0·99	1·00	2·83
8. Training of Grama Panchayat Secretaries.	5·48 (—)2·07	1·60 (—)0·80	0·88 (—)0·29	0·78 (—)0·20	0·68	1·05	4·99 (—)1·29
9. Publication and Sammelans.	5·16 (—) 2·58	0·62 (—)0·31	1·47 (—)0·73	..	..	..	2·09 (—)1·04
10. Training Reserve ..	6·64 (—)3·62	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Establishment of District Institutes and Training of non-officials.	17·23 (—) 8·14	..	2·50 (—) 1·88	3·21 (—) 2·23	1·29	5·85 (—) 3·08	12·85 (—) 7·19
Total—Panchayats	101·00	25·08	7·75	7·66	8·43	19·08	68·00
Total—Co-operation and Community Development.	20,92·00	3,45·88	3,85·95	4,51·43	4,24·50	4,77·13	20,84·89

Irrigation & Power

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan Original Outlay	Actual expenditure			Expendi- ture in 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-52	1962-63	1953-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IRRIGATION AND POWER IRRIGATION PROJECTS.								
<i>Major Irrigation—</i>								
1. Hirakud Stage I ..	2,00·00	38·65	43·72	54·77	(—) 16·38	37·97	1,58·73	
2. Mahanadi Delta ..	10,00·00	1,80·19	1,69·86	254·30	2,25·65	1,73·79	10,03·79	
3. Salandi ..	4,30·35	49·49	65·81	85·80	1,82·62	2,16·15	5,99·87	
4. Anandpur Barrage ..	1,50·00	7·22	2·84	10·46	5·36	2·19	28·07	
<i>Medium</i>								
1. Salia ..	54·52	12·98	20·78	29·14	36·12	14·73	1,13·75	
2. Salki ..	16·44	10·32	13·09	14·85	16·97	16·61	71·84	
3. Budhabudhiani ..	26·47	8·26	20·20	16·87	24·09	5·68	75·10	

4. Godahado ..	29·41	6·78	8·19	2·21	13·16	7·49	37·83
5. Dhanei ..	13·34	6·96	20·36	16·55	38·53	15·57	97·97
6. Darjang ..	70·47	27·73	16·94	25·14	64·19	16·19	1,50·19
7. Bahuda Stage I ..	32·00	0·11	5·29	5·96	22·09	6·24	39·69
8. Hiradharbati ..	..	2·46	1·57	2·41	2·77	2·80	12·01
9. Joroharbhangi ..	30·00	..	..	0·55	1·97	1·99	4·51
10. Pitamahar ..	18·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Remodelling ..	20·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Investigation ..	50·00	5·84	5·01	4·96	11·47	20·34	47·62
13. Institute of Engineering Research. ..	..	..	..	..	23·79	4·95	28·74
Total—Irrigation Projects	21,41·00	3,56·99	3,93·66	5,23·97	6,52·40	5,42·69	24,69·71
FLOOD CONTROL							
1. Flood Control ..	2,50·00	34·95	52·10	52·04	51·35	97·35	2,87·79
Total—Flood Control ..	2,50·00	34·95	52·10	52·04	51·35	97·35	2,87·79

Irrigation & Power

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan Original Outlay	Actual expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
POWER PROJECTS								
1. Duduma Transmission Scheme.	85·00	37·06	31·89	6·32	5·01	..	80·28	
2. Hirakud Power Utili- sation Scheme.	39·00	19·49	17·05	1·04	..	..	37·58	
3. Rural Electrification .	1,04·65	21·00	67·39	1,04·13	1,03·45	49·45	3,45·42	
4. Low head Turbine Scheme.	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Transmission and Distribution.	4,00·00	..	79·52	3,07·90	2,51·87	47·12	6,86·41	
6. Talcher Transmission Scheme.	..	..	18·50	50·00	78·98	2,32·00	3,79·48	
7. Balimela Transmission Scheme.	..	..	14·29	15·29	1,18·36	1,77·02	3,24·96	

8. Hirakud Stage II ..	516·86	2,15·50	2,18·87	74·14	38·52	49·93	5,96·96
9. Talcher Thermal Scheme.	22,50·49	20·14	69·63	1,10·41	9,17·71	9,33·68	20,51·57
10. Investigation ..	70·00	6·96	9·88	18·61	23·29	9·58	68·32
11. (a) Balimela Dam Project.	} 9,50·00	25·38	1,18·08	1,77·29	1,50·00	80·02	5,50·77
(b) Balimela Power Project.		2·15	4·46	51·10	71·07	1,56·65	2,85·43
Total—Power Projects..	44,62·00	3,47·68	6,49·56	9,16·23	17,58·2	17,35·45	54,07·18
INDUSTRIES AND MINING LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES							
1. Investment in Industrial Development Corporation.	..	20·00	1,31·00	1,30·00	1,53·21	99·00	5,33·21
2. Purchase of shares in State Financial Corporation.	10·00	9·00	21·00	..	..	..	30·00
3. Establishment of Developed Areas.	25·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	5·00
4. Establishment of Industries at Block level.	..	..	..	3·00	33·00	25·00	61·00
Total—Large & Medium Industries.	35·00	34·00	1,52·00	1,33·00	1,86·21	1,24·00	6,29·21

Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan Original Outlay	Actual expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES								
<i>(a) Handloom</i>								
1. Share Capital Loan to Weavers, Co-operative Societies.	15·00	1·12	1·09	1·50	1·19	1·50	6·40	
2. Rebate ..	21·30	5·24	5·70	5·50	6·50	6·00	28·94	
3. Subsidy to Sales Depot	2·00	0·35	0·18	0·13	0·22	0·30	1·18	
4. Demonstration Parties for Technical Development.	1·47	0·09	0·21	..	..	..	0·30	
5. Improved Appliances	5·00	..	..	0·50	..	1·00	1·50	
6. Housing colonies ..	9·00	1·73	1·87	1·10	1·53	1·25	7·48	

7. Spinning Mills (Staff)	10·91	0·05	0·16	0·23	0·20	0·23	0·87
(a) Spinning Mills (Purchase of Shares by Government.)	..	5·00	..	10·00	..	7·00	22·00
8. Central Depot (Tassar)	0·78	0·06	..	..	..	0·06	0·12
9. Publicity and Propa- ganda.	1·35	0·13	0·04	0·23	0·17	0·25	0·94
10. Purchase of Samples	0·25	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·10	0·30
11. Supervisory Staff for Reserve Bank of India.	7·53	0·53	1·06	..	..	..	1·59
12. Interstate Depot ..	0·75	..	..	..	0·30	0·45	0·75
13. Purchase of shares in Appex Societies.	1·00	..	..	..	0·58	..	0·58
14. Colection of Statistics	1·35	0·02	0·11	0·23	0·41	0·53	1·30
15. Establishment of Collective Weaving Centre.	5·32	0·02	0·88	0·28	..	0·80	1·98
16. Scheme for establish- ment of Weavers, Service Centre.	5·29	..	..	..	0·50	..	0·50

Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third plan Original Outlay	Actual expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-62	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Big Dye Houses ..	5.06	0.45	0.86	..	..	0.50	1.81	
18. Running Expenses ..	6.00	.	..	..	0.12	0.24	0.36	
19. Calendaring Plant ..	3.00	0.38	..	1.49	..	0.25	2.12	
20. Share and Working Capital Loan to Tassar Weavers, Co-operative Societies.	5.88	..	0.59	1.18	0.95	1.18	3.90	
21. Participation in exhibi- tion and fairs.	0.50	0.03	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.18	
22. Organisa tional expenses.	5.80	0.86	0.77	1.08	0.96	1.53	5.20	
23. Rent and furniture to Silk and Tassar Weavers, Co-operative Societies.	0.46	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	

[64 P. & C. - 351]	24. Subsidy to Weaver Co-operative Societies for reimbursement of interest payable on Cess Fund Loan.	..	..	0.08	..	0.23	0.26	0.57
	25. Subsidy to Central Co-operative Banks for reimbursement of interest payable on Reserve Bank of India Loan.	..	0.28	0.10	0.17	0.44	0.71	1.65
	26. Audit and supervisory staff on R. B. I. credit.	..	..	..	1.58	1.88	2.82	6.28
	27. Scheme for production of Export fabrics.	..	..	..	..	0.43	0.93	1.36
	28. Share capital contribution to Second Co-operative Spinning Mill.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29. Working Capital Loan to State Apex Society.	..	..	..	3.00	..	2.00	5.00
30. Working capital loan to Dormant Weavers Co-operatives Societies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Figures shown under Sl. 7.

Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan Original Outlay	Actual expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31. Quality control ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.86	0.86	
32. Loan to Weavers, Co-operative Societies for purchase of shares in Co-operatives Spinning Mills.	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	
33. Installation of Power-looms.	..	..	..	0.99	0.98	1.38	3.35	This was under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
Total—Handloom ..	1,15.00	16.29	13.75	29.29	19.89	32.28	1,14.92	

(b) *Small-Scale Industries*

1. Loan under State-aid to Industries Act.	40·00	4·95	2·77	4·20	4·50	7·00	23·42
2. Pilot Project ..	32·00	10·24	0·08	00·06	..	..	10·33
3. Share and Working Capital loan to Industrial Co-operative Societies.	..	..	2·60	0·51	0·39	0·51	4·01
4. Production Centre for Tile making.	9·23	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Participation in equity capital of Panchayat Samiti Industries.	..	..	3·86	1·70	1·63	1·00	8·19
6. Training of Small-Scale Industries Workers in Established Units.	2·00	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·01
7. Training of Managerial staff for Industrial Co-operatives.	..	..	0·01	0·07	0·07	0·05	0·20
8. Appointment of Block-Level Extension Officers (Industries).	28·00	0·65	..	..	..	..	0·65

Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan Original Outlay	Actual expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Supervisory and Managerial personnel for Industrial Co- operatives.	..	..	3.00	5.67	7.23	9.06	24.96	
10. Quality making scheme.	8.00	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.02	
11. Organisation for rationalisation of supplies and market- ing.	..	..	..	0.76	1.75	3.96	6.47	
12. Exhibition and fairs ..	5.00	0.59	0.02	0.015	0.42	0.40	1.44	
13. Common Service Centre.	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Modernisation of Industries school.	24.00	1.28	0.82	0.36	0.20	..	2.66	

15. Strengthening of Industries Directorate.	12·00	0·19	..	..	..	..	0·19
16. State-aid to Co-operatives of Small Industries.	8·00	0·35	..	..	..	..	0·35
17. Subsidy for equalisation of Power tariff.	5·00	..	..	0·25	0·12	0·50	0·87
18. Investment in the Small Industries Corporation.	10·00	2·00	3·00	2·00	..	..	7·00
19. Fruit Preservation Unit.	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Production of Publicity literature and technical bulletin.	5·00	0·30	0·60	0·64	0·63	0·75	2·92
21. Establishment of Information Centre.	5·00	0·11	0·13	0·004	..	..	0·24
22. Supply of processed materials to C. D. Blocks.	0·77	0·90	..	..	..	..	0·90
23. Payment of administrative charges to S. F. C. Agency arrangement for Block loans.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan Original Outlay	Actual expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24. Development of ceramics.	..	1·22	..	..	..	..	1·22	
25. Grants to the selected Grama Panchayats for establishment of Panchayat Industries.	12·75	14·45	13·60	13·60	54·40	
26. Subsidy to Financing Agencies on interest payable by the Industrial Co-operatives.	0·93	0·11	0·53	2·00	3·57	
27. Conversion of Government Shoe Factory into joint stock.	
28. Purchase of shares in Silver Filigree Units.								

29. Training of Audit and accounts staff of Industrial Co-operatives.	..	..	..	..	0·04	1·20	1·24
30. Subsidy to Industrial Co-operative for pay and allowances of Panchayat Industries Officers.	..	..	..	..	2·74	8·00	10·74
Total—Small-Scale Industries.	2,04·00	22·81	30·57	30·75	33·85	48·03	1,66·01
(C) INDUSTRIAL ESTATE							
1. Industrial Estates ..	1,41·00	21·11	15·38	31·53	30·42	30·00	1,28·44
2. Subsidising rent of Industrial Estates.	..	..	..	..	..	0·50	0·50
(C) Total—Industrial Estates.	1,41·00	21·11	15·38	31·53	30·42	30·50	1,2

Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan Original Outlay	Actual expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(D) HANDICRAFTS								
1. Production Centre for Manufacture of golden brass articles.	0.43	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.53	
2. Toy-making including training in Toy- making.	0.76	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.28	
3. Incense and perfumery	0.17	..	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.08	
4. Cane and Bamboo ..	0.39	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.26	0.50	
5. Horn and Ivory ..	0.50	..	0.05	0.02	0.66	0.27	1.00	
6. Filigree and Horn ..	0.63	..	..	0.16	0.50	0.10	0.76	
7. Artistic Mat ..	0.48	0.13	0.02	..	0.01	0.01	0.17	

8. Stone carving ..	0.53	..	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.24
9. Development of Non-ferros Metal Industry.	4.01	0.42	0.44	1.20	1.29	1.35	4.70
10. Craft Co-operatives ..	0.38	..	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.15
11. Durry and Carpet ..	0.27	..	..	..	0.08	0.06	0.14
12. Brass Fish ..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Applique Work ..	..	..	..	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04
14. Artistic Textile ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05
15. Construction of Godown.	..	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.11
DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES							
16. Quality control ..	1.01	0.03	0.05	..	0.15	..	0.23
17. All-India Handicrafts Week.	0.50	0.17	0.12	0.27	0.10	0.10	0.76
18. Exhibition and fairs ..	0.50	0.06	..	0.45	0.10	0.10	0.71
19. Publicity and Propaganda.	0.40	0.05	..	..	..	0.02	0.07

Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-69	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20. Purchase of samples ..	0.15	0.03	..	..	0.02	0.01	0.06	
21. Printing of catalogue ..	0.15	..	..	..	0.15	0.03	0.18	
22. Handicraft design and training centre.	5.45	0.32	0.39	0.64	0.62	0.79	2.76	
23. Handicrafts Co-operation.	6.97	0.48	0.40	0.35	0.84	0.63	2.70	
24. Arts and Craft Centre, Puri.	0.58	0.11	0.12	0.12	(..)	0.32	0.79	
25. Administration and supervision of Handicrafts.	0.82	..	0.03	0.06	0.40	0.74	1.23	
Total—Handicrafts	25.00	1.92	1.91	3.71	5.43	5.27	18.24	

Industries

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-63	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Headquarters staff for administration of sericulture.	1.06	0.10	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.34	0.90	
5. Improved Appliances..	0.20	..	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.23	
6. Tassar Reeling and Spinning demonstration.	1.25	..	0.15	0.36	0.15	1.74	2.40	
7. Tassar seed sub-station	3.45	..	0.63	0.40	1.44	0.87	3.34	
8. Eri seed sub-station ..	0.76	0.03	0.16	0.004	0.33	0.11	0.63	
9. Reeling and spinning demonstration.	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Tassar Research Co-operative Societies.	2.76	..	..	..	..	..	..

11. Strengthening of staff of the Tassar Research Co-operative Societies.	..	..	...	..	0·03	0·52	0·55
12. Subsidy to State Tassar Co-operative Societies.	..	..	2·75	..	..	0·39	3·14
Total—Sericulture ..	12·00	1·35	4·22	13·14	2·47	4·23	13·59
Total—Village and Small Scale Industries.	510·00	65·53	67·95	98·90	94·58	123·44	450·40
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT							
1. Reorganisation of Directorate of Mines.	25·50	6·35	17·25	25·53	21·88	25·00	96·01
2. Assaying and Analytical Laboratory.	10·00	0·32	0·93	0·37	0·46	0·90	2·98
3. Purchase of shares in Orissa Mining Corporation.	17·50	67·8	..	50·00	70·00	56·88	244·72

Mineral Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Installation for movement of ores in Sukinda area.	70.00	0.84	..		..	..	0.84	
5. Transport of Iron ore Boats and Barges.	30.00	5.26	10.00	10.60	3.24	..	29.10	
Total—Mineral Development.	153.00	80.61	28.18	86.50	95.58	82.78	373.65	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION								
1. Roads	750.00	201.48	228.64	167.10	169.49	47.90	814.61	
2. Anchal Roads	20.00	2.70	2.32	2.55	4.73	6.00	18.30	

3. Municipal Roads	..	30.00	3.89	4.50	4.50	8.00	..	20.89
4. Expressway	..	..	53.96	1,16.85	3,98.29	3,90.08	3,00.00	12,59.10
Total—Roads	..	8,00.00	2,62.03	3,52.31	5,72.44	5,72.30	3,53.90	21,12.98
ROAD TRANSPORT								
1. Road Transport	..	46.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Road Transport		46.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
PORTS								
1. Paradeep Port	..	..	25.03	153.78	6.21.00	6,87.33	1,69.00	16,56.14
Ore Transport			(--) 25.03	(--) 39.37				(--) 64.40
Ore Transport	..	..	..	..	21.53	40.00	80.00	141.53

Transport and Communication

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOURISM								
1. Staff for execution of Plan Schemes.	0.45	0.08	0.17	0.43	0.10	0.35	1.13	
2. Appointment of Guide-cum-Caretaker for Rest houses.	0.30	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	
3. Tourist publicity ..	0.33	0.03	0.03	..	0.20	0.20	0.46	
4. Low Income Group Rest Houses at Konark, Goppalur, Hirakud and Balugaon.	4.00 (-) 2.00	..	0.20 (-) 0.10	0.80 (-) 0.40	0.82 (-) 0.41	4.00 (-) 2.00	5.82 (-) 2.91	
5. Low Income Group Rest Houses at Chandipur and Lalitgiri.	1.92	..	0.50	0.78	0.30	..	1.58	

6. Improvement of Puri Panth Nibas.	..	..	..	..	0.50 (—)0.25	1.50 (—)0.75	2.00 (—)1.00
7. Furniture for Rest houses.	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.80	1.05
8. Conducted tours	..	..	..	..	0.50	(—)0.40 1.24	(—)0.40 1.74
Total—Tourism	5.00	0.11	0.90 (—)0.10	2.01 (—)0.40	2.67 (—)0.66	8.49 (—)3.15	14.18 (—)4.31
Total—Transport & Communication.	8,51.00	2,62.14	4,67.52	12,16.58	13,01.64	6.08.24	38,56.12
7. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION							
1. Provision of Universal and free education in age-group of 6—11—opening of new primary schools and appointment of teacher.	654.80	9.48	49.52	63.22	89.11	113.58	324.91
2. Provision of Mid-day meals.	40.00	..	2.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	11.98
3. Appointment of inspecting staff.	15.00	0.95	1.21	1.67	2.83	4.34	11.00
4. Opening of M. E. schools for boys.	24.00	3.11	9.70	13.43	21.75	28.85	76.84
5. Opening of M. E. schools for girls.	73.60	3.34	8.17	8.37	7.46	12.96	40.30

General Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Awards of maintenance stipends and scholarships for boys and girls including rationalisation of scholarships in primary and secondary schools.	13.93	0.95	4.26	5.51	10.18	12.31	33.21	
7. Special schemes for girls education—Appointment and training of school mothers.	12.00	0.26	1.25	3.93	3.69	9.55	18.68	
8. Attendance scholarships.	10.00	1.20	2.00	1.80	2.00	3.00	10.00	

Organisation of enrolment drive.	2.50	0.44	0.42	..	0.50	0.50	1.86
10. Quarters for Women teachers.	20.50	2.60	3.30	3.30	3.30	0.83	13.33
11. Provision of sanitary blocks in primary schools.	2.00	0.40	0.40	..	0.40	0.39	1.59
12. Orientation of primary schools into basic pattern.	10.00	4.92	3.32	1.93	..	..	10.17
13. Construction of primary schools, buildings.	40.00	1.00	3.50	..	..	1.00	5.50
14. Improvement of buildings, equipments and libraries in M. E. schools (boys & girls).	10.00	1.35	4.88	0.82	4.49	..	11.54
15. Introduction of craft in M. E. schools (boys & girls).	8.00	0.79	1.01	0.61	0.77	0.93	4.11

General Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan Original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Construction of hostels for girls M. E. schools.	18·00	5·11	5·63	3·86	8·10	1·64	24·44	
17. Construction of buildings for elementary training schools.	6·00	1·19	1·10	9·04	3·84	3·75	18·92	
18. Expansion of E. T. schools.	46·70	3·32	6·49	4·55	5·32	8·75	28·43	
19. Secondary training school building (speelover).	3·00	0·91	1·12	1·26	0·75	0·74	4·78	

20. Introduction of one year condensed course training for primary school teachers.	13.36	1.11	2.33	2.77	3.13	6.63	15.97
21. Increase in the value of stipends at the E. T. stage.	13.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Expansion of the scheme of craft teachers.	2.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.13
23. Opening of secondary training school.	26.75	1.17	1.63	4.21	4.70	5.83	17.54
24. Increase in the number of seats of existing secondary training schools and provision of books and equipments.	1.50	0.22	0.37	0.26	0.28	0.39	1.52
25. Increase in the value of stipends in secondary training schools (men teacher).	1.00	..	0.11	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.55

General Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan Original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26. Construction of quarters for the teachers of the secondary training schools.	0.50	0.05	0.08	0.05	..	..	0.81	
27. Construction of quarter-cum-office for S. I. of Schools.	5.00	..	0.45	0.44	..	..	0.89	
28. Nationalisation of text-books.	6.00	0.11	0.65	0.99	3.72	2.28	7.75	
29. Starting of a separate press.	..	..	27.00	24.20 —10.00	7.55 ..	12.48 —9.34	71.23 —19.34	
30. Nationalisation of scholarships in Primary and Secondary Schools.	2.69	..	..	2.69	..	..	2.69	
31. Introduction of triple benefit scheme for primary school teachers.	3.50	..	..	..	..	3.50	3.50	
Total—Elementary Education.	10,79.17	43.10	141.87	152.22	187.01	228.00	752.20	

II. SECONDARY EDUCATION							
1. Opening of High Schools for boys.	17·3	1·37	6·11	10·00	19·50	23·10	60·08
2. Opening of High Schools for girls.	18·88	1·20	3·43	10·41	13·11	15·72	43·87
3. Appointment of additional staff in High Schools (boys and girls).	4·05	0·11	1·40	3·13	4·22	7·11	15·97
4. Opening of post basic schools.	4·00	0·01	0·13	..	..	..	0·14
5. Appointment of additional inspecting staff and office staff.	8·52	..	..	0·58	1·85	3·97	6·40
6. Award of maintenance stipends in High Schools (boys.)	11·20	0·48	1·75	2·26	2·46	3·20	10·15
7. Award of maintenance stipends in High Schools (girls.)	3·36	0·13	0·50	0·95	0·86	0·95	3·39
8. Extension of subsidised transport to new urban areas.	2·75	0·02	0·30	0·49	0·55	0·82	2·18

General Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Opening of a branch Stewart School at New Capital.	4.50	1.33	1.38	1.12	0.19	0.20	4.22	
10. Provision of sanitary blocks in high schools.	0.40	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.40	
11. Opening of girls high schools (buildings).	10.00	0.28	3.05	6.28	2.77	2.50	14.88	
12. Conversion of High school into Higher Secondary School (boys).	3.00	0.14	0.60	..	..	..	0.74	
13. Conversion of High School into Higher Secondary School (girls).	25.00	1.04	0.63	0.66	0.76	0.96	4.05	
14. Conversion of High Schools into Multipurpose Schools.	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

15. Improvement of the building of High Schools (boys and girls).	10·00	9·73	14·53	10·75	9·68	5·31	50·00
16. Improvement of library and equipment of High Schools (boys and girls).	9·00	1·00	2·46	..	..	..	3·46
17. Introduction of crafts in High Schools (boys and girls) including workshop practice.	17·02	1·63	4·27	0·41	0·43	0·70	7·44
18. Improvement in the scale of pay of Non-Government Secondary School teachers.	20·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Opening of new training colleges.	8·93	..	3·17	2·00	1·37	3·90	10·44
20. Expansion of existing training colleges and opening of M. Ed. classes.	2·00	0·42	0·61	0·09	0·31	0·63	2·06
21. Construction of quarters for the teachers of training colleges.	0·30	0·05	0·09	..	..	..	0·14
22. Construction of hostels for boys high schools.	18·00	0·78	4·11	0·92	0·61	0·60	7·02

General Education..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan or original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23. Construction of hostels for the Girls, High Schools along with the quarters for the Superintendent.	5.00	0.23	0.60	4.94	0.84	0.75	7.36	
24. Provison of improvements of inspecting staff.	3.25	..	0.37	..	0.69	0.19	1.25	
25. Improvement of science education.	..	7.23	5.55	2.19	3.51	5.00	23.48	
26. Establishment of a sainik school.	..	5.70	24.48	24.63	8.96	11.50	75.26	
27. Opening of one year diploma course for training of teachers of higher secondary schools.	..	..	0.55	..	..	..	0.55	

28. Award of maintenance cum-merit scholarships in high schools.	..	..	7.86	8.65	7.40	12.96	36.87
29. Establishment of public school	..	..	..	0.07	0.16	0.36	0.59
30. Training of girls students for running canteens.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Organisation of condensed course for adult women who will appear at H. S. C. examination after one year coaching as private candidate.	..	..	..	0.48	0.57	1.11	2.16
32. Special allowance to women teachers serving in High and M. E. schools in the rural areas.	..	..	0.19	0.59	0.42	0.92	2.12
T o t a l—Seco n d a r y Education.	2,14.41	32.98	91.19	91.67	78.27	1,02.57	3,96.68

General Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION								
1. Opening of new colleges.	51·00	14·41	15·54	10·84	22·37	20·01	83·17	
2. Appointment of additional staff in colleges and provision of equipment, library etc.	8·00	1·81	3·83	7·12	9·78	11·25	33·79	
3. Award of scholarships & staff for implementation of the scheme.	6·49	0·40	1·70	3·40	3·72	5·07	14·29	
4. Award of maintainance stipends for women students residing in Hostels.	1·00	0·04	0·13	0·12	0·22	0·33	0·84	

5. Grant to Utkal University for building and teaching.	35·00	12·25	11·7	16·17 (-) 11·17	13·75 (-) 6·00	25·11 (-) 20·00	79·01 (-) 37·17
6. Introduction of 3-year degree course in colleges and up-grading of colleges.	16·50	5·10	7·47	5·63	5·72	7·91	31·83
7. Construction of buildings for colleges.	7·00	8·72	2·04	2·92	0·07	..	13·75
8. Improvement of buildings and construction of new buildings for colleges including quarters and hostels.	10·00	1·69	8·84	6·47	6·24	4·23	27·47
9. Improvement of the pay of non-Government college teachers.	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Construction of hostels for women students.	5·00	1·00	0·35	1·87	1·44	..	4·66
11. Opening of evening colleges.	..	..	0·40	1·13	1·10	2·43	5·06
12. Training of women students for driving Jeeps.	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	0·02
Total—University Education.	1,44·99	45·42	52·03	44·52	58·41	56·34	256·72

General Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV. OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES								
<i>(a) Social Education</i>								
1. Production of Social Education literature.	3.00	0.19	0.46	..	0.32	0.30	1.27	
2. Removal of Illiteracy..	7.00	0.03	0.50	0.57	0.53	1.08	2.71	
3. Starting of mobil library unit in blocks.	1.00	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.47	
4. State and city library	10.40	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	
5. Construction of buildings for State Library.	2.00	4.50	2.06	1.48	..	..	8.04	
6. Grants to village library	5.00	0.60	0.80	..	0.60	0.70	2.70	

(b) Audio-visual Education							
7. Audio-visual education	1·00	0·05	0·19	..	..	..	0·24
(c) Physical Education and Youth Welfare.							
8. Expansion of N. C. C.	1·00	1·86	5·88	9·09	7·64	19·73	44·20
9. Youth Welfare ..	4·00	0·92	0·65 (—)0·65	0·60 (—)0·60	1·05	0·60	3·82 (—)1·25
10. Grants to associations for promoting physical education and sports.	2·50	0·40	0·49 (—)0·37	1·28 (—)0·96	..	1·65 (—)1·24	3·82 (—)2·97
11. Training of P. T. I.'s and construction of college buildings.	2·00	0·01	0·08	0·10	0·12	0·22	0·53
(d) Promotion of Hindi							
12. Promotion of Hindi ..	3·50	0·11	0·86	0·89	..	..	1·86
13. Expansion of schemes for training of Hindi teachers.	1·40	..	..	0·003 (—)0·003	1·42 (—)1·27	0·03	1·45 (—)1·27
(e) Promotion of Sanskrit							
14. Improvement of Sanskrit studies.	4·50	0·37	0·53 (—)0·53	0·69 (—)0·69	1·54 (—)1·54	1·56 (—)1·56	4·69 (—)4·32

General Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>(f) Education of Handicapped.</i>								
15. Education of Handicapped.	2.50	0.26	0.39	0.13	0.77	0.66	2.21	
<i>(g) Strengthening of the Directorate.</i>								
16. Strengthening of the staff of the D. P. I's Office.	5.00	0.02	..	..	..	..	0.02	
17. Strengthening of administration staff of Education Department.	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(h) Archives</i>								
18. Reorganisation of State Archives.	1.00	0.18	0.12	0.34	0.18	1.09	1.91	

(i) Miscellaneous

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19. Administrative staff for scholarships and stipends.	1.13	..	0.04	..	0.14	0.15	0.33
20. Establishment of an institution for advanced cost accountancy.	..	..	0.23	0.35	0.44	0.56	1.58
21. Establishment of I. A. S. coaching class.	..	..	0.04	0.22	0.07	0.24	0.57
22. State Award for teachers.	..	..	..	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.36
Total—Other Education, .	69.92	9.57	11.56	13.70	12.24	28.00	74.97
Total—General Education	15,05.00	1,31.07	2,96.6 5	3,01.99	3,35.95	4,14.91	14,80.57

(Rs. in lakhs)

Technical Education

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TECHNICAL EDUCATION							7.92	
1. Development of the Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack.	8.00	2.20	2.57	2.02	1.13	..	7.92	
2. Berhampur Engineering School.	8.00	2.99	2.92	1.42	1.00	..	8.33	
3. Jharsuguda Engineering School.	8.00	5.93	4.06	1.02	..	..	11.01	
4. Bhadrak Engineering School.	5.00	1.70	0.80	0.40	..	..	2.90	
5. Kendrapara Engineering School (State share).	29.00	3.00	0.44	0.93	2.53	5.50	12.40	
6. Mining School, Keonjhar.	6.00	1.65	2.55	2.89	1.06	0.65	8.80	
7. Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.	20.00	38.66	12.00	3.57	5.00	12.00	71.23	
8. Bolangir Engineering School.	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Khurda Engineering School.	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

10. Training of technical teachers.	5.00	..	..	0.01	..	0.25	0.26
11. Staff quarters (outside Central Scheme).	16.00	..	1.75	..	2.95	9.00	13.70
12. State council of Technical Education and Directorate of Technical education.	5.00	0.10	0.27	1.07	1.23	1.67	4.34
13. Establishment of School of Arts.	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Post Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering.	..	..	..	0.50	0.74	0.27	1.51
15. Establishment of Technical High School.	..	..	2.50	1.40	13.50	8.50	25.90
16. Establishment of Poly-Technic, Rourkela.	..	..	..	0.94	14.82		24.24
17. Expansion of Bhadrak Engineering School.	..	..	..	..	4.30	4.99	9.29
18. Expansion of Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack.	..	..	..	..	3.65	2.03	5.68

Technical Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19. Expansion of Perhampur Engineering School.	..	..	..	..	3.27	1.04	4.31	
20. Expansion of Jharsuguda Engineering School.	..	..	..	..	2.96	0.85	3.81	
21. Higher Training in Engineering.	20.00	5.00	10.00	9.73	11.17	14.50	50.40	
22. Engineering College, Burla (State share).	23.00	6.35	8.48	11.17	6.00	10.06	42.06	
23. Advance action for the Fourth Plan (State share) for establishment of technical Engineering Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	
Total—Technical Education.	2,15.00	67.58	46.41	38.49	75.31	80.69	3,08.48	

CULTURAL PROGRAMME							
1. Grants to cultural association.	3.63	0.40	2.00	1.63	2.06	2	8.88
2. Expansion of State museum.	3.75 (-)-1.50	1.31 (-)-0.66	0.55 (-)-0.28	2.26 (-)-1.13	1.93 (-)-0.92	0.92 (-)-0.46	6.97 (-)-3.45
3. Development of M. I. L.	3.00 (-)-1.50	0.65 (-)-0.33	0.43 (-)-0.22	1.92 (-)-0.96	1.03 (-)-0.51	1.53 (-)-0.76	5.56 (-)-2.78
4. Revision of District Gazetteers.	2.68 (-)-1.06	0.75 (-)-0.30	0.69 (-)-0.28	0.74 (-)-0.30	0.7 (-)-0.3	1.40 (-)-0.56	4.33 (-)-1.74
5. Department and Directorate of Cultural Affairs.	..	..	0.02	0.52	1.51	1.41	3.46
Total--Cultural Programme.	9.00	1.82	2.91	4.68	5.55	6.27	21.23
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH							
1. Establishment of Vigyan Mandirs.	..	0.68	..	0.27	0.72	0.55	2.22

Health

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HEALTH								
I. CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.								
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme.	2,82.09	69.93	85.53	1,12.07	1,20.54	1,28.03	5,16.10	
2. National Filaria Control Programme.	12.00	2.04	2.15	1.94	1.60	1.28	9.01	
3. Mass B.C.G. campaign	2.97	2.91	3.17	3.38	3.56	3.19	16.21	
4. T. B. Demonstration and training centre.	3.07	2.29	1.97	1.29	2.28	2.23	10.06	
5. Establishment of T. B. Clinic.	7.14	1.28	1.85	1.30	3.29	4.00	11.72	
6. Establishment of T. B. Isolation centre.	7.46	1.53	1.50	1.30	1.14	1.08	6.55	

7. Smallpox eradication programme.	30·00	2·37	6·75	8·10	10·12	8·30	35·64
8. Leprosy control programme.	11·00	0·96	0·91	1·35	2·92	4·50	10·64
9. Increase of beds in T. B. hospitals.	4·36	0·28	0·84	1·16	2·26	2·70	7·24
Total—I—Control and Eradication of communicable diseases.	3,60·09	83·59	1,04·67	1,31·89	1,47·71	1,55·31	6,21·57
II. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE AND FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME.							
10. Establishment of Primary Health Centre.	1,03·00	9·10	9·57	20·84	17·03	5·46	62·00
11. Family Planning.	20·00 (—) 15·00	0·35 (—) 0·34	2·82 (—) 2·50	6·13 (—) 5·92	26·29 (—) 23·08	1,25·50 (—) 1,19·48	1,58·63 (—) 1,51·32
Total—II—Primary Health Centre & Family Planning Programme.	1,08·00	9·11	9·89	21·05	20·24	11·48	71·77

Health

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III. EDUCATION AND TRAINING								
12. Establishment of Medical College, Burla.	1,17.60	48.94	49.31	57.45	32.00	18.00	2,05.70	
13. Establishment of Medical College, Berhampur.	15.00	6.77	11.29	26.92	42.66	11.20	98.84	
14. Training of Nurses ..	10.88	1.42	2.76	4.08	4.97	3.68	16.91	
15. Training of Auxiliary Nurses Midwives.	8.81	1.22	2.39	2.50	2.47	2.89	11.47	
16. Training of Pharmacist	3.53	0.81	1.14	2.43	2.20	1.60	8.18	
17. Training of Dais ..	0.45	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.44	

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18. Training of Indigeneous Dais.	0.45	0.42	0.41	..	1.26
19. Training of Radiographers and Laboratory Assistants.	1.35	0.36	1.24	0.13	0.10	0.21	2.04
20. Training of Health Inspectors.	0.80	0.09	0.07	0.27	0.20	0.27	0.90
21. Training of Public Health Nurses.	5.91	0.37	0.62	1.50	0.16	0.05	2.70
22. Training of candidates in post certificate course of nursing.	0.48	0.08	0.02	0.0	0.06	0.07	0.25
23. Deputation of candidates in D. P. H. training.	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.20	0.63
24. Improvement of Rural Health Centre, Jagatsingpur.	5.54	0.53	0.42	0.39	0.17	0.20	1.71
25. Increase of admission at S. C. B. Medical College.	6.30	12.50	5.13	5.88	7.44	1.87	32.82
26. Post-graduate Education at S. C. B. Medical College.	..	0.68 (—) 0.55	0.69 (—) 0.40	1.15 (—) 0.68	0.50 (—) 0.25	2.00 (—) 1.72	5.02 (—) 3.60

Health

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27. Training of D. A. M. S personnel.	1.71	2.83	2.31	0.78	7.63	
28. Training of Auxiliary Health Workers.	0.22	0.75	1.04	2.01	
29. Expansion of Medical College under emergency programme.	9.38 (—) 9.38	12.68 (—) 12.68	2.50 (—) 2.50	24.56 (—) 24.56	
30. Training of Dental Hygienist and Dental Mechanics.	
Total—III—Education and Training.	1,76.80	73.40	77.04	1,05.09	96.07	42.43	3,94.65	

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES							
31. School Health Services—appointment of additional officers.	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Dental units under school health.	1·09	0·27	0·39	0·34	0·38	0·44	1·82
33. Health Education ..	2·00	0·29	0·24	0·33	0·40	0·95	2·21
34. Nutrition Programme	3·00	0·25	0·51	0·58	0·75	0·36	1·70
Total—IV—Public Health Services	8·90	0·81	1·14	1·25	1·53	1·75	5·73
V. IMPROVEMENT OF HOSPITAL SERVICES							
35. Improvement of District Headquarters Hospitals.	10·95	6·84	2·13	2·15	2·08	1·64	14·84
36. Up-grading of Sub-divisional hospitals to the standard of referral hospitals.	12·55	1·32	2·36	4·08	4·78	5·26	17·80
37. Improvement of hospitals in tribal areas.	11·80	..	2·55	..	..	..	2·55

Health

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38, (a) Laboratory services at the district headquarters.	1.50	..	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.31	
(b) Construction of buildings for the provisional laboratory.	1.50	0.75	1.76	0.07	..	..	2.58	
39. Provision of additional medical Stores.	13.77	2.35	4.84	2.59	2.00	2.00	13.78	
40. Establishment of blood transfusion centre.	2.95	..	..	..	..	..	..
41. Establishment of Dental clinics.	1.60	..	..	..	..	..	..

43. Ambulance services at the Subdivisional hospitals.	4.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Improvement of ex-district board hospitals and dispensaries.	9.01	0.15	0.10	0.58	1.00	0.29	2.12
44. Provision of cancer wing at Shriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College.	6.40	4.94	2.25	0.84	1.08	1.55	10.66
45. Drugs control organisation.	1.50	..	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.28	0.38
Total.—V—Improvement of Hospital services.	78.15	16.35	16.12	10.40	11.06	11.09	63.73
VI—Indigenous system of Medicine							
64. Establishment of Ayurvedic dispensaries.	1.01	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.23	0.46
47. Improvement of pharmacy at Bolangir.	0.50	0.09	0.25	0.16	0.16	0.41	1.07

Health

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-65	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
48. Development of hostel garden.	0.50	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.19	
49. Aid to Ayurvedic Board.	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	
50. Establishment of Homeopathic dispensaries.	1.10	..	..	0.01	0.06	0.37	0.44	
51. Stipend to Homeo trainees.	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
52. Research in Ayurved at G. A. V. Puri.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—VI—Indigenous system of medicine.	3.61	0.24	0.39	0.30	0.38	1.10	2.41	

VII. ADMINISTRATION

53. Integration of medical and public health cadre.	8.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
54. Creation of planning branch in the Health Directorate.	1.45	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.24
55. Appointment of Joint Director of Health Services, Orissa.	1.40	..	0.15	0.22	0.30	0.28	0.95
56. Appointment of financial adviser in Health Directorate.	0.20	0.04	0.05	0.05	..	..	0.14
57. Improvement of health statistics.	1.80	..	0.16	0.45	0.68 (—) 0.51	1.45 (—) 0.49	2.74 (—) 1.00
58. W. H. O. Officers ..	..	0.07	0.23	0.46	0.16	0.17	1.09
59. Continuance of central works in health directorate.	..	..	..	..	0.17	0.35	0.52
Total—VII—Administration.	13.45	0.12	0.65	1.2	0.86	1.84	4.68
Total—Health ..	7,49.00	1,83.62	2,09.90	2,71.79	2,77.85	2,25.00	11,68.16

Water Supply and Sanitation

Particulars of the Scheme	Third plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WATER-SUPPLY AND SANITATION								
1. Rural Water-supply ..	15·00	12·24	9·74	29·84	13·00	10·00	74·82	
2. Urban Water-supply ..	1,50·00	29·04	44·34	42·00	42·00	25·00	1,82·38	
Total—Water-Supply and Sanitation.	1,65·00	41·28	54·08	71·84	55·00	35·00	2,57·20	
Housing								
1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	60·00	13·16	14·68	7·23	12·64	4·00	51·71	
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	75·00	7·74	12·36	8·76	15·98	16·00	60·84	
3. Village Housing Project	50·00	6·82	5·20	4·82	6·57	7·00	30·41	
4. Slum clearance ..	30·00	4·17	3·13	5·00	3·29	5·00	20·59	
	(—) 22·50	(—) 3·13	(—) 2·35	(—) 3·75	(—) 2·47	(—) 3·75	(—) 15·45	
5. Town Planning ..	7·50	0·50	0·98	0·41	0·67	1·50	4·06	
Total—Housing ..	2,00·00	29·26	34·00	22·47	36·68	29·75	1,52·16	

SCHEDULED TRIBES							
(i) EDUCATION							
1. Ashram School ..	35·00	10·75	9·46	11·98	15·61	19·36	67·16
2. Pre-matric Stipends ..	30·00	4·69	8·34	7·94	10·68	10·20	41·85
3. Hostels ..	15·00	2·53	6·47	1·00	1·02	3·00	14·02
4. Teachers' Quarters ..	16·00	2·25	2·64	1·00	1·60	2·00	9·49
5. People's contribution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Mid-day meals ..	10·00	1·25	2·50	2·26	1·13	2·85	9·99
7. Aid to Private Schools ..	..	..	..	0·09	1·00	0·50	1·59
8. Training Centres ..	..	1·20	..	..	..	0·70	1·90
9. Comprehensive Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00
10. Chatsalis ..	..	..	..	..	0·80	0·95	1·75
11. Social Education and Research.	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Exhibition ..	..	..	..	0·41	0·54	..	0·95
Total—(i) Education ..	1,10·00	22·67	29·41	24·70	32·36	41·56	1,50·70

Welfare of Backward Classes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) ECONOMIC UPLIFT								
1. Jhum Control on Assam pattern.	2.00	0.30	0.17	0.21	0.52	0.28	1.48	
2. Resettlement of shifting cultivators and most backward 'A' category tribes.	5.00	3.17	0.70	1.79	6.94	11.50	24.10	
3. Subsidies for Cottage Industries.	8.00	0.59	0.59	0.47	0.78	1.00	3.43	
4. Cottage industries training.	0.17	0.24	..	..	..	..	..
5. Lac cultivation ..	1.00	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.51	

6. Tassar Rearing ..	1-00	0-06	0-15	0-21	0-21	0-24	0-87
7. Poultry Rearing ..	5-30	0-05	1-59	0-42	2-26	2-73	7-05
8. Piggery and goat breeding	1-63	0-16	0-15	0-50	2-77	1-78	5-30
9. Pisciculture ..	3-07	0-82	0-56	0-23	0-88	0-51	3-00
10. Graingolas ..	30-00	4-98	3-61	1-53	2-45	2-50	15-07
11. Technical Training Institute.	14-00	3-82	1-73	4-13	2-09	2-60	14-37
12. Rural Communication	10-00	1-13	1-10	2-32	2-62	2-00	9-17
13. Award of prizes to tribal villages for best performances.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Forest Co-operative Societies.	30-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Industrial Training (Spillover).	0-17	0-24	..	..	..	..	0-24
Total--(ii) Economic Uplift	1,11-17	15-39	10-41	11-86	21-66	25-17	84-59

Welfare of Backward Classes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-61	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iii) HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES								
1. Drinking water-supply	25.00	2.86	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	18.86	
2. Housing (construction of new colonies).	10.00	0.07	1.36	1.15	2.50	1.33	6.46	
3. Aid to non-official organisation.	2.00	0.48	2.13	1.20	1.90	0.50	6.21	
4. Legal aid to Adibasis ..	1.00	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.20	
5. Antiyaws campaign ..	5.00	..	1.96	1.65	1.79	2.00	7.40	
6. Treatment of V. D. ..	1.00	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.20	3.63	

7. Progress- <i>cum</i> -co-ordination cell and field staff and incentive for personnel working in the tribal areas.	20-00	1-11	2-51	2-40	4-61	5-53	16-16
8. Mobile health units ..	8-80	0-55	0-26	0-96	1-77	1-88	5-43
9. Health Inspector's training.	0-01	0-01	..	..	..	..	0-01
10. Pharmacist training ..	0-04	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Allopathic dispensary	0-51	0-21	..	..	..	..	0-21
12. Six-bedded hospital ..	0-64	0-61	..	..	..	..	0-61
13. (a) Research- <i>cum</i> -Training Institute.	4-90	..	..	..	..	..	.
14. Exhibition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total--(iii) Health, Housing and other schemes.	78-93	7-02	11-35	9-47	17-75	16-59	62-18
Total—Scheduled Tribe..	3,01-00	45-08	51-17	46-03	71-77	83-42	2,97-47

Welfare of Backward Classes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remark
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHEDULED CASTES								
(i) EDUCATION								
1. Pre-matric stipends and grants for books and stationeries.	35·00	4·94	6·11	7·96	10·00	10·00	39·01	
2. Hostels ..	19·47	1·95	6·00	2·54	4·09	3·00	17·58	
3. Ashram schools ..	0·53	0·51	..	..	..	..	0·51	
Total—(i) Education ..	55·00	7·40	12·11	10·50	14·00	13·00	57·10	
(ii) ECONOMIC UPLIFT								
1. Sub sidies for Cottage Industries.	10·00	0·34	0·30	0·58	0·80	1·00	3·02	

2. Subsidies for Agriculturists for permanent improvement of land, etc.	20·00	2·85	1·00	..	0·50	0·50	4·85
3. Weavers' Co-operatives	..	..	..	0·78	0·47	0·88	2·13
Total—(ii) Economic Uplift	30·00	3·19	1·30	1·36	1·77	2·38	10·00
(iii) HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES							
1. Drinking Water-supply	9·99	1·54	1·50	1·95	4·00	2·50	11·49
2. Health Inspector training.	0·01	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·01
3. Legal aid ..	0·65	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·05	0·10	0·19
4. Field staff (D. C. L.) ..	2·35	0·41	1·49	1·41	1·20	1·50	6·01
5. Grant-in-aid to non-Official Organisations.	2·00	0·20	0·18	1·24	0·20	0·20	2·02
6. Subsidies for Sweepers' Housing.	20·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Housing sites for Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations.	20·00	..	..	..	2·00	1·00	3·00

Welfare of Backward Classes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Improvement in the working conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers, etc.	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—(iii)—Health, Housing and other schemes.	65.00	2.17	3.19	4.61	7.45	5.30	21.72	
Total—Scheduled Castes..	1,50.00	12.76	16.60	16.47	23.31	20.68	88.82	
DENOTIFIED TRIBES								
(i) EDUCATION								
1. Prematric stipends and grants for book and stationery.	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	Transferred to Central Sector Plan.

2. Residential schools ..	3.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	Transferred to Central Sector Plan.
Total—(i) Education ..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(ii) OTHER SCHEMES</i>								
1. Colonisation scheme ..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	Transferred to Central Sector Plan.
2. Subsidy for Agricultural and Industrial aids.	3.00	
3. Sinking of wells ..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto
Total—(ii) Other schemes ..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Denotified Tribes ..	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Welfare of Backward Classes.	4,63.00	57.84	67.77	62.50	95.08	1,04.00	3,87.19	

Social Welfare

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOCIAL WELFARE Welfare Extension project (State sector).	1.24	0.33	0.56	0.70	0.38	0.50	2.47	
SOCIAL AND MORAL HYGIENE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICES.								
(i) Social Defence (care) programme.								
1. Establishment of entitled school.	2.42 (—) 1.21	..	..	..	..	1.02 (—) 0.51	1.02 (—) 0.51	
2. Establishment of two Remand homes.	3.00 (—) 1.50	..	..	..	0.50 (—) 0.25	0.25 (—) 0.12	0.75 (—) 0.37	
3. Introduction of welfare services in 5 district jails.	0.44 (—) 0.22	0.04 (—) 0.02	0.21 (—) 0.10	0.29 (—) 0.15	0.27 (—) 0.14	0.28 (—) 0.14	1.09 (—) 0.55	
4. Establishment of one probation hostel.	1.74 (—) 0.87	..	0.50 (—) 0.25	0.76 (—) 0.38	0.56 (—) 0.28	1.01 (—) 0.51	2.83 (—) 1.42	

5. Introduction of probation service in the State.	2.40 (-) 1.20	..	..	0.44 (-) 0.22	0.50 (-) 0.25	2.16 (-) 1.08	3.10 (-) 1.55
Total—Social (i) Defence (care) Programme.	5.00	0.02	0.36	0.74	0.91	2.36	4.39
AFTER-CARE PROGRAMME							
Construction of building for 7 district shelters.	4.00 (-) 2.00	..	0.15 (-) 0.08	1.65 (-) 0.82	0.50 (-) 0.25	0.60 (-) 0.30	2.90 (-) 1.45
Total—After Care Programme.	2.00	..	0.07	0.83	0.25	0.30	1.45
Total—Social and moral Hygiene and Aftercare services.	7.00	0.02	0.43	1.57	1.16	2.66	5.84
OTHER SCHEME							
1. Setting up a field organisation and training of supervisory staff.	3.60	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.16	0.40
2. Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations.	3.71	0.30	0.55	0.60	0.80	0.80	3.05
Total—Other Schemes.	7.31	0.36	0.58	0.67	0.88	0.96	3.45
Total—Social Welfare	15.55	0.71	1.57	2.94	2.42	4.12	11.76

Labour & Labour Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE								
1. Opening of multipurpose welfare centres.	4.50	1.06	0.65	0.50	1.73	2.65	6.59	
2. Social benefit scheme	0.50	0.04	..	..	..	0.05	0.09	
3. Training of factory managers.	0.50	0.07	..	..	..	0.10	0.17	
4. Labour rally ..	1.00	0.20	..	..	..	0.40	0.60	
5. Training of factory Inspectors.	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Separation of Labour Welfare from I. D. machinery.	0.25	..	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.60	0.74	Includes provision of Rs.0.26 lakhs for appointment of statistical assistants.

7. Holiday Home ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Research Training and production centre.	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Employees' State Insurance scheme.	5.50	0.09 (-) 0.08	0.39 (-) 0.34	1.00 (-) 0.83	2.08 (-) 1.82	4.53 (-) 3.97	8.09 (-) 7.04
10. Expansion of employment service.	3.98 (-) 2.39	0.48 (-) 0.29	0.54 (-) 0.32	0.70 (-) 0.40	0.99 (-) 0.60	1.16 (-) 0.70	3.87 (-) 2.31
11. Collection of employment market information.	0.98 (-) 0.59	0.06 (-) 0.04	0.13 (-) 0.08	0.19 (-) 0.11	0.19 (-) 0.12	0.25 (-) 0.15	0.82 (-) 0.50
12. Vocational guidance ..	2.30 (-) 1.38	0.21 (-) 0.13	0.18 (-) 0.11	0.21 (-) 0.13	0.41 (-) 0.25	0.60 (-) 0.36	1.61 (-) 0.98
13. Collection of occupational information.	0.75 (-) 0.45	0.10 (-) 0.06	0.05 (-) 0.03	0.04 (-) 0.03	0.11 (-) 0.07	0.08 (-) 0.05	0.38 (-) 0.24
Total—Labour and Labour Welfare.	19.50	1.71	1.11	1.18	2.70	5.19	11.89
PUBLIC CO-OPERATION							
1. Research Training and Pilot Project.	7.50 (-) 4.50	0.10 (-) 0.06	0.19 (-) 0.12	0.58 (-) 0.35	1.20 (-) 0.72	0.85 (-) 0.51	2.92 (-) 1.76
2. Lok Karya Kshetras...	3.00 (-) 1.80	0.25 (-) 0.15	0.25 (-) 0.15	0.38 (-) 0.22	0.08 (-) 0.05	0.75 (-) 0.45	1.71 (-) 1.02
3. Planning Forums ..	0.63 (-) 0.38	0.03 (-) 0.02	0.10 (-) 0.06	0.13 (-) 0.08	0.10 (-) 0.06	0.21 (-) 0.13	0.57 (-) 0.35
Total—Public Co-operation.	4.45	0.15	0.21	0.44	0.55	0.72	2.07

Craftsman training—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LABOUR WELFARE CRAFTSMAN TRAINING								
1. Industrial Training Institute, Berhampur.	17.89 (—)10.74	6.82 (—)4.09	3.95 (—)2.37	2.514 (—)1.50	2.80 (—)1.68	3.60 (—)2.16	19.68 (—)11.80	
2. I. T. I., Cuttack ..	17.25 (—)10.35	4.20 ()2.52	2.59 (—)1.55	3.74 (—)1.93	3.33 (—)1.99	4.84 (—)2.90	18.20 (—)10.89	
3. I. T. I., Hirakud ..	14.80 (—)8.88	2.67 (—)1.60	2.94 (—)1.76	4.77 (—)2.87	3.49 (—)2.10	2.85 (—)1.71	16.72 (—)10.04	
4 I. T. I., Balasore ..	11.10 (—)6.66	4.12 (—)2.47	3.84 (—)2.30	2.75 (—)1.63	2.84 (—)1.70	2.16 (—)1.30	15.69 (—)9.40	
5. I. T. I., Rourkela ..	9.65 (—)5.79	5.27 (—)3.16	3.31 (—)2.99	4.11 (—)2.46	3.59 (—)2.16	3.93 (—)2.36	20.21 (—)12.13	
6. I. T. I., Bhawanipatna	14.06 (—)8.43	2.41 (—)1.45	1.18 (—)0.71	0.79 (—)0.47	1.12 (—)0.67	2.45 (—)1.47	8.00 (—)4.80	

7. Work and Orientation Training Scheme.	3·90 (-)2·34	0·05 (-)0·03	..	..	..	..	..
8. Displaced Persons Training Scheme.	1·38 (-)0·83	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Leave Reserve and Training Reserve Craft Instructors.	3·26 (-)1·96	0·22 (-)0·13	0·25 (-)0·15	0·35 (-)0·21	0·34 (-)0·20	1·01 (-)0·61	2·17 (-)1·30
10. Headquarters staff for crafts man training scheme.	4·66 (-)2·80	0·27 (-)0·15	0·26 (-)0·16	0·65 (-)0·39	1·11 (-)0·67	2·06 (-)1·24	4·33 (-)2·61
11. Industrial Workers Evening Class.	1·46 (-)0·88	0·06 (-)0·04	0·07 (-)0·04	0·07 (-)0·05	0·07 (-)0·07	0·21 (-)0·13	0·48 (-)0·30
12. State Council of Training in vocational Trades.	1·83 (-)1·10	0·12 (-)0·07	0·13 (-)0·08	..	..	..	0·25 (-)0·15
13. Introduction of Stenographer in Industrial Training Institutes.	0·60 (-)0·36	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Industrial Training Institute K h u r d a (Ambagoda)	12·13 (-)7·28	1·60 (-)0·96	0·13 (-)0·08	1·98 (-)1·186	3·22 (-)1·93	..	6·93 (-)4·16

Craftsman Training

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the scheme	Third Plan Original Outlay	Actual expenditure			Expendi- ture 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. Industrial Training Institute, Keonjhar.	11·64 (—)6·98	4·30 (—)2·58	2·09 (—)1·25	5·83 (—)3·50	6·06 (—)3·63	3·35 (—)2·01	21·63 (—)12·98	
16. Industrial Training Institute, Angul.	8·61 (—)5·17	..	..	..	3·45 (—)2·07	7·08 (—)4·25	10·52 (—)6·32	
17. Industrial Training Institute, Puri.	3·83 (—)2·30	..	..	..	1·40 (—)0·84	..	1·40 (—)0·84	
18. National Apprentice Trainingship.	2·36 (—)1·42	..	..	0·01 (—)0·006	0·03 (—)0·02	6·65 (—)3·99	6·69 (—)4·02	

[64 P. & C. 43]	19. Award of Prizes ..	0·05 (-)0·03	0·007 (-)0·004	0·006 (-)0·004	0·012 (-)0·007	0·003 (-)0·002	0·004 (-)0·002	0·032 (-)0·02
	20. Training of Craft Industries.	0·85 (-)0·51	0·006 (-)0·004	0·16 (-)0·10	0·004 (-)0·002	0·13 (-)0·08	0·41 (-)0·25	0·71 (-)0·44
	21. Accelerated Training Scheme.	..	..	1·98 (-)1·19	0·40 (-)0·24	..	..	2·38 (-)1·43
	22. Advance action of Plan schemes.	..	..	..	..	..	7·19 (-)4·31	7·19 (-)4·31
	Total—Craftsman Training	56·50	32·11 (-)19·26	22·89 (-)13·73	27·45 (-)16·45	32·983 (-)19·782	47·794 (-)28·692	163·22 (-)97·91
		..	12·85	9·16	11·00	13·20	19·10	65·31

Miscellaneous

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan Original Outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1964-65	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
STATISTICS								
1. Strengthening of the Bureau of Statistics and Economics for over-all Planning needs including work relating to housing statistics, Demography, Decentralisation of Compilation of block statistics.	8.40	..	0.13	5.12	1.37	2.33	8.95	
2. Sample survey for small-scale Cottage Industries.	2.60	..	..	..	0.22	0.38	0.60	
3. Crop survey scheme for improvement of area and yield estimation.	15.00	0.38	1.23	1.84	1.50	2.00	6.95	
4. <i>Ad hoc</i> sample survey Rural Development and investment survey.	1.00	0.04	0.13	..	..	..	0.17	

5. Purchase of I. B. M. data processing machines and eng e r e m e n t of operators for this.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Construction of building for installation of I.B.M. machine.	..	..	..	0.14	0.04	..	0.18
7. Reorganisation of primary reporting agencies for improvement of agricultural statistics.	..	..	..	1.85	3.42	4.68	9.95
8. Purchase of off-set printing machine and expending statistical publication.	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.38	0.88
9. Survey of benefits of he Hirakund Irrigation tsystem.	..	..	..	..	0.76	0.69	1.43
10. Study of Impact plan programme of levels of consumption etc.	..	..	..	..	0.66	..	0.66
Total—Statistics ..	27.00	0.42	1.49	8.95	8.47	10.44	29.77

Miscellaneous

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUBLICITY								
1. Community listening scheme.	9.00 (—)3.75	1.50 (—)0.63	1.35 (—)0.75	1.07 (—)0.63	1.80 (—)0.75	1.80 (—)0.75	7.52 (—)3.51	
2. Maintenance of community listening sets.	2.75	0.42	0.61	0.99	1.84	2.19	6.05	
3. Additional mobile unit.	8.18	..	0.65	0.18	1.77	1.75	4.35	
4. Appointment of operators for C. D. Blocks.	1.60	0.22	0.31	0.35	0.34	..	1.22	
5. Opening of repairing centre.	1.50	0.15	0.23	0.30	0.55	0.60	1.83	
6. Expansion of Film Publicity Unit.	2.55	0.38	0.40	0.55	0.41	0.57	2.31	

7. Holding of plan exhibition.	1.65	0.10	..	..	0.39	0.60	1.09
8. Staff for execution of plan scheme.	0.97	0.02	..	..	..	0.25	0.27
9. Opening of research and reference division at headquarters.	0.75	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.25
10. Maintenance of Information Centres at District Headquarters.	1.30	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.27	0.40	1.19
11. Information centres at State Headquarters.	1.30 (—)0.65	0.22 (—)0.11	0.22 (—)0.11	0.32 (—)0.16	0.49 (—)0.25	0.50 (—)0.25	1.75 (—)0.88
12. Press Advertising ..	1.50	0.25	0.26	0.34	0.30	0.40	1.55
13. Publicity through song and Drama.	2.00	0.27	0.20	0.34	0.42	0.45	1.68
14. Management of Radio Rural Forums.	0.45	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.17	0.20	0.63
15. Cost of conducting journalists	0.25	0.03	..	0.07	0.01	0.15	0.26

Miscellaneous

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars of the Scheme	Third Plan original outlay	Actual Expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Production of Information literature.	2.65	0.77	0.56	0.38	0.72	1.00	3.44	
17. Zonalisation of Audio-visual units.	..	..	..	..	0.88	1.90	2.78	
18. Appointment of five additional information officers for Departmental publicity and tele-communication facility.	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	
Total—Publicity ..	34.00	3.83	4.22	4.35	9.36	251	34.27	

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS OTHER THAN ROADS.							
1. Loans to municipalities and N. A. Cs. for remunerative projects.	15·00	2·00	2·24	2·40	2·64	..	9·28
2. Grants to Municipalities N. A. Cs. for unremunerative projects.	10 00	1·83	1·47	1·45	0·31	..	5·06
Total—Municipal Development works (other than rods)	25·00	3·83	3·71	3·85	2·95	..	14·34
STATE CAPITAL PROJECTS							
1. Capital construction Projects.	2,75·00	98·87	82·50	76·82	41·00	1·30	3,00·49
Government Press	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Expansion & reorganisation of Government Press.	25·00	7·03	7·88	4·00	2·00	5·00	25·91
Total—Miscellaneous	3,86·00	1,13·98	99·80	1,07·66	63·78	29·25	4,14·47

TABLE 4
Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Heads of Development, Outlay and Progress

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual Expenditure			Expenditure in 1964-65	Plan outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES									
	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION									
1	Establishment of an University of Agriculture and Technology.	89·23	45·08	..	19·53	11·70	13·91	13·34	58·48	
2	Establishment of Research, testing and training centres in improved agricultural implements.	3·44	..	..	1·37	0·38	0·33	0·38	2·46	
3	Production, Demonstration & supply of Agricultural implements.	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	..	0·02	

4	Pilot Project for demonstration of improved agricultural implements in Hirakud and Salandi Project areas.	0.41	..	..	..	..	0.74	1.19	1.93
5	Establishment of Research Centre in major river valley projects.	..	..	..	..	..	0.54	0.91	1.45
Total—Agricultural Production		9308	45.08	..	20.92	12.08	15.52	15.82	64.34
LAND DEVELOPMENT									
1	Survey of culturable waste land.	3.10	..	..	0.45	7.21	3.20	3.47	8.84
2	Settlement of Agricultural Landless Labourers.	68.60	20.60	..	..	1.80	1.29	35.00	38.09
Total—Land Development		71.70	20.60	..	0.45	3.52	4.49	38.47	46.93

Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual Expenditure			Expenditure in 1964-65	Plan outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	MINOR IRRIGATION									
1	Research on Minor Irrigation and Water use.	..	..	..	..	2.37	0.07	0.78	3.22	
2	Training on Minor Irrigation and Water use.									
	Total—Minor Irrigation	..	..	..	..	2.37	0.07	0.78	3.22	
	SOIL CONSERVATION									
1	Soil Conservation in Hirakud Dam Catchment	50.00	..	5.14	10.22	10.76	21.32	25.32	72.61	

2	Soil Conservation in Machhkund Dam Catchment.	33.00	..	2.28	6.55	10.15	10.18	10.11	39.27
3	Soil Conservation in Brahmani Catchment.	..	..	..	0.65	..	..	..	0.65
4	Soil Conservation in Baitarani Catchment	..	..	..	0.65	..	..	..	0.65
5	Development of pasture in eroded lands.	..	..	..	1.78	..	..	..	1.78
6	Scheme for watershed management unit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Soil Conservation		83.00	..	7.42	19.85	20.91	31.50	35.28	114.96
FORESTS									
Plantation of quick growing species.		26.54	..	0.50	3.72	5.70	7.02	9.35	26.29
Total—Forests ..		26.54	..	0.50	3.72	5.70	7.02	9.35	26.29

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual Expenditure			Expenditure in 1964-65	Plan outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Fisheries</i>										
1	Grant of loan to Marine Co-operatives	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	4.00	
2	Scheme for Establishment of canning Factory.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.70	2.70	
	Total—Fisheries ..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	2.70	6.70	
<i>Warehousing & Marketing</i>										
1	Enforcement of metric system of weights and measures.	40.00	..	6.43	7.93	5.59	3.87	5.94	29.76	
	Total—Warehousing and Marketing	40.00	..	6.43	7.93	5.59	3.87	5.94	29.76	
	Total—I—Agricultural Programmes.	3,14.32	65.68	14.35	54.87	50.17	64.47	1,08.34	2,92.20	

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Co-operation

1 Organisation of Consumers' Co-operative Stores—

(A) Strengthening of headquarters organisation.

0·15 0·21 0·20 0·56

(C) Urban Scheme—

(I) Wholesale stores

(i) Share Capital

1·00 2·85 0·15 .. 4·00

(ii) Cash Credit Loan

8·00 8·00

(iii) Loan-cum-Subsidy for Godown/Trucks.

1·00 3·00 4·00

(iv) Managerial subsidy

0·02 0·22 0·16 .. 0·40

(II) Primary Units—

(i) Share Capital

0·15 0·15 0·20 0·50

(ii) Managerial subsidy

0·11 0·16 0·40 0·67

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual Expenditure			Expenditure in 1964-65	Plan outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(C) Rural Scheme—									
	Managerial subsidy to Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies for consumer activities.	..	..	..	..	0·20	0·68	0·34	1·22	
	(D) (a) District Wholesale Stores—									
	(i) Share Capital to Wholesale Stores.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Cash Credit loan to Wholesale Stores.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Primary Units									
	(i) Share Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Managerial subsidy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2	State Federation of Consumers Stores.								
	(i) Share capital	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00
	(ii) Working capital loan.	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
	(iii) Managerial subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.33	0.83
3	Co-operative Farming (Pilot Project)—								
	(i) Share capital	..	..	..	..	0.29	0.30	0.60	1.19
	(ii) Loan and subsidy for construction of godown.	..	..	..	..	0.71	0.75	1.50	2.96
	(iii) Loan for working capital.	..	..	..	..	0.57	0.60	1.2	2.37
	(iv) Subsidy for managerial staff.	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.40

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual Expenditure			Expenditure in 1964-65	Plan outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Co-operative farming (Outside Pilot Project)—									
	(a) Loan and subsidy for construction of godown and cattle shed.	..	..	0.20	..	0.04	0.38	0.75	1.37	
	(b) Loan for working capital.	..	..	0.16	..	0.03	0.03	0.60	0.82	
	(c) Subsidy for managerial staff.	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.15	
	(d) Share capital ..	..	..	..	..	0.23	0.15	0.30	0.68	

5	Organisation of Gramdan Co-operatives—								
	(a) Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·49	0·32	0·91
	(b) Loan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1·50	2·26	2·60	6·36
	(c) Share capital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Rickshaw-pullers Co- operatives—								
	(a) Loan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·90	0·90
	(b) Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·12	0·12
	Total—Co-operation ..	..	..	0·36	2·02	18·29	13·14	10·60	44·41

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Plan Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT									
1	Social Education Organiser Training Centre.	..	..	0.58	0.93	0.65	1.24	0.71	4.11	
2	Pilot Projects for works programme of rural manpower.	..	..	4.10	17.54	30.54	27.26	55.00	134.44	
3	Training of women works in community development.	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.52	0.59	1.14	
4	Training in poultry keeping.	..	..	..	..	0.12	..	..	0.12	
	Total—Community Development.	..	..	4.68	18.47	31.34	29.02	56.30	139.81	

PANCHAYATS

1	Training of Grama-Panchayat Secretaries.	7.04	4.81	1.60	0.88	0.78	0.68	1.05	4.99
2	Training Reserve ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Establishment of District Institute for training of non-officials.	17.53	6.73	..	2.50	3.21	1.29	5.85	12.85
4	Publication of literature and Sammelans.	2.09	10.05	0.62	1.47	..	..	..	2.09
Total—Panchayats ..		26.66	12.59	2.22	4.85	3.99	1.97	6.90	19.93
Total—II-Community Development and Co-operation.		26.66	26.59	7.26	25.34	53.2	44.13	73.80	204.15

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Plan Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINING.									
1	Pilot Project for intensive development of rural Industries.	38.39	..	..	0.27	7.99	12.67	17.46	38.39	
2	Powerlooms ..	7.55	..	5.25	0.92	..	..	1.38	7.55	This scheme was in the State sector for 1963-64 and 1964-65 and during 1965-66 it is under Centrally sponsored Scheme.
	Total IV—Industries and Mining.	45.94	..	5.25	1.19	7.99	12.67	18.84	45.94	

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—ROADS										
i	Roads of economic and interstate importance.	..	..	17.47	8.90	1.14	4.59	32.10	64.20	Outlay has not been fixed by Government. Allotment is being made by Government of India. Revised schemes are fully financed by Government of India.
INLAND WATER TRANSPORT.										
2	Development of inland water transport.	90.00	..	9.66	32.38	28.44	6.99	13.62	91.09	
PORTS										
1	Paradeep Port	..	1,296.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	State Plan up to May, 1965
2	Chandabali Port	..	4.80	..	0.93	0.27	0.64	0.70	2.26	4.80
3	Gopalpur Port	..	5.00	..	0.20	..	0.80	2.00	2.00	5.00
	Total—Ports	..	1,305.80	..	1.13	0.27	1.44	2.70	4.26	9.80
TOURISM										
1	Low-income group rest houses at Konark, Gopalpur, Hirakud and Balugaon.	4.00	..	..	0.20	0.80	0.82	4.00	5.82	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Plan outlay 1965-66	Total	Remark
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Furniture for resthouses. .	0·80	..	..	..	..	0·25	0·80	1·05	
3	Improvement of Puri Panth Nibas.	2·00	..	..	..	..	0·50	1·50	2·00	
	Total—Tourism ..	6·00	..	..	0·20	0·80	1·57	6·30	8·87	
	Total—V—Transport and Communication.	1,401·80	..	23·26	41·75	31·82	15·85	56·28	173·96	
	VI. SOCIAL SERVICE GENERAL EDUCATION.									
	Establishment of an Evaluation Unit.	..	..	..	0·05	..	0·15	0·27	0·47	

2	Extension Service Department in Radhanath Training College.	..	..	0·39	0·09	0·17	0·17	0·08	0·69
3	Opening of a Bureau of Education and vocational guidance.	..	..	..	..	0·03	0·45	0·47	0·95
4	Youth Welfare	..	..	0·92	0·65	0·60	..	..	2·17
5	Grants to association promoting Physical Education reports.	4·57	1·45	0·40	0·49	1·28	..	1·65	3·82
6	Expansion of schemes for training of Hindi Teachers.	..	..	..	..	0·03	1·27	..	1·30
7	Improvement of Sanskrit studies.	..	..	0·37	0·53	0·69	1·54	1·56	4·69
8	Establishment of a State Institute of Education for improvement of Elementary Education.	..	..	..	..	..	0·30	2·00	2·30
9	National loan scholarship	..	..	..	..	3·00	3·00	6·00	12·00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Plan Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-6				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Strengthening of science laboratories in High Schools for boys in the State.	..	..	..	..	..	4.52	4.92	9.44	
11.	Scheme for merit scholarships to the children of teachers of secondary and primary schools.	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.47	0.60	1.82	
12.	Improvement of equipment and Libraries of High Schools (boys and girls).	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.49	3.49	
13.	National Scholarship Scheme.	..	..	..	..	0.55	1.09	..	3.24	
14.	Scheme for orientation of teachers to C. D. Works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

15.	Scheme of Mid-day meals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Improvement of 3,500 primary school teachers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Promotion of Hindi ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.74	1.74	
Total—General Education.		4.57	1.45	1.78	1.81	6.60	12.96	24.38	47.53
CULTURAL PROGRAMMES									
1.	Expansion of State Museum.	6.73	3.35	1.31	0.55	2.26	1.93	0.92	6.97
2.	Development of M. I. L.	6.78	3.38	0.65	0.43	1.92	1.03	1.53	5.56
3.	Revision of District Gazetters.	5.08	3.49	0.75	0.69	0.74	0.75	1.40	4.33
4.	Grants to cultural association.	5.35	3.54	0.40	2.00	1.63	2.06	2.79	8.88
Total—Cultural Programme.		26.65	15.07	3.11	3.67	6.55	5.77	6.64	25.74

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particular of the scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure, 1964-65	Outlay, 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	TECHNICAL EDUCATION									
1.	Hostels for Engineering Schools and Polytechniques.	..	..	..	..	..	3.84	13.10	16.94	
2.	Construction of students hostel for new Engineering school	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	
	Establishment of Technical High Schools.	.	..	..	..	..	..	11.87	11.87	
	Total—Technical Education.	..	..	..	..	..	3.84	28.97	32.81	

HEALTH									
1	Establishment of Family Planning Centres.	20.00	5.00	0.35	2.82	6.13	26.29	125.50	161.09
2	Expansion of medical college under emergency programme.	..	..	..	..	9.38	12.68	2.50	24.56
3	Post graduate education at S. C. B. Medical College.	..	..	0.68	0.69	1.15	0.50	2.00	5.02
4	Research in Ayurveda at G. A. V., Puri.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Improvement of vital and health statistics.	..	..	..	..	..	0.68	1.45	2.13
6	Training of indigenous Dais.	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.61
Total—Health		20.00	5.00	1.64	3.51	16.66	40.15	131.45	193.41

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Plan Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	HOUSING									
1	Slum clearance ..	30·00	7·50	4·17	3·13	5·00	3·29	5·00	20·59	
2	Town Planning ..	..	..	..	0·14	1·09	2·15	4·50	7·88	
3	Land Acquisition and Development.	50·00	..	15·14	22·93	..	..	..	38·07	
	Total—Housing	80·00	7·50	19·31	26·20	6·09	5·44	9·50	66·54	

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.									
(a) Scheduled Tribes Education.									
1	Girls' Hostel	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50
2	Post Matric Scholarship	..	..	1.28	.64	1.70	2.08	2.00	8.70
3	Ashram School (Spill-Over)	..	..	3.58	..	..	..	..	3.58
4	Residential Sevashrams (Spill-Over )	..	..	4.34	..	..	..	..	4.34
Total—Education		..	..	9.20	1.64	1.70	2.08	3.50	18.12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Plan Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ECONOMIC UPLIFT									
1	Tribal Development Blocks.	305.18	..	14.41	30.79	40.52	73.00	105.00 (b)	263.72 (a)	(a) Less expenditure by C. D. Department.
2	Forest Co-operatives ..	33.94	..	5.29	4.72	7.59	7.87	11.00	36.47	(b) Inclusive of Rs. 15 lakhs for special tribal development programme.
3	Modernisation of Industrial School (Spill Over)	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.50	
4	Purchase, Sale and Fair Price shops for most Backward Tribes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—Economic uplift ..	339.12	..	20.20	35.51	48.11	80.87	116.00	300.69	

OTHER SCHEMES									
1	Training-cum-Research Institute.	7.50	..	0.75	0.95	0.33	1.53	1.50	5.06
2	Antiyaws Campaign (Spill-Over.)	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	1.50
3	Maternity and child Welfare (Spill-Over)	..	..	2.56	..	..	..	..	2.56
Total—Other Schemes..		7.50	..	4.81	0.95	0.33	1.53	1.50	..
Total—Scheduled Tribes		3,46.62	..	34.21	38.10	50.14	84.48	1,21.00	3,27.93
<i>(b) SCHEDULED CASTES</i>									
<i>(1) Education</i>									
1	Girls' hostels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.75	0.75
	Post—Matric Scholarships	..	..	1.41	1.91	2.19	2.98	2.50	10.99
Total—Education ..		..	..	1.41	1.91	2.19	2.98	3.25	11.74

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Plan outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(II) OTHER SCHEMES									
1	Housing and house sites for Sweepers and Scavangers.	17.65	..	2.86	8.50	3.96	1.40	0.50	17.32	
2	Improvement of working condition of Sweepers and Scavangers.	4.70	..	0.76	2.00	0.94	0.94	0.50	5.14	
	Total—Other Schemes..	22.35	..	3.62	10.50	4.90	2.34	1.00	22.36	
	Total—Scheduled Castes	22.35	...	5.03	12.41	7.09	5.32	4.25	34.10	

(c) DENOTIFIED TRIBES									
Education									
1	Prematric stipends ..	..	..	..	0·07	0·08	0·10	0·10	0·35
2	Residential Schools ..	..	..	0·65	0·23	0·16	1·50	1·14	3·68
	Total—Education ..	..	..	0·65	0·30	0·24	1·60	1·24	4·03
OTHER SCHEMES									
1	Colonisation Scheme ..	..	..	..	1·50	0·74	0·63	0·25	3·12
2	Subsidies for Agricultural and Industrial Aid.	..	..	..	0·75	0·25	0·25	0·15	1·40
3	Sinking of Wells ..	..	..	..	0·60	0·30	0·15	0·10	1·15
	Total—Other Schemes ..	..	..	..	2·85	1·29	1·03	0·50	5·67
	Total—Denotified Tribes	..	..	0·65	3·15	1·53	2·63	1·74	9·70
	Total—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes.	368·97	..	39·89	53·66	58·76	92·43	126·99	371·73

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Plan Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES									
1	Post-Matric Scholarship	..	..	6.00	6.00	5.24	5.21	5.21	27.66	
	Grand Total—Welfare of Backward Classes.	368.97	..	45.89	59.66	64.00	97.64	1.2.20	399.39	
	SOCIAL WELFARE									
1	Social and Moral Hygiene and Aftercare Programme.	14.00	7.00	0.04	0.86	3.14	2.33	5.32	11.69	
2	Integrated services of Child Welfare and Demonstration Project.	..	..	..	0.04	0.94	1.64	1.00	3.62	
	Total—Social Welfare..	14.00	7.00	0.04	0.90	4.08	3.97	6.32	15.31	

LABOUR WELFARE									
1	Employment Schemes ..	8.00	3.20	0.85	0.90	1.14	1.87	2.09	6.85
2	Craftsman Training Schemes.	163.22	65.29	32.11	22.89	27.45	32.93	47.79	163.22
Total—Labour and Labour Welfare		171.22	68.49	32.96	23.79	28.59	34.85	49.88	170.07
PUBLIC CO-OPERATION									
1	Public Co-operation Schemes.	11.13	4.45	0.38	0.54	1.09	1.38	1.81	5.20
2	Loan assistance to voluntary organisations.	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00
Total—Public Co-operation.		26.13	4.45	0.38	0.54	1.09	1.38	3.81	7.20
1	Local Development Works	200.00	..	22.91	22.32	34.85	23.41	40.00	143.49
Total—VI—Social Services		911.54	108.96	128.02	142.40	168.51	229.41	433.15	11,01.49

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Third Plan outlay		Actual expenditure			Expenditure 1964-65	Plan Outlay 1965-66	Total	Remarks
		Total	State share	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	MISCELLANEOUS									
	<i>Publicity</i>									
1	Community Listening Schemes.	9.75	5.49	1.50	1.35	1.07	1.80	1.80	7.52	
2	Information Centres at the State Headquarters.	1.59	0.79	0.22	0.22	0.32	0.49	0.50	1.75	
	Total—Publicity ..	11.34	6.28	1.72	1.57	1.39	2.29	2.30	9.27	
	Total—VII—Miscellaneous.	11.34	6.28	1.72	1.57	1.39	2.29	2.30	9.27	
	Grand Total ..	2,711.60	201.14	184.86	267.12	313.50	368.82	692.71	18,27.01	

TABLE No. 5

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Original Target for Third Plan	Achievement			Anticipated Achievement	Target for 1965-66	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION								
Foodgrains Production potential.	lakh tons	56.15	39.48	39.86	46.88	48.51	52.00	Progressive
Production of Jute ..	lakh bales	6.20	3.04	3.04	3.51	3.16	3.28	Do.
Production of Sugar-cane (gur).	lakh tons	2.30	1.22	1.55	1.83	2.08	2.30	Do.
Production of oil seeds.	lakh tons	2.00	1.03	1.15	1.32	1.34	1.48	Do.

Item	Unit	Original target for Third Plan	Achievement			Anticipated Achievement	Target for 1965-66	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Production of cotton	lakh bales	1·00	0·13	0·05	0·06	0·01	0·01	Progressive
Coverage of improved seeds (paddy)	000 acres	62,00·0	27,92·0	30,92·0	40,00·0	50,00·0	62,00·0	Do
Distribution of ammonium Sulphate.	000 tons	70·0	22·0	23·7	27·1	35·3	70·0	Do.
Distribution of Superphosphate.	000 tons	25·0	3·1	5·1	6·5	10·4	25·0	Do.
Distribution of compost (Urban and Rural)	000 tons	140,00·0	25,50·0	32,36·0	35,77·0	45,40·0	60,00·0	Do.
Green manuring-Area covered.	000 acres	70,00·0	15,00·0	20,87·0	18 32 0	18,83·0	50·00	Do.
Plant protection-Area covered.	000 acres	380·0	108·0	252·0	300·0	360·0	380·0	Do.

Multiple cropping-- area covered.	000 acres	40,00·0	13,74·0	27,27·0	30,64·0	36 00·0	45,00·0	Do.
SOIL CONSERVATION AND LAND RECLAMA- TION.								
Soil Conservation-- Area covered.	000 acres	300·0 *	36·0	39·6	24·9	21·5	114·2 *	Year-wise has been revised on the basis of Central alloca- tions received.
Land Reclamation-- Area covered.	000 acres	8·0	0·40	0·60	1·20	4·20	8·0	Progressive
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY								
Veterinary Dispen- saries opened.	No.	130	67	24	..	28	11	Do.
Veterinary Stockman Centres.	No.	298	130	40	20	25	40	Do.
Key Village Centres opened.	No.	5	1	1	..	1	..	Do.

Item	Unit	Original target for Third Plan	Achievement			Anticipated achievement.	Target for 1965-66	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FORESTS								
Forest Roads—New construction.	Miles	850	97	94	91	106	268	Progressive
Demarcation ..	Miles	5,500	1,267	1,037	627	1,299	1,320	Do.
Survey ..	Miles	2,000	116	221	96	606	1,080	Yearwise
Economic Plantation	Acres	72,400	7,794	7,801	7,950	11,314	17,760	Do.
FISHERIES								
Production of fish ..	Lakh tons	9.4	2.12	2.6	3.7	4.7	9.4	Progressive

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING									
[64 P. & C.—48]	Regulated markets established.	No. ..	13	2	2	..	4	5	Yearwise
	Warehouses opened	No. ..	15	2	2	..	..	4	Do.
CO-OPERATION									
	Short and medium-term credit advanced—								
	(a) Cash Credit ..	Rs. in crores	15.00	4.76	5.41	7.50	10.00	13.00	Progressive
	(b) Grain Credit ,	Rs. in crores	3.00	1.07	1.15	2.50	2.75	3.00	Do.
	Long-term Credit advanced.	Rs. in crores	0.45	0.23	0.43	0.52	0.70	1.00	Do.
	Small-sized Societies revitalised.	No. ..	2,000	400	400	400	400	400	Year wise
	Marketing Societies	No. ..	30	5	3	..	4	3	Do.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT									
	Blocks opened ..	No. ..	313	210	244	277	312	314 *	* Progressive one more block created by adguatment

Item	Unit	Original target for Third Plan	Achievement			Anticipated achievement 1964-65	Target for 1965-66	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Population covered	In crores	1.75	1.05	1.15	1.28	1.72	1.75	Progressive
Rural Works Programme Blocks covered.	No.	45	14	34	45	..	..	Progressive. The coverage of the programme has been limited to 45 blocks.
IRRIGATION								
Minor Irrigation	000 acres	597.0	312.6	355.2	421.1	503.0	597.0	Progressive
MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS								
Potential at outlets (Gross)	Lakh acres	19.33	12.82	13.36	14.03	14.32	14.85	Do.

Utilisation (Gross) ..	Lakh acres	16.93	5.12	10.00	11.63	10.62	13.39	Do.
POWER								
Installed Capacity ..	MW ..	444	..	..	..	..	444	
Electricity Generated	MW ..	272	..	..	..	..	272	
Towns and villages electrified.	No. ..	165	46	94	80	83	100	Yearwise
PANCHAYAT SAMITI INDUSTRIES								
(i) Sanctioned ..	No. ..	210	..	48	25	..	..	Do.
(ii) Production commenced.	No. ..	16	..	48	22	..	..	Do.
ROADS								
P. W. D. Road—								
(i) Improvement .	Miles	844	168	268	138	137	27	Yearwise
(ii) New construction.	Do.	137	..	14	16	3	..	Do.
(iii) Bridges completed.	Nos.	97	19	6	14	9	1	Do.

Items	Unit	Original target for Third Plan	Achievement			Anticipated achievement 1964-65	Target for 1965-66	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Municipal Road—								
(i) Black-topped . .	Miles	75	14	13	13	22	13	Yearwise
(ii) Metalled . .	Do.	120	12	18	18	32	40	Do.
EDUCATION								
General Education—								
Teachers in Primary Schools (additional)	No.	16,000	3,071	4,529	..	3,400	1,600	Do.
Primary Schools . .	No.	3,144	1,000	,000	..	..	..	Do.
Secondary Training Schools.	No.	13	2	1	1	3	2	Do.

High Schools	..	No.	800	73	60	67	100	100	Do.
Colleges	..	No.	12	4	1	9	(1+9)	..	Do.
SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN AS PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN RESPECTIVE AGE GROUP—									
(i) Primary Stage 6—11 years.		Percentage	75·0	65·3	68·4	70·0	71·9	75·0	
(ii) Middle Stage 11—14 years.	Do.	..	20·7	..	..	..	20·9	25·4	
(iii) Secondary Stage 14—17 years.	Do.	..	8·7	9	9·7	10·6	12·3	12·6	
TECHNICAL EDUCATION									
Engineering Schools		No. of institution/ admission capacity.	6/5,120	6/760	6/760	6/760	6/1,060	6/1,060	Progressive
Mining School	..	Ditto	1/40	1/192	1/34	1/38	1/40	1/40	Do.

Item	Unit	Original target for Third Plan	Achievement			Anticipated achievement	Target for 1965-66	Remarks
			1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Engineering College, Burla.	No. of institutions/admission capacity.	1/250	1/180	1/240	1/370	1/270	1/270	Progressive
Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.	Ditto ..	1/250	1/130	1/127	1/250	1/250	1/250	Do.
Industrial Training Institute.	Ditto ..	7/8,196	6/1,468	6/1,836	7/2,108	7/2,108	7/2,108	Do.
HEALTH								
Medical College ..	No. of colleges/admission.	3/500	3/340	3/369	3/500	3/500	3/500	

Primary Health Centre.	No. ..	24	117	136	174	206	248	
Family Planning Centre.	No. ..	330	2	38	46	91	330	Includes Urban Clinics, Rural Family Planning Organisations, District Family Planning Bureaus and Sterilization Units.
Beds	.. No. ..	4,920	4,404	4,665	4,745	4,792	4,822	Progressive (Excluding beds in the Primary Health Centres)

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