

**Proceedings of the Advisory
Committee of the post-war Planning
and Reconstruction Board, Orissa**

27th November 1945-10-00 a.m to 1-00 p.m

PCL15221

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REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Planning and Reconstruction Board constituted by the Government of Orissa in their Resolution No. 1672-P.R., dated the 15th September 1945, at its first meeting held on the 1st October 1945 appointed an Advisory Committee consisting of the following members to examine the First Draft of the Five-Year Plan of Post-War Reconstruction and Development in Orissa and to make recommendations to the Board for such additions, alterations and revision as may seem necessary :—

- (1) Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S.—*Chairman*
- (2) Late Mr. R. P. Ward, C.I.E., M.C., D.F.C., I.C.S.—*Member*
- (3) The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das, Member, Council of State—*Member*
- (4) Pandit Nilakantha Das, M.A., M.L.A. (Central)—*Member*
- (5) Raja Bahadur of Khallikote—*Member*
- (6) Pandit Godavaris Misra, M.A., B.T.—*Member*
- (7) Maulavi Mahammad Latifur Rahman—*Member*
- (8) Sri Pyari Sankar Roy—*Member*
- (9) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik—*Member*
- (10) Rev. E. M. Evans—*Member*
- (11) Mr. G. Thirani—*Member*
- (12) Sri Brajamohan Panda—*Member*
- (13) Mr. G. Subba Rao—*Member*
- (14) Maulavi Mahammad Nurul Hassan—*Member*
- (15) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M.Sc., Ph.D.(Cantab.)—*Ex-officio Secretary*

2. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee was proposed to be held in the Secretariat Conference Room on Monday, the 26th November 1945, at 10 A.M. But the meeting was postponed by the Chairman on account of the sad demise of the late Diwan Bahadur Govindan Nair, C.I.E., Additional Law Secretary to the Government of Orissa. The Committee actually then met at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 27th November and continued to meet thereafter from day to day until it concluded its sittings on the afternoon of Saturday, the 1st December. Mr. Lingaraj Panigrahi was co-opted as a member of this Committee at its first meeting.

3. The Advisory Committee generally went through all the schemes of post-war development embodied in the First Draft of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development schemes for Orissa and also examined a number of new schemes which were brought up by various Secretaries and Heads of Departments. Attention was mainly concentrated on important questions of principle and policy involved as the Committee had no time to go into details and considered that the details might well be left for consideration to the Departments of Government concerned in the light of the Committee's proceedings. The Committee, however, also examined the general suitability of each scheme and the possibility of its execution within the first five-year period as also the ultimate objectives in certain cases. The Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments concerned as also other officials concerned with a certain number of schemes attended the proceedings to elucidate their proposals, clear up doubts and answer questions raised in course of discussions. The Committee's recommendations regarding additions, alterations and revision of the schemes put forward for its consideration are embodied in the day to day proceedings which are being separately recorded by the Secretary. It has not been possible for the Committee as a whole to examine this record. But the Committee agrees that the daily record of proceedings may be treated as a part of this report on the understanding that the members of the Committee will have the right to point out errors or omissions, if any, within a fortnight of the record being made available to them and on the further understanding that such errors and omissions will be corrected before the proceedings are finally printed.

4. The Committee has been generally unanimous in its recommendations excepting cases where it has been specifically mentioned otherwise. Subject to the additions, alterations and revision which has been suggested in the proceedings, the Advisory Committee is generally of opinion that the proposals made by

the various Departments of Government for the Second Draft of the Five-Year Plan for Orissa are suitable and should be embodied in the Second Draft. The Committee is definitely of opinion that the proposed Second Draft, as now revised, constitutes the minimum requirements of this Province during the first five-year period. The Committee feels that the developments envisaged in the Second Draft are thoroughly practical and capable of being executed within the first five-year period. The Committee appreciates the various difficulties which have been pointed out by the Chairman and other officials in the way of execution of these plans and trusts that every endeavour will be made to overcome difficulties of finance, trained personnel and labour and that every effort will be made to start actual work on as many urgent schemes as possible at once. The Committee has examined the list of special priority and other schemes which are proposed to be implemented with immediate effect and its recommendations in this respect have been embodied in the proceedings of the 1st December which may also be read as a part of this report.

5. It is understood that the Hon'ble Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Planning and Development, is likely to visit Orissa on the 26th and 27th December. The Committee therefore considers it desirable that a meeting of the Provincial Planning and Reconstruction Board should be held to consider the proposals for the Second Draft as well as this report of the Advisory Committee before the Hon'ble Sir Ardeshir Dalal's visit to this Province. It will not be possible to hold a meeting of the Planning and Reconstruction Board before Christmas unless the Advisory Committee submits its report in time to reach all the members of the Planning and Reconstruction Board at least one week before the meeting of the Board. The Advisory Committee has, therefore, decided to submit this, its final report, on the 1st December 1945 without waiting to see the day to day proceedings from the 27th November to the 1st December which are being separately recorded by the Secretary. The members of the Committee will, of course, have the right along with other members of the Planning and Reconstruction Board to point out errors and omissions in the daily record of proceedings as also to raise any new points which may crop up at the next meeting of the Planning and Reconstruction Board.

6. The Advisory Committee would like to take this opportunity to express its thanks and appreciation to all Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments and other officials who attended the meetings and helped the Committee in its deliberations.

7. The Committee would also like to record its appreciation of the efficient and ungrudging assistance rendered to it by the *ex-officio* Secretary Dr. H. B. Mahanty, Under-Secretary to Government in the Planning and Reconstruction Department.

8. This report is being signed only by the members of the Advisory Committee who were present at its last meeting. Copies of the report will, of course, be circulated to all other members of the Advisory Committee in due course.

CUTTACK

The 1st December 1945

R. C. M. DEO (Raja Bahadur of Khallikote)

G. MISRA

NIKUNJA KISHORE DAS

B. C. PATNAIK

PYARI SANKAR ROY

MD. NURUL HASSAN

S. L. MARWOOD

E. M. EVANS

L. PANIGRAHI

B. K. GOKHALE

H. B. MAHANTY

Proceedings of the Advisory Committee of the Post-War Planning and Reconstruction Board, Orissa

27th November 1945—10-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m.

PRESENT :

Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor
—*Chairman*.

- (1) Mr. S. L. Marwood, J.P., C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue Commissioner
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das
- (3) Pandit Godavaris Misra
- (4) Rev. E. M. Evans
- (5) Sri Pyari Sankar Roy
- (6) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik
- (7) Maulavi Nurul Hassan
- (8) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M.Sc., Ph.D.—*Secretary*
- (9) Mr. L. Panigrahi, Advocate-General
- (10) Dr. P. K. Parija, O.B.E., I.E.S., Director of Agriculture
- (11) Rai Bahadur P. C. Das, B.L., Secretary, Revenue and Development
Departments.
- (12) Mr. K. A. E. Williams, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary

To fix the programme of work for the Committee the Chairman invited the views of the members present. It was decided that the Committee should meet from 9-00 A.M. to 12-00 noon on the 28th in view of the postponement of its sitting on the 26th due to the sad demise of Diwan Bahadur Govindan Nair, Additional Law and Commerce Secretary to Government and in the light of the progress made in course of the two sittings, to decide the future programme of work.

I. Agriculture

A note on the schemes on Agriculture (Appendix 1) and a statement of cost (Appendix 2) were circulated to the members.

Before taking up the schemes of the Agriculture Department for consideration, the Chairman gave a brief review of the position with regard to the publication of the First Draft of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development schemes of Orissa and said that the schemes in the First Draft were prepared last December in great hurry and there was no time to consult non-officials. Even the Departments of Government had very little time to work out details as will be evident from some of the schemes, which were left blank. The papers now circulated to the members were the result of his meetings and consultations with Secretaries and Heads of Departments and represented what the revised schemes would be. So along with the original schemes members will kindly consider and offer their advice and criticism on these revised proposals. What emerges from the Advisory Committee would be placed before the Board and after the Board as a whole had made its recommendations it would be up to the Departments and then of course for His Excellency to decide what will be put down in the Second Draft. He hoped to get the Second Draft printed by the end of March and hence stressed the necessity of getting it ready for the press by the middle of February at the latest. He, therefore, felt that Government must have the recommendations of the Board by the beginning of January. It was, therefore, necessary that the Board should meet before Christmas or early in January. He informed the members that Orissa Government have been given facility to give publicity on the All-India Radio to their First Five-Year Plan and 5th and 12th January have been allotted for 15-minute talks on the All-India Coverage.

The other point which the Chairman mentioned was that members have been given estimates of capital expenditure, recurring expenditure and various other data in respect of each scheme but it was not the business of the Committee to go into details which would be gone into by Heads of Departments, scrutinised by Secretaries and finally by the Finance Department at the time of obtaining administrative approval. The Committee was concerned not so much with details but mainly with the principle and general suitability of the schemes.

Pandit Godavaris Misra desired to know what had necessitated a revision of the schemes so soon after the publication of the First Draft.

The Chairman said that several factors had necessitated the revision of the schemes. As regards agriculture in particular we have now the benefit of having a whole-time Director of Agriculture while previously there was a Director of Development looking after other subjects besides Agriculture. He said there had been a plethora of Policy Committees and ideas have changed in the meanwhile as each committee brought out its plan. Advantage has also been taken of comparing the schemes of Orissa with those of other provinces. He observed "Planning and execution react on each other and though we are now trying to prepare the Second Draft it may be necessary to prepare even a Third Draft before the plan is ready for execution. Government may have to go on revising their plans every year or even more frequently as execution progresses. Legal difficulties, practical difficulties, reaction of people and changes and re-orientation in ideas—all these will no doubt call for changes and revisions from time to time".

Sri P. S. Roy wanted to know as the first five-year period will commence from the 1st April 1947, what will be done during the whole of 1946. Chief Secretary explained that higher training schemes are already in operation and a number of priority schemes are at present under consideration.

Pandit Godavaris Misra suggested that the huge expenditure on Development schemes will greatly benefit the private estates and Government ought to derive some benefit by way of better revenues for what they will spend. He further said that with regard to temporarily-settled estates there might not be much difficulty in this respect but with regard to permanently-settled estates there would not be an adequate return.

The Chairman observed that as it was necessary to tap every additional source of revenue this valuable suggestion would certainly be borne in mind because at the end of the five-year period the present recurring expenditure of 2½ crores would rise to 4 crores and the gulf will have to be bridged. Unlike capital or non-recurring expenditure, Orissa cannot depend on the Centre for the recurring expenditure on her post-war schemes of development which she herself will have to bear.

It was agreed after some discussion that this was a big question which will require intricate legislation. The Committee therefore recommended that Government might appoint a special committee to go fully into this question and explore additional sources of revenue.

At this stage the Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das requested the Chairman that a general picture of the financial position might be given to the Committee.

The Chairman informed that the Central Government have on certain assumptions, informed that Orissa might expect to get 9.9 crores out of central revenue surplus during the first five-year period. For productive expenditure such as schemes of electrification, irrigation, etc., the Central Government would be willing to raise loans for Orissa without, practically, any limit. We require about seven crores as productive loans and a similar amount as non-productive loan. The non-productive expenditure on roads, buildings and bridges cannot be financed from revenue surplus. Government of India are separately considering how much can be raised for us on this account. Orissa will have, however, to pay the servicing charges on these loans which at 3½ per cent are estimated to be approximately 1 crore 20 lakhs. Apart from all these we can expect an increase in our own revenue which may amount to two crores in five years. Thus we may in all expect to get about twenty-five crores. As our estimates of expenditure for the first five-year period amount to thirty-three crores the Committee will have to consider if we can scale down our expenditure to twenty-five crores.

The Chairman then called upon Dr Parija to give a general description of the agricultural developments contemplated during the first five-year period.

Dr. Parija said that the basic idea of the plan is increased production both in quality and quantity. This would require expansion in area under cultivation as well as improved methods of cultivation which would include the use of better implements, better seeds, better manures, and better irrigation facilities. Before this can be achieved it would be necessary to solve the problem of trained personnel. For training of personnel five schemes have been provided including one for the establishment of an Agricultural College. Here he invited attention to paragraph II of the notes circulated.

II. Training

(1) Dr. Parija considered the establishment of an Agricultural College necessary because the Agricultural schemes provide for the employment of 300 graduates and on the basis of five per cent, fifteen graduates would be required annually for replacing casualties. He stressed that the establishment of an Agricultural College would be more profitable than the deputation of students for training to other provinces. He hoped that the College would be self-supporting and if Orissa States would send their boys for training to this province that would mean a profit. He further said that the Government of India were contemplating the establishment of a Central Agricultural College and if some seats are reserved for Orissa in this Central Institution then a separate Agricultural College for Orissa would not be necessary. Pending Government of India's decision on the subject, the scheme has been retained as a special priority scheme in the revised list.

As regards higher foreign training Dr. Parija said that the scheme was already in operation. Six students have gone this year, and five students would be going next year and in five years a total of twenty students would be sent. Fifty per cent of the cost would be borne by the Centre.

Rév. Evans enquired if the Government of India would set off the cost of training against the total grant from the Central Revenue Surplus.

Dr. Mahanty informed that Government of India were likely to be sympathetic in case of Orissa as they have very kindly agreed to bear the entire expense of outside students and 50 per cent in case of Government servants sent abroad for higher training this year, while in case of other provinces they are paying only 50 per cent of the cost of outside candidate and none in case of Government servants.

As regards post-graduate training in agriculture Dr. Parija said that some students have been sent to the Pusa Institute and others would be sent next year. To meet the great dearth of trained personnel, arrangement has been made to get 20 boys trained every year in different Colleges in India at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 per student. In answer to a question he pointed out that for want of suitable buildings and professors it would not be possible to start a school or College of Agriculture in Orissa at present.

Regarding training of fieldmen he informed the Committee that the scheme which could not start earlier for want of buildings would start soon and was particularly meant to absorb ex-service personnel. The period of training would cover six months and the course would comprise of actual work in the fields. Middle English pass was the minimum qualification. It was pointed out by Rai Bahadur Bhikari Charan Patnaik that educated men are rather averse to all kinds of manual labour especially field-labour and in case of suitable candidates educational qualifications should not be insisted upon.

Mr. Evans observed that the demobilised men of the agency areas would be most suitable for the purpose as they are accustomed to hard labour. The men have received some education in the army; they would be able to follow the instructions.

The Director of Agriculture explained that arrangement has been made to provide training for all the 250 ex-service men who have expressed their willingness to be trained as fieldmen and the pay of these trained fieldmen has been raised to Rs. 30, whereas a Kamdar now gets only Rs. 20 a month.

Replying to a question of Mr. P. S. Roy about the continuance of the scheme, the Chairman observed that although the Grow More Food Scheme

would come to an end by the 31st March 1947, the post-war schemes would commence from the 1st April 1947 and thus there would be continuity of the work.

III. Distribution of seeds and manure

After Dr. Parija gave a general description of the schemes under this category Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik suggested that lands used for grazing purposes should not be brought under cultivation. Pandit G. Misra remarked that while caring to produce more food for men the question of producing enough food for cattle ought not to be forgotten.

The Chairman observed that the intention was to balance the needs of cattle with those of men. He requested the members to bear in mind as a background the fact that on account of war, prices of agricultural produce had gone high and therefore it became paying to bring marginal lands under cultivation. But this would not be the case during the post war period as it is hoped that prices would decrease. But, at the same time, the agriculturist should get an adequate return for his labour. The problem regarding the level at which prices of agricultural produce and of general consumers' goods should be stabilized in the post-war period and by what methods such stabilization should be effected, was at present engaging the attention of the Government of India. Prices will no doubt fall but they are not likely to reach 1930 levels. As prices become normal there will be no longer any temptation to bring marginal lands under cultivation as is the case at present.

(1) Explaining the proposal for production of improved paddy seeds, the Director of Agriculture expressed the hope that within five years it would be possible to bring one-third of the paddy area under improved paddy which is likely to give at least 10 per cent increase in production.

Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik wanted to know whether the Agricultural Department would be able to supply the seeds in time. The Director of Agriculture said that they have largely succeeded in supplying the seeds this year in time and hoped that they would be able to show better results in future. He also pointed out that as it is proposed to have 6 centres in addition to subsidized farms for multiplication of seeds it will be far easier to make seeds available to the cultivators in time and as the seeds will be raised in the neighbourhood of their lands they will have greater confidence also on these seeds. To a suggestion from the Rai Bahadur that seeds and manure should be supplied on loan, the Chairman thought that there might be difficulty in supplying manures on loan as Government have to pay for it in advance but seeds could be supplied easily on loan.

Replying to Rev. Evans who pleaded that a few more farms should be opened in Agency areas Dr. Parija said that two model farms will be provided in the Agency areas.

Rai Bahadur Patnaik suggested that ample provision should be made for offering alluring prizes and other inducements to cultivators to encourage them to produce best results. This was generally agreed to by the Committee.

Replying to a query from Rev. Evans as to what was proposed to be done for improving the lot of the Agency people, the Chairman informed the members that there seems to be the necessity to set up a separate board which would devote its entire attention to the problems which are special to the Agency areas. But as we proceed with the schemes of the various departments it will be seen that they have made separate provision for Agency areas besides giving them their share in the general schemes of development. The Committee recommended that it is necessary to have a separate board for the Agency areas.

(2) As very little wheat is grown in Orissa, it was suggested by the members that the scheme might be dropped. After some discussion it was decided to retain the scheme not for the purpose of producing improved seeds in farms in Orissa but only to make seeds from outside available at cost price to those who want to cultivate wheat.

Item Nos. (3) to (5) were accepted without comments.

(6) To the suggestion that green manuring should be extended to all parts of Orissa the Director pointed out that green manuring was not possible in

places like Sambalpur and part of Ganjam where there were no irrigation facilities. It was thereupon agreed that besides canal-irrigated areas, the schemes should be tried in other suitable areas.

(7) The Committee while generally agreeing that oil-cakes which is a good manure should be made available easily and cheaply to cultivators pointed out the need for taking strong precaution to prevent adulteration and for providing suitable storing facilities to avoid deterioration.

(8) Mr. L. Panigrahi complained that great difficulty was being experienced in Ganjam in getting supplies of Ammonium sulphate and although he had applied long ago he did not succeed till now in getting any. The Director said that he will look into the question and try to remove the defects in the system of distribution of seeds and manures. The Chairman felt that the administrative machinery needs further improvement and it was upto us all to help to bring it to perfection.

(9) Mr. Panigrahi referred to a particular variety of sugarcane which grows in dry lands and needs very little irrigation. The cultivation of this type of cane ought to be encouraged in certain parts of Ganjam. The Director of Agriculture assured him to make the seeds available in places where they can be cultivated. It was suggested that encouragement might be given to start sugar mills instead of *gur* manufacture and in this respect Kujang, Bargarh, Banki and Gunupur were considered to be suitable localities.

(10) The Director of Agriculture informed that the Department had already secured 6 motor vans and was expecting soon to get some more trucks which will speed up and ensure timely distribution of seeds, manures, implements and machinery, etc., to the cultivators.

Rev. Evans suggested that the staff for distribution of seeds and manures should be immediately increased so as to cover nearly 4,000 sq. miles of Agency area which are too big to be covered by a few Kamdars stationed at one or two farms.

Some of the members complained about monkey nuisance and the damage caused by them to fruit and vegetable gardens but the Director informed the members that men were not forthcoming in sufficient numbers for shooting monkeys although as much as Rs. 3 were being offered as reward for killing an adult monkey.

IV. Reorganization of Agricultural Department

Items (1) to (3) were accepted without comments.

(4) Mr. Panigrahi pointed out that the research stations were not popular because the overhead charges were heavy. He thought that one way to popularise the improved seeds, specially paddy seeds, among cultivators would be to give them distinctive names instead of numbers which are difficult for the cultivator to remember. It was also desirable to make available to the cultivator information regarding what types of soil would be suitable for different varieties of paddy. The Director of Agriculture accepted the proposal of Mr. Panigrahi and it was unanimously agreed that the improved varieties of paddy evolved in the farms should be given suitable names which should be standardised all over Orissa.

V. Chemical Section

The Committee attached great importance to soil survey and urged that the work of finding out the suitability of different soils for different types of crops should be undertaken as soon as possible.

VI. Engineering Section

(1) Dr. Parija said that there was a demand for tractors. One has already been procured for the Department which is available to cultivators for their use on payment of hiring charges. He hoped to get a few more in the near future. He informed that the cost per tractor was Rs. 8,000 and charge per acre would be Rs. 12. Government of India have arranged to procure from abroad tractors of small size and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute were opening an Engineering Section to stock and experiment with tractors suitable for small pieces of land.

Mr. Evans said that tractors worked like cycles are said to be available in America and suggested that for the ordinary cultivator with small holdings which are common all over Orissa the designing of an improved type of plough would serve the purpose better.

(2) and (3) Dr. Parija spoke about Barge irrigation and use of Persian wheels in place of "Tenda" to popularise well irrigation. Dr. Mahanty said that to irrigate large areas from tanks, a portable pump placed on wheels would

be suitable for areas which cannot be irrigated at present but it was pointed out that good roads would be necessary for the purpose. Dr. Mahanty suggested the possibility of carrying pumps on bullock carts. Mr. Panigrahi observed that none of these costly appliances are within the easy reach of ordinary cultivators. The Chairman observed that the cultivators could avail themselves of the benefit of hire-purchase or of loans on a liberal scale. In the first five-year period all these facilities would be rather on an experimental basis and that in the second five-year when electric power would be available in plenty there would be less difficulty in providing irrigation facilities.

(4) *Maintenance of agricultural implements, etc.*—Dr. Parija informed the members that lot of *Phowrahs* and other agricultural implements such as *Kodalies*, *Kodies*, spades and shovels have been indented and they would be sold in the thana godowns at cheap subsidized rates. It was suggested that plough shares as well as all common agricultural implements should be made easily and cheaply available to cultivators.

VII. Botanical Section

There were persistent demands for advice as to what crops can be grown in certain areas and the Director considered that there ought to be experimental farms in flood-affected areas and saline areas so that if something could be evolved to resist salinity and flood, cultivators could be advised what to grow in their fields before and after floods.

Regarding coconut cultivation he said that Government of India have appointed a Committee to encourage production of oil-seeds including coconuts and have sanctioned a scheme to train men for the purpose. The scheme was accepted without modification.

VIII. Mycological and Entomological Section

Dr. Parija explained that besides giving nutrition, plants should be kept in good health to ensure a good yield. To keep away diseases from plants, Mycological and Entomological Sections will have to be organised. Dr. Parija stressed the need for controlling storage pests in the post-war period as it was contemplated to stock cultivators' produce in warehouses till such time as it can fetch a fair price. Hence it was very necessary to evolve suitable methods of storage.

IX. Horticulture

Dr. Parija informed the members that the site selected at Sambalpur for citrus cultivation was found unsuitable and another site has to be selected. He further informed that for every district it was proposed to have a Nursery to supply grafts and seedlings. Messrs. Roy and Evans suggested that farms at Angul and at Udayagiri would be most suitable for the purpose. Rev. Evans observed that the Agency areas, if properly developed, could provide plenty of fruits and fresh vegetables to meet the needs of Cuttack and other markets and emphasised that special attention should be paid to Agency areas which were highly suitable for horticulture.

Dr. Parija stressed also the necessity of encouraging tree planting by the road side and canal embankment both for purposes of fuel, fruits, oil and fodder.

X. Statistical Section

In conclusion Dr. Parija pointed out the necessity of a statistical section and marketing section for controlling markets, grading the produce and for fixing prices, etc., as is done in the case of jute, for the benefit of both the producer and the consumer.

Sri P. S. Roy advocated the encouragement of collective farming but the Chairman observed that in India it would be at present an impossibility. The instance of Kujang was cited but it was considered that it was some sort of a joint cultivation and not collective farming in its true sense. It was suggested that collective farms may be started in areas where it is proposed to settle ex-service men and the Co-operative Department may consider the possibility of starting such farms in other places.

Mr. Evans drew the attention of members to the omission of any scheme under turmeric which was the main cash crop of the Agency and net outturn was as much as Rs. 15 lakhs a year. This could bring in revenue of about one lakh rupees to Government per year. Dr. Mahanty pointed out that there was a scheme under the Co-operative Department to provide storage and marketing facilities by organising turmeric societies in the Agency areas. At the suggestion of the Chairman Dr. Parija readily agreed to prepare a scheme to improve the cultivation as well as to provide marketing facilities.

28th November 1945—9-00 a.m. to 12-00 noon

PRESENT

Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor—
Chairman

- (1) The Hon'ble Sri N. K. Das
- (2) Pandit Godavaris Misra
- (3) Sri Pyari Sankar Roy
- (4) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik
- (5) Rev. E. M. Evans
- (6) Maulavi Nurul Hassan
- (7) Mr. L. Panigrahi
- (8) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M.Sc., Ph.D.—*Secretary*
- (9) Mr. S. C. Tripathi, I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction
- (10) Mr. M. Azfar, I.C.S.

Education

A note on the post-war development of Education in Orissa (Appendix 3) and a list of revised schemes giving a statement of cost (Appendix 4) were circulated to the members.

Mr. Tripathi then proceeded to give the Committee a general idea of the developments contemplated during the first five-year period. He said that in drawing up the scheme the Sargent Report had been generally followed at all stages, from the pre-primary to the University. Referring to the list of schemes circulated he said that in scheme No. 7 it was proposed to start 2 pre-primary schools one at Cuttack and the other at Berhampur, where children between the ages of 2 and 5 will be trained under the Montessori system to learn good conduct and gain social experience and the like. Such schools are being opened in all parts of India and there are 2 trained teachers available in the Province.

In view of the high cost as shown in the scheme, Pandit Misra doubted whether such schools can be multiplied in future if a start were to be made with such ambitious and costly buildings. Mr. Tripathi replied that it would be really difficult to multiply such schools as poor people cannot afford to pay for such a type of education for their infants. The cost is high because of the very high level of prices prevailing these days. Rev. Evans remarked that as it will take some time to put the scheme into effect, it might be possible that prices would not be as high then as they are now. At this stage the Chairman explained that all the estimates for buildings were problematical, and if the costs come down naturally the estimates too will come down. This was rather a question of detail which will be carefully looked into when the scheme was administratively approved.

The Hon'ble Mr. Das was in favour of starting the schools at once and Mr. Panigrahi wanted to give them special priority. Mr. Gokhale observed that the special priority schemes were schemes which were of a preparatory nature and were meant mostly for training the teachers necessary for manning the new schools in the Province. All other schemes were ordinary schemes.

Mr. Tripathi said that the schools can be started immediately provided suitable buildings can be found. Rev. Evans suggested that private buildings might be utilised.

The Chairman remarked that even if the Department were ready with a scheme it will have to compete for funds in the budget and succeed before it can be put into effect.

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The Chairman remarked that even if the Department were ready with a scheme it will have to compete for funds in the budget and succeed before it can be put into effect.

All types of schemes drawn up according to Sargent Plan have been included in the list so as to avoid criticism by the Government of India. It might be that some of the schemes might not be taken up at all by the popular ministry. As for the ordinary scheme we are only fixing up a programme and they are not arranged in order of priority. Only in respect of special priority schemes such as the training schemes, schedules have already been put in and they might be started in the next financial year. All other schemes will have to wait and take their turn during the whole of the five-year period commencing from the 1st April 1947.

Mr. Panigrahi suggested that a special note might be made to work this scheme as soon as possible and this was generally agreed to. Mr. Hassan suggested that it would be better to have instead of two only one such school as an experimental measure at Cuttack to which the Chairman remarked that already there is some feeling in some quarters that Cuttack is having the lion's share of everything. Berhampur is equally an important place where such a school can conveniently be started.

Pandit Misra observed that if Berhampur can have one then it was equally important that Sambalpur as a partially-excluded area should also have one. Mr. Azfar remarked that as there were only two trained teachers available it was proposed to start only two schools. It was however finally decided that only such pre-primary schools should be located at Cuttack, Berhampur and Sambalpur.

PRIMARY

Mr. Tripathi briefly described the schemes relating to primary education. Mr. Evans pointed out that the educational buildings in the Agency areas were in a wretched condition and were not repaired and they should get preference over others. He complained that although he applied to the President, Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Amenities Board for some help for the children of the soldiers he got nothing. Dr. Mahanty explained that their delay might be due to getting the necessary certificates from the Army authorities and the District Magistrates, etc. Mr. Tripathi explained that so far about Rs. 9,000 a year has been spent on helping the children of the servicemen and there was no reason why the Agency areas should not get this help. Mr. Gokhale desired that in future the grant of the educational concessions should not wait for verification but should be given provisionally on production of certificates from responsible persons like Rev. Evans to the effect that the applicants were children of soldiers.

After Mr. Tripathi had completed his general description, Mr. Panigrahi asked leave of the Chairman to mention some points as he had to go to the Court and could not sit through the Conference. He was allowed to make his comments and suggested that Music and Law College have been left out. He insisted that a separate building for the Law College should be found near the Law Courts so that the students would be in a professional rather than in an academic atmosphere.

It was agreed to have a separate Law College and a school for Music and histrionic arts.

Mr. Roy suggested that some encouragement should be given for starting agricultural high schools and agriculture should be a subject for the matriculation examination. The question was discussed at length and the Director of Public Instruction in the end stated that as separate types of high schools, viz., Technical, Commercial, Agricultural, were proposed he will note this suggestion and see how best it can be implemented.

At this stage the Chairman said, "May I interrupt for a minute because Mr. Panigrahi wants to go and I want to say something which is of general interest to all our future discussions. While all of us are anxious to go on adding things I want one thing to be borne in mind while dealing with education as well as other subjects which are coming up. Our present total expenditure is 35 lakhs of rupees per annum under the head education. The schemes which have already been put in would entail a recurring expenditure of about 48 lakhs plus another 9 lakhs of rupees on repairs to the buildings etc. So the expenditure will go up as much as 150 per cent compared to 60—70 per cent increase in the general budget as a whole. Yesterday under agriculture we have allowed a very large

increase. There even if we do not get any return in the shape of money at least we get increased food. In education it is all expenditure and there is practically no return. If we plan on this generous scale and go on adding without cutting down anything or adjusting elsewhere, the whole scheme may break down on the issue of finance. I do not want to damp the spirit of the Committee but this is a matter which we will have to bear carefully in mind while going through all our schemes. The Finance Member to the Government of India was here recently and he told me that so far as compulsory primary education is concerned unless and until we expand our own budget and start raising finance from our own Province we should not expect the Government of India to go on giving financial assistance indefinitely. So we will have to think and suggest how we can meet the huge recurring expenditure on the expansion of education as contemplated in the schemes under consideration."

Maulavi Hassan expressed the view that while it might be possible to reduce expenditure under other items it would not certainly be desirable to do so under primary education.

Rai Bahadur Patnaik remarked that while all the schemes under consideration were framed according to the Sargent Report which aimed at changing the whole system of education in India no useful purpose would be served by training teachers under the present system.

Mr. Tripathi said that this was a matter of policy and Government had not yet decided whether or not they will adopt the Sargent scheme. When such a decision is arrived at the system of training would be changed. Mr. Gokhale explained that even at the Centre the Sargent scheme was in the process of discussion. The expenditure involved is so colossal that it would hardly be possible for the Central Government to commit themselves to that expenditure. The Sargent scheme remains more or less an ideal and at present nobody is in a position to work it mainly because of lack of trained staff and of finance. The switching over will therefore have to be gradual and would have to be spread over for a period of 5 to 10 years. The present policy is to train more and more teachers to meet the increased demand.

Rai Bahadur Patnaik suggested that at least some practical training as contemplated in the Sargent scheme should be given to the teachers under training and the Director of Public Instruction said he would note this suggestion and make every effort to put this into practice.

Then the question of publishing text-books on a commercial basis was taken up and Mr. Roy and Rai Bahadur Patnaik favoured this idea as this would be a good source of revenue for educational development. Pandit Misra while agreeing that this could give good financial return doubted whether better books will be produced. It was suggested that by offering suitable rewards and attractive remuneration to writers the object can be achieved.

Referring to item No. 5 on the list Rev. Evans wanted to know whether such a huge amount was really necessary. He thought the money could be better spent on strengthening the supervising staff for the proper supervision of schools. Pandit Misra expressed the view that as there was no certainty that all the schemes will be worked out there might not be enough work to justify such a large increase in headquarters staff. After some discussion it was decided to treat this as an ordinary scheme and the Director of Public Instruction was requested to examine the details once more and to see how much was really essential. It was agreed that the scheme would be suitably revised.

Coming to item No. 6 Rev. Evans suggested that Government ought to make some provision to finance private candidates who were not selected by Government but were willing to go for foreign studies. Dr. Mahanty pointed out that there was a separate scheme to constitute a Loan Stipend Fund to help deserving candidates and it was agreed to give assistance to students for foreign studies the extent of which will depend on individual circumstances.

Items Nos 8 to 12 were taken up together for consideration.

Rev. Evans observed that the system of education in the Agency areas was unsatisfactory owing to the fact that the Education Department officers except for paying one or two visits a year had no control on the schools which are in charge of the Agents to the Governor in Koraput and Ganjam. He advocated

the change over of control from the Revenue to the Education Department which was agreed to and the Committee decided to recommend to Government that education in the Agency areas should be brought under the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Gokhale suggested that the words "jungle areas" in scheme No. 12 should be changed to Agency and partially-excluded areas.

Rev. Evans stated that at present primary school teachers in the Agency were teaching through Oriya which the students do not understand. So he insisted that the teachers in the Agency areas should know the language of the people and the students in the infant classes should be taught in their own mother-tongue. He suggested that a suitable test in the local language may be prescribed for the primary teachers and the Director of Public Instruction promised to look into the question.

Referring to item No. 10 Maulavi Hassan emphatically brought to the notice of the members the very poor pay paid to the primary teachers and expressed the fear that if primary teachers were not given a decent pay they would be all leaving the Education Department. Maulavi Hassan suggested that this scheme might be treated as a special priority scheme. The Chairman pointed out that Government of India would not accept this as a training or preparatory scheme which alone can be given priority. He drew the attention of members to Scheme No. 225 (Restoration of pre-existing scales of pay) and said that the whole problem was bristling with difficulties. He narrated that in 1930 there was a great slump and rates of pay were reduced throughout Bihar and Orissa. When Orissa was separated, the Retrenchment Committee reduced it further. The Bihar Government could not implement the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee while Orissa did. He pointed out the difficulties of getting trained staff with the two cuts in pay and observed that some increase was necessary in the pay. To standardise the pay in the different departments of Government they may have to appoint a Committee before coming to any conclusion. Rates of pay prevalent in other provinces were also a determining factor. As an instance he informed the Committee how Orissa had got an architect at Rs. 900 while the Central Provinces had advertised for an architect on Rs. 2,100. It was finally decided to recommend to Government that untrained primary school teachers should be given a scale of pay of Rs. 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —20 and trained teachers Rs. 20— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25. Women teachers will be paid Rs. 5 extra and in mufassal areas they are to be provided with quarters. The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das suggested that the scale of pay as now recommended should be given effect to as soon as possible as otherwise the department will lose most of its primary teachers.

Local Self-Government

The Chairman at this stage said that there was one more thing that he would like the Committee to consider before proceeding with consideration of individual schemes and that was administration of local bodies. He said that the administration of local bodies was fast becoming a highly specialised affair and it was difficult to expect honorary workers to devote sufficient time to the day-to-day administration apart from the time required to plan improvements. He considered that it was difficult for a non-official Chairman to sit for hours to devote to this work. He asked whether the present system of indifferent administration followed by a period of supersession should be perpetuated or a better system evolved. Some members expressed the view that Provincial Service Officers should be deputed to work as Executive Officers, Health Officers and Engineers. Rev. Evans referred to the practice in Berhampur Municipality of appointing Commissioners to look after the day-to-day administration of local bodies.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das speaking from his experience as the ex-Chairman of District Board said that the Chairman had not got the time to supervise the work of the technical departments and his personal view was in favour of maintaining technical departments under Government officials to look after the execution side of the work while their local bodies should be advisory bodies which should lay down the policy. Mr. Azfar referred to Scheme No. 227 regarding separate cadre for executive officers. The general opinion was that each local body should have an Executive Officer and it was better to loan officers from the general cadre. The Chairman said that he was also considering to give training to the

officers who would be lent to local bodies. Mr. Azfar pointed out the difficulty for sparing good officers from general cadre but the Chairman observed that this objection could be ruled out if the Chief Secretary were made responsible for Planning and Reconstruction as recommended by the Rowlands Committee which in this respect had been adopted in this Province. Maulavi Hassan said that forcing executive officers on the representatives of local bodies would amount to supersession. The Chairman said that there were two distinct aspects to the question, viz., the laying down of principles and their execution. The local bodies would do the discussion and consultation and decide what action is to be taken. Once the principle is settled there would be no interference in the matter of their execution. The Chairman then invited the opinion of the Committee and the consensus of opinion was in favour of recommending to Government to depute officers from the general cadre of the Provincial Executive and Subordinate Services as Executive Officers. The type of the officers to be appointed to any particular local body will of course depend upon the size and requirements of that body. It was also the general view that the Health and the Engineering Services of the local bodies should be provincialised.

The Chairman then reverted to the topic under discussion in Scheme No. 10, and invited the views of the Committee and the Director of Public Instruction on the question of entrusting to District Inspectors of Schools the administration of schools maintained by the local bodies. Rai Bahadur Patnaik observed that as in the case of executive officers, health officers and engineers the Board should lay down policy say where a school should be and what type of school it should be and it should leave the execution entirely to the Education Department and the District Inspector of Schools concerned. It would be, however, open to the local bodies to review the progress made from time to time to see that the principles laid down by the Board are being actually followed. This was agreed to by the members of the Committee.

In view of the scales of pay suggested for the primary teachers the Director of Public Instruction was requested to re-calculate the cost of the schemes under primary education.

As regards middle English schools Pandit Misra suggested that as Government are going to pay liberally for these schools they should insist on local bodies to improve the work in these schools.

As regards High schools (Scheme No. 15) the Director of Public Instruction pointed out the necessity of Government subsidizing aided schools for providing manual training and science classes as the teaching of these subjects has now been made compulsory by the University. The resources of aided school would not permit them to meet half the grant as required under the existing rules and he stressed the necessity of Government paying the entire cost to the school. The Chairman pointed out the danger of liberalising the grant-in-aid code rules, as a whole, but it was finally agreed that in certain special cases particularly as regards opening of science classes which should be more liberally assisted it might be liberalised. It was decided to reduce the provision under capital to 12 lakhs in Scheme No. 15 and to 14 lakhs in Scheme No. 16.

Pandit Misra suggested that the two schemes (Items Nos. 17 and 18) might be taken together to effect some saving so that something can be done to improve the lot of the secondary teachers. The incremental scales of pay recently introduced were practically not of any avail to them. The Director of Public Instruction accepted his suggestion that facilities for technical education should as far as practicable be provided in Government high schools. He, however, raised the question that it would be necessary to send two more students for foreign training this year. The Chairman informed the Director of Public Instruction that if he wished to send two more students he should include them in the list to be sent to Government of India.

As it was already 12 o'clock the Committee adjourned for the day but decided that from to-morrow onwards to sit twice a day—once from 9-00 A.M. to 12-00 noon in the morning and once from 2-00 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. in the afternoon.

29th November 1945—9-00 a. m. to 12-00 noon

PRESENT :

Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S.. Adviser to His Excellency the Governor--
Chairman.

- (1) The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote
- (2) Pandit Godavaris Misra
- (3) The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das
- (4) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik
- (5) Mr. Pyari Sankar Roy
- (6) Mr. Lingaraj Panigrahi
- (7) Maulavi Nurul Hassan
- (8) Rev. E. M. Evans
- (9) Mr. M. Azfar, I.C.S.
- (10) Mr. S. C. Tripathi, I.E.S.,
- (11) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M.Sc., Ph.D.—*Secretary*

Resuming discussion on the high schools Pandit G. Misra said that it was necessary that the lot of the aided school teachers should be improved and the grant-in-aid rules should be changed so as to require 25 per cent contribution from the aided school. Rev. Evans also stressed the necessity of raising the pay of high school teachers. The Chairman felt that the pay of all Government servants ought to be revised and so also the pay of the aided school teachers. The Director of Public Instruction was requested to make a note of it and raise the question when the general revision of scales of pay came up before Government for consideration.

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Pandit Misra then put forward, for consideration, a suggestion that aided high schools should be brought under the control of a Provincial Board like the Bihar and Orissa Board of Secondary Education which will exercise some control over teachers and look after their pay and prospects, etc. He said that in the interest of secondary education it would be necessary to have a Provincial Body set up under which all the staff should be placed so that they could be transferred if and when necessary. Rev. Evans said that the Board should arrange for the supply and exchange of teachers to all high schools and maintain a list of teachers available for employment.

Mr. Tripathi said that in Bihar and Orissa there was a Board of Secondary Education but this Board had no control over the teaching staff. Its duty was to grant recognition to schools, to determine the qualifications of teachers, to send a representative to the Text Book Committee, etc. Each school was left to find its own teacher. There is a feeling that schools in Orissa are not working satisfactorily and a Board could probably bring in a harmonious working.

Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das felt that such a Board was necessary and it would be feasible to set up this Board soon.

After some discussion it was unanimously decided to recommend to Government that the possibility of setting up a Board of Secondary Education should be considered and that it would be for the Board to consider the question of liberalisation of the rules of grants-in-aid, pay of teachers and all other details in connection with the secondary schools, including management, appointment and transfer of teachers, etc.

STIPENDS TO TEACHERS UNDER TRAINING

To a reference from Mr. Hassan that in view of the proposal to raise the pay of primary teachers, the stipends of teachers under training in elementary training schools should be raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15, the Director of Public Instruction said that a schedule had already been put in and the matter was under consideration of Government.

AIDED COLLEGES

At the request of Mr. L. Panigrahi item 30—Improvement of aided Colleges was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. Panigrahi said that grants-in-aid should be substantially increased to enable the aided colleges to function properly. He remarked that recurring expenditure for the establishment of colleges could be met by voluntary efforts but so far as capital expenditure was concerned Government ought to liberalise their grants and give block grants to initiate new schemes such as opening of science classes, laboratories and libraries, etc.

Raja Bahadur of Khallikote said that it was impossible to raise large funds for capital expenditure. The Chairman observed that this meant liberalising the grant-in-aid code but if funds were to be found for everything it meant more taxation to raise the necessary funds. To the suggestion of Mr. Panigrahi that like the colleges at Puri and Balasore Government should take over the college at Perhampur, the Chairman replied that local efforts should not be eliminated but it should be further encouraged. It is due to local effort that Jajpur was getting a college and not Kendrapara.

After some discussion it was decided to recommend to Government to liberalise the grants-in-aid rules to aided colleges.

Schemes Nos. 19 to 23 were then taken up for consideration and all of them were accepted.

Scheme No. 24—Midday meals for students—Mr. Tripathi said that the scheme was meant for poor students and the estimated cost would be a rupee per student.

On a reference by Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik, the Chairman replied that the question of health of children required very careful consideration. It was highly detrimental to the health of children to have a full meal and then run to the school. He said that in the U. P. there was a Board of Physical Education presided over by the Governor. This shows what importance is being attached to this question in the U. P. Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik said that Orissa ought to have such a Board which should consider school hours, i.e., having morning and afternoon sessions and the health of school children. The Committee accepted the suggestion and decided to recommend it to Government.

After some discussion it was recommended to replace the words "midday meals" by the words "midday tiffin".

Schemes Nos. 25 to 37 were accepted without any change.

Coming to Scheme No. 38 to a question from Mr. N. K. Das, Mr. Tripathi said that at present there was one Deputy Inspectress of Schools for Ganjam-Koraput, one for Cuttack and one District Inspectress of Schools for Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur. On Mr. Evan's request to appoint more such officers immediately, Mr. Tripathi said that the appointments would be made as soon as suitable officers were made available and agreed to increase the number of District Inspectresses soon.

Referring to Scheme No. 39 Pandit Misra said that the Harijan students should put up with other students and separate institutions should be discouraged. The Chairman said that he would even discourage separate messing for the Harijan students.

In item No. 40, Mr. Tripathi was requested to give a footnote saying that the provision for Stewart College had been taken over to Scheme No. 30, as otherwise there may be a misconception that the grant was being cut down.

In item No. 41 on Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik's recommendation to provide some more funds under capital expenditure it was agreed to put down Rs. 50,000 under capital expenditure to aided institutions.

Scheme No. 42—It was decided to suitably co-ordinate this with a similar scheme of the Medical Department.

Schemes Nos. 43 to 55 were accepted without modification.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Then the Chairman invited suggestion from the members. Pandit Misra wanted circulating libraries to be organised to help adult education. It was pointed out to him that in the scheme for village welfare centres provision was being made to have 154 village libraries in each one of these centres. Rai Bahadur Patnaik complained that no provision had been made to teach handicrafts in schools. Mr. Hassan observed that in order to do this effectively it will first of all be necessary to have teachers specially trained in handicrafts. The Director of Public Instruction wanted to know how to get such teachers. Rai Bahadur Patnaik suggested that the District Boards could depute some of their teachers for training in his institution. Mr. Tripathi then requested the Rai Bahadur to give him a memorandum on the subject so that he could consider what should be done on the subject. The Chairman suggested that some school sub-inspectors should be trained in handicrafts to properly supervise the work of the teachers and encourage them in the schools under their control. A provision for this could be made, if necessary, under Scheme No. 37. He thanked the Rai Bahadur for offering to train the sub-inspectors and teachers and said that till such time as the School of Arts and Crafts is established the existing institution should be utilised for training purposes.

Forestry

Papers circulated—A statement of cost on Forestry (Appendix 5)

Mr. Azfar explained in general terms the schemes relating to forest development and stated that no provision has been made in the Five-Year Plan for the reserved forests except putting in some roads, training of staff and providing quarters for the staff. The expenditure on forest development could be met from the funds set apart from the profits the Forest Department has made by sale of timber during the war time, if Government were in difficulties about finding money for forest development schemes relating to Government forests.

Replying to Scheme No. 108 Mr. Azfar explained that plans and estimates were ready and every effort was being made to start the school at Sambalpur. It was necessary to have more trained staff for the management of private forests and creation of minor forests besides the administration of Government reserved forests would need a much larger staff than what we have now. Sambalpur was selected for this purpose as there were two Forest Officers and it would be convenient to run the school without detriment to routine forest work. Rev. Evans said that there were about four or five Forest Officers in the Ganjam Agency, which had good forests where the trainees could get good practical training in forestry and demarcation. Rai Bahadur Patnaik suggested that it would be still better to combine the States Forest Training School with this and to have a first class Training School. Mr. Azfar pointed out that the States School at Champua was inadequate and we must have a separate school. Pandit Misra suggested to have it at Angul so that the Conservator might be in close contact with the school. Mr. Azfar pointed out that the office of the Conservator of Forests was at present at Angul as buildings were not available and if and when the new buildings in the capital were set up the Conservator of Forests' headquarters might be shifted from Angul. The necessity for the establishment of such a school was agreed to but it was suggested that the possibility of its establishment in the Ganjam Agency should be examined.

Scheme No. 109—Mr. Azfar explained that the proposal was to train an officer in the first year who will take up investigation in the second year. After investigations work on anti-soil erosion measures would be started from the third year. Dr. Suhart, an American Soil Conservation Expert, visited this Province and expressed the opinion that the best soil conservation work had been done in Bombay. Mr. Nicholson also considered that work in Bombay Presidency was very good. The Chairman remarked that Government started the work in Bombay but at present cultivators were spending money and doing it themselves. It was agreed to accept the scheme.

Scheme No. 110—Pandit Misra observed that in view of the fact that forests had been a deficit asset, would it be advisable to incur such huge expenditure without expecting any adequate return? Mr. Gokhale remarked that in the post-war period the budget will expand and as a part of the industrial development of the Province the forest-products will also be developed

on a commercial and industrial scale. Mr. Azfar pointed out that forests were the national wealth and everything possible should be done to improve their management.

Scheme No. 111—Was agreed to without comment.

Schemes Nos. 111 and 114—Rev. Evans urged the immediate necessity of enacting an Orissa Forest Act by unifying the Madras Forest Act and the Indian Forest Act. It was decided that there should be some legislation to unify the procedure and improve the working of forests and it was considered very desirable to enact legislation at an early date.

Scheme No. 113—Mr. Azfar explained that the intention was to grow forests on the waste lands in the coastal areas and as this was an urgent matter an officer had already been appointed to investigate into the possibilities. On receipt of his report action will be taken.

Scheme No. 115—Rev. Evans stressed the necessity of making it a high priority scheme. He also said that although a Settlement Officer was appointed sometime in 1959 to settle the Agency forests not even the rights of the tenants and the concessions they are entitled to have yet been published. Mr. Azfar made a note of this and said that he would see if the matter could be expedited although there was the difficulty about finding the staff.

The Chairman asked Mr. Azfar to revise the introductory chapter in the light of the above discussions.

Public Works Department

Papers circulated—List of Public Works Department schemes (Appendix 6)

PRESENT :

Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S.—*Chairman*

- (1) Pandit Godavaris Misra
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das
- (3) Sri Pyari Sankar Roy
- (4) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik
- (5) Maulavi Nurul Hassan
- (6) Rev. E. M. Evans
- (7) The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote
- (8) Rai Bahadur Brij Narayan, I.S.E.
- (9) Mr. J. Shaw, O.B.E., I.S.E.
- (10) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M.Sc., Ph.D.—*Secretary*

For the information of the House the Chairman said that he had received a telegram from the Hon'ble Sir Ardeshir Dalal, the Member in charge of Planning, Government of India, saying that he will visit Orissa sometime in the third week of December. He, therefore, stressed the necessity of speeding up the Committee proceedings so that by the time the Hon'ble Sir Dalal comes here, we would be in a position to present to him a fair picture of what Orissa wants.

He then outlined a programme of work and said that he realised fully that he was rather rushing things but in view of the fact that the plan as a whole has got to be made ready before the arrival of the Hon'ble Sir Ardeshir Dalal, this rushing through was unavoidable. All the members gladly agreed to co-operate with him in this matter.

The Public Works Department schemes were then taken up for consideration and the Chairman explained the road programme in great detail to the members present. Originally Government of India's proposal was that the road programme should be completed in ten years. In view of apparent difficulties regarding engineering personnel and equipment, the road programme was now proposed to be spread out to fifteen years. He mentioned casually the difficulty of getting equipment and the consequent delay in improving Cuttack roads. He assured the members that Orissa would be getting 11 road-rollers from the first consignment of rollers which the Government of India would be getting and this would speed up our road construction. He said that due to the

spread out Orissa would get less than what was provided for road development in the first five years. Accordingly the provision has been reduced to 3·5 crores keeping in mind our actual capacity to spend usefully owing to the difficulties mentioned before.

Mr. P. S. Roy enquired whether in view of the slow progress made on the Cuttack town roads, we can expect to spend even 3·5 crores in five years.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative and explained that once construction programme acquires momentum, and we get sufficient equipment, things would go on very much rapidly.

He then proceeded to describe in detail the national highways and their alignments and said 4 such roads were proposed to be built in Orissa. The cost of their construction would be borne by the Centre and this would be over and above 3·5 crores available for roads other than national highways.

Rev. Evans enquired whether the proposal for constructing a national highway from Berhampur to Phulbani had been dropped. The Chairman replied in the affirmative and said it would now be a provincial highway.

The Chief Engineer then proceeded with the help of a map to explain the alignments of the provincial highways and some other roads and railways.

Mr. P. S. Roy wished to know what was decided about the railway connecting Sambalpur with Meramundali. The Chairman replied that there were two alternatives—either to have a national highway from Sambalpur to Cuttack or to have a railway line. Government of Orissa preferred to have the former. The Chief Engineer mentioned that the latest railway proposals were for extending the Talcher line along the Brahmini valley to some station on the Calcutta-Bombay line in the vicinity of Panposh.

Raja Bahadur of Khallikote enquired whether a road from Sambalpur to Jharsuguda and then to the Paper Mills was being constructed to which the Chairman said that a major district road was proposed.

Maulavi Hassan wanted to know why Balasore had been left out of any national highway or provincial highway. The Chairman replied that Balasore had not been left out at all. The national highway from Calcutta passes through Balasore and Bhadrak to Cuttack. Balasore is well provided with all kinds of roads—district roads, minor district roads and village roads.

Maulavi Hassan wanted to know as to who would find the money for all these roads whether District Boards or the Government of Orissa.

The Chairman replied that for national highways the Central Government would provide the cost. As regards the provincial highways and other roads, the Government of Orissa will probably have to meet a part of the cost chiefly by loan. He also said that one of the conditions of grant from Government of India was that right from the beginning certain percentage must be spent on village and other minor district roads. The Government of India have put down certain other conditions, for instance, they impose a condition that all this expenditure will be incurred through the agency of Government and not handed over to local bodies.

The Chief Engineer then read out a list of changes in the mileage of the different types of roads which were as follows :—

- (1) National highways have decreased from 920 to 683 miles
- (2) Provincial highways have increased from 1,020 to 1,153 miles
- (3) Major district roads have increased from 3,109 to 3,165 miles
- (4) Other district roads from 2,484 to
- (5) Village roads decreased from about 4,685 to 4,285 miles.

Raja Bahadur of Khallikote enquired as to when the work was going to start to which the Chairman replied that they would start from the 1st April 1947. He then proceeded to explain the special priority schemes. He explained why special priority was being given to bridges over Kathjuri and Kuakhai rather than those on the Mahanadi. He mentioned that a ferry service could be arranged on Mahanadi at Cuttack where as on Kathjuri and Kuakhai no such arrangement would be feasible. If bridges over Kathjuri and Kuakhai were constructed this would give an all-weather route to Puri and Berhampur. The second highest priority is a bridge on the Mahanadi at Sambalpur which would

be a combined road and rail affair as extension of the railway from Sambalpur south-west towards Bastar and Jeypore was under active contemplation. The railway authorities were arranging for a survey of the line.

Raja Bahadur of Khallikote proposed that the foundation stone for the Kathjuri bridge might be laid by His Excellency before he leaves. He meant to say that arrangements might be speeded up to enable this to be done. The Chairman greatly appreciated the idea but said there are some practical difficulties which we are trying our best to overcome. For example, Government of India had quite recently started examining possibilities of alternative sites for these bridges other than those previously selected.

The Chairman requested the Chief Engineer to send out the proceedings of the last two or three meetings of the Orissa Board of Communications to the members of the Advisory Committee as well as of the main Board.

It was unanimously agreed to accept the road programme as modified by the Chief Engineer.

Dr. Mahanty brought to the notice of the President a letter from the Government of India where they have suggested that road plans shall not be executed through local bodies. To this all members unanimously agreed.

As it was past 12 the Committee adjourned to assemble again at 2 P.M. in the afternoon.

29th November 1945—2-00 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

PRESENT :

Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor—*Chairman*

- (1) The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das
- (3) Pandit Godavari Misra
- (4) Sri Pyari Sankar Roy
- (5) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik
- (6) Rev. E. M. Evans
- (7) Maulavi Nurul Hassan
- (8) Mr. L. Panigrahi
- (9) Rai Bahadur Brij Narayan, I.S.E.
- (10) Mr. J. Shaw, O.B.E., I.S.E.
- (11) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M. Sc., Ph.D.—*Secretary*

In addition to the members present in the morning, C. S. Jha, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government in the Department of Supply and Transport, was present when the road transport scheme was discussed.

The Chairman invited the Chief Engineer to explain the Hydro-electric grid scheme. The Chief Engineer said that the Duduma project might probably have to be worked jointly with Madras. First of all it would be necessary to build up load and thermal stations are proposed to be put up at Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Balasore. The scheme as revised allowed for the development of Duduma project and extension of lines and also setting up thermal stations. The Kolab river is another source of power. If the Mahanadi project materialises that would beat all others as regards output of power. He informed the Committee that the Cuttack thermal scheme had been worked in some detail and the Berhampur thermal scheme was being worked out; Balasore and Sambalpur had not yet been worked out.

Pandit Misra enquired as to the cost per unit to the consumer when the thermal station at Cuttack is fully developed and the Chief Engineer replied that it was impossible to give accurate figures at this stage on account of the great uncertainty as regards the actual cost of the scheme. It might be six pies to one anna. Answering a question of the Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das the Chief Engineer said one engineer was exclusively employed in working out Berhampur thermal station, one on Cuttack and other two engaged on various other duties. He informed there would be two plants of at least 1,000 K. W. at Cuttack. The Hon'ble Mr. Das wanted to know how many students have been sent for higher foreign training in Electrical Engineering. Dr. Mahanty stated that four had been sent this year and next year it is proposed to send some more. The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote enquired about the availability of water for the Berhampur thermal station and Chief Engineer replied that only a few days ago the survey was completed and plenty of water would be available from tanks supplied by canals.

Now that the dispute with Madras had been decided the Raja Bahadur of Khallikote enquired if work on the Duduma project cannot be started. The Chairman replied that only the geographical boundary had been settled and it would be necessary to come to an agreement regarding partnership to share in the scheme. Replying to the Raja Bahadur's question whether work on the Duduma will be deferred the Chairman further explained that out of the 4 crores provided in the scheme something like 60 to 70 lakhs were for the four thermal stations and over 3 crores would be left over for Duduma or any other hydro-electric project. Apart from the Duduma or other projects in the Koraput area he referred to the possibility of a dam at Naraj and another at Tikerpara and a third 10 miles north of Sambalpur. He observed that a dam at Naraj would be the best but the difficulty of large areas in States and in Banki estate being inundated was in the way. The dam at Tikerpara also holds out good hopes but this may put the rice fields in Sonapur under water. The dam seven miles north of Sambalpur would probably be better. Besides giving 20—30 thousand K. W. of power it could irrigate the whole of Bargarh and Sambalpur subdivisions.

The Chairman informed that there was mention of a thermal station at Talcher in the printed book but the idea had since been given up and the station would be at Cuttack as it was considered cheaper. The Chief Engineer informed the Committee that stack coal from Talcher was suitable for electric power generation using water tube boilers and steam turbines as prime movers and the station at Cuttack will be fed by coal from Talcher.

The possibility of the thermal stations being sold or shifted to some other place after power is made available from Duduma or the Mahanadi project as also the question of changing over from D. C. to A. C. was discussed at some length. The revised schemes were then accepted. The question of converting from A. C. to D. C. was also discussed. The Chief Engineer explained that A. C. was the most modern thing as regards transmission and future developments.

Scheme No. 46—Irrigation—The Chief Engineer informed the Committee that as many as 51 minor irrigation projects had been prepared by the Special Officer appointed for the purpose. To facilitate discussion it was suggested to distribute copies of the list of 51 projects to members. The Chief Engineer gave a brief outline of the projects in Angul, the Hiradharbati in Ganjam and a large number of other small projects.

Rev. Evans pressed the necessity of some projects for the Ganjam Agency areas and the Chief Engineer promised to look into the two or three small projects though the local reports as to their success was not encouraging. Reference to the Jambu-Mahakalpara canal and the deepening to Kendrapara canal was also made. Mv. Hassan pressed for some scheme in conclusion of some provision for Balasore and said that a dam on the river would irrigate about half of the Sadr subdivision. The Chairman explained that before other new schemes are taken up it would be desirable to make some progress on the schemes already drawn up. He, however, asked Chief Engineer to make a note of the suggestion. Pandit Godavaris Misra enquired if there were any projects for Khurda and was told by the Chief Engineer that he had mentioned some for Puri. The dam at Naraj mentioned previously by the Chairman would irrigate probably the whole of Khurda. At this stage the Chairman referred to the prospect of the formation of the Mahanadi Valley Authority and to the necessity of forming an Economic Federation with the States. He also referred to the conference held on that behalf on the 8th November last and it was decided that members would be supplied with copies of the proceedings as soon as they were published.

Scheme No. 47—Flood control—The Chairman informed the members that a Provincial Flood Committee had been appointed and the Committee meets in March and November of every year to review floods and to prepare a programme of work for the next eight months. In order to ensure that there would be enough money available to meet all emergencies and put up embankments the provision has been revised from 75 lakhs to 1 crore. It was decided that copies of proceedings of the Flood Committee would also be made available to members.

Mv. Hassan informed the Committee that the Chitai Nala had been a source of much trouble in the Bhograi police-station since the last 30 years and suggested that if its mouth could be deepened to facilitate quick discharge into the Subarnarekha it would do great good to the people. The Chairman requested the Chief Engineer to take a note of the suggestion and see what can be done in the matter. It was explained by Mr. Shaw that the deepening is not likely to improve drainage much in that area.

Investigation of multi-purpose river development scheme—The Chairman informed the Committee that a provision of rupees one lakh a year for 5 years had been made only for investigation and the question of finding capital for an ambitious scheme of multi-purpose river development is a problematic affair and it was not known what would be Orissa's share, how much the States would contribute and how much the Central Provinces and Central Government would give. He informed that a division had already been started and Mr. Palit who was in charge of Flood and Drainage Division was working under the Superintending Engineer appointed by the Government of India. He incidentally mentioned that if the Government of India are going to pay for the Damodar Valley project there would be a strong case for the Mahanadi Valley project, to be financed by them.

Scheme No. 48—Development of minor ports—As some developments were being planned for the port at Gopalpur, Puri, Paradip and other places the name of the scheme had been changed. The scheme was accepted.

Scheme No. 49—Building projects—At the outset, the Chairman said that the provision under this scheme had been reduced to Rs. 1,10,00,000 from Rs. 1,39,00,000 as our building capacity is limited and we are not likely to be able to spend more. He said that Rs. 15 lakhs for the first year, 20 lakhs for the second year and 25 lakhs for the third year and onwards had been provided. It is proposed to build in each district a number of buildings, including clerks' quarters. An Accommodation Committee would be set up with the District Magistrate as President in each district and they would allot those quarters according to the needs of the various departments.

On a point of information from Rev. Evans, the Chairman said that the Agency areas were included in the scheme and due weight would be given to the needs of the Agency areas where only few buildings exist.

On Mr. P. S. Roy suggesting that Cuttack ought to get priority in respect of buildings, the Chairman stated that the need of all places would be given due weight.

The Chairman next narrated the difficulty experienced by officers, their staff and the university students in finding accommodation and said that M. B. sheds, Nissen huts would be available in the near future for being used as temporary hostels and quarters.

The availability of the Military Hospital buildings in the Killa Maidan was also considered and the Chairman said that if the buildings are made available to Government this would certainly ease the situation.

The buildings were built for the purpose of a Military Hospital and it is likely that they will be utilised for hospital purposes.

To a question from Mr. P. S. Roy as to where and when the capital was going to be located, the Chairman replied that it was not possible for him to speak anything definite on the point at present.

Then as the members wished to discuss the scheme for 'Greater Cuttack' the Chairman with the help of a small scale map explained to them how Cuttack was more or less an island with no possibility of expansion towards the east or the west. There was very little room for expansion in Cuttack proper itself while for the buildings and institutions contemplated under the post-war schemes of development there would be a great demand for additional space. The land to the north of Cuttack at Chowdwar was eminently suited for location of large-scale industries such as a Textile Mill, a Jute Mill and a Tannery because of the easy availability of coal from Talcher, electricity from the power house at Jagatpur and plenty of water, and easy transport facilities on the river and the railway lines running nearby. The location of the main aerodrome which will be an important place on the Calcutta-Madras air route is an added advantage to industrial development in that area. On the other hand Cuttack is an important commercial centre with its godowns, dock and the rails and plenty of space ought to be made available for business, banking and commercial development in the main town itself. Law and Commerce somewhat go hand in hand and it is therefore proposed to locate the High Court at Cuttack. So Cuttack will get very much congested and the only way to relieve the congestion and meet the growing civil needs is to expand towards the south. The Utkal University has already decided to move out towards the south. Cuttack has more or less been promised a Broadcasting Station and the Comptroller of Orissa and his office which is now located rather far away at Ranchi are anxious to come to Orissa. We are also pressing to have a full postal circle for Orissa whose headquarters will have to be near about Cuttack. We are also pressing the Army headquarters to have a Military Cantonment in Orissa. Place will have to be found for these offices and institutions and the only way this can be done is to spread out towards the south. He then described the alignment of the national highway passing through Cuttack which will provide bridges across the Kathjuri and Kuakhai rivers. This will provide a natural outlet to spread out towards the south.

Pandit Misra remarked that while planning for Greater Cuttack the needs of Cuttack itself should not be forgotten. The Chairman then drew his attention to the scheme under town planning wherein full provision has been made

to provide Cuttack with good roads, water-supply and drainage. He said he would even go further and suggest that Cuttack should have an Improvement Trust to look after the improvement of the town. It was never the intention to diminish the importance of Cuttack or to pay less attention to its improvement. The only anxiety is for providing the required space for our growing needs and developments. The general consensus of opinion was in favour of the scheme and the Committee felt that building of bridges across the Kathjuri and Kuakhai will provide a natural solution to the problem. Mr. P. S. Roy enquired when work on the Cuttack water-supply schemes will be started. The Chairman explained the difficulty caused by having inadequate staff for Orissa to undertake the work and stressed the necessity of having a separate Public Health Division for Orissa in order to speed up work on the Town Water-Supply and Drainage Scheme. The Chief Engineer stated that in spite of difficulties it was proposed to start work on the scheme in the near future and steps were being taken to create a Public Health Division.

Scheme No. 50—Aerodromes and Landing Grounds—The Chairman explained the necessity of having landing grounds at each district and subdivisional headquarters including the Agency areas. Mr. P. S. Roy remarked that we are not sufficiently developed to take up such scheme and we might as well defer them. Dr. Mahanty explained that as the main Calcutta-Madras air mail route would be passing over Orissa the Postal Department and Government of India are greatly in favour of having a chain of aerodromes and landing grounds in the coastal districts of Orissa and they have also offered to contribute towards the cost of these aerodromes provided they are built according to their specification. The scheme was then unanimously agreed to.

Scheme No. 42—Improvement of Public Road Transport—Mr. Jha in giving a brief outline of the scheme said that the improvement of public road transport was necessary in the best interest of the public as well as for avoiding competition between railways and motor transport. He said that since the railways were under State control the participation of railways would in effect be participation by the Central Government. The single operator system had outlived its usefulness and should be replaced by companies in which the Central Government, through railways, and the Provincial Government should have substantial shares. According to the volume of business for one or two districts there should be a company. Rs. 30 lakhs, he said, may be required immediately for capital expenditure and about Rs. 60 lakhs in the ultimate course of next few years. Out of this amount the Provincial Government might contribute 26 per cent, the Central Government, through railways, 25 per cent, non-operator public 7 per cent and the existing operators 42 per cent. These companies would be run by a Board of Directors which should have representatives of all concerned. There could probably be a majority of non-official directors. It was stated that Government were not yet ready with a cut and dried scheme and that these represented merely the provisional views of Government. Continuing Mr. Jha said that the problem of absorbing the demobilised personnel in civil life was a big one which could be solved through the formation of joint stock companies as one of their by-products.

To a question of the Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das if there were any such companies formed anywhere in India, Mr. Jha replied that in Bombay, United Provinces and Central Province, such companies were already in existence. It was also understood that Madras had also decided to have tripartite companies but this information was still subject to confirmation.

There was some discussion about inclusion of railways in the scheme. But Mr. Jha explained that since railways are treated as one of the Departments of the Central Government, it was actually the Central Government that would be represented through the railways.

Mr. Jha said that his own opinion was that the companies were likely to yield a dividend of 8 per cent or even more. A return of 8 per cent on the capital expenditure was considered too high especially in case of a public utility concern and it was recommended to keep it down.

Rai Bahadur Patnaik enquired why there was so much opposition to the scheme not only from the present bus owners who naturally apprehend that they will be ousted from the field but also from the public who think that they will be

ill-treated by these bus companies managed or owned by railways in the same way as they are treated by the railways. Mr. Jha gave a lucid description of how the management will be in the hands of a board in which the public will have a large say. It was then agreed that the public seem to be labouring under misapprehension and steps should be taken to give them correct information and remove their doubts and misgiving on the subjects.

It was decided that the appointment of the Managing Director or the General Manager must be subject to approval of the Provincial Transport Authority. All terminal stations should have garage facilities, petrol pumps, booking office, rest sheds, refreshment rooms, etc., for the convenience of the passengers.

Dr. Mahanty said that in Travancore the whole system of road transport was under the direct management of the State and buses run strictly according to printed time tables. This has been one of the chief sources of revenue of the State. This commercial venture might as well be a source of additional revenue to finance post-war developments.

To a question by the Raja Bahadur of Khallikote Mr. Jha replied that at present the intention was to provide only for passenger traffic and not for goods. Goods service will be left to private enterprise.

After some discussion all the members agreed on principle that the Public Road Transport Service should be organised and the scheme as outlined by Mr. Jha was accepted.

30th November 1945—9-00 a.m. to 12-00 noon

PRESENT :

- Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S.—*Chairman*
 (1) Mr. S. L. Marwood, C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S.
 (2) The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote
 (3) Pandit Godavaris Misra
 (4) The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das
 (5) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik
 (6) Mr. P. S. Roy
 (7) Rev. E. M. Evans
 (8) Mv. Nurul Hassan
 (9) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab)—*Secretary*
 (10) Mr. R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 (11) Mr. R. L. Narasimham, I.C.S.
 (12) Rai Bahadur P. C. Das, B.A., B.L.
 (13) Rai Sahib P. C. Mahanti
 (14) Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy

General Administration and Resettlement of ex-service men

Paper circulated—Statement of cost of schemes on Resettlement and General Administration (Appendix 7)

General Administration was first taken up and at the outset, the Chairman made known to the Committee that for the next three years it is proposed to increase the Khasmahal Improvement Grant from 5 per cent to 12 per cent, besides a lump sum grant of Rs. 29,000 given this year. It is intended that the extra 7 per cent would be spent on irrigation works.

SCHEME NO. 223—INTRODUCTION OF VILLAGE OFFICERS

Rai Bahadur P. C. Das gave a general description of the system proposed to be introduced and said that as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, there was an addition of only four more Revenue Inspectors. The estimates had been slightly modified accordingly. The idea was to make an experiment in one sub-division first and then to extend it to other areas.

Rev. Evans said that any scheme for the Agency areas should definitely follow the line recommended by the Partially Excluded Areas Enquiry Committee. He then narrated the Mamul system prevalent in the Agency areas and the difficulty to which the people of those areas are put by the Patros who are a sort of hereditary village officer and are paid by the villagers in kind. He wanted a thorough change of this system which he described as positively pernicious and said the rights of the Patros and the payment to them should be settled at once.

Rai Bahadur P. C. Das said that these rights would be settled in the next settlement which was to start very shortly.

To a question put by the Chairman Rev. Evans replied that he would like a change of these rights even ahead of the settlement.

To a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das as to how it would work if the Patros were brought into line with the village officers, Rev. Evans replied that, according to the scheme, one village officer was to remain in charge of one village whereas one Patro remained in charge of a Mutha consisting of a large number of villages; as such he cannot be a village officer in this sense. He wanted Government to fix the amount that a Patro should get instead of leaving it to him to exact what he wants from the ignorant village people. The Chairman pointed out this cannot be done ahead of settlement. He referred to the Ghatuali villages in Manbhumi and said it is first of all necessary to find out the "customary dues" in order to fix what the Patro is to get. Rev. Evans said the Patro is not entitled to any dues to which the Chairman replied that these may not be "legal dues" but because of the hereditary privileges enjoyed by him he is certainly entitled to some compensation.

To Mr. Marwood's question if he would like to super-impose the proposed system on the existing system, Rev. Evans replied in the affirmative and said the introduction of the system is a crying need. The Chairman then suggested that the village officer system may be introduced with necessary modification to suit the prevailing system in the Agency areas to which Rev. Evans and all the other members of the Committee readily agreed.

To a question as to what would be the function of the village officers, Rai Bhadur Das replied that their functions would be more or less similar to those of the Chakla Kanungos in north Orissa. They would be put in charge of collection of agricultural statistics—both acreage and outturn and also of vital statistics. Unlike the Daffadars and Presidents, suitable men of character would be selected for appointment as village officers.

The Chairman said that the village officer system need not be introduced at places like Khurda, Banki, Sambalpur, e'c., where the Sarbarakari system was in vogue. But like that of the Sarbarakars the appointment of village officers should not be hereditary. Proper care would be taken to recruit suitable men who would be given the necessary training before they are put in charge of the work. In order to attract suitable men it is proposed to give them reasonable pay and they would be treated most likely not as whole-time but only part-time servants of Government so that they may look after their own affairs. They may have to work also as part-time postmasters because the Postal Department proposes to have one post office for every ten villages. The question of selection and training of these men will have to be carefully considered.

The Revenue Secretary said it is proposed to introduce it first in the Cuttack Sadr subdivision as an experimental measure and if it proves a success then it will be extended to other places. The revised scheme was then accepted.

As the Chief Secretary wanted to leave, the schemes on resettlement of ex-service men were then taken up.

Resettlement of ex-service men on land

The Chairman then requested Mr. Williams to give the Committee a brief description of these schemes.

Mr. Williams informed the Committee that Government were very anxious that everything possible should be done to help the people, who were returning from war service, to settle down again in civilian life and to give them every opportunity to get the jobs they want and which would be suitable for them. He said that there were enormous difficulties in absorbing such a large force; but in Orissa the problem was not so very acute as in the rest of India. By saying so, he admitted that he was not trying to underrate the problem, but, compared with other provinces, the problem in Orissa would be of lesser magnitude. He said that one of the first difficulties here was lack of precise information regarding the number of men recruited from Orissa and their occupations. Without knowing this it was not advisable to enter into large and expensive schemes of resettlement. He continued that after a good deal of trouble only the day before a detailed statement had been received from the Army authorities showing the number of men employed in the defence forces, the district they came from, and their occupation. The Civil Pioneers were excluded from the statement which includes about 7,000 men who had been recruited independently by the Government of India or the Army authorities. He said that the statement was being circularised to the various departments concerned to size up their schemes in the light of this information. The co-ordinating machinery for this purpose would be in the hands of the Deputy Director of Resettlement.

To a question by the Raja Bahadur of Khallikote whether the labour units recruited in Berhampur would benefit by this scheme Mr. Williams replied that it was intended to help in one way or other all men who went in for war work. Rev. Evans complained that Government have provided only for 1,000 men while we know now that there would be over 12,000 men. Mr. Williams said that in the initial stages Government were seriously handicapped for lack of information, but the schemes were elastic enough to be expanded to deal with larger numbers. The Chief Secretary went on to say that the co-ordinating officer would be responsible for acting as a liaison officer between the returned men and various departments of Government and employers of labour or any other institutions. He said that, so far as Government departments were concerned,

the District Officers had since been instructed to form District Committees to consider the case of the returned men who wished to apply for posts in Government offices. Steps had already been taken to consider the cases of demobilised men for posts in Provincial services and there were standing instructions to that effect. He expected Rai Bahadur P. C. Das to help in land settlement and Mr. Lal to see to the appointment of these men in the various industries.

To a question from Rev. Evans as to what arrangements were made in this respect for the Agency areas which sent more recruits to defence forces than other places, Rai Sahib P. C. Mahanti said that separate district organisations had been set up and the District Officers were authorised to open information bureaux and to appoint ex-service men to these posts. Information bureaux had already been set up in subdivisions and taluks and other important areas from which more than 1,000 men have been recruited.

Mr. Williams said that there would be an officer stationed at each of these information bureaux who would preferably be an ex-service man of the locality. He would supply all sorts of information regarding jobs, etc., to the ex-service men. The bureaux would be staffed by the Provincial Government and the Government of India would supply staff for the headquarters. The Deputy Director of Resettlement, who is paid by the Government of India, would be stationed at Cuttack and would supervise the work of the bureaux.

The Chairman observed that some special information bureaux seem to be necessary for the Agency areas which are rather away from the district headquarters and he enquired which would be the suitable place for such a centre. Rev. Evans replied that Udayagiri would be most suitable.

Raja Bahadur of Khallikote pleaded that the 20,000 labourers recruited from Ganjam for war work should not be forgotten. Mr. Williams said that the scope of the enquiry would be extended to unskilled labourers as well. Mr. P. S. Roy suggested that definite instruction may be issued to information bureaux to help these men. The Chief Secretary remarked that Government were not overlooking the importance of finding employment for labourers thrown out of war work. He requested Rai Sahib Mahanti to make a note of this suggestion.

The Chairman said that a large number of demobilised personnel would be absorbed in the various post-war projects which were going to take effect shortly.

Pandit Misra said that labour should be paid economic wages. The Chairman observed that the whole object of the Five-Year Plan was to raise the standard of living of the common man and improve the economic condition of the country as a whole. The question of payment of adequate wages to these men was considered and it was agreed that it will adjust itself according to the prevailing price levels.

Rev. Evans wanted to know why the trained Pioneer Force could not be retained for peace-time work. The Chief Secretary replied that the question was carefully considered and the idea of keeping the Civil Pioneers on a permanent basis as a peace-time establishment with all their present administrative machinery was dropped as it was found too expensive. But we are still hoping to be able to organise them into co-operative societies or co-operatives which will be able to take up ordinary contract jobs at piece-rates. It is likely that Government will give them some concessions. But what the men need most is a really good organiser who will be able to give them leadership and organise them for peace-time jobs.

Rev. Evans suggested that work on some of the projects may be started at once in the Agency areas to absorb the ex-service men. The Chief Secretary said that he had realised fully the importance of the Ganjam area and the Ganjam Agency areas and assured him that the Deputy Director of Resettlement and the Labour Secretary would give their careful attention to do something for the Agency people.

Rev. Evans emphasised that the headquarters of the Balliguda division must be shifted to a central place like Udayagiri instead of having it in one corner of the division as at present. He stressed the necessity for constructing buildings in the Phulbani area.

The Chairman then suggested that the Committee might take up consideration of the individual schemes.

The Development Secretary explained the scheme for resettlement on land and said that the scheme was confined only to those who had done good work and were willing to settle on land. The proposal was to spend Rs. 1,500 per man of which Rs. 500 would be paid by Government of India and the balance by the Provincial Government and the person concerned on 50 : 50 basis. The number to be resettled has now been limited to 1,000. Out of these, 500 may like to take lands near their homes. For the present it is proposed to have three colonies—one in Ganjam Agency, one in Ganjam Plains and the third in Angul. These are the places from which most of the recruits came. Government of India have specifically stated that land should be given only to those who have done meritorious service and therefore provision has been made only for 1,000 although there are as many as 11,000 ex-service men.

Rev. Evans suggested that instead of settling them in large colonies they may be settled in small colonies of say, 25 men. He expressed his dissatisfaction to the provision being confined only to 1,000 out of 11,000 ex-service men. Dr. Mahanty pointed out that the instructions of the Government of India are that land should be given only for meritorious service. The Chairman enquired if we are likely to get men who would be willing to leave their homes and settle elsewhere.

Rev. Evans said that their own villages will absorb most of these men. But the men who settle in their villages will need help to improve their land.

There was a general discussion whether it would not be necessary to reclaim the waste lands so as to make them suitable for cultivation before offering them for settlement and what area should be offered to each man. It was finally decided to have small colonies of 25—30 men and to give 7 acres to each individual which would be sufficient to maintain an average family and can be cultivated by a pair of bullocks.

To a suggestion that big blocks of land would be available in places like Koraput and Sambalpur, it was pointed out that nobody would be willing to go to such distant places leaving his native village.

The Revenue Commissioner then read out the figures of land available in the Government estates.

To a suggestion that common grazing grounds and pastures were necessary and should be provided in these colonies the Revenue Secretary said that about 50 acres had been provided in each colony for the purpose.

Chief Secretary emphasized that the District Officers should be given detailed instructions about the exact procedure to be followed by them in settling the ex-service men. He drew attention to the necessity of the officers at the information bureaus being kept fully informed so that they may tell people exactly what facilities will be given not only for settling in colonies but also for improving one's own lands.

To a suggestion by Rev. Evans that the Provincial Government were not under an obligation to provide the entire living for these men, as no promise was given to them when they went, and therefore they need not be provided with all their requirements, the Chief Secretary said that that point need not be taken into consideration as the main object of all these schemes was to raise the economic condition of the people in the post-war period. Rev. Evans pointed out that the demobilisation authorities were giving a rosy picture of what the ex-service men will be provided with by their Government when they return home and that is likely to cause a good deal of disappointment. The Chief Secretary said that this point was put with emphasis before Brigadier Wilkinson when he visited Cuttack.

The Committee after good deal of discussion arrived at the following conclusions :—

(1) If any land colonies are to be started they should not be very large. Each colony should provide for 20 to 30 families according to the size of the actual plot available.

(2) Each family should be given about 7 acres of land.

(3) Every colony should have common grazing land and pastures.

(4) In the opinion of the Committee these colonies are more likely to succeed in the Agency and Angul area.

(5) Apart from these colonisation schemes, assistance should be given to individuals to improve or add to their own lands.

(6) Those who do not settle in colonies will be given about 2 acres of land in their own village. It is desirable that no cash payment should be made to these men as the money is likely to be wasted away. It should only be made available when the land is actually purchased.

(7) Wherever land colonies are organised they should be organised on a co-operative basis as far as possible.

It was decided to revise the scheme on the above lines.

Some of the members including the Chief Secretary expressed grave doubt about the success of the land colonisation scheme unless the ex-servicemen are made to feel that the land belongs to them outright and are given occupancy right over the land allotted to them. It was pointed out that there were legal difficulties in the matter. The Chief Secretary stressed the desirability of examining the legal status of all such rights. It was, therefore, decided to recommend that the Revenue Department should examine the legal position and draw up a memorandum for the consideration of Government.

Mr. Williams emphasized on the necessity of having really skilled men on the information bureaux who would explain to the returned service personnel all the implications of our resettlement schemes and ascertain whether they want Government jobs or other jobs, or want to take to some trade or profession or to settle on land. The Committee after some discussion decided to recommend that the full implications of these schemes should be carefully and patiently explained to the ex-servicemen so that they may make a free choice after careful consideration of the several alternative offered to them and thereby fully co-operate in making the plan a success. Chief Secretary wanted Rai Sahib P. C. Mahanti to make a special note of this recommendation of the Committee.

Item No. 3—Training of demobilised servicemen in agriculture (New scheme)

Rai Bahadur P. C. Das said that the men after receiving training for six months would be absorbed as Kamdars in the Agriculture Department. There are about 250 men who are willing to take this training. The training would be imparted in different farms. Pandit Misra wanted to know if any criterion had been fixed for selecting these men.

The Revenue Secretary said that 250 have already expressed their willingness. If others are willing to come forward they will be accommodated. It is necessary that the man selected for the course should be able to read and write well and some knowledge of English would most likely be necessary.

It was decided to have at least one such training centre in the Agency area.

Item No. 45—Training and resettlement of ex-servicemen and ex-pioneers in industry

Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy informed the Committee that it was proposed to start the training in the Orissa School of Engineering, the Textile Refitters Training Institute and in leather goods industry under the Tanning Expert. Altogether 700 would be trained in the Orissa School of Engineering, 60 in textile refitters class and 40 in leather goods and shoe-making. He explained that the idea was to make them fit to take civil employment. Stipend at the same rate as given to Government of India's technical trainees and hostel facilities would be provided. He further said that after training a working capital of Rs. 500 per head, if necessary, could be given and preference would be given to those who would be willing to combine into co-operatives. The cost of the scheme was estimated at 6½ lakhs and it was hoped that the cost would be less if Government of India's hostels and equipments can be used for the training. He informed the Committee that Government of India would be sending ex-service men of other provinces for training in Orissa as they have taken over the Engineering School Workshops for their trainees. He said with additional staff and equipment the Orissa School of Engineering can train

700 men in various trades like carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, moulders, fitters, tin and copper smiths and electricians, etc. The general view was that Oriyas should be given preference over others in the matter of training.

Rev. Evans wanted to know when the Labour Exchange would be opened and was told that a start had already been made and staff would be shortly recruited. All resettlement schemes were special priority schemes and they will be taken up without delay.

In winding up the discussion the Chairman explained that besides these schemes there were a number of priority schemes which will also absorb our ex-servicemen. The whole idea of taking up special priority schemes in advance of the general schemes of the Five-Year Plan was to provide enough employment for our ex-servicemen. He said he would discuss with the members all such schemes on Saturday in the afternoon. The two essential requisites for schemes of this nature, he said, were that the schemes should be essential and that they could be put through between now and 1st of April 1947. He invited suggestions for such schemes which would be specially suitable for the Agency areas.

The Committee thereafter resumed discussion on the schemes under General Administration.

Item No. 7—Increased district staff for reconstruction measures (Scheme No. 226)

The Chief Secretary informed the members that it was felt that post-war conditions would bring Government face to face with the extra difficult questions concerning administration and development. In Orissa in the opinion of many administrative services were short of their actual requirements. He referred to the Rowland Committee Report wherein it was said that Bengal had been under-administered for years. The same applied with greater emphasis to Orissa. He said that Government had already taken a decision to strengthen the cadre of Civil Service and Subordinate Civil Service and that each district should have an Additional District Magistrate. He hoped that the Additional District Magistrate would relieve the District Magistrate for general supervision and development work and for planning improvements. On a question from Mr. P. S. Roy whether in actual practice the Additional District Magistrates, have been able to relieve the District Magistrates, the Chief Secretary replied that Home and Revenue Departments have given particular attention to effect an equitable and effective distribution of functions between these two classes of officers and that action was being taken to give effect to that decision.

Mr. P. S. Roy wanted to know if there was any proposal to re-distribute areas and create a new district. The Chief Secretary stated that the question had been considered and Government were reluctant for the present to introduce any changes. He further stated that one district where possibly some change might be made was Ganjam and even then it was a doubtful proposition as the Agency areas should have an outlet to the coastal area and they ought not to be isolated. The Chairman observed that any such proposal may be left over to the second five-year period.

SCHEME NO. 225—RESTORATION OF PRE-EXISTING SCALES OF PAY

The Chairman informed the members that the mere mention of a scheme in the printed book does not put Government to any commitment and he would like to have the views of the Committee on this controversial question. The Chief Secretary said that there had been an enormous inflation during the war which could not unfortunately be checked. An attempt had been made to ease matters by giving to Government servants "Dearness allowance". What he wanted to know was whether this dearness allowance should be continued or there should be a basic revision of the pay. He said the future trend of prices was so uncertain that it would not be politic just now to lay down any definite scales of pay. He, however, held that prices would never return to the pre-war or 1930 level and revision would be inevitable. The Chairman pointed out that unless we offered comparable scales of pay there was the danger that suitable men would not come forward for our post-war work. Dr. Mahanty spoke about the sacrifice Government employees in Orissa had to make in this matter as Orissa scales of pay were particularly low compared to other provinces. Madras and U. P. Governments are understood to have restored the cuts introduced in 1930 and Bihar is considering to do the same. The Chairman spoke at length

how the two cuts in scales of pay had been brought about in Orissa and Pandit Godavaris Misra felt that the advice of a Committee would not after all be of much use as past experience had shown. Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy also narrated the difficulty of finding staff for the Co-operative Department in competition with the other departments of even this Government as they offer more attractive pays. He stressed the need for harmonising the various scales of pay. Mr. Hassan suggested that better pay may be given to technical persons and we may recommend to Government the payment of a higher scale of pay to new entrants. Rev. Evans pointed out that our old men are more valuable because of their experience and we cannot afford to neglect them. It is rather they who should be given better pay in comparison to the new entrants. Pandit Misra was of opinion that as long as payment of dearness allowances continued the question does not arise; later on these may be merged into the scales of pay. He doubted if the Committee was competent to express an opinion on the subject to which the Chairman replied that the Committee could certainly give their opinion on any of the schemes contained in the first draft of our post-war plan.

Eventually it was decided to retain the provision of 1 crore 20 lakhs and to recommend to Government that in view of the altered economic conditions to appoint a committee to re-fix and systematise the scales of pay in all Departments of Government.

It was decided to revise the descriptive part of the scheme in the light of the above decision.

SCHEME NO. 141—VILLAGE WELFARE CENTRE

This scheme had already been discussed before and it had been decided to increase the number to 157 so as to provide one centre in each police-station. Dr. Mahanty pointed out that four of the police-stations were in towns and suggested that the number may be fixed at 153. This was accepted.

The remaining schemes under General Administration were all accepted without any modification or comment.

SCHEME NO. 321—ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGH COURT (VIDE APPENDIX 8)

The Law Secretary informed the Committee that it might not be possible to take up this scheme during the first five years as decision of the Secretary of State had to be obtained. He also informed that no revised estimates had been received from the Public Works Department. It was, however, decided to make a token provision of a lump sum of Rs. 10 lakhs instead of Rs. 13 lakhs and the Committee were of opinion that the decision of the Secretary of State should be expedited.

Law Secretary suggested that it would be better to split up Scheme No. 49 (Building Projects) and have separate schemes for construction of a Civil Court at Berhampur. The Chairman stated that a lump sum provision of Rs. 1 crore 20 lakhs had been made under the building scheme which has been revised and whatever was found to be urgent will be financed under that scheme.

The Committee then adjourned till 2-30 P.M.

30th November 1915—2-30 p.m. to 6-00 p.m.

PRESENT :

Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S.—*Chairman*

- (1) The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das
- (3) Pandit Godavaris Misra
- (4) Rev. E. M. Evans
- (5) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik
- (6) Mr. P. S. Roy
- (7) Maulavi Nurul Hassan
- (8) Rai Bahadur P. C. Das
- (9) Mr. R. L. Narasimham, I.C.S.
- (10) Mr. R. L. Kaura, M.R.C.V.S.
- (11) Mr. H. Lal, I.C.S.
- (12) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.)—*Secretary*
- (13) Mr. G. N. Mitra
- (14) Mr. M. Nanda
- (15) Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy

High Court and Labour Welfare

Papers circulated—Statement of cost on High Court and Labour Welfare, etc. (Appendix 8)

SCHEME NO. 221—WELFARE MEASURES FOR FACTORY LABOURERS

Mr. Narasimham in giving a general description of the scheme said that the Welfare Measures were being planned under five heads, viz., Education, Health, Housing, Recreation and Co-operative Association. As regards Education, it is proposed to start night schools for the workers who remain busy in factories throughout the day and are unable to study. The proposal is to have two types of schools—advanced schools for those labourers who have some elementary knowledge and elementary schools for illiterate labourers. It is proposed to have thirty elementary schools in the first year of the Five-Year Plan and increase the number by ten in each subsequent year. One advanced school is to be started in the first year and the number is to be increased by one every year. Two teachers in each school will be provided and Government will meet the full expenditure in the first year. In subsequent years a part of the expenditure, i.e., 50 per cent of the total cost will be borne by Government and the other 50 per cent will be met either by the factory owners or out of the school fees collected.

On a point of information he further stated that while the Education Department was responsible for the education of children, the scheme provided for the education of factory workers who would be mostly grown-ups.

As for Health, the proposal is to have one Medical Officer and a cinema unit. The cinema unit will give lectures and exhibitions and the Medical Officer and his staff will look after sanitary conditions.

Mr. P. S. Roy said that unless there is good housing we cannot expect much of sanitation and its improvement and housing is a responsibility of the factory owners. Medicines and hospitals are greater necessities.

Mr. Narasimham replied that as regards housing, a detailed scheme cannot be worked out now. For the present we are providing for the schemes in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government of India.

The Chairman remarked that if it is a factory of some size then hospitals will be provided but as far as small concerns are concerned they have to fall back upon usual amenities.

As regards recreation, the proposal is to have reading rooms and clubs. For this purpose the labourers will pay at the rate of one pice per rupee of their income and Government will pay an equal amount.

Regarding Co-operative Association it is proposed to organise consumers' co-operative societies to provide supplies to the labourers at cheap rates. The total cost on the Five-Year Plan will come to Rs. 2,77,000.

Mr. P. S. Roy pressed for the appointment of a Labour Commissioner.

The Chairman observed that the appointment of a Labour Commissioner depended on the growth of factories. If the number of factories grew, the question of the appointment of a Labour Commissioner would be considered. Actually such a provision has been made under Scheme No. 220—Factory Inspection.

Mr. Roy pressed that a start might be made with some staff specially to look after female labour in Balasore and the coal mine in Sambalpur. The Chairman assured him that some staff would be appointed from the first year.

Co-operation

Papers circulated—Introductory note (Appendix 11) and statement of cost (Appendix 12) of post-war scheme of Co-operation

Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy in opening the discussion said "The whole scheme has been divided under six heads, viz. (1) Special priority schemes, (2) Schemes for additional departmental staff to cope with increased co-operative activities, (3) Schemes for the development of agricultural co-operatives, (4) Schemes for the development of industrial co-operatives, (5) Schemes for the development of other forms of co-operation, and (6) Schemes for the development of co-operative societies for the benefit of backward classes and people of Agency areas. We have given special priority to training. For this purpose we want a full-fledged training school. Organisation of Registrar's Office and the Establishment of a Provincial Co-operative Bank have also been given special priority. These will be given effect to in the first year of the plan or if possible earlier.

Coming to the agricultural side, we propose to organise co-operative societies on a planned basis. The All-India Co-operative Planning Committee, i.e., the Committee set up by the Government of India, suggested to start such co-operative societies on a liberal scale but we have drawn up our schemes on a much more modest scale. We have also under contemplation to start in subsequent years marketing societies for grains and pulses and for special crops like sugarcane and jute. We are proposing to build godowns in the first year of the Five-Year Plan. We are also proposing to launch three Pilot Schemes—Consolidation of Holdings, Co-operative Farming and Credit Agricole which will make the Registrar the sole agency for grant of Government loans and regulation of credit generally in selected areas. We want to introduce the Pilot Schemes in one subdivision only. Some of the members wanted to know what Credit Agricole was. The Chairman explained that this was a system of co-operative bank prevalent in Egypt. On an enquiry from Pandit Misra who wanted to know what would be the difference between our co-operative societies and the Credit Agricole, Mr. Lal explained that Credit Agricole will give loans for all purposes apart from short-term loans which are being given at present under the Grow More Food Scheme or by the co-operative societies.

The Chairman remarked that in co-operative societies loans are not available to those who are not members of co-operative societies. He explained that long-term loans will continue to be given by Land Mortgage Banks. The short and medium-term loans will have to be systematised. Some suitable enactment will have to be made to amend the existing provisions of the Land Improvement Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act to provide for short-term and medium-term loans. The present system of giving out loans by the Co-operative Department and collecting the same by the Collector does not work well. This divided responsibility must be entrusted to one authority. Again the machinery for getting back the loans in North Orissa is different from that in South Orissa. Now there are three agencies for giving out loans to agriculturists—the Co-operative Department, the Revenue Department and the Grow More Food Department. There will be unified control and then only we will be able to judge the need of the people and see that the money is properly utilised. For

the present it is proposed to try the scheme under the Co-operative Department as an experiment in one subdivision only. He wanted the opinion of the Committee whether these should be entrusted to the Collector or the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Mv. Hassan expressed the view that it would be better to entrust it to the Collector. Speaking of his personal experience Rev. Evans complained that though in South Orissa the Co-operative Department have their own recovery staff they give no help to societies in actually collecting the dues.

Pandit Misra was of opinion that the Assistant Registrar is easily accessible while the Collector is not. So the loans may be left to the Co-operative Department. But Mv. Hassan said that their experience was that the Assistant Registrar refers the matter to the Registrar and it is held up for long while it would be much quicker to deal with the Collector who would be available nearby. Mr. Lal pointed out that it must not be forgotten that if this be left in the hands of the Co-operative Department it will foster the growth of the co-operative movement and unify the three systems.

Mv. Hassan was, however, opposed to this scheme and said that because of their bitter experience in the past people want to do away with co-operative societies altogether.

Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das suggested that the experiment may be given a trial and Rev. Evans was also of the same opinion. This was then agreed to by the Committee.

The individual schemes were then considered one after another and were accepted without modification. In answer to a question from Rev. Evans Rai Bahadur Roy said that it was proposed to start marketing societies for turmeric growers in Agency areas. The construction of godowns will be taken up in 1947-48, i.e., in the first year of reconstruction and these godowns will be used for storage purposes by the societies. Rev. Evans suggested this may be proceeded with as quickly as possible. He objected to the godown being located at Tikabali. He said Tikabali may be the biggest market but it is not the main centre of cultivation. The Chairman suggested that Rev. Evans should be consulted regarding a suitable location of the godown.

Item No. 13—Organisation of Co-operative Farming

Rai Bahadur Roy explained that this was a pilot scheme to demonstrate the advantages of co-operative farming and was different from collective farming. One block would be allotted to members and there would be a man to help and guide them in purchase of seeds, etc. Kujang area has been tentatively fixed for this experiment.

Rev. Evans suggested that oil crushing would be one of the profitable industries in the Agency area and ought to be organised by the Department in those areas. The Chairman pointed out that this could be done under item No. 16—Organisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies and steps should be taken to provide improved type of Ghunnies.

Industries

Papers circulated—(1) Introductory note (Appendix 13) and List of schemes (Appendix 14) on Industry, and (2) Introductory note (Appendix 15) and List of schemes (Appendix 16) on Factory Inspection

At the outset the Chairman informed the members that under this head the revised estimates had gone up from 1.33 crores to 2.13 crores. Medium and small-scale industries alone would be subsidized. Large-scale industries are the concern of the Government of India. The Provincial Government will help in land acquisition, provision of electric power and better communication facilities such as road, rail and water-ways. It is proposed to have also an Industrial Corporation which will provide capital and grant loans. Other forms of aid such as purchase of machinery, putting up buildings, etc., would also be subsidized. Mr. P. S. Roy suggested that aid should be given only to joint stock companies or to those who combine into industrial co-operatives and not to individuals under the State Aid to Industries Act.

The Chairman observed that as regards small-scale and cottage industries, the State Aid to Industries Act is there. Although it has been on the Statute Book for a long time, it has never worked. In order to work out small-scale

and medium-scale industries fresh legislation is necessary to amend the Act suitably. When we get the electric grid, electric motors may be supplied, say at 50 per cent subsidy. Individuals must be encouraged so that they can produce a lot of things with electric motors. If members think Rs. 50 lakhs is too much they may reduce it. The Committee after some discussion decided to keep the provision at 50 lakhs for loans and 50 lakhs for subsidy and made the following recommendation :—

As the State Aid to Industries Act is out of date and is of no use, there should be fresh legislation making it easy to help the growth of industries.

Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy referred to the condition the filigree-workers in Cuttack and said that it is proposed to improve the economic condition of the workers and provide machinery for drawing the silver threads and wires and other facilities in a well-lighted and properly-ventilated workshop as also for marketing of their articles in outside markets. Dr. Mahanty referred to some pictures published in American magazines and said that in view of the fact that our filigree works have found a market even in foreign countries there ought to be a suitable organisation to help and improve their production.

Mr. P. S. Roy suggested that show rooms should be opened in big cities to provide markets for Orissa's art industrial products.

Rev. Evans suggested that export facilities should be provided for sending birds and other beautiful articles made of horn to foreign markets, where they would greatly be in demand.

The Chairman said that this would come under 'Opening of Commercial Museums', but, for the present, he did not think it possible to start show rooms with no marketing staff. Dr. Mahanty said that the U. P. Industries Department has put up a number of show cases in the railway stations at Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bareilly, etc., to advertise their cottage industries product and he has suggested to the Director of Development to open such Kiosks at suitable railway stations such as Puri, Cuttack, etc., in Orissa.

The Chairman suggested that in the first instance a small provision of Rs. 10,000 Rs to 20,000 should be made for arranging show rooms at Berhampur Puri, Kharagpur and other suitable places.

The individual schemes were then taken up for consideration :

(1) *Orissa School of Engineering*—Rai Bahadur Roy said that it was proposed to increase the capacity of the civil engineering section by 100 per cent. Two new sections for mechanical and electrical engineering will be added. Dr. Mahanty pointed out that a section for public health engineering to train overseers for the large number of water-supply and drainage works in Orissa may also be added. This was agreed to.

(2) *Polytechnic Institute*—Peripatetic parties will be attached to all the industrial schools.

(3) *Polytechnic for women*—As there is already such a scheme included under the Education schemes, that may be taken over by the Industries Department.

(4) *District Industrial schools*—The Additional Director of Industries explained that six industrial schools at district headquarters would be opened with a total non-recurring cost of 1.35 lakhs. Stipends will be given to students to learn the trades. There will also be three industrial schools for people in Agency and backward areas. It is proposed to teach them smithy, moulding, soap-making, dyeing, carpentry, etc.

Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik suggested that there should be a number of such small schools in different villages instead of only nine schools in the whole Province. He said, for instance, where there was cane there must be a school whose main work should be cane work. We could start 100 such schools with the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs instead of only 6 proposed by the Director.

The Additional Director of Industries felt that unless it was a well equipped institution, it would not be very useful for the men trained.

The Chairman wanted to know whether it would satisfy Rai Bahadur if some out of these nine schools were tried on a small scale.

Rai Bahadur Patnaik explained that his idea was that, in a cane-growing area for instance, there should be a school where there would be a cane expert. The important function of that school would be cane work. In addition there would be other things which could be taught to the villagers.

The Chairman requested the Rai Bahadur to work out the details of such a scheme and give it in writing so that it would be possible to add some more small schools to be called "Handicraft schools".

(5) *Stipends for higher technical training abroad*—It is proposed to depute 57 students abroad in five years instead of 24 as originally Proposed. The Committee expressed their satisfaction to this increased provision.

(6) *Stipends for higher technical training in India*—27 students were sent this year to Bombay, Bangalore, etc. and 44 students would be sent next year.

(7) *Loan Stipend Fund*—This is meant to help students to go abroad for higher study. As nobody was coming forward for loan stipends the Chairman thought it would be necessary to provide free, say about half the stipend to poor people who would like to go abroad but were not able to pay. Replying to a question he informed the Committee that stipends sanctioned this year were given on condition that within six months of the return of the candidate from abroad, if he was offered a post under Government on a salary of not less than Rs. 300 he must serve the Government for five years. Government can offer them posts on less salary but then the candidates would be free to leave their jobs if they get better ones elsewhere. There was no question of refund unless a student refused to serve Government on Rs. 300 a month.

(8) *Industrial survey*—The Chairman informed the members that Dr. Mahanty's Report on the possibilities of industrialisation of Orissa was an excellent report and had been very much appreciated by Government of India. Pandit Misra suggested that then it is he who should be entrusted with the detailed survey. The Chairman said that it depends on so many factors, for instance, selection by the Public Service Commission. The Committee expressed their appreciation too of the good work done by Dr. Mahanty.

(12) *Central Workshop*—It was proposed to set up a new workshop to repair and manufacture agricultural implements, motor cars, tractors, etc. Jobra Workshop will be expanded to serve the needs of the Public Works Department. To a question of Rev. Evans the Chairman said that Mistries from the Central Workshop would be sent out to attend to repair work in other areas.

(14) *Improved bullock-carts*—It was explained that people would be encouraged to use the improved bullock-carts fitted with rubber tyres. The use of such carts would reduce the repair charges to roads.

(17) *Miscellaneous mining Development*—Dr. Mahanty informed the Committee that geological survey of the Government of India was being expanded six-fold and special attention would be paid to Orissa.

Fisheries

Papers circulated—Notes on Fishery Development (Appendix 9)
and Statement of cost (Appendix 10)

The Assistant Director of Fisheries briefly explained the various schemes under inland, estuarine and marine fisheries and then the individual schemes were taken up for consideration.

SCHEME NO. 116—TRAINING IN FISHERIES

No comments.

SCHEME NO. 120—BIOLOGICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE CHILKA LAKE FISHERIES

It is proposed to have a canning and de-hydrating plant at Balugan. Several experiments have been tried to produce de-hydrated fish and the samples produced have been found satisfactory. To a question from Raja Bahadur of Khallikote, Mr. Mitra said de-hydration differs materially from canning. There may be a market for canned fish but the process of de-hydration is simpler. In

this process mainly moisture would be removed and a little salt will be added. The product could be preserved for six months and tastes like fresh fish. Smoked fish is also a part of the scheme. The scheme was agreed to.

New Pilot scheme—Mahanadi Estuary—Lack of transport facilities was the main difficulty. It was proposed for instance to have a road from Nuapada to Jeypore and from Kujang to Cuttack. These will cost lakhs of rupees. The first stage is to find and establish an outlet for the fish mainly in the Calcutta market.

The Raja Bahadur enquired if cold storage wagons would be available for fish transport. The Assistant Director of Fisheries said they had written for the air-conditioned wagons to the railways and most likely they would be made available in the near future.

To a suggestion that fish may be transported quickly by air, the Chairman thought that transport of fish by air was not possible as there was no road from aerodrome to estuary. But as regards road transport there are several schemes for road development during the post-war period and they will immediately help the development of the fish trade.

SCHEME No. 117—DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES

Absentee owners and joint owners are a problem for development of tanks. It is proposed to group the tanks into collective fish farms on co-operative lines so as to ensure their proper maintenance and a good income. It is not necessary to produce any artificial fry in Cuttack. The villagers must be taught to catch it. There was only one frying centre in Cuttack but some more have subsequently been introduced. In Cuttack town itself it is proposed to bring 360 tanks under this scheme to ensure daily supply of fresh fish to Cuttack throughout the year.

SCHEME No. 118—DEVELOPMENT OF THE ESTUARINE FISHERIES

Fish at Iram sell very cheap for lack of transport facilities. The construction of a road has been taken up in a separate scheme.

SCHEME No. 119—DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES

Establishment of Fish-curing Yards and Fishermen's Co-operative Stores are proposed to ameliorate the condition of marine fishermen. By combining all Fish-curing Yards into a joint co-operative system the fishermen will not be exploited by merchants as is the case at present. Other marine developments will be done by Central Government.

New co-operative marketing of Chilka fish

No comments.

New reorganisation of Fisheries Section

This has been done on a moderate scale. For the present this will suffice and later on it will be necessary to increase the staff.

Veterinary

Papers circulated—Post-war development of Animal Husbandry in Orissa (Appendix 17) and List of schemes of the Veterinary Department (Appendix 18)

The Director of Development said that as the introductory note and abstract of the schemes had already been circulated to members it was not necessary for him to explain them again in detail. He would only refer briefly to some important schemes. The drafting and milking capacity of the local cattle is very poor. To raise the standard of living of the cultivator it is necessary to improve the local breed. The main reasons for deterioration of local breed are absence of proper feeding, absence of grazing facilities, absence of fodder cultivation, etc. These can be improved by planning. Provision has been made for all-round improvement of the breed of the cattle.

It was pointed out that the results were very poor because the type of the bull imported was not suitable. They were rather huge compared to our small cows.

The Director of Development explained that the expert opinion was in favour of medium Haryana for Orissa both for purposes of dairy and plough.

He then referred to item No. 13 which relates to improvement of pastures and item No. 19 which relates to opening of mixed farms from where fodder-crops can be further distributed. Item No. 20 encouragement of cultivation of fodder crops. Item No. 21 is for the establishment of a factory for manufacture of bone-meal flour. The bone-meal would supply phosphorus. Scheme No. 26 is subsidized sale of concentrated cattle feed. These are schemes for improving the feed of the local cattle.

Another reason for deterioration of cattle is promiscuous breeding. The inevitable result is that these cattle have neither drafting capacity nor good milching capacity. They invariably produce very poor progeny.

For improving the livestock they had proposed a Livestock Bill which had been pending before Government for three years.

The Director of Development then explained some of the provisions of the Bill, namely, registration of bulls, castration of all scrub-bulls, etc. Mr. Hassan suggested that the stray bulls may be sold to Santals who use them for ploughing.

Regarding intensive cattle-breeding areas he said a beginning with a small group of villages in a district will be made first but the scheme will expand gradually and cover the whole district. One bull for every 100 cows will be supplied. It will be seen from item No. 9 that provision has also been made for free distribution of Haryana bulls and to subsidize their maintenance.

The Chairman suggested that a bull should be maintained at each Village Welfare Centre.

To a suggestion that insemination methods could profitably be tried to avoid the trouble of maintaining a bull at great expense the Director of Development explained that it was not possible here, at present, as there were no facilities for quick transport and the department had not the necessary scientific apparatus. For the time being, therefore, they were sticking on to the orthodox method of breeding.

To a question as to how long it would take to produce pure breeds using better bulls Mr. Kaura said that after six generations the progeny would be regarded as more or less pure Haryana.

The individual schemes were then considered.

Item No. 1—Was agreed to without any comment.

Item No. 2—In reply to a question Mr. Lal said that this deals with the new department as it will stand when the post-war schemes are put into effect. It is proposed to have a whole-time Director of Veterinary Services and also a Deputy Director with necessary office staff.

Items Nos. 3 to 9—Were accepted.

Item No. 10—The Director said that at present there is only one Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm at Angul. It is rather small and is totally insufficient to meet Orissa's need. It is proposed to expand it considerably.

Items Nos. 11 to 13—Were agreed to after some discussion.

Item No. 14—The Director said that in Ganjam and Koraput all Veterinary institutions are entirely under Government. Others are under dual control. It is proposed to bring them also under Veterinary Department so that there will be unified control and better supervision.

Item No. 15—There is a simple method to immunise cattle by using goat virus against Rinderpest and it costs less than one anna to inoculate one animal. In fact goat virus can be prepared by the Veterinary Department itself and it is proposed to use it on a large scale.

Item No. 16—The scheme is for supply of microscopes and other scientific instruments to District Veterinary Institutions.

Item No. 17—These are intended to render first-aid, spread knowledge about prevention of cattle diseases and to actually combat them on the spot in the mufassal areas.

Item No. 18—On a request from Maulavi Hassan, Mr. Kaura explained in detail the construction and use of these tanks. The method is very cheap and will help to enhance the value of skins and hides. It is intended to provide them in most of the "Hats" and for best results the dipping is to be repeated once in 15 days.

Items Nos. 19 to 22—Were agreed to without comments.

Item No. 23—The Director of Development stated that the old and diseased cattle now kept in the Goshalas are useless and they should not be kept near towns hereafter. It is proposed to provide suitable shelters in jungle areas where pastures are plentiful and to remove these animals there. The Goshalas will be made into breeding centres and dairies. They will be supplied with bulls free of cost and the scrub-bulls now living in Goshalas will be castrated.

Maulavi Hassan said that Goshalas are the property of one community and all the benefits are enjoyed by them alone. So they should not be patronised as proposed by the Director of Development. At least so much favour should not be shown to them unless they co-operate in making the benefits available to all.

Mr. Lal agreed with him and said that while giving subsidy care will be taken to see that the rules framed for the purpose are obeyed and all the abuses prevalent at present are eradicated.

Item No. 24—The scheme was welcomed by the Committee as it will encourage wool-weaving and blanket-making in Orissa which need not wait till Bikaner sheep are bred on a large scale.

Item No. 25—This scheme is for the establishment of subsidised dairy farms at different centres and will help increased production of milk and milk products.

Item No. 26—No comments.

Item No. 27—It is proposed to provide facilities for settlement of Goshalas in the neighbourhood of towns, to give them houses, to supply concentrated cattle food at subsidised rates and seeds for fodder crops. This will remove dearth of milk in towns to a great extent.

Item No. 28—No comments.

Items Nos. 29 and 30—The Chairman remarked that it is desirable to have a net-work of cattle shows to stimulate public interest in livestock. The Livestock Marketing Officer provided under item No. 30 should study conditions of marketing and how to improve the cattle so that better prices can be obtained both for the cattle and cattle products, such as hides and skins, etc.

The rest of the schemes were accepted after some discussion without any modification.



15221

PLANNING COMMISSION LIBRARY

1st December 1945—9-00 a.m. to 12-00 noon

PRESENT :

- Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S.—*Chairman*
- (1) Mr. S. L. Marwood, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 - (2) Mr. R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 - (3) The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote
 - (4) Pandit Godavaris Misra
 - (5) The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das
 - (6) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik
 - (7) Mr. Pyari Sankar Roy
 - (8) Maulavi Nurul Hassan
 - (9) Mr. E. M. Evans
 - (10) Mr. M. Azfar, I.C.S.
 - (11) Rai Bahadur Brij Narayan, I.S.E.
 - (12) Lt.-Col. A. N. Chopra, I.M.S.
 - (13) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.)—*Secretary*

Housing and Town-planning

Papers circulated—Statement of cost of Medical and Public Health schemes (Appendix 20)

Scheme No. 218—Mr. Azfar said that he had discussed the question of having a Town Improvement Trust for Cuttack with the Chairman of the Municipality and the Chief Engineer and had also examined the general question of having a Town Planning Act for the whole Province. The matter was also discussed with the Chief Engineer and the newly appointed Architect and they were of opinion that the present Architect could manage the work. But Mr. Azfar's personal opinion was that in view of the large volume of work involved in carrying out the survey, drawing of plans, etc., a whole-time Town Planning Expert was necessary. This Expert would advise Government in the matter of laying out plans, new roads, open places and widening of roads and streets and the general outlines of town development including the nature of frontage of buildings on roadsides. Interior planning would be left to individual owners. What was immediately required in towns of Orissa was to reconstruct most of the roads, bazars and bustees and to prevent the springing up of unsuitable type of blocks and buildings. For designing private buildings the public could get the services of the Expert on payment. He further said that the first one year and half would be devoted to making a thorough survey and of drawing up a master plan and the execution could commence from the third year and continue thereafter. The first thing to be taken in hand was land acquisition, widening of roads and provision of open spaces. He said that he would prefer the Madras Town Planning Act to be extended and an Improvement Trust to be created under that Act. This Act provided for a Director of Town Planning for the whole Province who according to the recommendation of Mr. Khagal should be an independent officer of the status of Chief Engineer. He should be directly under the Government in the Local Self-Government Department. Mr. Azfar then stated that the minimum staff necessary was one Town Planning Expert, two Surveyors, four Overseers, one clerk and five peons. He also gave a very rough idea of the cost of improvement of Cuttack within the first five years :

	Rs. (in lakhs)
Land acquisition	5
Road and street widening and new roads	30
Street lighting	1
Parks and open spaces	2
Quarters for municipal and conservancy staff	2
Public urinals and latrines	2
Mechanisation of conservancy	1
Filling of tanks, etc.	5
Total ..	48

The Chairman said it is necessary to have a Town Improvement Trust for Cuttack. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been put down in the scheme for the purpose. This provision did not include the schemes for water-supply and drainage. Mr. Azfar said that it would be necessary to provide more money but the Chairman remarked that it would not be possible to spend more than Rs. 50 lakhs during the first five years. The land acquisition itself is likely to take a very long time. It will surely take us long to cure the existing evils but we must take steps from now to prevent further evils from cropping up.

Then there was some discussion on the question of provision of funds for land acquisition, construction of sweepers' quarters, etc., and it was agreed that for the present Rs. 50 lakhs should be put down for the purpose. The ultimate cost may be put at 2 crores of rupees.

Scheme No. 216—The Chairman said that since there was a separate scheme for Cuttack town, the provision under this scheme should be reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs.

Mr. Azfar said that this scheme would apply to all Municipal towns which had a population of above 10,000 including all District headquarters towns and that the existing provision of Rs. 75 lakhs may be allowed to stand.

After some discussion the scheme was accepted and it was agreed to cut down the provision to Rs. 50 lakhs.

Scheme No. 202—It was agreed that since Cuttack was excluded from the scheme the provision should be reduced to Rs. 40 lakhs.

The members desired that in the matter of planning, improvement of towns and water-supply, drainage, etc., towns like Bhubaneswar, Aska, Khurda, Chatrapur, Bargarh, Jharsugada should not be left out of consideration.

Scheme No. 217—After some discussion regarding provision of trucks for the purpose and establishment of repairing workshops at suitable centres the scheme was accepted.

To a question by Rev. Evans as to what was going to be done for small villages, the Chairman replied that villages are not going to be left out or neglected and during the first five years as many as 157 Village Welfare Centres one in each thana are going to be established.

Mr. P. S. Roy wanted to know whether the Municipalities would not be able to bear the recurring expenses on this account; and the Chairman said that since their taxation was inelastic, it would not perhaps be possible for them to do so.

Scheme No. 219—Accepted.

Scheme No. 203—Mr. Azfar explained that this scheme was meant for water-supply in villages. The scheme was accepted.

The Chairman said that for the execution of the water-supply, drainage schemes and other improvements a Public Health Engineering staff was necessary. At present Orissa had no such staff but was sharing the services of Mr. Whipp with Bihar on a percentage basis, paying about Rs. 18,000 a year. After some discussion it was decided that Orissa should immediately have a separate Public Health Organisation of her own.

There was some discussion regarding supply of water from tube wells and the Chairman said that Cuttack was going to have five more tube wells very shortly. These would be located at five different centres in the town where pure water-supply was essential. Each tube well would have a tank at the top and each tank would have five to six taps. The general opinion was that the number of taps should be increased as far as possible.

Scheme No. 142—Mr. Azfar said that the idea of this scheme was to provide for water-supply, town-planning, drainage, anti-malaria measures, etc., in small townships having a population of less than 10,000.

After some discussion it was decided to exclude the words 'through Panchayat and Union Boards' from the scheme. Since it was considered to be a very rough estimate, the provision under this scheme was decided to be raised to a round sum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Scheme No. 227—Mv. Nural Hassan said that, by the decision taken the other day regarding the appointment of Executive Officers in the local bodies, there would be certain obvious difficulties inasmuch as responsible public minded gentlemen would not like to come to the local bodies as members on account of the overriding powers to be exercised by the Executive Officers.

The Chairman explained to him that the idea of appointing Executive Officers was that these officers would help the Board in the execution and day-to-day supervision of its work which the non-official Chairman, attending the Board only for a couple of hours, find it impossible to manage satisfactorily. Moreover, the Executive Officer would not possess any overriding power. They would be there only to see to the prompt execution of the decision of the Board. If any one refused to do so, he would be liable to disciplinary action. If the Board passed a resolution in excess of its powers, then it would be the business of the Government, and not of Executive Officers, to set it aside.

Rev. Evans also explained that the Board could pass a vote of censure on the Executive Officer and then the Government would have no other alternative but to remove him.

The Chairman cited the instances of the Corporations of Bombay and Calcutta where the function of the Executive Officer was to carry out the work while policies and principles were laid down by the elected body. Maulavi Hassan pointed out the danger of inexperienced Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors who might not be able to understand the meaning and implications of resolutions. The Chairman informed that such officers would be given preliminary training of at least six months. It would probably be necessary to have a Central Local Self-Government Board to properly supervise the work of these officers and special inspectorate may be necessary.

Mr. Azfar said that the opinion of Mr. Marwood who was not present on the previous occasion when this matter came up for discussion may be obtained on the question whether a separate cadre of Executive Officers should be maintained or they should be selected from the general cadre of the Provincial Executive and Subordinate Executive Services.

The Revenue Commissioner was definitely of the opinion that they should be included in the general cadre of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors and that there should be no difficulty in getting good men.

It was finally agreed that the services of Executive Officers, Health Officers and District Engineers should be provincialised and the District Inspectors of Schools, as was decided at a previous meeting, would be on the same footing as regards the school administration.

Scheme No. 228—Standardisation of Weights and Measures—Mr. Azfar informed that the Act was already there and the scheme awaits only for provision of money to enforce it. Also there was difficulty so far about getting metal necessary for weights and measures. Dr. Mahanty pointed out whether the results of export examination conducted by the Government of India on the whole question of weights and decimal system of money should be awaited. It was, however, agreed that a start should be made and if and when Government of India introduce new systems of money and measures our systems will be amended suitably.

Scheme No. 222—Scientific Research—The Chairman observed that research had to be undertaken on various things in various departments. He said scientific and industrial research would be combined and the amount raised from one lakh to twenty lakhs. Mr. P. S. Roy enquired if the Government of India could be persuaded to put up some research institutes in Orissa and the Chairman said that before such an attempt could be made it was essential to provide the necessary facilities and amenities. The Chairman further said that though the information was of a confidential nature he thought he could disclose it to members that an attempt was being made to bring the Rice Research Institute to Orissa. He said that there had been a tussle between Bengal and Madras for taking the rice research station to their respective provinces but it was hoped that as a matter of a compromise between the conflicting claims the Rice Research Institute would be established in Orissa. It was agreed that a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs should be made for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Scheme No. 138—Publicity—Explaining the scheme the Chief Secretary said that a new publicity organisation had been established at the instance of Central Government called the "Field Publicity Organisation" the object of which was to give publicity through executives of various Government Departments and bring ordinary people in the villages into closer contact with Government. It is very necessary to tell them in simple language all that was being done for them. The Government of India hoped that ultimately a large number of broadcasting stations would be set up and correct information disseminated on various subjects. He explained the necessity of mobile units and of talk to small groups instead of large mass meetings. He hoped whatever Government be in power it would be necessary to come into closer contact with people. He felt that the most promising part of the scheme was that if it were allowed to develop, when right type of personnel were available it might dovetail into the general scheme for educational development. He referred to the possibility of Government of India contributing for the scheme, although there was some tassel regarding the question whether such schemes should continue in peacetime. He felt that in the event of contributions not forthcoming the Committee ought to recommend to Government for meeting the expense.

There was some amount of general criticism on the vans provided at present not paying frequent visits to the different areas in the districts. The Chief Secretary explained that their number was not sufficient and it was, therefore, proposed to have more. Mr. Hassan remarked that village centres would probably be better and more useful than vans. The Chief Secretary replied that mobility was the order of the day so we cannot afford to stay static at one place. Moreover there will be only one such village centre in a thana while the van can cover many if not all the villages in a thana. Mr. Evans stressed on the advisability of producing films of local interest depicting local topics and pleaded that extra projectors and films should be provided on a liberal scale so that propaganda can be effectively carried into the interior of districts and not merely confined to towns and important centres. It is the villagers who need propaganda and enlightenment most and films and pictures will appeal to them more than spoken words. At his suggestion it was agreed to raise the provision under capital to 2 lakhs.

Mr. P. S. Roy said it was very desirable to make provision of either free or subsidised radio sets to rural areas. It was agreed to make suitable provision for the purpose.

Medical and Public Health

Col. Chopra gave a general outline of public health conditions in Orissa and referred to the book on Medical and Public Health improvements for Orissa which he had published even before the publication of the First Draft. He dwelt on the various aspects of planning as already given in his book, firstly of co-ordination between Public Health Department and Government, secondly public health problems, legislation, vital statistics, water-supply and drainage, etc., thirdly medical relief and fourthly personnel and scales of pay. He referred to a special scheme to be experimented in a particular area. The special scheme dealt with control of epidemics and he selected a place for experiment where he could easily supervise. He then referred to the system of Village Aid Men which had been introduced experimentally in some places. He also narrated the difficulties of execution of work under local bodies. It was suggested that instead of Angul which he had selected for the experiment of starting Health Centres, either Kendrapara or Jajpur which was equally near could be tried. The Committee finally recommended Kendrapara for the experiment.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das complained that there was no highly qualified physician or doctor available in the Cuttack General Hospital. He was emphatically of the opinion that it was urgently necessary to appoint really good and qualified men for the Medical College and Hospital even on a higher salary on contract basis for some years as it will take some time for our men to come up. Next, the individual items on the list of schemes were considered one by one.

Scheme No. 190—Col. Chopra laid stress on training of personnel and mentioned that this should be a special priority scheme. The ward orderlies before appointment should be trained for six months and be appointed on a starting pay of Rs. 20 per month. They could also be trained as technicians.

Scheme No. 191—Col. Chopra explained the scheme for post-graduate medical study and said that about 12 students would be sent to the United Kingdom and America during the next five years.

Scheme No. 192—Col. Chopra explained how he proposed to effect improvement of District Headquarters Hospitals. Rev. Evans raised the question of increasing the grants-in-aid to Mission Hospitals at Udayagiri and the Zenana Hospital at Berhampur. Col. Chopra said that the scheme was meant for Government hospitals. The Chairman suggested that a new scheme should be put in with a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs to be utilised as grants-in-aid to private hospitals on a liberal scale.

Scheme No. 193—The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote suggested that the local bodies' hospitals should be taken over by Government. But Col. Chopra doubted if they would agree to part with their hospitals.

Scheme No. 194—Col. Chopra explained how he proposed to effect expansion of medical relief in the post-war period. He mentioned that there were 180 institutions in all in Orissa. Thus there was only one dispensary for every 177 sq. mils. It was proposed to provide 100 more dispensaries in the first five-year plan.

Scheme Nos. 195 and 196—Col. Chopra explained the present position of the status and emoluments of nurses and how it compares with other parts of India. It was felt that some revision in scales of pay was necessary.

Scheme Nos. 197—199—As regards training of dais, Col. Chopra held that there were in Orissa more indigenous dais than qualified ones. He said that there were only 73 qualified dais in the Province. By the term 'indigenous' he meant not properly qualified.

The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote mentioned that in a recent meeting of the Red Cross Society Rs. 50,000 had been earmarked for purposes of training dais, etc. This amount will go a great way to help the training. It was estimated that about 300 dais per year would be trained. It was also suggested that the question of having an Act to control and regulate the working of the dais should be considered.

Scheme No. 213—As regards improvement of the Orissa Medical College the Committee were glad to learn that the Baptist Mission Christian College and the land between the canal and the medical compound were being acquired for the College.

Scheme No. 214—Col. Chopra stressed the need for the establishment of an infectious diseases hospital and said that the scheme provides for the establishment of infectious diseases hospitals of 50 beds each at Cuttack and Berhampur and of 20 beds at Balasore and Sambalpur. Puri has already a hospital of its own but it requires improvement.

Scheme No. 201—As regards establishment of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Col. Chopra explained the present position and said that Government had reserved two beds at Itki and three beds at Kasauli which were extremely inadequate and also very far away. Tubercular treatment requires dry climate and plenty of open space. The place where the Sanatorium is to be located is still under consideration. It was agreed that the Sanatorium should have 50 beds in place of 20 beds as provided in the scheme.

Scheme No. 211—As regards mental hospital, Col. Chopra said that the present arrangement with Bihar was unsatisfactory and the contribution was heavy. He said that Orissa should aim at establishing a mental hospital. Mr. Hassan remarked that in view of the manifold needs of Orissa it would be better to postpone it to the next five-year period. Col. Chopra explained that this will be taken up only in the fourth year. The scheme was accepted.

Scheme No. 215—Col. Chopra explained to the members that Yaws was a disease very similar to Syphilis. He said that this disease though very infectious was quickly amenable to treatment and easily curable. It is mostly prevalent among hill tribes. He narrated cases which he himself had treated and how he was successful in curing the infected persons by giving only two injections. At the suggestion of Rev. Evans the capital under the scheme was raised to Rs. 50,000 and recurring to Rs. 1,50,000.

Venereal Diseases Clinic—As regards venereal diseases clinic at Cuttack, Mr. P. S. Roy suggested that Aul area was very infected and a clinic should be located at Kendrapara to cater to the needs of infected persons coming from outside the Province. Col. Chopra pointed out that this disease was due to one's own folly to which Rev. Evans replied that there was no reason why a particular individual's children should suffer for their father's folly. After discussion it was agreed that a centre should be located at Kendrapara.

Establishment of Medical Store—It was urged that the establishment of a medical store at Cuttack should be taken up to stock medical stores for distribution to hospitals all over the Province. Col. Chopra narrated his experience and the difficulties he had to face during the period of war. He said that the scheme would be self-supporting and it was agreed to.

Scheme No. 210—Encouragement of indigenous system of medicine—It was suggested to suitably alter the title to make the word 'indigenous' all the more clear. Finally it was agreed that "other systems of medicine" should be substituted in place of 'indigenous system of medicine'. The Chairman remarked that he had met a deputation of Kavirajas and had advised that the entire question of reorganisation, control and the necessary legislation should be gone into by a Committee. Mr. P. S. Roy raised the question of giving aid to deserving Homoeopathic practitioners and also the great need of controlling the registration, etc., of Homoeopathy. The Committee recommended that a special committee should be appointed to go into the whole question of training, courses of study and standard specifications for medicines, etc., and to suggest in what way it can be improved. It was suggested that subsidy should be given to practitioners of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicines in out of the way places where Allopathic treatment is not available.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Scheme No. 200—As regards School Medical Service, Col. Chopra explained how he proposed to effect improvements. In this connection it was suggested to him that he should work out a scheme by which the medical officers in charge of dispensaries should be given a special pay for medical examination of the school children within their area.

After some discussion all the other schemes were agreed to. But it was suggested that Mobile Field Hygiene Units and Health Publicity Work should be combined into a single scheme. This was accepted by Col. Chopra.

1st December 1945—2-30 p.m. to 6-00 p.m.

PRESENT :

Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S.—*Chairman*

(1) Mr. S. L. Marwood, C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S.

(2) Mr. R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S.

(3) The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das

(4) The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote

(5) Pandit Godavaris Misra

(6) Rev. E. M. Evans

(7) Mr. P. S. Roy

(8) Maulavi Nurul Hassan

(9) Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik

(10) Mr. L. Panigrahi

(11) Dr. H. B. Mahanty, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.)—*Secretary*

(12) Mr. B. Mukerji, I.C.S.

(13) Mr. M. Azfar, I.C.S.

(14) Rai Bahadur Brij Narayan, I.S.E.

(15) Rai Bahadur P. C. Das, B.A., B.L.

(16) Mr. J. Shaw, O.B.E., I.S.E.

(17) Mr. S. C. Tripathi, I.E.S.

Papers circulated—(1) Scheme for establishment of Crafts Schools in villages (Appendix 21), (2) List of emergent projects previously sent to Government of India (Appendix 22), (3) List of priority projects suggested by Departments (Appendix 23), (4) Key statement of cost of the revised schemes (Appendix 24), and (5) Abstract statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the revised Five-Year Plan (Appendix 25)

At the outset Pandit Misra said that seven or eight years ago the Orissa Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution to the effect that Government might purchase some of the estates and manage them if and when they were sold voluntarily, and as this matter may come up during the post-war period, some provision should be made for this purpose.

The Revenue Secretary pointed out that as the proposal involved a good many complications affecting the zamindari system it was postponed until after the war.

The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote pointed out that it was a controversial matter, but Sri P. S. Roy remarked that there would not be any controversy as Government would purchase only those estates that would be put up for sale.

The Chairman observed that as the Committee had tentatively decided not to go into any controversial matter it would not be proper for them to make any recommendations to Government on this matter. Moreover no provision was being made for anything that is already in force and the plan was meant for things that are rather new. The resolution was already in operation and it was not a new scheme in the sense for which money could be provided.

The Committee decided to drop the matter.

The Chairman then drew the attention of the Committee to the scheme under Industries for the establishment of Craft Schools in villages drawn up by Rai Bahadur B. C. Patnaik and estimated to cost Rs. 11,000 spread over a period of five years. He invited suggestions on this scheme. Maulavi Hassan remarked that he agreed in principle but instead of having small village schools he was in favour of training a batch of people at Rai Bahadur's place who in their turn would go round and teach crafts at a number of places all over the Province. Rai Bahadur Patnaik said that he was not in favour of the teaching

being left entirely in the hands of individuals and he had therefore suggested the establishment of institutions of a peripatetic nature where there will be paid people and necessary appliances available to teach the crafts. The institution could also purchase the articles produced by the villagers which would induce the poorer people to take up these crafts more and more. Thus the institutions will not only serve as training centres but will also help to encourage greater production. After some discussion the Chairman suggested that to meet both the purposes of Mr. Hassan and Rai Bahadur Patnaik a lump-sum provision of Rs. 20,000 may be made in the scheme and the details may be left to the Director of Development to be worked out later. This was agreed to by the members.

Special priority schemes:

The Chairman in taking up the list of priority schemes for consideration said : " the special priority schemes are schemes which are intended to be taken up at once and there was no priority between the schemes as shown in the list circulated to members. These schemes were no doubt part of the five-year plan but while the plan as a whole will begin from 1st April 1947, these schemes were intended to be taken up at once and the amount shown against each scheme was meant to be spent by 31st March 1947. He then took up item by item of the list of priority projects in Appendix 23 and invited suggestions from the members.

Item No 1—Raja Bahadur of Khallikote wanted that the first and foremost priority should be given to the bridges over the Kathjuri and Kuakhai and all the members agreed with him. The Chairman observed that when Sir Archibald Rowlands was here it was strongly urged upon him that Orissa should have first of all these two bridges.

Item No 2—No discussion.

Item No 3—The Chief Engineer explained that first of all this Government collected certain data, after careful investigation, to have a road bridge. But when it was known that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was also contemplating to have a rail bridge, the Government of India suggested to have a combined rail-road bridge and this was agreed to. All the data collected have since been made over to the Railway authorities and it was up to them to start work. The Chairman pointed out that it would be a Government of India concern as the bridge would be on the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway. The Railway propose to have a new line from Sambalpur to Jeypore or Bastar.

Item No. 4—The Chief Engineer said that he proposed to collect metal on the existing roads—from Cuttack to Balasore and onwards and on the road from Barang onwards. He observed that Rs. 5 lakhs was a bit of an optimistic estimate but the Public Works Department would collect as much metal as they could. To consolidate the road they would, however, have to wait for road-rollers and crushers, etc., which have already been ordered.

Raja Bahadur of Khallikote suggested that the management of the trunk road in Ganjam now managed by the District Board should be taken over by Government and improved.

The Chairman pointed out that this may require change in existing legislation and introduction of an uniform practice in both North and South Orissa. We need unification in many other things. Moreover there is a proposal to provincialise the services of District Engineers serving under the District Boards and if that proposal matures then there would not be any question of taking over the roads at present managed by the District Boards.

Pandit Misra wanted to know whether the money that was going to be spent on this project would come from the Provincial revenues. The Chairman replied that it was all Government of India's money but the work will be done by our local staff.

No. 5—No comments.

No. 6—As there was some overlapping between the provision suggested by the Public Works Department and the grant made by the Local Self-Government Department the scheme was left over for further examination.

No. 7—Mr. P. S. Roy wanted to know when the money would be spent. Mr. Shaw replied that it is expected that the money would be spent this year before March.

No. 8—The Chief Engineer said that he had reduced the expenditure in 1946-47 from 10·0 to 3·0 lakhs as it was not found possible to get so much earth work done.

No. 9—The Chief Engineer reduced the expenditure in 1946-47 to 2·0 lakhs.

No. 10—The Chief Engineer said that he had since revised the expenditure in 1946-47 to 5·0 lakhs.

No. 11—The Chief Engineer increased the expenditure in 1946-47 to 7·0 lakhs.

At this stage the Chairman wanted the Chief Engineer to prepare a correct list within the next two or three days.

No. 12—Pandit Misra wanted to know why such a small amount under capital construction has been provided. The Chief Engineer replied that it was meant partly for staff to take up survey work and partly for borings to find out water sources.

No. 13—The Chief Engineer said that he hoped that the Military Hospital at Cuttack would be available for the purpose. In that case it would be possible to spend the whole amount before 1947. But the Chief Secretary suggested this should be omitted altogether as there was very little chance of the Public Works Department getting the Military Hospital buildings.

No. 14—No comments.

No. 15—The Chairman pointed out that this was meant for shifting the Balasore Executive Engineer to Balasore from Cuttack. Mr. L. Panigrahi suggested that the same may be done in case of Puri as well. Mr. Roy suggested that to enable work to be done sufficiently quickly there should be redistribution of the Public Works Department circles. The Chief Engineer remarked that it was very important now to get things going. The question of redistribution can be taken up after the requisite staff are recruited.

No. 16—Chief Engineer said that he wanted forty such quarters. In view of the fact that all these officers may not be required permanently, Mr. Mukerji wanted to know whether all these quarters would be permanent or some would be temporary. The Chief Engineer replied that only some would be of permanent nature.

No. 17—No comments.

No. 18—No comments.

Mr. Panigrahi remarked that nowhere in the schemes was there any provision for office buildings for the Advocate-General.

No. 19—Mr. P. S. Roy doubted whether there would be any need for such landing grounds in Orissa in the near future specially in the subdivisional towns as Orissa Government has no aeroplanes. Dr. Mahanty pointed out that they were all on the Calcutta-Madras Air Mail Route and the Postal Department would probably bear a part of this cost. The Chief Secretary observed that there were already comments about the specifications. The Public Works Department ought to revise their specifications so that there should not be any accidents.

Mr. Shaw remarked that the specifications were not of the Public Works Department but of the Government of India.

The expenditure in 1946-47 was reduced by the Chief Engineer to 4 lakhs.

No. 20—No comments.

No. 21—No comments.

No. 22—The Chief Engineer said that it was meant for the University and other buildings to be located at Bhubaneswar.

No. 23—Mr. Shaw suggested that the heading may be changed to "Establishment of Mahanadi Valley Project". The Chairman observed that it was intended for investigation of the Orissa rivers but to start with, work will be taken up first on the Mahanadi and then on the Baitarni, Brahmani and the Subarnarekha, etc.

Mr. Mukerji pointed out that "nil" under ultimate in Scheme Nos. 22 and 24 was wrong.

The Chairman said that he was doubtful about the urgency of the schemes put under Veterinary, Fisheries, Education, Medical and Public Health and made a general observation that the schemes coming up hereafter were sent in by the Heads of Departments and had not been examined by Government. The possibility of many of these schemes being taken up this year was extremely doubtful.

Referring to Item No. 33 Mv. Hassan urged the necessity of having college and hostel buildings at Balasore. He stressed the difficulties of Professors and Lecturers who had not been provided with any accommodation. He also stressed the difficulty experienced in having the college and the zila school in the same building.

Pandit Misra remarked that the Puri College was in no better position.

No. 36—*Water-supply*—Mr. Panigrahi suggested that one lakh should be provided for expansion of pipe lines in Berhampur as the water-supply system there needs immediate improvement.

The Chairman pointed out that none of the resettlement schemes which were of the foremost priority has been included in the list and so the list will have to be very carefully examined to see if other important emergent schemes have not been similarly left out. He stressed the necessity of taking up road work in Agency areas to provide employment to ex-service men. Rev. Evans suggested that the Balliguda Road could be taken up at once. The work on primary school buildings in the Agency areas which have been left utterly neglected could also be taken up without delay.

Mr. Williams observed that provision of accommodation for College and Primary schools could not be considered as schemes of special priority in terms of the Government of India letter. Mr. P. S. Roy wanted to know whether the money would lapse if it not spent before March 1947. The Chairman stated that it would be available in the subsequent years but the question at present was to find employment for all our ex-service men and labour discharged from war work. It would not be of any use to keep the money hanging while our men go without work.

Mv. Hassan enquired if increase of pay could be allowed to primary school teachers out of the sum granted for emergent projects, specially as the teachers were not getting the dearness allowance they were getting before. The Director of Public Instruction informed that they were continuing to get the dearness allowance. The Chief Secretary said that the spirit of Government of India letter was to the effect that it would be necessary to embark forthwith on schemes selected out the Five-Year Plan with the special object of counteracting deflation and unemployment. It was therefore necessary to keep in view the importance of selecting schemes which provide high proportion of employment relative to their cost and that emphasis should be laid in the earlier years on productive and other schemes of economic importance which would increase national income.

The Chairman observed that money could be found for schemes involving capital expenditure but not heavy recurring expenditure with large future commitments. So it would not be possible to consider any item of increase of pay. But he would welcome suggestion from members for urgent projects of the above nature.

Pandit Misra wanted to know if more money could not be spent on the irrigation projects of which, they were told, there were as many as 51 in number. The Chairman observed that the main difficulty was that the Public Works Department cannot spend any more. Mv. Hassan suggested that some amount be set apart for Chitai Nala but Mr. Shaw informed him that the matter was under correspondence with Government of Bengal and till that is settled there is no use in making any immediate provision.

Mr. Panigrahi suggested inclusion of provision for an additional Circuit House at Cuttack, an office for Advocate-General and a library and High School buildings for the Khallikote College.

The Chairman informed that schemes on resettlement would, of course, be taken first.

Pandit G. Misra suggested the improvement of present forest roads and construction of new forest roads. He suggested another road connecting Puri with western part of the district of Ganjam which would shorten the distance considerably. He further suggested the extension of Balugaon Road to Ghumsur and then to Rayaghada and provision of some subsidy to industrial concerns like Cottage and small-scale industries. Raja Bahadur of Khallikote suggested that digging of the Chilka canal might also be noted though it might require preliminary survey.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. K. Das made a general suggestion that all earth-work as far as possible both in connection with road work and strengthening of embankments should be taken up as that would provide maximum employment to labour and counteract unemployment to a considerable extent.

Finally as it was proposed to convene the next meeting of the Planning and Reconstruction Board on the 20th instant and there was very little time available before that date to convene another meeting of the Advisory Committee, the members of the Committee unanimously agreed to sign the report, the draft of which had been prepared and circulated to them by the Chairman.

APPENDIX—1

A note on Agricultural Improvement proposed for the first five-year period

I. Agriculture has been the main industry of the Province and will continue to be such for some time yet. Although it is necessary to relieve the pressure of population on land by industrialisation, improvement in agriculture must claim out attention in any planning for the future. During recent years this need for improvement in agriculture has been forcibly brought to our notice. Any agricultural planning must provide for greater production both in quantity and quality.

Quantitative production can be secured by—

- (a) expansion of area under cultivation, and
- (b) improved culture which includes the use of better implements, better manure and better irrigation facilities,

while improvement in quality can be achieved by introduction of new and improved seeds.

II. The basic need for the achievement of any of these objectives is trained personnel.

Training Hence in the five-year plan there is provision for an Agricultural College and also for training the lower staff.

Schemes relating to these are as follows :—

- (1) Establishment of an Agricultural College—Scheme No. 51
- (2) Higher training in Agricultural subjects in the United Kingdom—Scheme No. 52
- (3) Post-graduate training in Agricultural subjects in India—Scheme No. 53
- (4) Training of students in Agricultural Colleges elsewhere—Scheme No. 55
- (5) Training of Fieldmen—Scheme No. 56

III. Under the Grow More Food Schemes subsidy is being given for reclamation of culturable wastes. Although tenancy laws are to some extent hindering

Distribution of seeds and manure extensive reclamation, some progress has been made in this direction. No subsidy is being provided in the five-year plan but it is hoped that subsidised supply of seeds and manure coupled with propaganda will help in increasing the area under cultivation. It is also hoped that by experiments in flooded and saline areas new strains resistant to flood and salinity can be introduced, thereby bringing large areas under cultivation. Deep water paddy from Assam is already under multiplication in Government farms. It is hoped that this will be successfully introduced in considerable areas where water is too deep for ordinary local paddy.

The schemes relating to these are as follows :—

- (1) Increased production by the use of improved paddy seeds—New Scheme No. 4
- (2) Increased production of wheat by distribution of seeds—New Scheme No. 5
- (3) Extension of area under pulses through seed distribution—New Scheme No. 6
- (4) Extension of area under oil-seeds—New Scheme No. 7
- (5) Extension of area under vegetables—New Scheme No. 8
- (6) Green manuring of winter paddy—New Scheme No. 9
- (7) Supply of oil-cakes—New Scheme No. 10
- (8) Supply of ammonium sulphate—New Scheme No. 11
- (9) Scheme for improvement of cane cultivation and gur manufacture—Scheme No. 71
- (10) Provision for motor vans for distribution of seeds and manure New Scheme No. 1

IV. With a view to introducing improved culture, up-to-date knowledge of scientific

Reorganisation of Agricultural Department agriculture must be made available to the cultivator. It is, therefore, proposed to reorganise the Agricultural Department with a nucleus staff at the headquarters of every police-station whose work will be supervised by a suitable district and range staff. The thana staff will be entrusted with giving agricultural advice to the cultivator and seeds and manure and the sale of improved agricultural implements.

The schemes relating to these are as follows :—

- (1) Reorganisation of the Agricultural Department—Scheme No. 54
- (2) Establishment of a Provincial Research Station—Scheme No. 65
- (3) Establishment of District Experimental Farms—Scheme No. 66
- (4) Experimental and demonstration farms in Agency areas—New Scheme No. 12

V. The Section of Chemistry under the Agricultural Chemist will conduct a survey of Orissa

Chemical Section soils with a view to finding out their deficiencies. This knowledge will be useful in advising owners as to the crops best suited to the kind of soil their land has, and also in advising manurial treatments. It will also be the concern of the Chemistry Section to look after the distribution of manure. Another important task of this section will be to convert plant and animal wastes into manures by composting them. Not enough use is now made of such wastes and a valuable source of manure is not being fully utilised. By utilising this source of manure it is hoped to increase production.

The schemes relating to these are as follows :—

- (1) Organisation of Chemical Section—Scheme No. 58
- (2) Composting of farm and forest wastes in Orissa—Scheme No. 77
- (3) Scheme on soil survey—New Scheme No. 14

VI. The Section of Agricultural Engineering will undertake all schemes on minor irrigation work such as tube-well irrigation, barge irrigation and construction of dams. It will also undertake minor constructional work in the department and thereby relieve the Public Works Department to some extent.

The schemes relating to these are as follows :—

- (1) Establishment of an Agricultural Engineering Section—Scheme No. 62
- (2) Tube-well irrigation—Scheme No. 64
- (3) Barge irrigation—Scheme No. 75
- (4) Maintenance of agricultural implements in Government farms for lending out to the cultivators—New Scheme No. 2.

VII. The Section of Botany will be engaged in evolving strains of crop-plants which will give a better yield. Seed multiplication farms have been provided for multiplying such improved seeds which will be ultimately distributed to agriculturists. It will also be the function of the Botany Section to introduce new crop-plants from other parts of India and other countries. Such crop-plants will include improved money-crops such as sugarcane, jute, etc.

The schemes relating to these are as follows :—

- (1) Organisation of Botanical Section—Scheme No. 59
- (2) Establishment of Special Research Station for flood-affected areas—Scheme No. 78
- (3) Establishment of Special Research Station for saline affected areas—Scheme No. 79
- (4) Improvement of coconut cultivation—Scheme No. 80

VIII. In order to increase higher production, it is not only necessary to have plants of good breed to supply them nutrition, but it is also essential to keep them in good health. It is, therefore, necessary to have experts in plant diseases, both fungal and entomological. Hence it has been proposed to expand the Sections of Mycology and Entomology. The Mycologist and the Entomologist will be assisted by qualified staff so that they can carry on research in plant disease and their prevention and also devise measures for the control of pests of stored plant products such as food-grains and cash-crops.

The schemes relating to these are as follows :—

- (1) Organisation of Mycological Section—Scheme No. 60
- (2) Organisation of Entomological Section—Scheme No. 61
- (3) Scheme for control crop and store pests and diseases—Scheme No. 68

IX. It is well known that this Province is a deficit one in respect of protective foods such as fruits and milk. The Section of Horticulture will have nurseries under its care and will attempt to increase the production of fruits by advice, propaganda and sale of seedlings and grafts.

The schemes relating to these are as follows :—

- (1) Organisation of the Horticultural Section—Scheme No. 59
- (2) Scheme for the tree planting—Scheme No. 70

X. In order to test the economy and efficiency of improved methods of agriculture in the cultivator's field, it is proposed to start a number of subsidised farms at various centres of the Province. These farms will be run by individual cultivators under departmental supervision and guidance. The department will have no financial liability in the matter except providing adequate staff for the purpose. These farms will serve as centre of demonstration of different improved methods of agriculture. Thus it is intended to educate the cultivators in the countryside in scientific method with minimum of cost to Government.

The scheme relating to this section is the new Scheme No. 3.

XI. It is not sufficient simply to improve production but steps must be taken to help the producer in marketing his produce at profitable prices. It is first of all necessary, therefore, to have a statistical survey and then devise means as to how best the produce can be marketed. With these objects in view, schemes have been framed in the five-year plan. The Statistical Section under the charge of a Statistician will undertake a survey by random sampling devised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Marketing Section will be in charge of grading and Control of marketing.

The schemes relating to these sections are as follows :—

- (1) Improvement in the collection of agricultural statistics by random sampling method—New Scheme No. 13.
- (2) Improvement in agricultural marketing—Scheme No. 76

APPENDIX—2

Statement showing the revised estimate of expenditure in connection with the post-war schemes of the Agricultural Department

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

No. as given in the first draft.	Name of the scheme	Original estimate		Total	Revised estimate		Total	Increase or decrease from original estimate	Category of scheme	REMARKS
		Capital	Recur-ring		Capital	Recur-ring				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
51	Establishment of an Agricultural College.	9,50	3,18	12,68	9,50	3,81	13,31	+63	Priority	Originally it was proposed to start the scheme from the third year but subsequently it was considered necessary to start the scheme from the second year in order to meet the required number of technical persons to be employed in various post-war schemes. Hence the increase in the recurring cost.
52	Higher training in United Kingdom.	..	1,07	1,07	..	1,25	1,25	+18	Priority	Increase is due to the revised proposal of deputing 11 candidates for training in place of 9. This was necessary to fill up the required number of superior posts in the post-war period. One candidate in Agricultural Engineering and one more candidate in General Agriculture have been proposed in addition to 9 originally proposed.
53	Post-graduate training in India.	..	50	50	..	43	43	-7	Priority	Provision was made in the original scheme for the whole year but the session at I. A. R. I. commences from October every year. Hence a decrease of Trs. 7 in the revised scheme.
54	Reorganisation of the Agricultural Department.	19,12	23,13	42,25	6,32	21,56	27,88	-14,37	Special priority	No provision has been made for the quarters for the field staff and the ministerial and menial staff in range and district offices as it was considered unnecessary to provide quarters for such staff. Hence the decrease in the revised estimate.

No. as given in the first draft	Name of the scheme	Original estimate			Revised estimate			Increase or decrease from original estimate	Category of scheme	REMARKS
		Capital	Recurring	Total	Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
55	Training of students in Agricultural Colleges.	4	1,09	1,13	..	3,71	3,71	+2,58	Special priority	With a view to get sufficient number of trained hands required in other post-war schemes, it has been proposed to depute 20 students each year in place of 10 proposed to be deputed during each of the first two years in the original scheme. The stipend has also been provided at the increased rate to meet the high cost of living. Hence the increase in expenditure in the revised scheme. The scheme will cease functioning from the year the proposed Agricultural College commences its working.
56	Training of fieldmen.	1,10	45	1,55	1,10	93	2,03	+48	..	Increase is due to provision of stipends for students to attract suitable candidates from the agriculturist class which was not included in the original proposal.
57	Organisation of Horticultural Section.	1,87	95	2,82	4,02	3,38	7,40	+4,58	..	Increase in the expenditure is due to the fact that cost of maintaining 5 nurseries and the propaganda staff proposed in 2-year Grow More Fruit Scheme has been included in this scheme. Provisions have also been made for establishing vegetable sections under this scheme for carrying out research. The scheme No. 72—'Production and storage of table and seed potatoes in Orissa' has also been merged.
58	Organisation of Chemical Section of the Agricultural Department.	1,85	79	2,64	1,75	78	2,53	-11	..	Decrease in the revised is mostly due to less provision for quarters in capital cost as the number of Senior Assistants has been reduced.
59	Organisation of Botanical Section.	2,85	1,76	4,61	2,85	1,49	4,34	-27	..	Decrease in the recurring cost is mainly due to reduction in the number of Senior Research Assistants from 6 to 4.

No. as given in the first draft	Name of the scheme	Original estimate			Revised estimate			Increase or decrease from original estimate	Category of scheme	REMARKS
		Capital	Recurring	Total	Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
60	Organisation of Mycological Section.	1,34	52	1,86	1,32	42	1,74	-12	..	Decrease is due to the fact that originally it was proposed to start the scheme from the first year. But as the Mycologist who will be sent for foreign training will not be available till 1947, only the construction of building, etc., will be taken in the first year. It has, therefore, been proposed in the revised estimate to run the scheme from the second year. Number of Laboratory Attendants has also been reduced from 4 to 3.
61	Organisation of the Entomological Section.	1,79	66	2,45	1,78	39	2,17	-28	..	A sum of Trs. 34 being the cost of the existing scheme has been deducted from the recurring cost which was not done in the original scheme and also a sum of Trs. 6 has been included due to some addition and alteration in the staff. Hence a net decrease of Trs. 28.
62	Establishment of an Agricultural Engineering Section.	2,69	2,15	4,84	2,57	1,79	4,36	-48	..	A sum of Trs. 50 being the cost of existing well-boring section has been deducted from the recurring cost. An addition of Trs. 38 has been made due to revision of scale of pay of Agricultural Engineer and also provision of two Assistant Agricultural Engineers and some more lower staff. Hence the net decrease of Trs. 48.
63	Subsidised sale of improved seeds and manure.	..	20,00	20,00	..	..	..	-20,00	..	Has been dropped as 8 new schemes for the subsidised sale of improved seeds and manure have been submitted.
64	Tube-well irrigation.	12,60	2,50	15,10	15,75	2,52	18,27	+3,17	..	Some additional non-recurring provision such as construction of distributaries, cost of land, construction of quarters which was not included in the original scheme has been made in the revised. Hence the increase in the expenditure.

No. as given in the first draft	Name of the scheme	Original estimate		Total	Revised estimate		Total	Increase or decrease from original estimate	Category of scheme	REMARKS
		Capital	Recurring		Capital	Recurring				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
65	Conversion of the Cuttack Agricultural Farm to a Provincial Research Station.	3,43	2,24	5,67	7,26	3,63	10,89	+5,22	..	Increase is due to the fact that instead of continuing the existing Cuttack Farm to a Provincial Research Station by extending the area by 200 acres it has been proposed to provide for a new Research Station near Bhubaneswar, with an area of 500 acres. As the Agricultural College is proposed to be established at Bhubaneswar, it was considered necessary to locate the Provincial Research Station nearby to facilitate training of students.
66	Establishment of District Experimental Farms.	5,03	2,91	7,94	5,30	2,92	8,22	+28	Priority	Increase is due to the provision of quarters for additional staff proposed in the revised scheme.
67	Scheme for increased production of wheat by distribution of seeds.	2,25	75	3,00	..	..	..	-3,00	..	The scheme has been dropped as a new scheme has been submitted.
68	Scheme to control crop and store pests and disease.	67	43	1,10	68	45	1,13	+3	..	Increase is due to the replacement of Kamdars on Rs. 15—1/2—20 by trained fieldmen on Rs. 20—1—30.
69	Extension of areas under oil-seeds.	92	31	1,23	..	..	..	-1,23	..	The scheme has been dropped and a new scheme has been submitted.
70	Scheme for tree planting.	..	50	50	..	50	50	..	..	No explanation necessary.
71	Scheme for improvement of cane cultivation and gur manufacture for Orissa.	28	1,03	1,29	14,00	5,36	19,36	+18,07	..	Increase is due to more provision for purchase of seeds and manure out of which 75 per cent will be recovered from the cultivators and the balance of 25 per cent will be granted to them as subsidy.
72	Scheme for production and storage of table and seed potatoes in Orissa.	10	40	50	..	..	..	-50	..	The scheme has been combined with scheme No. 57—Organisation of the Horticultural Section.
73	Scheme for the development of bee-keeping industry.	19	16	85	20	9	29	-6	..	Decrease is due to introduction of the scheme from the second year instead of from the first year as originally proposed.
74	Development of Sericulture.	3	25	28	3	26	29	+1	..	It has been proposed to Government to place the scheme under the control of the Industries Department.

No. as given in the first draft	Name of the scheme	Original estimate			Revised estimate			Increase or decrease from original estimate	Category of scheme	REMARKS
		Capital	Recurring	Total	Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
75	Barge irrigation Scheme.	1,92	2,47	4,39	1,92	2,49	4,41	+2	Special priority	It has been proposed to run the scheme from the second year instead of from the third year as power pumping plant including barges will be purchased in the first year and set up in the second year. Hence the increase.
76	Improvement in agricultural marketing.	4,14	4,20	8,34	4,14	2,93	7,07	-1,27	..	Decrease is due to the reduction in the post of Agricultural Marketing Officers from seven to four, Supervisors from twenty to six and Statistical Assistants and clerks. The reduction was necessary as the staff originally proposed was considered to be in excess.
77	Composting of farm and forest wastes in Orissa.	10	23	33	10	22	32	-1	..	Decrease is due to the working out the cost in details.
78	Establishment of special research station for saline affected areas.	61	37	98	74	49	1,23	+25	Special priority	In view of the urgency to start research work in saline affected areas to ameliorate the condition of the cultivators it is proposed to take up the scheme from the first year instead of from the second year. Besides, the pay of the Junior Assistants has been fixed at Rs. 75 in place of Rs. 40 and the posts of Sarkars have been substituted by Sub-Overseers.
79	Establishment of special research station for areas affected by floods.	75	54	1,29	77	65	1,42	+13	Special priority	Increase is due to the fixation of pay of Junior Assistant on Rs. 75 in place of the original proposal of Rs. 52 and substitution of Sardars and Sub-Overseer on higher pay. It has also been proposed to start the scheme from the first year instead of second year, in consideration of the importance of the scheme.
80	Improvement of cocoanut cultivation in Orissa.	48	50	98	48	49	97	-1	..	Decrease is due to the working out the cost in details.
	Total of old schemes.	76,63	76,04	1,51,67	82,58	62,94	1,45,52	-6,15		

No. as given in the first draft	Name of the scheme	Original estimate			Revised estimate			Increase or decrease from original estimate	Category of scheme	REMARKS
		Capital	Recurring	Total	Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	LIST OF NEW POST-WAR SCHEMES									
1	Provision of motor vans for distribution of seeds, manures and grafts.	..	..	..	53	92	1,45	+1,45	..	
2	Maintenance of agricultural implements in Government farm for lending out to cultivators.	..	..	..	59	46	1,05	+1,05	Priority	
3	Establishment of subsidised farm.	..	..	..	..	63	63	+63	Priority	
4	Increased production by the use of improved paddy seeds.	..	..	..	18,43	4,61	23,04	+23,04	..	
5	Increased production of wheat by distribution of seeds.	..	..	..	80	20	1,00	+1,00	..	
6	Extension of area under pulses through seed distribution.	..	..	..	10,12	2,53	12,65	+12,65	..	
7	Extension of area under vegetables.	..	..	..	1,80	20	2,00	+2,00	..	
8	Extension of area under oil-seeds.	..	..	..	98	24	1,22	+1,22	..	
9	Green manuring of winter paddy seeds.	..	..	..	92	2,75	3,67	+3,67	..	
10	Supply of oil-cakes.	..	..	..	7,05	3,15	10,20	+10,20	..	
11	Supply of ammonium sulphate.	..	..	..	11,25	3,75	15,00	+15,00	..	
12	Establishment of model agricultural farms in the Agency tracts of the Province.	..	..	..	88	66	1,54	1,54	..	
13	Scheme for the collection of agricultural statistics by random sampling method.	..	..	..	57	92	1,49	+149	..	
14	Scheme on soil survey.	..	..	..	13	34	47	+47	..	
	Total of new schemes.	..	..	..	54,05	21,36	75,41	+75,41		
	GRAND TOTAL	75,63	76,04	1,51,67	1,36,63	84,30	2,20,93	+69,26		

APPENDIX—3

A note on Post-war Development of Education in Orissa

In Education the Post-War Development Scheme of the Central Advisory Board of Education—popularly known as Sargent Scheme—has generally been followed. It is proposed to start two pre-primary schools, one at Cuttack and the other at Berhampur. Children between the ages of 2 and 5 of parents who would like to send their children to these schools and are prepared to pay towards it will be admitted into them for social experience.

The Sargent Scheme envisages that if compulsion is introduced at the primary stage it will take forty years before the scheme will be fully effective. There are still a million children in this Province who should attend primary schools and if the scheme takes forty years to mature, at least 25,000 children should be brought to school every year. This means that at least 800 teachers should be trained and turned out each year to manage the primary schools. At present students who have passed at least the middle examination are admitted into elementary training schools. It cannot be said that teachers with this minimum qualification have been able to handle satisfactorily the present syllabus of primary education. Matriculates are, therefore, needed for admission into elementary training schools. It is, however, impossible to get matriculates in Orissa to the extent that would be required to staff primary schools. Even if the minimum qualification of a pass at the middle stage is retained, it will be difficult to get 800 candidates to come forward for admission into elementary training schools because there is a growing consciousness now amongst parents to send their children to high schools to try and pass the matriculation examination. It will also take time to construct buildings for elementary training schools. Having regard to all these factors it is proposed to provide for the opening of six elementary training schools from which 120 teachers will be turned out from the third year and 240 from the fourth year onwards for the introduction of compulsory primary education in selected areas. The municipalities and a selected area in each thana, preferably the area to be served by Village Welfare Centres, will be chosen for the introduction of compulsory and free primary education. Provision has been made for buildings and equipment to the extent of thirty-six lakhs in this connection. The existing primary schools have not been forgotten. Provision has been made to improve the buildings and equipment.

There are, however, areas in this Province in remote parts where there are no primary schools. These areas cannot wait for their turn to come for the introduction of compulsory primary education. Provision has, therefore, been made for opening of schools in jungle areas. In the first five years there will be 500 schools.

Intimately connected with the question of primary education is adult education, although such education is now confined in very limited places to the removal of illiteracy. This is bound to be the case in a province where illiteracy is high but some provision should be made for adult education proper, viz., to act as inducement to the literates to pursue their studies and this should also act as a powerful agent to break down the opposition of the parents to the introduction of compulsory primary education. Provision has, therefore, been made for starting adult education classes with the help of a teacher in charge of a centre in and around the villages where Village Welfare Centres will be started.

The women have not been forgotten either. The women in these centres will be served so far as Adult Education Centres are concerned by peripatetic teachers under the scheme of zenana education. As soon as teachers are available they will be sent out as peripatetic teachers who will do all they can to make women more useful in their homes by teaching them, in addition to three R's, domestic crafts like sewing, knitting, etc. It is proposed to provide these teachers with residence of their own, the lack of which is largely responsible for the absence of women teachers in village primary schools. In order that interest may be stimulated, visual and mechanical aids to education will be used.

With the opening out of the partially excluded areas the demand for lower secondary schools (middle English) with provision for the teaching of English is steadily increasing. While the teaching of English is not recognised in a system of compulsory primary education, the experience in basic schools elsewhere and strong public demand in certain areas will necessitate the opening of these schools, specially in the interior. Provision has, therefore, been made for the opening of 25 such schools in these areas and for improving the existing schools by giving them additional teachers, buildings and equipment.

During the last few years Government have introduced a scheme of aiding middle English schools for girls in subdivisional headquarters. The programme is about to be completed. There is now a demand for such schools in populous villages where there are flourishing primary schools. Provision has been made to increase the grant-in-aid to the existing schools and for the starting of 20 new ones in populous villages. It is to these schools, more than any other, that we look forward to our recruits for women teachers in primary schools.

In order to find teachers for this type of middle English schools a special training school for matriculate women teachers is proposed to be started as soon as accommodation is available. There will be no lack of candidates if housing conditions are made available and candidates are given stipends sufficient to attract them.

The aided high schools are struggling for their existence. Badly housed, ill-equipped and with teachers who are poorly paid these schools need help on a considerable scale for improvement in all directions. Without funds they are unable to introduce courses other than literary ones. Provision has been made for the introduction of classes in General Science, Manual Training and Physical Education. A scheme has been drawn up for subsidising midday meals to poor students in which high schools also will participate. It is expected that these schools

will improve considerably in equipment and buildings. The physique of the new matriculates will also improve as a consequence of the introduction of Physical Education and of the midday meals.

Provision has been made for a new type of high schools called technical high schools. The objective of these high schools will be to provide a good all-round education combined with some preparation in the later stages for the careers which pupils will enter on leaving school. Two candidates have already been sent to America for training and they will be expected to organise two such high schools on their return—one at Cuttack and the other at Berhampur.

Girls are coming forward in increasing numbers for high school education. There is now at least one high school for girls in the headquarters of each district except at Koraput. Provision has been made to open ten more high schools for girls in subdivisional headquarters. Provision for the introduction of Domestic Science has been made in each of these schools.

Provision has been made for the improvement and expansion of schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

The needs of colleges have been provided. The existing aided colleges will be given additional grants to bring their buildings and equipment to a reasonable standard of efficiency. Provision has been made for the opening of new courses of study like Geology, Zoology and Geography in the Ravenshaw College in the degree stage. Post-graduate classes will be opened so that students may seek admission into these classes in Orissa. Degree classes will be opened in district headquarters as necessity arises.

There is provision for a women's college at Cuttack with I.A., I.Sc. and B.A. classes.

The Utkal University requires buildings. The Senate has decided to move the University to Bhubaneswar. Provision has been made for the buildings at a cost of about twenty lakhs.

The education of the backward classes needs special attention. So far encouragement has been given in the shape of free education in all stages with additional provision for the distribution of books and writing materials free on a limited scale and stipends for poor students in hostels. There are also scholarships in all stages of their education. The result has been an increase in the number of students reaching different stages of education. It is proposed to extend these provisions on a generous scale in the first five-year period in order that they may not suffer from disability in the matter of receiving education in all stages.

The mentally or physically handicapped children also need education, though of a special character. Provision has been made for a school for the blind and another for deaf and mutes.

Mention has already been made of the attention which has been given to female education in all stages. In addition to those, provision has been made for a polytechnic for women at Cuttack so that elderly ladies will come forward to learn housecraft and such trades as sewing, commerce, etc., as will help them to earn a living or add to the income of the family. It is felt that attention to female education will in the long run produce more far-reaching results than a corresponding amount of attention to boys' education.

While the Medical Department has provided for the health of the school children, provision has been made to look after the physical welfare of pupils by the organisation of a department of physical education. It is proposed to provide all secondary schools with teachers in physical education. Provision has been made for sending students outside the Province for the training of candidates in physical education for employment as teachers in boys' as well as girls' schools. The demand for this type of teacher will steadily increase and it is, therefore, proposed to have a college of physical education from the fourth year of the period. The college will not only meet the demands of institutions for teachers but also arouse a consciousness amongst people towards this important aspect of education. Malnutrition being the main cause of defects in health, a subsidy to poor students in the matter of a midday meal has been provided.

Expansion for the training facilities of teachers in all stages has been provided. The existing training institutions are not sufficient for the present-day requirements of providing for wastage and replacement of untrained teachers. Training facilities have to be extended on a considerable scale in the second five-year period to meet the demands of institutions. The fundamental requirement is to provide such an atmosphere in the training institutions as will inculcate a way of life which will attract and leave its impression on the intending teacher. Students are being sent abroad to acquaint themselves with modern trends in education for the staffing of training institutions.

Provision has been made for the training of students abroad in technical and higher studies and for teachers and inspecting staff to make contacts with outside world both in and outside India to keep themselves abreast of modern developments.

APPENDIX—4

List of Schemes on Education and their cost

Subject of development with serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme, (viz., special priority, all Province, etc.)	Remarks if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Expansion of the Training College at Cuttack.	1,50	2,22	3,72	Special priority	
2. Expansion of the Secondary Training Schools at Cuttack and Berhampur.	4,00	4,30	8,30	Ditto	
3. Opening of six Elementary Training Schools.	6,00	3,30	9,30	Ditto	
4. Opening of a Secondary Training School for women teachers.	2,60	1,69	4,29	Ditto	
5. Strengthening the headquarters staff of the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.	Nil	3,00	3,00	Ditto	
6. Provision for sending annually eight graduates and three teachers and inspecting officers for foreign study.	Nil	7,04	7,04	Ditto	
Total ..	14,10	21,55	35,65	..	
7. Opening of pre-primary schools.	1,14	32	1,46	..	
8. Construction of buildings for schools under free and compulsory primary education scheme.	36,00	Nil	36,00	..	
9. Improvement of primary schools.	25,00	Nil	25,00	..	
10. Improvement in the pay of teachers in existing primary schools.	Nil	33,30	33,30	..	
11. Introduction of compulsory primary education in selected areas.	4,20	25,20	29,40	..	
12. Opening of primary schools in jungle areas.	2,50	4,50	7,00	..	
13. Opening of new middle English schools for boys.	10,00	2,71	12,71	..	
14. Improvement of the existing middle English schools for boys.	10,00	10,95	20,95	..	

Subject of development with serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., special priority, all Province, etc.)	Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Grant-in-aid to thirty high schools for boys.	18,00	6,75	24,75	..	
16. Improvement of existing aided high schools for boys.	20,00	5,00	25,00	..	
17. Opening of technical high schools.	3,00	1,05	4,05	..	
18. Improvement of Government high schools for boys.	7,50	Nil	7,50	..	
19. Opening of twenty middle English schools for girls.	5,00	1,85	6,85	..	
20. Improvement of the existing middle English schools for girls.	1,20	1,10	2,30	..	
21. Opening of ten high schools for girls.	16,25	3,15	19,40	..	
22. Improvement of the existing high schools for girls.	8,00	Nil	8,00	..	
23. Opening of a Polytechnic Institute for women.	1,10	46	1,56	..	
24. Midday meals for students.	Nil	5,00	5,00	..	
25. Construction of buildings for the Utkal University.	20,00	25	20,25	..	
26. Opening of I. So. and B. A. classes in the Puri and Balasore Colleges.	20,00	2,20	22,20	..	
27. Opening of degree classes in Geography, Geology and Zoology in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	11,00	1,96	12,96	..	
28. Opening of post-graduate classes in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	10,50	4,88	15,38	..	
29. Expansion of the Sambalpur College.	31,00	6,21	37,21	..	
30. Improvement of aided colleges.	3,50	71	4,21	..	
31. Establishment of a College of Commerce in Orissa.	2,71	22	2,93	..	
32. Opening of a college for women with I. A., I. Sc. and B. A. (Pass course).	8,30	2,83	11,13	..	

Subject of development with serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., special priority, all Province, etc.)	Remarks if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
33. Opening of Elementary Training Schools for women at Berhampur and Sambalpur.	1,80	1,45	3,25	..	
34. Improvement of the Hindu Women's Training Institution for higher elementary training.	1,60	Nil	1,60	..	
35. Training of Physical Training Instructors.	2,56	30	2,86	..	
36. Physical education ..	90	1,46	2,36	..	
37. Strengthening of the inspecting staff.	12,50	5,35	17,85	..	
38. Appointment of Inspectresses and District and Deputy Inspectresses of Schools.	53	60	1,13	..	
39. Improvement of education of scheduled castes, backward and hill tribes students.	Nil	3,70	3,70	..	
40. Improvement of Anglo-Indian and European education.	80	65	1,45	..	
41. Improvement of oriental learning.	30	50	80	..	
42. Encouragement of indigenous system of medicines—Development of the Ayurvedic Section attached to the Sanskrit College at Puri.	2,50	1,03	3,53	..	
43. Establishment of a School of Arts and Crafts.	2,30	30	2,60	..	
44. Establishment of a Provincial Museum and a Central Library in Orissa.	3,75	Nil	3,75	..	
45. Expansion of zenana education.	65	36	1,01	..	
46. Adult education ..	Nil	3,70	3,70	..	
47. Visual aids to education.	35	60	95	..	
48. Education of the blind.	40	15	55	..	
49. Education of the deaf and mute.	40	23	63	..	
50. Research and post-graduate scholarships.	Nil	76	76	..	

Subject of development with serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., special priority, all Province, etc.)	Remarks if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
51. Stipends for women students for training outside the Province.	Nil	37	37	..	
52. Educational concessions to children and dependents of ex-service men.	Nil	50	50	..	
53. Grants to youth activities.	1,00	1,00	2,00	..	
54. Encouragement of Oriya literature.	Nil	25	25	..	
55. Appointment of career advisers.	2	1,33	1,35	..	
Total ..	3,08,26	1,45,19	4,53,45		
TOTAL—EDUCATION ..	3,22,26	1,66,74	4,89,10		
Original estimated cost ..	3,31,74	1,31,53	4,63,27		
Difference in cost ..	+ 9,38	— 34,81	— 25,83		

APPENDIX—5

**An abstract statement of Schemes of the Forest Department
Approximate cost for the first five years**

Number and name of the scheme	As revised			Category of the scheme
	Capital	Recurring	Total	
108. Establishment of a training school for Foresters.	Trs. 65	Trs. 25	Trs. 90	Special priority
109. Soil conservation	2	69	71	All Province
110. Extension and improvement of forest roads.	3,75	16	3,91	Particular area
111. Construction of quarters and wells for the staff of the Forest Department.	1,61	14	1,75	Ditto
112. Demarcation of forests ..	20	89	1,09	Ditto
113. Creation of minor forests ..	90	5	95	Ditto
114. Management of private forests	..	30	30	Special priority
115. Settlement of forest reserves ..	..	55	55	Particular area
TOTAL ..	7,13	3,03	10,16	
Original estimated cost	6,92	2,98	9,90	
Difference in cost.	+21	+5	+26	

APPENDIX—6

List of Public Works Department Schemes and their cost

Subject of development with serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., special priority, all Province, etc.)	Remarks if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
3. ROADS					
41. Road development ..	3,41,60	8,40	3,50,00	All Province.	The total mileage changed from 12,218 to 12,046 and the expenditure for five-year plan for road excluding National High Ways limited to 3.5 crores only according to Orissa's share out of 45 crores to be distributed throughout India.
5. ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT					
43. Thermal and Hydro-electric Grid Scheme.	4,00,00	22,00	4,22,00	Ditto	
7. IRRIGATION, WATERWAYS AND DRAINAGE					
46. Irrigation, Waterways and Drainage Scheme.	95,63	3,61	99,24 say 1 crore	Ditto	
8. EMBANKMENT AND FLOOD CONTROL					
47. Flood control ..	52,30	6,89	99,19 say 1 crore	Particular area	
48. Investigation of Multi-purpose River Development Scheme.	..	5,00	5,00	Ditto	A new scheme to be worked out as approved by the Government of India. A Division has already started to function from the 1st November 1945.
9. MINOR PORTS					
49. Development of minor ports.	9,50	50	10,00	Ditto	
10. OTHER PUBLIC WORKS					
50. Building projects ..	1,09,50	50	1,10,00	All Province	
51. Aerodromes and landing grounds.	17,86	14	18,00	Ditto	Slight modification in item 3 of the scheme together with change of number of schemes from 50 to 51.

APPENDIX—7

Statement of cost of Schemes of Resettlement and General Administration, etc.

Subject of development with name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
RESETTLEMENT OF EXSERVICEMEN				
1. Res-ttlement of ex-servicemen on land (Scheme No. 1).	12,27	30	(a) 12,57	(a) Decrease is due to less number of persons proposed to be settled on land.
2. Resettlement of ex-pioneers on land (Scheme No. 3).	11,74	17	(a) 11,91	
3. Training of demobilised servicemen in agriculture (New scheme).	4	49	53	
4. Training of demobilised servicemen and ex-pioneers in industry.	1,83	4,74	6,57	} Decrease is due to reduction in the number of persons proposed to be resettled in industry.
5. Resettlement of ex-servicemen and ex-pioneers in industry.	..	6,75	6,75	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
6. Introduction of village officers in coastal districts of North Orissa, in the Ganjam Agency and in Koraput (Scheme No. 223).	33	25,34	25,67	The scheme will be introduced in the Sadr subdivision of Cuttack excluding Banki during the first two years and extended to the three coastal districts excluding khasmahal areas. Hence the decrease.
7. Increased district staff for reconstruction measures (Scheme No. 226).	1,20	8,30	9,50	Capital expenditure was not provided in the original scheme. The scale of pay of Additional District Magistrates has been reduced. Hence the decrease in the recurring.
8. Village welfare centre (Scheme No. 141).	13,20	6,70	19,90	Increase in the capital cost is due to provision of quarters for village guards. Increase in the recurring is due to change of scale of pay of the staff.
9. Advancing loans under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists Loans Acts (Scheme No. 143.)	2,23,38	6,08	2 29,46	Increase is due to inclusion of loans under Grow More Food. Loans now granted for different purposes by different agencies under these two Acts will be dealt with under this scheme. First draft scheme provision for recurring expenditure was not made as details of staff were not worked out then. In the revised scheme provision for lower staff has been proposed for which recurring expenditure has been provided.

Subject of development with name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
10. Provision of land acquisition staff for the post-war schemes (Scheme No. 224).	84	12,87	13,71	Capital cost has been newly provided. The increase in recurring cost is due to increase in the staff.
11. Increase in the land record staff of Sambalpur (Scheme No. 230).	3	2,07.5	2,10.5	Increase is mainly due to increase in the number of Revenue Inspectors.
12. Survey and Settlement operation (Scheme No. 229).	..	18,87	18,87	No difference in cost between the original and revised. Staff has been revised.
13. Training of Amins and Inspectors in Survey and Settlement operation.	..	34.5	34.5	New scheme
14. Scheme for improvement of agricultural statistics.	..	24,85	24,85	This scheme is existing and will continue till the introduction of the scheme for village officers.

APPENDIX—8

Statement of cost on High Court and Labour Welfare, etc.

Subject of development with serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., special priority, all Province, etc.)	Remarks
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. High Court ..	10,00	3,00	13,00	All Province	Revised estimates not received from Public Works Department. It is not definitely known whether there will be a High Court and if so, where. Consideration of the question by His Majesty's Government had been postponed till after the war. This need not, therefore, be considered for the first five-year plan or at least as an item on which money can be spent at once.
2. Construction of Civil Court buildings at Berhampur and Koraput and residences for some Sub-Judges and Munsiffs.	4,31	34	4,65	..	To be separated from existing scheme, page 112, No. 49-15 and formed into a distinct one for the second five-year plan, except that court buildings at Berhampur to cost Rs. 2,00,000 to be executed in 1947; excludes cost of land. His Excellency would like this to be regarded as urgent. Agency Judge's Court at Jeypore to cost Rs. 30,000 may, if possible, be taken up and completed in 1947.
21. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE					
3. 220—Factory inspection.	1,50	1,06	2,56	All Province	Excludes cost of land and provision for residential houses. This scheme was originally intended to take effect from the first year of the first five-year plan. Subsequently it was decided that it should take effect from the beginning of the fourth year of the first five-year plan and its development might be spread over the following 7 years. Provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made in the third year under capital expenditure as construction of buildings will necessarily have to be taken up earlier.
4. 221—Welfare measures for factory labourers.	2,10	2,90	5,00	Do. ..	
5. Establishment of employment exchanges.	..	50	50	Do. ..	This excludes expenditure on Employment Information Bureau and on accommodation for the sub-regional exchange at Cuttack. It is still under consideration whether this expenditure will be included in the scheme or a separate scheme prepared on this account. Cost of accommodation may be kept at Rs. 20,000 for a building. I. F. Bureaux—say, 60,000 for five-years for 20 Bureaux at one clerk each at Rs. 50 a month.

Subject of development with serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., special priority, all Province, etc.)	Remarks
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. MINOR PORTS					
6. 48—Development of the Port of Chandbali.	4,18 9,50	50 50,00	4,68 10,00	Particular area.	The Port Officer estimated that the scheme will cost about Rs. 4,18,000 and it is independent of the annual cost of maintenance of Port Establishment. The Planning and Reconstruction Department estimated that the scheme will cost Rs. 9,50,000 and enquired whether the further allotment of Rs. 5,32,000 can be usefully utilised during the second five years. The Revenue Commissioner who was consulted on the question says that Rs. 5,00,000 can be spent on the Gopalpur Port for the safety and convenience of passengers and cargo and Rs. 32,000 on Chandbali Port. Details not furnished. Planning and Reconstruction Department have since suggested expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000 in the first year and Rs. 2,00,000 in each of the next years. Revenue Commissioner requested to work out details.
7. Post-war scheme for assistance in running trade unions on proper lines.	..	..	..	..	The Revenue Commissioner's opinion is awaited.
8. Machinery for conciliation of trade disputes.	..	..	..	..	It has been decided that no post-war scheme on this direction will be formulated.

APPENDIX—9

Notes on the Post-War Fisheries Development in Orissa

Next to agriculture and animal husbandry, fisheries constitute a major industry in the province, the resources being immense. A network of rivers and canals, reservoirs and a large number of tanks and ponds constitute the inland fisheries. The extensive estuaries of the Mahanadi, Dhamra, Subarnarekha and Rushikulya and the Chilka lake form the estuarine fisheries, and a coast line extending over more than 200 miles is fishing ground for the marine fisheries of the province.

In the inland fisheries, tanks, averaging 3 to 4 in a village, have been a major problem due to various factors and it is necessary that these should be maintained in a sanitary condition in the villages—without which no village improvement is possible. In the post-war period by grouping tanks into collective fish farms on co-operative lines liberally subsidised by the Government, it is proposed to maintain the tanks properly at the same time ensuring a good income. After five years the farms will be self-supporting.

Lack of communication has been the greatest factor in placing the estuarine fisheries in the present primitive condition. The Mahanadi estuary with equal potentialities as the Chilka lake requires first consideration due to its proximity to the capital. A pilot scheme in which fish will be transported from the estuarine area to Cuttack and then to Calcutta with the help of a power launch and a motor truck is to be put into operation immediately. If this is successful, a more ambitious scheme having a cold storage and an ice factory will be taken up here in the first five years. In the subsequent period similar schemes will be taken up for the other estuaries. The Chilka lake, although an estuary, has different problems for which a biological and technological investigation scheme is to be run for the first five years after which conservation and propagation schemes will be formulated. The pressing problem of the Chilka fish trade is the systematic exploitation of the fishermen of the Chilka lake by a handful of merchants. A Co-operative Marketing Scheme under Government protection is to be taken up in the post-war period to replace merchants and middlemen.

With a sea line in which no harbour facilities exist, it is not possible at this stage to operate major schemes for development of the marine fisheries. But the socio-economic plight of the marine fishermen is one of the worst and requires amelioration which is sought to be done in the post-war period by establishing fish-curing yards which have already proved their utility in Madras and Orissa. To each of these a Fishermen's Co-operative Store will be attached so that the fishermen can get on the spot their daily necessities as well as fishing implements at reasonable rates.

Adoption of the measures outlined above would require trained technical personnel and reorganisation of the Fisheries Department. Students are to be trained in the U.K. and U.S.A. as well as in India for this purpose. Reorganisation of the department will mean better administration of the Government fisheries, their development for which little has been done, establishment of oyster farms, the shark liver oil industry and survey of the fisheries potentialities of the province besides administration of the technical schemes.

APPENDIX—10
Statement of cost of Fishery Development

Subject of development with serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme.	Remarks	Deviations from total cost in first draft	Explanatory notes	Subsequent revision likely
	Capital	Recurring	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14. FISHERIES								
116. Training in Fisheries.	41	..	41	Special priority.	..	+10	One additional student is to be trained in U.K. in fish technology.	Costs already incurred in training 4 students in India will be debited. Scheme will require revision when actual figures of passage, etc., are known.
120. Biological and Technological Investigations into the Chilka Lake fisheries.	80	95	1,75	Do. ..	..	+41	A technical investigation scheme has been added.	Cost of buildings, boats, laboratory equipment and scales of pay.
New pilot scheme for investigation into the possibilities of development of the Mahanadi Estuary.	23	41	64	Do. ..	..	+64	It is necessary to run a pilot scheme before the main scheme is put into operation.	Scales of pay of staff, cost of launch and truck when definitely known.
117. Development of Inland fisheries.	4,80	8,32	13,12	All province	Trs. 400 represents loan.	+19	Resuffling of staff and change in contingent amounts has been made	Scales of pay of staff.
119. Development of Marine fisheries.	2,10	1,14	3,24	Do. ..	Trs. 80 represents capital construction recoverable. Trs. 50 represents loan.	-4,53	The scheme has been cut down to Fish Curing Yards and Co-operative stores in view of remarks of Policy Committee that other marine development will be done by Central Government.	Loans may be advanced by Co-operative Banks for the purpose of Co-operative Stores and cost of buildings.
118. Development of the Estuarine fisheries.	2,00	18	2,18	Particular area	Trs. 100 represents loan.	-6,34	The scheme has been made more compact and 4 lakhs provided for a road has been omitted as this has been taken up in a separate scheme.	Cost of trucks, launches, scales of pay of staff

Subject of development with serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme	Remarks	Deviations from total cost in first draft	Explanatory notes	Subsequent revision likely
	Capital	Recurring	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New. Co-operative marketing of Chilka fish.	50	42	92	Particular area	Trs. 50 represents loan.	+92	The original scheme of development of estuarine fisheries has been split up to No. 118 and this scheme.	Loan may be advanced by Co-operative Banks.
New. Re-organisation of the Fisheries section.	15	2,54	2,69	All province	..	+2,69	The scheme could not be included in the 1st draft.	Scales of pay
Total ..	10,99	13,96	24,95	..	..	-5,92		

Summary of Revised Post-War Fisheries Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Aims and objects in the first five-year period	Additional information	Aims and objects in the 2nd five-year period	Aims and objects in the 3rd five-year period	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
116	Training in Fisheries.	1. To train 2 students in U. S. A. 2. To train one student in U. K. 3. To train ten students in India.	There is a provision to absorb all trained personnel. 2 students have already been trained in India.	Nil ..	Nil	
120	Biological and Technological investigations of the Chilka Lake.	1. To study fish and fisheries of the lake. 2. To have improved cured or processed products. 3. Investigate possibilities of canning.	Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have already approved of the Biological investigations.	1. To frame rules of conservation. 2. To have hatcheries for propagation. 3. To have a canning or dehydrating plant. 4. To continue research sponsored by the trade.	Not visualised.	
New	Pilot Scheme for investigation into the possibilities of development of the Mahanadi Estuary.	1. To find out if an export fish trade is practicable as in the Chilka.	In Bombay and Bengal this type of scheme has been successful.	1. To develop trade as in Chilka.	..	
117	Development of inland fisheries (development of tanks).	1. To open 40 collective fish farms and stock nearly 2,000 tanks with fish. 2. To give marketing facilities and technical advice to the farms.	1. The farms will be independent of Government help after five years. 2. They will continue to receive supervision and technical guidance. 3. The scheme will be continuous to the Grow More Fish Scheme.	1. To take up organisation of more farms. 2. Establish Central Inland Research Institute maintained by contribution from the farms.	1. Continue the scheme till the tanks of the Province have been cleared.	

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Aims and objects in the first five-year period	Additional information	Aims and objects in the 2nd five-year period	Aims and objects in the 3rd five-year period	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
119	Development of Marine Fisheries (Establishment of F. C. Yards and Co-operative Fishermen's stores).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To open permanent F. C. Yards which have already proved a boon to the fishermen in providing duty-free salt on the fishing ground. 2. To provide all necessities of fishermen near his home and save him from profiteering merchants. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. F. C. Yards and self-supporting organisations. 2. This will be continuous to the permanent F. C. Yards in Orissa and Yards under the G. M. Fish Scheme. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The F. C. Yards will be nucleus for Co-operative Marine Marketing Organisations. 2. Better type of curing, etc., will be demonstrated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical Fisheries schools will be opened. 2. The Co-operative organisations will be combined to a large Central Society. 	
118	Development of Estuarine Fisheries (Development of the Mahanadi Estuary).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a fish export trade in the estuary. 2. To start the business from the beginning with a fishermen's organisation so that increased returns are available directly to fishermen. 3. To adopt modern devices i.e., power launches, cold storage, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The greatest handicap in developing estuarine fish trade is lack of communications. 2. The present value of trade is between two to three lacs. 3. If the scheme is a success all capital expenditure will be paid for by the organisation. 4. Provision of four lacs for Cuttack-Ta'danda Road has been omitted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Mahanadi Estuary organisation will be independent and will open the way for developing the Dhamra Estuary. 2. Power fishing launches will be introduced in the Mahanadi Estuary. 	..	
New	Co-operative marketing of Chilka fish.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To free the fishermen from merchants, a limited number of whom are exploiting the lake for the last decade. 2. To build up an organisation which will be bound by technical advice. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The income of the lake is normally eleven lacs per annum but it has gone up to twenty lacs during this war, out of which fishermen are getting forty per cent due to the operation of the Army Fish Supply Scheme. 2. In the Pre-war days the fishermen were getting only ten per cent as there were no control. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To utilise the results of research. 2. To maintain a research organisation from the trade. 	..	

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Aims and objects in the 1st five-year period	Additional information	Aims and objects in the 2nd five-year period	Aims and objects in the 3rd five-year period	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New	Reorganisati o n of the Fisheries Section.	1. To cope with enlarged new schemes. 2. To run oyster farm and shark liver oil industry. 3. To improve and a d m i n i s t e r Govern m e n t fisheries. 4. To adopt results of oil research done elsewhere.	1. The superior establishme n t of each scheme has been provided under this.	..	..

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Total expenditure in Trs. in first five years.	Anticipated receipts in Trs.	Existing provision in Trs.	Net liability of Govern-ment in first five years in Trs.	Recurring annual liability of Govern-ment after first five year in Trs.	Total expenditure as provided in the first draft.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
116	Training in Fisheries	41	Nil	Nil	41	Nil	31	
120	Biological and Technological investigations of the Chilka lake.	1,75	Nil	Nil	1,75	Nil	1,34	
New	Pilot Scheme for investigation into the possibilites of development of the Mahanadi Estuary.	61	43	Nil	21	Nil	..	
117	Development of In-land Fisheries. (Development of Tanks).	13,12	4,90	..	8,22	45	12,93	
119	Developm e n t of Marine Fisheries (Establishment of Fish-curing Yards and Co-operative Fishermen's Stores).	3,24	3,24	..	Nil	Nil	7,77	
118	Develop m e n t of Estuarine Fisheries (Development of Mahanadi Estuary).	2,18	2,00	Nil	18	Nil	8,52	
New	Co-operative market- ing of Chilka fish.	92	92	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	
New	Reorganisation of the Fisheries Sec- tion.	2,69	55	*1,53 (Grow More Fish Scheme Budget) (annually)	2,14	30	..	
	Total ..	24,95 Revised in second draft	12,04	1,53 (annual)	12,91	75	30,87 Original in first draft	

APPENDIX—11

An introductory note to the Post-War Schemes on Co-operation

Co-operative movement started in this Province as also in the rest of India with the grant of cheap credit to the rural population as that was the greatest need of the time. Unfortunately its activities remained confined to this work for a long time. With the agricultural depression that set in in 1930, the bulk of agricultural debts became frozen and the movement in this Province (North Orissa) as well as in the rest of India (except in the prosperous provinces like the Punjab, Madras and Bombay where the agriculturists had a larger safety margin between their incomes and expenditures) received a serious set-back. The Provincial Governments set up committees of enquiry with a view to rehabilitate the movement. In this Province, the rehabilitation of the co-operative movement commenced in 1939 as a result of enquiry by the late Dewan Bahadur K. D. Mudaliar. In the course of the last six years, the credit movement has been practically stabilised. Depositors of central banks who had lost hopes of getting back their money have now received back the bulk of it. In the case of some banks, the old deposits have been completely refunded. Several banks which were considered insolvent in 1939 have now been made solvent. Debtor-members have been granted relief by writing off the bulk of their accumulated interest and by reduction in the rate of interest by almost half. Frozen debts have been liquefied and satisfactory collections have been made. In not one case has it been found necessary to enforce joint and unlimited liability. All this has contributed to the reviving of the faith of the people in the co-operative movement which is evidenced by the establishment of large number of non-credit as well as credit societies in the last year or two.

2. In the post-war period co-operation in this Province will not confine itself to grant of credit only. It will as it should have done long ago expand its activities to all aspects of the life of the people—economic as well as social and will be the process for achieving the rural development and reconstruction. In spite of the greatly augmented staff proposed in the post-war period, it is not possible for the developmental and nation-building departments to contact the individual agriculturist, artisan or member of the general public. They can do so effectively only when they work through organised bodies like co-operative societies and only by doing so, they will be able to do the greatest good to the largest numbers.

3. The post-war schemes on co-operation (an abstract of which is given in the list annexed) have been drawn up with this end in view. These may be divided into the following groups:—

- (A) Special Priority Schemes
- (B) Schemes for additional departmental staff to cope with increased co-operative activities.
- (C) Schemes for the development of agricultural co-operatives
- (D) Schemes for the development of industrial co-operatives
- (E) Schemes for the development of other form of co-operation
- (F) Schemes for the development of co-operative societies for the benefit of backward classes and people of backward (Agency) areas.

4. Three schemes—Co-operative Training and Education, the Organisation of Registrar's Office and the Establishment of the Provincial Co-operative Bank—have been classed as Special Priority Schemes. These will be given effect to in the first year of the plan or if possible earlier as emergent preparatory schemes as these are schemes to bring into being other schemes that follow. The movement will expand on sound lines only if trained personnel are available to carry out the expansion and there is a whole-time Registrar with adequate gazetted and subordinate staff to control and administer and a Provincial Bank to finance it and act as its Balancing Centre.

5. The district and field staff will also have to be strengthened for audit, administration and coercive recovery of co-operative dues where necessary.

6. It is proposed to organise agricultural co-operatives on a planned basis by a fully trained staff so as to avoid defects of organisation of the past. These will be Multi-purposes Societies as far as possible and will generally be on the basis of limited liability instead of the present basis of unlimited liability with a view to induce more substantial people to join them. Marketing Societies will also be established for staple crops as well as for cash crops to enable agriculturists to sell their produce in the most advantageous market. Cattle Breeding Societies will be established for the improvement of cattle in selected areas. It is also proposed to launch three Pilot Schemes—Consolidation of Holdings, Co-operative Farming and Credit Agricole of Egypt (for making the Registrar the sole agency for grant of Government loans and regulation of credit generally in selected areas). These Pilot Schemes, if successful, will be extended in the next five-year period.

7. Co-operative Societies of cottage and small-scale industrial workers (textiles as well as non-textiles) will be organised for joint purchase of raw materials and equipments and joint sale of finished products and helped to face competition from organised factory industries. Special Co-operative Societies will be established for the development of salt and fisheries industries.

8. Other forms of Co-operation, viz., Consumers' Co-operative Stores, Welfare Co-operatives and Building Co-operatives will also be encouraged. Three Special Schemes will be put in operation for the economic uplift of people of backward classes and of backward (Agency) areas.

APPENDIX—12

Statement of cost of Post-War Schemes on Co-operation

Scheme No.	Corresponding No. in the first draft	Name and brief description of the scheme	Approximate cost in the first five years in thousands of rupees			Approximate amount of receipts in Trs.	Approximate cost of schemes as in the first draft, in Trs.			Brief reasons for variation in cost between the first draft and new proposed	Whether all Province or particular area	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Group A—Schemes of special Priority

1	134	Co-operative Training and Education—It is proposed to re-organise the Co-operative Training Institute and appoint Educational Inspectors for holding peripatetic training classes for punches of rural Co-operative Societies and for giving extensive lectures on Co-operation to Secretaries' and Directors of Co-operative Societies.	1,60	1,18	2,78	..	80	71	1,51	The revised scheme provides for large staff and a staff of Educational Inspectors for training punches and Directors of societies which were omitted in the first draft. The cost of construction of buildings is estimated to be higher now.	All Province
2	121	Organisation of the office of Registrar of Co-operative Societies—There is at present a part-time Registrar who is also the Director of Industries, Director of Veterinary Services, Chief Inspector of Factories and Election Officer. It is proposed to have a full time Registrar with adequate Gazetted and Ministerial staff. The present office of the Deputy Registrar will be absorbed in this office.	..	4,58	4,58	..	..	3,78	3,78	The increase in cost is due to the provision of Chief Auditor, Industrial Assistant Registrar and Marketing Officer; their staff which have been transferred from other schemes and to the new provision for Financial Adviser and his staff.	Do.
3	125	Establishment of the Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank—There is a Provincial Bank in every Province in India to finance the Co-operative Movement and serve as its balancing centre. It is proposed to establish such a bank in this Province.	10,50	60	11,10	10,00	5,55	74	6,2	Loans for financing societies will be required from Government only in the first year. More loans are now expected to be given out by the Provincial Bank than was originally estimated.	Do.
Total—Group A ..			12,10	6,36	18,46	10,00	6,35	5,23	11,58		

Group B—Schemes for additional departmental staff

4	132	Reorganisation of the Co-operative District Circle offices of Assistant Registrars—It is proposed to have an Assistant Registrar for each district with adequate ministerial staff.	1,80	1,45	3,25	Nil	3,50	4,51	8,01	Cost of construction of residential quarters of the ministerial staff has been transferred to a separate scheme (Scheme No. 8). The existing cost of Assistant Registrars' Offices has been excluded from the recurring cost.	Do.
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Scheme No.	Corresponding No. in the first draft	Name and brief description of the scheme	Approximate cost in the first five years in thousands of rupees			Approximate amount of receipts in Trs.	Approximate cost of schemes as in the first draft in Trs.			Brief reasons for variation in cost between the first draft and new proposed	Whether all Province or particular area	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	122	Increase in Audit Staff—Audit is a statutory duty of the Registrar. Audit staff will have to be strengthened for audit of large number of societies to be organised in the post-war period.	..	99	99	20	1,00	1,90	2,90	Cost of construction of quarters (Capital) has been transferred to Scheme No. 8. The number of audit staff is now expected to be less.	All Province	
6	New	Increase in Administrative Staff—An increase in the administrative staff will be necessary to administer the large number of agricultural societies to be organised in the post-war period.	..	76	76	..	..	..	..	A new scheme. This was an omission in the first draft.	Do.	
7	130	Increase in Execution Staff (for departmental execution of Co-operative awards in North Orissa as is done now in South Orissa).	..	67	67	67	..	70	70	The slight decrease in the revised draft is due to calculation of salaries at the existing scale instead of in the Madras revised scale.	North Orissa	
8	New	Construction of residential quarters for the field staff of the department and of ministerial staff of Assistant Registrar's offices. No member of the field staff or ministerial staff of the department has Government residential quarters provided for him. It is proposed to rectify this omission gradually.	4,24	..	4,24	Nil	..	..	..	Provision for construction of some quarters was provided in scheme Nos. 132 and 122 of the first draft.	Whole Province	
Total for Group B			6,04	3,87	9,91	87	4,57	7,11	11,61			

P. S.—Draft Scheme No. 124 (Co-operative Propaganda) has been dropped as it has been decided by Government that propaganda and publicity on behalf of various departments will be carried on by the Publicity Department.

Group C—Schemes for the Development of Agricultural Co-operative Societies

9	129	Organisation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies—It is proposed to organise societies by a specially trained staff so as to avoid defects in organisation as in the case of most of the existing societies.	..	2,26	2,26	Nil	1,20	1,50	2,70	In the revised scheme larger staff have been provided for organisational work and the provision for loans (Capital) has been omitted as loans will be granted by the Provincial Bank.	Whole Province	
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Scheme No.	Corresponding No in the first draft	Name and brief description of the scheme	Approximate cost in the first five years in thousands of rupees			Approximate amount of receipts in Trs.	Approximate cost of schemes as in the first draft in Trs.			Brief reasons for variation in cost between the first draft and new proposed	Whether all provinces or particular area	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	127	Organisation and supervision of co-operative agricultural marketing societies for grains and pulses—These societies will increase the staying powers of cultivators by granting them loans on the pledge of produce deposited with them and will arrange to sell the produce in the most advantageous market.	1,00	1,42	2,42	Nil	1,50	1,16	2,66	In the revised scheme it is proposed that Government should give 33 1/3 per cent subsidy for construction of godowns of these societies. Loans for the purpose will be advanced by the Provincial Bank.	Whole Province	
11	137	Organisation and supervision of co-operative crop growers' marketing societies for special crops, e.g., sugarcane, jute, tobacco, groundnut, etc.—These societies of which several exist now will grant controlled credit for cultivation of special crops, effect cultural improvements of the crops and sell the produce in the most advantageous market.	1,00	99	1,99	Nil	80	73	1,53	The small increase is due to larger supervisory and technical staff proposed to be appointed for organising larger number of societies for which there is a steady demand.	Selected areas	
12	New	Organisation and supervision of cattle breeding societies.— It is proposed to form co-operative societies of agriculturists for maintaining stud bulls, keep record of milk supply of mixed breed of cows and generally to take steps for the improvement of village cattle in intensive breeding areas selected by the Veterinary Department. The Scheme will work in co-ordination with draft schemes Nos. 91 and 94 of the Veterinary Department.	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	A new scheme ..	Particular area	
13	New ..	Organisation and supervision of co-operative farming— This is a pilot scheme with fifty members in a selected area to demonstrate the advantages of co-operative farming.	1,50	15	1,65	..	..	..	..	Ditto.. ..	Do. ..	

Scheme No.	Corresponding No. in the first draft	Name and brief description of the scheme	Approximate cost in the first five years in thousands of rupees			Approximate amount of receipts in Trs.	Approximate cost of schemes as in the first draft in Trs.			Brief reasons for variation in cost between the first draft and new proposed	Whether all province or particular area	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	New ..	Co-operative consolidation of holdings—Poor yield of agricultural lands in Orissa is due in no small measure to the excessive fragmentation of holdings. The proposed scheme is a pilot measure to effect consolidation of holdings co-operatively in a selected khasmahal area.	..	31	31	Nil	..	..	..	A new scheme ..	Particular area.	
15	New ..	Scheme for making the Co-operative Registrar the Director of Rural Credit and the sole agency for distribution and regulation of all loans granted under the Agriculturists Loans Act, the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Co-operative Societies Act in a selected area. This is the scheme of Credit Agricole'D Egypt which has been adopted in Bihar and which it is proposed to introduce in a selected area in the Province as a pilot measure. It will help to prevent overfinancing of agriculturists at least through several different Government agencies.	1,00	55	1,55	1,00	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Do.	
Total of Group C ..			4,50	5,93	10,43	1,00	3,50	3,39	6,89			

Group D—Schemes for the development of Industrial Co-operative Societies

16	126	Organisation and supervision of Industrial (non-textile) Co-operative Societies—Cottage and small scale industrial workers cannot face competition of organised factory industries unless they combine co-operatively for necessary financial help, for joint purchase of raw materials and machinery and for joint sale of finished products. Industrial Co-operatives will help them in all these directions.	..	1,39	1,39	Nil	..	28	28	In the first draft scheme only provision for subsidies to this class of societies was made from the third year and no provision was made for organisational and supervisory staff. This omission has now been rectified and provision has been made to start societies from the first year.	All Province	
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Scheme No.	Corresponding No. in the first draft	Name and brief description of the scheme	Approximate cost in the first five years in thousands of rupees			Approximate amount of receipts in Tis.	Approximate cost of schemes as in the first draft in 'rs.			Brief reasons for variation in cost between the first draft and new proposed	Whether all Province or particular area	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	128	Organisation and supervision of Weavers' Co-operative Societies—This is an extension of the existing scheme for organisation of more weavers' co-operatives which did splendid work in the matter of supply of War Textiles.	..	1,42	1,42	Nil	..	1,35	1,35	The variation from the first draft schemes is negligible.	All Province	
18	123	Establishment of the Provincial Weavers' Marketing Society—It is proposed to transfer the control of the present Textile Marketing Organisation from the Industries to the Co-operative Department as it markets mainly the products of weavers' co-operative societies and convert it into a Provincial Weavers' Marketing society. The expenditure on Textile Marketing Organisation will be transferred from the Industries to the Co-operative budget. Provision has been made for extension of dyeing, printing and other sections.	4,25	64	4,89	4,00	25,00	1,65	26,65	Decrease in expenditure in the revised scheme is due to the fact that no loan will be required from Government except in the first two years as the society will be financed by the Provincial Co-operative Bank. The recurring expenditure is also now estimated to be less.	Do.	
19	New ..	Organisation and supervision of Salt Co-operative Societies—There are now two co-operative Salt manufacturing societies at Astarang and Humma. It is proposed to start three such societies in suitable coastal areas. The capital expenditure is for acquisition of land.	60	27	87	..	..	..	..	A new scheme ..	Particular area.	

Scheme No.	Corresponding No. in the first draft	Name and brief description of the scheme	Approximate cost in the first five years in thousands of rupees			Approximate amount of receipts in Trs.	Approximate cost of schemes as in the first draft in Trs.			Brief reasons for variation in cost between the first draft and new proposed	Whether all Province or particular area	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20	New ..	Organisation and supervision of Co-operative fish farm (inland fisheries) and of fishermen co-operative societies in estuarine and marine fisheries—Co-operative fish farms are to be established for development of tank fisheries and fishermen societies in the Chilka and the estuaries and the Ganjam sea coast for marketing of catches jointly and for joint purchase of fishing implements. The scheme will work in co-ordination with schemes Nos. 117, 118 and 119 of the Fishery (Industries) Department.	..	42	42	..	..	..	..	A New Scheme ..	Particular area	
Total for Group D			4,85	4,14	8,99	4,00	25,00	3,28	28,28			

Group E—Schemes for the development of other forms of Co-operatives

21	131	Organisation and supervision of Consumers' Co-operative Stores—The Consumers' Co-operative Stores organised during the period of war have done very valuable service in the matter of equitable distribution of controlled commodities and was fighting black market. It is proposed to strengthen the movement in the post-war period.	..	1,09	1,09	..	..	59	59	The increase in the revised scheme is to the necessity of having more supervisory staff which is now felt to be necessary.	Whole Province	
22	133	Organisation and supervision of Co-operative Welfare Societies—These societies will be established as far as possible in welfare centres (draft scheme No. 141) of which there will be now 153, one in each police-station instead of 100 as in the first draft. The societies will co-ordinate all the developmental and beneficent activities of the centre.	..	2,19	2,19	Nil	..	45	45	..	Do.	

Scheme No.	Corresponding No. in the first draft	Name and brief description of the scheme	Approximate cost in the first five years in thousands of rupees			Approximate amount of receipts in Trs.	Approximate cost of schemes as in the first draft in Trs.			Brief reasons for variation in cost between the first draft and new proposed	Whether all Province or particular area	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23	136	Organisation and supervision of Co-operative Building societies—The object is to construct co-operatively residential buildings for middle class people in towns with a view to give them better housing amenities and to remove the present housing shortage in towns.	40,09	2,17	43,17	40,09	20,00	Nil	20,00	It is proposed to provide 40 lakhs of rupees instead of 20 lakhs as loans to these building societies. No provision for Engineering and Co-operative Supervisory staff was made in the first draft which has now been done.	Whole Province	
		Total for Group E	40,00	5,45	45,45	40,00	20,00	1,04	21,04			

Group F—Schemes for the benefit of backward classes and backward (agency) areas

24	135	Subsidies for Co-operative societies composed of members from backward classes—This is an extension of the existing scheme for meeting the cost of paid secretaries and other incidental expenses of societies composed of members of backward classes who are generally illiterate and poor and are unable to do necessary scrip-tory work or pay for it.	..	50	50	..	..	15	15	It is proposed to increase the subsidies substantially in view of the large number of Co-operative societies proposed to be organised among backward classes.	Whole Province	
25	New ..	Subsidy for Co-operative Societies in agency areas—This is a new scheme for grant of subsidies to Co-operative Societies in agency areas where members are generally illiterate and poor and require paid secretaries to help them to manage the societies.	..	150	50	Nil	..	..	..	A New Scheme ..	Particular area	

Scheme No.	Corresponding No. in the first draft	Name and brief description of the scheme	Approximate cost in the first five years in thousands of rupees			Approximate amount of receipts in Trs.	Approximate cost of schemes as in the first draft in Trs.			Brief reasons for variation in cost between the first draft and new proposed	Whether all Province or particular area	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26	New ..	<p>Organisation and supervision of Turmeric growers' marketing societies in agency areas and Khondmals.</p> <p>Turmeric is the chief commercial crop in the Khondmals and the Agency areas. The Khond growers get comparatively a small percentage of the ultimate selling price as the produce passes through several middlemen before it reaches the final market. It is proposed to form co-operative societies of producers to bring the produce direct to the market at Berhampur and thus secure for them a larger percentage of the selling price.</p>	28	26	54	..	..	..	..	A new scheme ..	Particular area.	
		Total for Group F	28	1,26	1,54	..	..	15	15			
		TOTAL FOR ALL GROUPS (A TO F)	67,77	27,01	94,78	55,87	59,35	20,20	79,55			

APPENDIX—13

Introductory note to the Post-war Schemes on Industry

Orissa is industrially the most backward province in India. The major industries consist of a paper mill, a few seasonal rice mills, a glass and a soap factory and two medium-sized sugar factories. There is, however, considerable potentiality for industrial development as the Province is rich in minerals and raw materials. The establishment of major industries is within the purview of the Central Government but in the post-war period, the Provincial Government proposes to do all they can to facilitate the establishment of such industries in Orissa. With this object in view they propose to (1) supply cheap motive power by establishing electric grid system fed by thermal and hydro-electric system; (2) to construct good roads and deepen canals and encourage the use of improved bullock-carts by grant of subsidy for facility of transport; (3) to undertake a thorough industrial survey of the Province (Scheme No. 1) under a qualified Industrial Planning Officer (A rapid survey has already been completed); and (4) to establish an industrial intelligence service. All these will also benefit the small-scale and cottage industries the encouragement of which is the special responsibility of the Provincial Government.

2. Trained personnel are the first requisite in any scheme of industrial development. It is the bottle-neck which will decide the pace of progress of industrialisation. It is, therefore, proposed to expand the facilities for giving technical training available in this Province considerably. The capacity of the Civil Engineering section of the Orissa School of Engineering will be doubled and diploma classes will be started in Mechanical, Electrical and Public Health Engineering. A Polytechnic will be established to give both men and women theoretical and practical training of a high order in various arts and crafts. There will be six industrial schools, one in each district, for training artisans in various crafts and there will be besides two additional schools, one at Rayaghada and the other at Angul, in addition to the existing industrial school at Phulbani (Khondmals) for technical training of boys in Agency areas.

3. Utmost facilities will be provided for youths of Orissa to get higher technical training in India and abroad. Liberal scholarships have been provided in schemes Nos. 5 and 6 for grant of stipends and passage money to students of technical subjects in Indian and foreign universities.

4. Besides grant of scholarships, a Loan Stipend Fund is proposed to be set up for grant of loans on easy terms to students who want to go in for higher technical studies in India and abroad including studying for competitive examination for All-India Services and who are unable to secure scholarships for technical studies. The subjects for studies for which stipends and loans will be available are detailed in the schemes themselves.

5. To encourage and assist industrial undertakings, it is proposed to set up an Industrial Credit Corporation for grant of loans to them on easy terms. Besides grant of loans, it is proposed to subsidise these industries liberally under the State Aid to Industries Act.

6. Elaborate arrangement is proposed to be made for training rural population in cottage industries. The number of demonstration parties will be considerably increased embracing practically all forms of cottage industries. As, however, the training given by these parties has not been very effective in the past, they will be now attached to district industrial schools and persons will be induced by grant of liberal stipends to take up intensive training in one or other branch of cottage industry in these schools. The demonstration parties will go out to villages to train those artisans who cannot attend these schools on account of age or other reasons.

7. It is also proposed to set up a central workshop for repair of the large number of machinery that will be in use in the post-war period and to manufacture small machines for use in cottage and small-scale industries. The workshop will also take up the manufacture of improved bullock-carts (Scheme No. 14) and will incidentally provide employment to a fairly large number of ex-service technician personnel.

8. To carry out the above programme, will require a greatly augmented and strengthened Industries Department. The present Director of Industries (Director of Development) is also the Director of Veterinary Services, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chief Inspector of Factories and the Elections Officer and can devote but a fraction of his time to Industries Department. It is, therefore, proposed as one of the first post-war schemes to relieve the Director of Industries of the additional offices held by him and to provide him with adequate gazetted and subordinate field staff. Besides a Deputy Director of Industries, it is proposed to have an Industrial Engineer, an Industrial Chemist with a well-equipped laboratory and Industrial Marketing Officer to help the Director of Industries in his manifold activities in the post-war period.

APPENDIX—14

List of Schemes on Industries

Serial number	Number in the first draft	Description of the scheme	Cost of the revised scheme in Trs.			Amount expected as receipts in Trs.	Cost of the scheme in the first draft in Trs.			Reasons in brief for variation	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	5	Reorganisation of the Orissa School of Engineering.	12,41	4,73	17,14	5	23,02	6,50	29,52	The original scheme contemplated raising the status of the school to that of a college. The revised scheme provides for increasing the present capacity of the Civil Engineering Section of the school by 100 per cent and adding 2 new sections for Mechanical and Electrical and Public Health Engineering. Hence the decrease in expenditure.	
2	21	Polytechnic Institute.	10,00	6,00	16,00	3	10,00	6,00	16,00	No change	
3	177	Polytechnic for women.	1,10	46	1,56	..	1,10	46	1,56	Transferred from the Education Department. No change.	
4	6, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39 and 40.	District Industrial Schools.	13,50	13,65	27,15	9	2,87	8,34	11,21	The revised scheme provides for 9 industrial schools—6 in 6 districts and 3 for people in agency and backward tracts at Rayaghada, Phulbani and Angul, against 6 in the first draft. Besides, the total capacity of the schools has been doubled in the new scheme with a view to train as many artisans as possible.	
5	8, 9 and 12.	Stipends for higher technical training abroad.	..	5,38	5,38	..	..	3,84	3,84	In the present scheme it is proposed to depute 57 students abroad against 24 only in the original scheme.	
6	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 44.	Stipends for higher technical training in India.	..	2,19	2,19	..	..	1,23	1,23	Number of trainees to be deputed for training has been increased and the rate of stipend has also been raised on account of the prevailing high cost of living.	
7	7	Loan Stipend Fund.	3,50	..	3,50	3,15	1,75	..	1,75	The fund is now proposed to be made available for students for special subjects besides those for technical subjects. Increased provision was therefore considered necessary. Trs. 3,15 are expected to be recovered.	
8	19	Industrial Survey	4	3,10	3,14	..	2	2,92	2,94	The small increase is due to provision of pay for the field staff at a higher rate than in the first draft.	
9	20	Reorganisation of the Industries Department.	19	4,33	4,52	..	62	2,58	3,20	The revised scheme includes provision for Intelligence Officers, Financial Adviser, a Deputy Director of Industries and an Assistant Director of Industries (Leather) in addition to those provided in the original.	
10	22	Industrial Investment Corporation.	50,00	..	50,00	50,00	50,00	..	50,00	The revised scheme only contemplates granting of a loan to the proposed Corporation instead of creating a Trust Fund as in the original. Trs. 50,00 fully recoverable.	

Serial number	Number in the first draft	Description of the scheme	Cost of the revised scheme in Trs.			Amount expected as receipts in Trs.	Cost of the scheme in the first draft in Trs.			Reasons in brief for variation	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	..	Subsidy to Industries.	50,00	..	50,00	..	..	..	..	New scheme	
12	..	Central workshop.	9,48	10,89	20,37	9,00	..	..	..	Ditto	
13	37	Improvement of the economic condition of filigree workers.	50	57	1,07	..	..	50	50	In the original scheme, improvement of the working condition was aimed at whereas in the revised scheme only the economic condition of the workers is proposed to be tackled. Other aspects of the problem are now proposed to be dealt with in 'Welfare measures for factory and industrial labour'.	
14	23	Improved bullock-carts.	..	5,00	5,00	..	..	5,00	5,00	No change	
15	31	Development of Sericulture.	65	1,03	1,68	55	60	76	1,36	It was considered necessary to man the expanded scheme with more staff and to add one more seed centre to supply seed worms in the whole Province.	
16	74	Development of Sericulture.	3	25	28	1	3	25	28	No change.	
17	45	Miscellaneous Mining Development.	..	5,00	5,00	..	2,36	2,35	4,71	The revised scheme merely provides for a lump-sum grant.	
		GRAND TOTAL..	1,51,40	62,58	2,13,98	62,88	92,37	40,73	1,33,10		

APPENDIX—15

Introductory note regarding the Schemes for Factory Inspection Department and Labour Welfare measures of Factory and industrial Labour

There are at present 116 factories in Orissa most of which are rice mills. Inspections of factories and labour welfare work is done by a part-time Chief Inspector and one Inspector of Factories. It is hoped that during the post-war period the number of factories would increase considerably necessitating the extension of Factory Inspectorate to take precautions that industrial areas that may come into existence in future will be properly laid out and the workers ensured of the reasonable amenities of life. The proposals include the creation of the posts of a whole-time Chief Inspector of Factories and Labour Commissioner, a Labour Welfare Officer, a Labour Health Officer, etc. Provision also has been made to provide amenities in respect of health, housing and recreation to industrial and factory labour by grants for improving their working conditions.

APPENDIX-16

List of schemes of the Factory Department

Serial number	Number in the first draft.	Description of the scheme,	Cost of the revised scheme in TRs.			Amount expected as receipts in TRs.	Cost of the scheme in the first draft in TRs.			Reasons in brief for variation	Remarks
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	220	Reorganisation of the Factory Inspection Department. This Scheme has been contemplated to provide adequately for the labour welfare and labour health which do not receive adequate attention at present. Provision for a Lady Welfare Officer has also been made to look after the welfare of female labour and maternity benefits.	1,50	1,06	2,56	..	1,50	3,15	4,65	In the original scheme the recurring cost was provided for all the officers and staff from the beginning of the first year of the five-year plan but in the revised scheme provision was only made for two years beginning from the fourth year of the five-year plan.	
2	221	Scheme for the welfare measures of factory and Industrial Labour. The intention of the Scheme is to provide amenities to both the organised factory labourers as well as the workers employed in such industries as bell-metal, filgree works, etc., in respect of education, health, recreation, housing, etc.	2,78	2,33	5,11	..	2,10	2,90	5,00	The increase in the capital cost is due to provision of one lakh in the revised scheme for housing in place of 75,000 provided in the original scheme. Also due to revision of items of expenditure under the head 'Health Inspector.'	

APPENDIX—17

Post-war development of Animal Husbandry in Orissa

With a view to overcome chronic deterioration of livestock which has adversely affected the agricultural economy as well as the prosperity and health of the people in the Province, the Government of Orissa propose to attack this problem on its all fronts. This potential source of wealth has not been fully appreciated and developed by the people in this Province in the past partly due to their ignorance and partly due to the inadequate veterinary aid resulting in prevalence of diseases and pests, the non-availability of pedigreed sires in sufficient numbers resulting in promiscuous breeding and the absence of fodder crops from the general cropping scheme resulting in defective and uneconomical feeding. These factors have largely attributed to the stunted growth of the livestock rendering them inefficient and economically unproductive. The cows are notoriously poor milkers, the total production and consumption of milk being about 0.5 oz. per head per day as against 25 ozs. in the Punjab, Sind, etc. The bullocks are puny and weak and therefore unsuited for making use of modern, efficient and labour-saving implements. The sheep are also small in size yielding only a few ounces of coarse wool per head per annum as compared with 4 to 6 lb. of fine wool in Northern India. Other kinds of livestock, e.g., goats, poultry, pigs and horses are also in the same deteriorated condition.

For the efficient and expeditious development of livestock and livestock industries in this Province, special priority has been given in the first Five-year Post-war Plan of Government to the training of sufficient number of hands, reorganisation of the department and the production of pedigreed sires in sufficient numbers for the various species of livestock. It is proposed to establish an Orissa School of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry for the training of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons (3 years' Diploma Course after Matriculation) and Stockmen (1 year's course after Middle English) and for short practical courses in animal industries, e.g., dairying, sheep breeding and wool utilisation improvement of hides and skins, poultry and eggs, pig rearing, etc. It may take about two years to establish the school during which period it is proposed to depute ten Orissa candidates each to the Bihar and Madras Veterinary Colleges instead of four and one respectively and to train thirty stockmen students every year at Cuttack as in the past. Provision has also been made for higher training at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute (three candidates every year) and at the British Universities (two each during the first and second years and one every year subsequently). For the efficient and expeditious execution of the plan, it is considered necessary to reorganise the department with a whole-time Director with an Assistant Director at the headquarters and six District Veterinary Officers, Veterinary Investigation Officer assisted by Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (poultry) and Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Sheep and Goats) as provided under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research scheme, a Superintendent of the Veterinary Sera and Vaccine Institute, a Livestock Development Officer assisted by a Dairy Development Officer and a Poultry Development Officer, Sheep and Goat Development Officers as provided under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Schemes, an Officer in charge of the proposed Animal Husbandry Bureau assisted by a Statistician and a Publication Assistant and a Senior Livestock Marketing Officer assisted by six District Livestock Marketing Inspectors. For the production of pedigreed sires of all species of domestic livestock it is proposed to enlarge the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm, Angul in the Cuttack district and considerably increase its foundation stock as well as to establish a District Livestock Breeding Farm in each of the remaining five districts.

To effect mass improvement of cattle and buffaloes in the Province both in regard to milk yield and draught capacity, it is proposed to establish an intensive cattle and buffalo breeding area in each district which will be supplied with pedigreed Haryana bulls and Murrah buffalo-bulls from the Government farms at 1 per 100 cows or buffalo-cows. The Government farms will continue to import fresh blood from the home of the breeds, viz., Punjab, every now and then in order to keep up the good qualities at a desirable standard. In these areas legislative measures will be introduced for the compulsory castration of all scrub bulls and buffalo-bulls and for restricting the dedication of bulls on religious grounds to only those approved by the department. Subsidies will be provided in deserving cases for the maintenance of bulls and buffalo-bulls as well as rams and bucks supplied by the Government. From these areas selected bulls and buffalo-bulls will be supplied to the rest of the respective district to produce results on a wider scale. A scheme has also been included for the establishment of a Cattle Breeding and Dairying Section at each of the various Goshalas where good housing facilities and land for cultivation of fodder crops are generally available and another for establishing subsidised mixed farms in all subdivisions to be stocked with pedigreed stock in order to increase the local production of milk and pedigree bulls at and around those centres. A scheme for the improvement of sheep and another for the improvement of goats have recently been sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and will be taken up in the post-war period. It is proposed to establish a piggery each at the Angul Farm and the proposed Russelkonda Farm for supplying pedigree Berkshire boars to the people to grade up their indigenous stock. For a similar purpose a Horse Breeding Section will be established at Angul where Kathiawari stallions, noted for speed and endurance, will be bred for supply to important towns in the Province with sufficient horse population where they will be maintained by the Government. A scheme for the development of the poultry and eggs industry and another for the establishment of a duck rearing farm at Kaluparaghat on the Chilka lake where ideal facilities exist for this purpose have also been included.

Realising the paramount importance of cultivated fodders to the economical production and maintenance of livestock, schemes have been included to encourage the cultivation of fodder crops and for the establishment of 'mixed' farms referred to above. Facilities will also be pro-

vided by the Government at these mixed farms for the alkali treatment of rice-straw free of cost with a view to popularise the method in the Province as it enhances the palatableness, digestibility and nutritive value of the straw. A scheme for the improvement of village pastures and another for the establishment of a small factory for the manufacture of sterilised bone-meal flour for feeding livestock and of bone-meal manure to solve the problem of mineral deficiency in the Province have also been included. A scheme for the introduction of economically balanced rations for raiyats' cattle in Orissa villages and of flood-resistant varieties of fodder plants in the flooded areas has recently been sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and will be taken up in the post-war period.

For the more effective and expeditious control of diseases and pests, it is proposed to establish three Veterinary Dispensaries in each subdivision and three Stockmen Centres under each dispensary, and to provincialise all the veterinary institutions in the Province for better management and more efficient working. A mobile Veterinary Dispensary will be provided for each district which will prove efficient in the control of outbreaks of contagious diseases providing veterinary aid even to the remotest parts of the district and will also help in animal husbandry propaganda. To facilitate quick diagnosis in the field, it is proposed to establish a Diagnostic Laboratory at each district headquarters. It is proposed to introduce mass immunisation of cattle with Goat Tissue Virus which is produced at the Provincial Veterinary Laboratory against rinderpest which alone is responsible for over 50 per cent total cattle mortality. To enable the department to control the contagious diseases more promptly and efficiently, it is also proposed to introduce legislative measures for compulsory vaccination and segregation of diseased animals. For the control of ectoparasites like ticks, lice, mites, etc. and to prevent damage caused by them to hides and skins and diseases transmitted by them, cattle dipping tanks will be established at suitable "hats" in all the Subdivisions where facilities for regular drenching with a suitable vermicide mixture against endo-parasites (worms) will also be provided.

In regard to dairying, schemes have been included for the establishment of a subsidised dairy at each district headquarters, colonisation of Gowalas in the neighbourhood of towns to organise milk production on co-operative basis under more hygienic conditions and for the subsidised sale of concentrate cattle feed in urban areas with a view to augment the production of milk. Yet another scheme that has been included aims at increasing the production of butter and ghee in selected areas, viz., Kujang and Jajpur (Cuttack district), Parlakimedi (Ganjam district) and Nawapara (Sambalpur district). A scheme for the improvement of slaughter houses and another for the appointment of trained shearers with a view to educate the local shepherds in the art of washing, shearing and dipping of sheep and for proper handling of wool have also been included. A scheme for introducing proper methods of flaying and curing of hides and skins and another for popularising compost making in order to utilise more advantageously the dung, urine and waste vegetable matters from the byers are also considered necessary from the animal husbandry point of view and they have been included in the Post-war Industries and Agricultural Plans respectively. The proposed Livestock Marketing Organisation will try to find and develop suitable markets for improved livestock and their products at remunerative prices which are necessary to keep up the producers' enthusiasm and interest.

Last but not the least important is the education of the general public in regard to the latest scientific and more economical animal husbandry methods so that they may increase their profits from livestock and livestock industries. For this it is proposed to have a net-work of cattle shows in the Province, viz., two village shows in each subdivision, a district show in each district and a provincial show at Cuttack. The proposed Animal Husbandry Bureau will serve as a clearing house for all informations required by the public on animal husbandry matters and will publish leaflets and bulletins written in a popular style for free distribution to the public. The quarterly illustrated Oriya magazine entitled "Go-mangal Prachar" will be popularised for wider dissemination of authentic information on breeding, feeding and management of livestock and control of their diseases and pests, etc. Advantage will also be taken of the proposed mobile veterinary dispensaries to do propaganda work in addition.

The ultimate goal is to provide a full-fledged College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in the Province with a five years' course leading to a University degree as at Madras and Lahore as well as to establish a Research Institute where facilities for higher training and research work would be available. It is hoped that in due course a veterinary dispensary will be provided in each thana (153) with three stockmen under each dispensary (459) for providing adequate veterinary aid and to take up successfully the multifarious animal husbandry activities in every part of the Province. The Province will be made self-sufficient in the matter of pedigreed sires of all kinds of livestock, the problem of feeding livestock will be solved and the various animal industries will be put on sounder and more profitable lines bringing prosperity and health to the people of the Province and better return from their land as is the case in some of the other more fortunate sister provinces in the North.

APPENDIX—18

List of the schemes of the Veterinary Department

Serial No.	Number in the first draft	Description of the scheme	Cost of the revised scheme in Trs.			Amount expected as receipts in Trs.	Cost of the scheme in the first draft in Trs.			Reasons in brief for variation	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Special Priority

1	81	Establishment of an Orissa School of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.	5,00	1,62	6,22	..	7,50	2,40	9,90	The decrease in expenditure is due to the proposed establishment of a school instead of a College.
2	82	Reorganisation of the Civil Veterinary Department of Orissa.	40	5,06	5,46	..	40	5,06	5,46	..
3	83	Training of Orissa candidates at the Bihar and Madras Veterinary Colleges.	13	1,13	1,26	..	3	23	26	The increase in expenditure is due to the increase in the number of candidates.
4	84	Deputation of candidates from Orissa for higher training in Animal Husbandry subjects at British Universities.	16	1,27	1,43	..	12	64	76	The increase in expenditure is due to the revised rates of allowances and deputation of 5 instead of 2 candidates during the second year.
5	85	Post-graduate training of candidates from Orissa at the Central Research Institute.	..	4	4	..	..	4	4	Training for duck rearing included without any significant increase in the cost.
6	86	Opening of new Veterinary Dispensaries.	4,08	1,74	5,82	..	4,08	1,74	5,82	..
7	89	Training of Veterinary stockmen.	2	15	17	..	2	14	16	The slight increase in expenditure is due to the increase in the duration of the course from 10 to 12 months.
8	90	Opening of new stockmen centres.	55	1,81	2,36	..	55	1,81	2,36	..
9	91	Contribution to the Utkal Gomal Samiti for the purchase and free distribution of pedigree Hariana bulls etc., and grant of subsidy for their maintenance.	4,49	96	5,45	..	3,00	96	3,96	The increase in expenditure is due to the amalgamation of scheme Nos. 91 and 94 and the increased number of bulls and buffalo bulls now provided.
10	87	Expansion of Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm, Angul (Cuttack).	1,02	1,86	2,88	1,50	1,02	1,74	2,76	Slight increase is due to the inclusion of gowalas.
11	88	Establishment of District Breeding Farms.	1,75	3,73	5,48	1,80	1,05	1,71	2,76	Increase is due to the establishment of two more District Farms and inclusion of staff.

Serial No.	Number in the first draft	Description of the scheme	Cost of the revised scheme in Trs.			Amount expected as receipts in Trs.	Cost of the scheme in the first draft in Trs.			Reasons in brief for variation	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	106	Establishment of Piggeries at Angul and Rusehkonda.	6	45	51	60	6	45	51	..	
13	92	Improvement of Pastures.	..	1,00	1,00	..	9	91	1,00	Scheme revised by providing necessary staff without altering the cost.	
14	..	Provincialisation of some of the Veterinary Institutions in North Orissa.	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	New scheme	
<i>All Provinces</i>											
15	..	Mass immunisation of cattle against Rinderpest.	11	20	31	..	..	..	..	New scheme	
16	104	Establishment of District Diagnostic Laboratories.	12	3	15	..	12	3	15	..	
17	99	Provision of a mobile Veterinary Dispensary for each district.	66	1,05	1,71	..	12	40	52	The increase in expenditure is due to the conversion of the propaganda vans into mobile veterinary dispensary fitted in motor vans.	
18	98	Establishment of cattle dipping tanks with facilities for the regular drenching of livestock with vermicides.	20	25	45	..	20	25	45	..	
19	96	Supply of pedigree livestock to subsidised 'mixed' farms.	37	..	37	..	37	..	37	..	
20	97	Encouragement of cultivation of fodder crops.	..	1,00	1,00	..	..	25	25	The increase in expenditure is due to the increase in the subsidy and the area to be brought under fodder cultivation.	
21	95	Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of sterilised bone-meal flour and bone-meal manure.	27	50	77	54	27	50	77	..	
22	102	Popularisation of alkali treatment of rice-straw.	2	10	12	..	2	10	12	..	
23	93	Establishment of cattle breeding and dairying centres at Goshalas.	31	15	46	..	31	15	46	..	

Serial No.	Number in the first draft	Description of the scheme	Cost of the revised scheme in Trs.			Amount expected as receipts in Trs.	Cost of the scheme in the first draft in Trs.			Reasons in brief for variation	REMARKS
			Capital	Recurring	Total		Capital	Recurring	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24	191	Appointment of trained shearers.	3	23	26	..	1	17	18	The increase in expenditure is due to the inclusion of shearing machines.	
25	..	Establishment of subsidised dairy farms in Orissa.	13	1,08	1,21	..	..	..	..	New scheme	
26	..	Subsidised sale of concentrate cattle feed for increasing milk production in urban areas.	2	6,30	6,32	..	..	..	..	Ditto	
27	..	Colonisation of Gowalas in the neighbourhood of selected towns in Orissa.	3,00	2,16	5,16	..	..	..	..	Ditto	
28	..	Improvement of poultry and eggs in Orissa.	25	2,04	2,29	12	..	..	..	Ditto	
29	103	Contribution for cattle shows.	2	95	97	..	2	35	37	The increase in expenditure is due to inclusion of Cattle Show Officer and staff and extension of Provincial Show to 7 days instead of 3 days.	
30	..	Appointment of a Senior Live-stock Marketing Officer.	4	1,18	1,22	..	..	..	..	New scheme	
31	..	Improvement of slaughter houses in Orissa.	21	41	62	..	..	..	..	Ditto	
32	100	Maintenance of one stallion each at six centres.	21	25	46	..	21	25	46		
<i>Particular Area</i>											
33	105	Improvement of production and quantity of ghee in selected ghee-producing areas.	9	43	52	..	9	43	52	..	
34	..	Establishment of a duck rearing farm at Kaluparaghat.	34	1,55	1,89	1,58	..	..	..	New scheme	
35	107	Establishment of a horse breeding section at Angul.	25	55	80	28	25	55	80	..	
		Total	24,31	41,38	6,69	6,42	19,91	21,26	41,17	..	

APPENDIX—19

Note on Schemes of Medical and Public Health Department

In Orissa where ill-health and mortality are conspicuously prevalent, it is but true that the standard of health is much below the average. The need for health development has so long been there, but it could be disregarded in the less demanding days of peace though it is regrettable that no advantage could be taken of the day-to-day progress of science. Thus establishment of a comprehensive health service in the Province is not entirely a new need arising out of war and forming a part of the post-war reconstruction. The development should, therefore, take place as immediately as circumstances would permit, and it should enable the highest standard of service covering all the necessary forms of advice, treatment and care available to all—men, women and children, whether they be capable of paying for it or not. Keeping such a service as the ultimate object to be attained, the health development should start.

The strength of health personnel is proposed to be raised so that adequate staff may be set up in municipalities and districts. It is proposed to provide water-supply in rural areas by sinking deep masonry wells or tube-wells, and piped and protected water-supply in urban areas. Proper drainage system is also provided for all the municipal towns. It is also proposed to mechanise municipal conservancy. Provision is made for opening leper asylums, rural colonies, clinics and attaching the clinics to all hospitals and dispensaries. It is also contemplated to expand the Provincial Malaria Unit and maintain trained units in districts and major municipalities. Provision is made also for carrying out research in Filaria while it is expected that introduction of proper drainage and water-supply will greatly reduce the menace. It is also proposed to set up Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in district headquarters and subdivisions. School medical service is proposed to be extended to all high schools and middle English schools. Besides all the preventive measures, educating the public in health principles is of utmost importance to make them realise their duty and responsibility in the work in which nothing but their interest is involved. Health publicity is, therefore, proposed to be organised on a more intensive scale. It is also proposed to establish a mobile field hygiene unit at all district headquarters.

The greatest need on the medical side is the medical education. To get the newly established college full-fledged while bringing its attached general hospital to the standard required of such an institution is given due place in the reconstruction work. Nursing education at the Cuttack General Hospital is proposed to be improved so that more nurses may be trained and the standard of training may also be raised. It is proposed also to establish a Health School which will provide for the training of health visitors, midwives, nurses, health inspectors and medical under-graduates and post-graduates in preventive aspects of medical care. Provision is also made for the training of dais. It is also proposed to train technicians who besides doing compounding work will be able to carry out laboratory and X-ray work. At present untrained personnel work as ward attendants and nursing orderlies in hospitals and it is proposed to train ward orderlies and replace the untrained hands. To work in the developed scientific field, it is contemplated to depute candidates for post-graduate medical study in India and abroad. In order to attract good hands, the status and emoluments of medical personnel are proposed to be improved. A well-run hospital at each district headquarters is also planned with reasonable provision for nursing, laboratory, X-ray and other facilities. It is proposed to provincialise all the subdivisional hospitals also and bring up all to a higher standard. To enable each individual to get medical relief within reasonably easy reach, more dispensaries are proposed to be established at the rate of one per 100 square miles. In order to dovetail preventive and curative activities and to ensure maximum results, it is proposed to try a special scheme of establishing health centres in selected areas. It is also proposed to establish infectious diseases hospitals in all district headquarters. A scheme is also drawn up for anti-yaws campaign and for the treatment of venereal diseases. The appointment of village-aid men in the Agency areas to give treatment for minor ailments has also been envisaged. It is also proposed to establish a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and a Mental Hospital as the people are hardly able to take advantage of the existing arrangements in Bihar. A Medical Store is also contemplated to cater to the needs of the Medical and Public Health Departments.