Speech of
Shri Biren Mitra
Chief Minister, Orissa
Presenting the Budget Estimates
For the year 1964-65
To the Orissa Legislative Assembly
BUDGET SPEECH FOR 1964-65

SIR,

This is for the first time I am privileged to present Budget Estimates to this august House. Before I deal with the details of the Budget for the year 1964-65, I deem it my duty to place before the Hon’ble Members some important facts relating to the economic situation of the State to provide the background against which proposals contained in the Budget for the next year are to be considered.

Though conditions created by the National Emergency brought about by the Chinese aggression on our country appear to have considerably eased, the danger to our northern frontiers still persists and the need for greater efforts to build up the economic strength both in the agricultural and industrial field which alone would strengthen our defence has assumed greater importance. This has meant some alteration in our Plan programme during the current year. We had to accelerate our emphasis on agriculture which is the base for the economic growth of the country. We had also to take up the responsibility of construction of the MIG Factory and Explosive Factory in our State on behalf of the Ministry of Defence.

Fortunately, the State was free from the ravages of floods and droughts to any considerable extent during the current year and yet the people of certain areas in the districts of Balasore and Cuttack suffered wide-spread damages to their houses and standing crop due to a peculiar cyclone havoc last October. Production of rice, however, on the whole was not affected very much. During the current year the preliminary estimate of total crop production of cleaned rice in Orissa on the basis of sample survey conducted by the State Bureau of Statistics and Economics is 41.8 lakh tons as against 35.8 lakh tons of the previous year. This shows that there has been an increase of about 17 per cent in the total production of rice in the current year over that of the previous year.
I would like to point out that this estimate for rice production is the highest so far achieved in the State, the previous record being 36.61 lakh tons in the year 1960-61. Good weather and better efforts by farmers who have availed of the opportunity of taking advantage of improved seeds and manure appear to be mainly responsible for this. We have, however, hardly any reason to be complacent in the matter as our production continues to be low compared to the modern standards and our methods of cultivation are yet to be improved.

Efforts are being made to diversify agricultural production bringing more and more areas under cash crops without affecting the acreage under cereals. From the latest statistics available, it appears that Jute and Sugarcane, our two important cash crops, are now being cultivated more widely. The production of Jute per acre has gone up by about 50 per cent in the year 1963-64 over that of 1962-63. Sugarcane production is also in the upward trend. It is worthwhile to note in this connection that acreage under Pulses in the State has gone up considerably and the area and production under this crop has gone up by about 9 per cent and 50 per cent respectively as compared to area and production of previous year.

In the field of industrial production, there has been significant rise. Production of Pig-iron in the first quarter of 1963 has gone up by about 25 per cent over the production in the same period of the previous year. Similarly, production of Steel Ingots has also recorded an increase of about 24 per cent during the same period. Total production of Cement and of Paper have also shown definite increase. Efforts are being made by Government to set up one more Cement factory and some Paper factories to increase their production still further in the near future. Hon’ble Members are aware that State Government are very keen about increasing the installed capacity of generation of electricity in the State without which industrial development can hardly be accelerated. In the year 1963 there has been an increase of about 23 per cent in the generation of electricity in the State over that of the previous year. Similarly, the total consumption of electricity in the State has also gone up by about 28 per cent during the same period.
In the field of mineral production, which is of special significance for economic development of our State, there has been steady improvement. The production of Iron-ore in the first half of 1963 as compared to the same in the first half of 1962 shows an increase of 6.7 per cent. Similarly, during the same period, the production of Limestone has gone up by 5 per cent, Dolomite by 26 per cent, Ccalcite by 15 per cent and Chromite by 28 per cent.

In spite of the higher production in most sectors of the State's economy, it has been a source of great anxiety to the State Government that the increased economic benefits flowing from the same has been considerably upset by rise in prices and cost of living. From the working class consumers price index for Cuttack and Berhampur it appears that this index at Cuttack during the first 10 months of 1963 was on the average 148 whereas this index during the same period of 1962 was 139. In Berhampur town the index has also gone up to 138 during the 10 months of 1963 when compared to 131 in the same period of 1962. It has also been noticed that consumers price index number for working class reflecting the cost of living of these people has been rising continuously during the past several years.

Simultaneously, however, there has also been a general increase in the wages earned by workers. Available statistics show that index number of agricultural labour wages has gone up from 136 for male workers in the first quarter of 1962 to 167 for the same category of workers in the first quarter of 1963. But the problem of fixed salary earners in the lower income group will need our attention shortly.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to our population position as revealed by 1961 census. During the decade from 1951 to 1961 the rural population of Orissa has gone up by about 17 per cent and the urban population by about 87 per cent. Distribution of population on the basis of employment, however, shows that the percentage of non-workers to the total population in the State has decreased from 63 per cent in 1951 to 56 per cent.
in 1961 whereas percentage of working population has increased from 37.4 per cent to 43.7 per cent during the same 10 years period. These figures indicate the results of our effort in reducing unemployment in the State. But the fact remains that population is growing very fast and as a result in the country as a whole though the Third Plan aimed at securing a rise in the national income of 5 per cent per annum, the increase in the national income has almost been neutralised by growth of population during the last two years of the Plan period. This problem must be tackled by extensive family planning measure throughout the State. Even if it will be a slow progress in the beginning there appears to be no alternative to this self-control programme. Hon'ble Members are aware that the concept of family planning appeals only to the educated class and it is very difficult to make it acceptable to the general masses. The need for family planning has been of late seriously felt and the programme has been thoroughly revised and adequate provision of funds made. But it would be too much to expect any tangible result within foreseeable future. To meet the immediate impact of the population explosion we have to concentrate on getting maximum output from agriculture and on planned industrialisation of the State. My esteemed friend Shri Biju Patnaik while presenting the Budget of the last year indicated how it is proposed to industrialise our State. It is not only a question of planned exploitation and utilisation of minerals and forest wealth, harnessing the large rivers for the benefit of agriculture and industry and making use of our long sea coast to provide sufficient employment and income to the people of the State but also of ensuring that this is done within a reasonable period so that their utilisation develops into a stage of self-generating economy when we will not have to think of augmenting the resources of the Government through any increase in the incidence of taxation. Of course, it is too much for me to anticipate when we would be able to reach our above cherished goal. All that I can say is that with the help of the State Planning Board and our Consultative Committee we are trying to lead the economy of the State in the right direction and attempting to forge an effective machinery for execution of the Plan targets. The importance of the machinery which is executing the Plan
cannot be overemphasised as pointed out by the Prime Minister sometime back when he incidentally stated that he visualised the State of Orissa changing out of recognition in another 10 years or so if nothing untoward happens to thwart its programme. We hope we would be able to live up to our beloved Prime Minister's expectation.

REvised ESTIMATES FOR 1963-64

As I have hinted earlier, the Budget of the current year has undergone changes not only to provide for expenditure in connection with the National Emergency arising out of the Chinese aggression which is not over yet but also to provide for some of the basic requirements of the day-to-day administration and special development programmes in the field of agriculture and industries. While presenting the Budget Estimates of the current year it was expected that the year would open with a balance of Rs. 88 lakhs, the year actually opened with a minus balance of Rs. 1,30 lakhs, thus showing a deterioration of Rs. 2,18 lakhs. This was mainly due to our not qualifying for substantial aid which we had expected towards expenditure on natural calamities. We provided for Central assistance of Rs. 1,07 lakhs as grant and Rs. 1,27 lakhs as loan to be received from the Government of India. Government of India, however, changed their policy of Central assistance and indicated that they would not give any such assistance to cover the State's share of expenditure on natural calamities unless our Ways and Means position so required. Consequently a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs only was available as our Ways and Means position continued to remain satisfactory. I do not want to take the valuable time of the Hon'ble Members in recapitulating the details of the Revised Estimates as they might have since glanced through the pages of the Budget documents already circulated to them.

The details of Plan, as provided in the Revised of the current year and the Budget of the next year, have been given in the White Paper on the economic conditions and developmental activities in the State and in Finance Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum. In the Revised Estimates, as has now been
calculated, it is seen that the current year, which opened with a minus balance of Rs. 1,30 lakhs, is expected to close with an overall surplus balance of Rs. 1,99 lakhs. This by no means is an indication that we have received all this extra revenue from our State taxes but these are due to some withdrawal from the reserves and increase in deposits of local bodies.

During the current year our revenues have also shown improvement mainly under Shared Central Taxes and Sales Tax.

The Intelligence Wing of the Commercial Tax Department has detected a good number of cases resulting in higher collection of Sales Tax and a greater inclination on the part of assessees to declare actuals. Check-gates have also been located in important inter-State roads to prevent leakage of revenue and the number of Assessment Units has also been increased. But the considerable improvement in collection of Sales Tax is, however, primarily due to the excellent work done by the Vigilance Department in bringing to light a large number of tax evasion cases. The result of such detections has highlighted various devices of tax evasion cases and these directly helped the department in plugging the loopholes. It had its indirect effect also as a large number of dealers came forward to register their names and to make payment of tax in time. The activities of the Vigilance Department had also a salutary effect in checking corruption at various levels in the administrative set-up. The benefit derived by the public also has been considerable as the Vigilance Department has been able to stop the sale of controlled raw materials received on quota basis for the State to people outside the State at black-market prices. It has now been generally possible for the public to purchase these materials in the State at reasonable prices.

Hon’ble Members would naturally be interested to know about our Plan performances. I would like to state in this connection that during the third year of our Third Plan, we have increased the original Plan outlay of Rs. 29.5 crores to Rs. 32.5 crores inclusive of a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs more for
irrigation. Besides, our development schemes of Paradeep Allweather Port and Daitari-Paradeep Expressway which were being executed outside the Plan have now been included in the Plan. Therefore, the revised Plan outlay for the current year, as has now been framed, comes to Rs. 43.4 crores.

Besides, we are anticipating to incur additional expenditure on Paradeep Port which may further enlarge the Plan outlay of the current year. Some of our Plan schemes of distribution, transmission and rural electrification are being executed by the State Electricity Board from funds of their own.

As Hon’ble Members are aware, at the time of commencement of the Third Plan, the total Plan outlay for Orissa was limited to Rs. 1,60 crores. The size of the Plan was determined by the Planning Commission’s assessment of the State’s own resources including the market borrowings and the Central assistance indicated by the Union Government. In the very first year, however, it was felt that in some sectors, the Plan was inadequate and revision was effected, increasing the total financial provision to Rs. 1,66 crores. Meanwhile, the State had undertaken some important schemes outside the Plan with a view to create a nucleus for further development and to bring about a co-ordinated and accelerated development of the economy, notably in the field of transport and communication, power and industries. Sometime in the beginning of the current year, the Planning Commission advised the State Government to formally include these schemes in the State Plan. This has been done. Special mention may be made of the Paradeep Port and the allied schemes of the Express Highway and the Mining Corporation. Next in order, but equally important, are the power schemes. Additional provisions have been made to ensure early completion of the power projects and transmission lines and to speed up the rural electrification programme. The State has also entered into the field of large-scale industries and for this purpose, an Industrial Development Corporation has been set up. Hon’ble Members are already aware of the Panchayat Samiti industries programme which aims at the establishment of a large number of small-scale industries
on a co-operative and decentralised basis with the active collaboration of the Panchayat Samitis and the Grama Panchayats. The Government Corporations set up last year for Fisheries and Forestry have taken up various programmes in a systematic way. The Construction Corporation also is making steady progress. It has taken up considerable volume of construction work and is exercising a wholesome influence in controlling rise in construction costs. As the adequate supply of technical personnel is essential for the various development programmes, suitable additions have been made to the technical education programme.

The provision against Minor Irrigation has been increased with a consequent increase in the physical targets. Several new schemes in the agricultural field notably setting up large mixed farms, increased programme of plant-protection and an intensive rice cultivation scheme in irrigated areas have been taken up. These decisions have resulted in a substantial increase in the overall Plan outlay. I am glad to say that the total now stands at over Rs. 2.27 crores and in view of the present progress of work, even this figure is likely to be exceeded. I must add that these substantial increases have been achieved largely with the State's own resources and efforts. Certain developments have taken place since the beginning of the Plan, leading to an improvement in the expectation of available resources for the Plan. The recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee have been implemented. The Third Finance Commission has given its award. The market borrowings of the State Government and the autonomous bodies under the Public Sector since the beginning of the Plan have been encouraging.

The progress of the various Plan schemes is generally satisfactory. Under Agriculture and Community Development, the first three years' Plan expenditure is expected to be of the order of 54 per cent of the revised outlay as against 53 per cent for the country as a whole. Similarly, for major and medium irrigation, the first three years' expenditure is expected to be of the order of 56 per cent as against 52 per cent for all India.
The State’s expenditure is comparable with the Indian average in minerals, education, health and other social services. Percentage of the expenditure is, however, lower than the all-India level in power, transport and communication. The main reason for lower percentage in these sectors is that the various additions to the Plan have been made only recently. Moreover, the programmes of power and transport have been so phased as to reach the peak of construction and expenditure in the fourth year of the Plan. The progress in these sectors, too, is according to schedule.

The other important developments during the current year were the beginning of the construction work of the Aero-Engine Factory near Sunabadha in the district of Koraput and the High Explosive Factory near Hirakud in the district of Sambalpur. The State Government has been entrusted by the Government of India to construct civil works for these two factories on agency terms. These two projects, when completed, will not only give large employment facilities to the people but will develop the area considerably.

We have only one city in the State to boast of according to the population standard, i.e., Cuttack. This city too is full of slums, narrow roads and open drains and is badly overcrowded. Naturally enough it is an easy victim to epidemics. With a view to improve its condition, the State Government have constituted an Improvement Trust for Cuttack Municipality under the provisions of the Orissa Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act, 1956. The jurisdiction of this Trust has been extended to the Notified Area Council, Chouduar. The Trust has since taken up implementation of development schemes like construction of multistoreyed buildings in the Buxibazar market area and has initiated action for widening of the streets. It is hoped that Improvement Trust would be able to change the face of this city in the near future.

Towards the later part of the year 1963, a virulent Cholera epidemic visited the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. Necessary preventive and curative measures were taken to control the spread of the epidemic. In this context, I may mention
that experience has shown that lack of protected drinking water facilities was primarily responsible for the spread of the epidemic to different areas. To meet the situation it has been decided to sink 425 tube-wells at a cost of Rs. 8.56 lakhs in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. The work is in progress. Besides, it was noticed that in the cholera-affected areas people, instead of disposing of the dead bodies, were throwing them into rivers and channels. In some cases, want of funds was the reason for not cremating the dead bodies but certain bad social habits were also responsible. Instructions were issued to the Grama Panchayats to afford financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 20 for disposal of each dead body when necessary and also to utilise such amounts for disposing of the bodies which were not cremated owing to the bad social habits. This money would be reimbursed to them by Government.

Top priority has been given for providing drinking water facilities in the rural areas as a minimum social overhead during the Third Five-Year Plan. Water-supply scheme in the villages is being implemented with the help of the Panchayat Samitis according to the Master Plan drawn up for each year. These are financed out of the funds available under different programmes like Community Development, Tribal & Rural Welfare, Local Development Works and National Water-supply Scheme. During the first two years of this Plan period, 23,822 wells and 2,769 tanks had been sunk and dug respectively at a cost of Rs. 106 lakhs. During the current year, Rs. 13½ lakhs have been provided for rural water-supply programme under the Local Development Works grant.

In the four coastal districts of Orissa, i.e., Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam and Balasore, which are endemic zones and four other districts, i.e., Sundargarh, Koraput, Bolangir and Dhenkanal, which lie in the epidemic zone, it has been found that waterborne diseases like Cholera and Typhoid, etc., are of common occurrence. In these areas, therefore, piped water-supply programme has been taken up to provide safe water in the villages. Initially, the programme is confined to bigger villages with a population of 2,000 and above and is being taken up
in those villages where people are willing to contribute up to Rs. 5 per capita towards capital cost and undertake future maintenance of the projects after completion.

During the Third Plan period 50 piped water-supply projects have been sanctioned so far at a cost of Rs. 67.43 lakhs. The programme has evoked encouraging response from the villagers and an amount of over Rs. 4 lakhs has been received as peoples' contribution till now. The UNICEF have been kind enough to provide Rs. 11 lakhs in the shape of materials for 10 selected projects located near Primary Health Centres and Training Centres as 'Pilot Demonstration Schemes' for improvement of environmental sanitation. There is a programme to take another 50 piped water-supply projects during the current year at a cost of about Rs. 60 lakhs. It is proposed to cover all the bigger villages numbering about 466 under the Piped Water-supply Scheme by the end of the Third Plan depending on availability of funds from the Centre.

GOLD CONTROL SCHEME

Consequent upon the introduction of Gold Control Order in 1963, the question of rehabilitation of goldsmiths assumed importance and the State Government have taken steps to meet the situation effectively. Schemes of rehabilitation such as stipend for general education and technical training facilities to the children of the affected goldsmiths, grant of waste lands and industrial loans on liberal terms to individuals and co-operatives have been provided for. Provision has been made in the current year as well as next year's Budget for implementation of these schemes.

The State Government have set up a Gold Control Organisation for implementation of the Gold Control Order and for taking effective steps towards rehabilitation of affected goldsmiths.

I may also mention here that for the first time, during the current year, it has been decided to give 50 per cent of the net proceeds of Entertainment Tax to Municipalities and Notified Area Councils. This was according to the recommendations
made by the Local Finance Enquiry Committee, the Taxation
Enquiry Commission and the Orissa Taxation Enquiry
Committee. It is hoped that with the amounts as now received
from the Entertainment Tax, the Municipalities and the
Notified Area Councils will take up development programmes in
their respective areas.

Before coming to the Budget proposals for 1964-65, my
brief summing up of the developmental activities in the State
will not perhaps be complete if I do not mention about the very
instructive and useful stalls opened by the State Government
in the exhibition which was organised under the auspices
of the 68th Session of the Indian National Congress held at
Bhubaneswar in the month of January. These were highly
appreciated.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1964-65

I shall now proceed to indicate briefly the main features
of the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65. The total revenue
is estimated to be Rs. 74·53 crores for the year. The expendi-
ture charged to revenue is estimated to be Rs. 78·44 crores,
thus indicating a revenue deficit of Rs. 3·91 crores. I may
indicate here that though it was my earnest endeavour to
present a balanced Budget, in view of the large commitments
and the need for improving the living conditions of our people,
it was not possible for me to do so. I may only indicate here
that the extra expenditure has been considered absolutely
necessary and will be incurred only in the interest of developing
the country to a stage where, as I have indicated earlier, it
will be possible for us to cover this revenue deficit not only
of the current year, but also the entire cumulative revenue
deficit. In framing this Budget, we have attempted to provide
for the largest development plan possible, even withdrawing
amounts we have in reserve.

On the Capital side including Public Account, receipts
and disbursements are estimated at Rs. 1,45·81 crores and
Rs. 1,43·38 crores, respectively, indicating a surplus of Rs. 2·43
crores. Provision has been made in these estimates to float
a loan of Rs. 8 crores in the open market by the State Govern-
ment and a loan of Rs. 5 crores for the Paradeep Project.
A statement showing the Debt position of the State for the year is given in Appendix A.

The Budget, in brief, showing the net transaction of the State has been circulated to the Hon’ble Members separately.

**PLAN EXPENDITURE**

While drawing up the Annual Plan for 1964-65, attempts have been made to ensure early maximisation of benefits from the programmes already undertaken. Hon’ble Members are aware that during the first two years of the Plan weather conditions were unfavourable and the actual levels of production of foodgrains and other crops did not correspond to the efforts made to increase agricultural production. The State Government have intensified the efforts in this direction from the beginning of the current year. Several new schemes such as intensive rice cultivation in irrigated blocks, setting up of large mixed farms, hiring of tractors, etc., have been taken up and for many of the continuing schemes, such as minor irrigation which includes lift irrigation, provisions have been increased substantially. The programmes are proposed to be continued and intensified further during 1964-65. The main objective under this sector is to achieve the maximum possible increase in production in the fourth and fifth years of the Plan. For major and medium irrigation a large programme is proposed to be taken up during next year. The programmes have been drawn up and work has been concentrated in such a manner as to ensure completion of some projects and of self-contained portions of some others, the aim being the maximum immediate utilisation of irrigation facilities. Adequate care is being taken to see that the potential created does not remain unutilised for want of water courses and field channels. Under Power, the objective is to create the facilities for the generation of power at Talcher from August 1965. Under Large Industries, while the tempo of work on the industries taken up by the Industrial Development Corporation will increase, the highlight will be the starting of work on three block factories. Under Village and Small Industries, by the end of 1964-65 more than 120 Panchayat Industries would be functioning in the State. Under Mineral Development, the major programme, viz., development of Tomka-Daitari
mines will be in full swing by the end of 1964-65. The large-scale export of iron-ore through Paradeep is to commence in October 1965. Every effort is being made to complete the mechanisation of the mines next year. Under Transport and Communications, the work will reach its peak during 1964-65 so that the Expressway from mines to Port and Phase-I of Stage-I of Paradeep Port are completed and the Transport Organisation built up in time for the exports to commence from October 1965. In the case of the other road programmes too, the aim is to complete the work already undertaken rather than spending small amounts on a large number of projects. Under Technical Education the highlights of the 1964-65 Plan are the composite polytechnic at Rourkela which is designed to fill the gap in respect of the much needed mechanical, chemical and metallurgical operatives and the starting of a few technical High Schools. Under General Education in 1964-65 the State has planned considerable advancement in elementary education specially to meet the needs of small villages in backward districts. In the field of Secondary education the different types of Government Schools are being rationalised into a standard type. A scheme to give incentives to private schools to improve their standards by showing better results has been drawn up and is expected to be implemented during 1964-65. These measures, it is hoped, will go a long way in improving the standard of education. Similarly in other sectors too, emphasis has been laid on such programmes as are calculated to achieve the greatest possible impact on the social and economic conditions of the State in a short spell of time.

While the State Government have concentrated on systematic implementation of its policies and programmes for the betterment of the people, it has set new standards in looking ahead which, in future, will transform a relatively backward economy into a most dynamic and progressive one. I refer to the Master Plan drawn up for generation of Power, provision of Irrigation, mechanisation of Agriculture and setting up of Industry and provision of Technical Education. "Orissa's Decade of Destiny" giving the entire picture has already been circulated among the
Members. Investigation of Tikerpara Project has convinced the State Government about its economies and utility. It has received the blessing of the Prime Minister in concept when he visited Tikerpara recently. Detailed investigation is in progress. The Project Report when ready will be circulated to the Hon’ble Members and they will have full opportunity to discuss the same before it is sent to the Central Water & Power Commission and the Planning Commission. The Dam and the Power-house at Tikerpara have been roughly estimated to cost Rs. 1,75 crores. At this stage, I can assure the House that nothing will be left undone to see that the displaced persons as a result of this Project will be housed in new areas with modern facilities and amenities. There has been certain amount of apprehension in the minds of the people of the submergible area that they would be left to their lot to find new homes. But I want to declare with all the emphasis at my command that when it is the avowed policy of the Government to revolutionise occupational pattern of our people which has an agricultural bias for centuries by now, all possible steps will be taken to see that the displaced persons are settled in new surroundings with irrigational facilities, model villages or township with employment possibilities in the industries to be set up in the area. State Government are aware of the problems and difficulties of resettlement of the displaced persons in the areas of Hirakud and Rourkela and full advantage of this experience would be taken in drawing up the resettlement scheme in a more thorough and realistic manner.

In December last, while discussing the Annual Plan for the year 1964-65, the Planning Commission agreed that our Plan outlay would be of the order of Rs. 63:5 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 29 crores as was originally indicated by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India and an accelerated Central assistance of Rs. 9 crores. The balance would be met from the State’s resources. By our own resources, the Hon’ble Members may not please conclude that I have any desire to impose any new taxes during the coming year. The per capita income of our State is very much lower in comparison to those prevailing in other States. Hence, the capabilities of our people
to bear any extra tax burden is limited. Of course, in a developing State some amount of sacrifice by the present generation is unavoidable and I am sure, the Hon’ble Members will share this view with me.

Recently, however, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission indicated that the accelerated Central assistance would be only to the extent of Rs. 5.2 crores and he requested me to reduce our Plan outlay accordingly. By the time I received this intimation, the Plan proposals were almost finalised. With considerable difficulty, it was possible for me to limit the expenditure for the year to Rs. 57.4 crores besides an outlay of Rs. 4.3 crores to be executed by the State Electricity Board, i.e., a total of Rs. 61.7 crores. Distribution of the Plan outlay according to the heads of development as was originally agreed to with the Planning Commission has been indicated in Appendix B. I have requested the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission that it will be extremely difficult on my part to make any reduction at this stage after we have made arrangements on the basis of the original discussions. In view of the fact that quite a large amount of this Plan outlay will be spent in paying for the machineries to be imported for various development schemes from abroad, I hope, the Planning Commission will accede to our request and the Government of India will not deny us to have this small amount of accelerated assistance during the next year. Over and above the expenditure on the State Sector, a provision of Rs. 6.13 crores has been made for execution of Plan schemes in the Central Sector and Centre’s share of Centrally sponsored schemes.

For financing the Plan outlay in the State Sector we have assumed for the time being a Central assistance of Rs. 6.47 crores in the form of grants and Rs. 27.73 crores as loans with the hope that the balance of Rs. 3.8 crores, as was originally agreed to by the Planning Commission, would be made available to us during the year, in which case the House would be approached to vote Supplemetaries during the course of the financial year. We would not have insisted for this ceiling but for the fact that our projects have so advanced and have been so adjusted that a major portion of the expenditure would have
to be incurred in the fourth year of the Plan to bring returns in the fifth year and subsequent period.

Last year, on this occasion my predecessor informed the House that we have taken in hand the preparation of a long-term development plan for Orissa. The frame-work of such a plan in very broad terms was also given. I am happy to say that since then we have made substantial progress in the task of filling in the details and completing the picture of the long-term plan. However, I must confess that it will take a few more months for the first draft to be ready. I may inform the Hon’ble Members that the broad objectives we are keeping before us are: (a) raising the levels of *per capita* income and consumption in Orissa to the Indian average by the end of the Fourth Plan and achieving a subsequent rate of growth comparable to industrially advanced countries, (b) ensuring a balanced development of all parts of the State and equitable distribution of opportunities to all classes of people enabling them to participate in programmes of economic development, and (c) making the maximum contribution to National strength and well-being. Further we have to plan within the frame-work of the directives given in our Constitution and National Planning as laid down in the Third Plan document.

The first stage of our work relating to long-term planning is determination of long-term targets and indicating general lines of advance. The second stage is giving a precise shape to the Fourth Plan fixing targets in detail and drawing up well co-ordinated and feasible programmes. Simultaneously, we have also to take advance action in respect of the Fourth and subsequent Plans and to that extent reorient and strengthen the Third Plan itself. Twenty-one Working Groups have been constituted for different subjects. Most of the Working Groups notably those dealing with Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Irrigation, Power, Industries, Mining, Transport, Technical Education, Health and Welfare of Backward Classes have collected a lot of data and considered tentatively some of the important targets. The implications of these targets and programmes to achieve them, in terms of requirements of finance, man-power, raw materials, plant and machinery, power, transport, water
and other ancillaries, are being worked out so that realistic and practical targets and programmes can be decided upon and dovetailed with each other to form an integrated long-term plan for the State. Studies have also to be made of the likely bottlenecks that might arise in execution of the programmes so that steps necessary to remove them can be taken well in advance. Studies are also going on to assess the levels of development of different districts. While drawing up the final programmes for the Fourth Plan, an attempt will be made to make up as far as possible the deficiencies highlighted by these studies. A Working Group to estimate the State’s financial resources for the Fourth Plan has also been constituted. I expect that the first draft of the Fourth Plan proposals will be ready by about the middle of the year.

While on the one hand, work on preparation of future plans is going on, advance action is also being taken to ensure speedy and systematic implementation of the Fourth and subsequent Plans. Measures are being taken for accelerating implementation of projects and execution with a view to making their benefits available in the early years of the Fourth Plan. Steps are also being taken for training of personnel, surveys and investigations, preparation of Project studies and preliminary steps for new projects whose benefits are required by the end of the Fourth Plan or in the Fifth Plan. Among the Irrigation and Power Projects special mention may be made of Tikerpara Project on which the Governor dwelt at some length in his address to the House on the 17th February. Besides this project, detailed investigations have been taken up of a number of other large projects such as Indravati and Kolab and other medium projects. Hon’ble Members are also aware of the Institute of Engineering Research which is being built to minimise the need of referring engineering and hydraulic problems to foreign consultants and to other research institutions outside the State. This will enable us in solving our difficulties and speeding up the execution of projects in the Fourth Plan. Hon’ble Members will recall the lines of approach to electrification and industrialisation indicated by my predecessor in his Budget speech. In pursuance of these ideas we have roughly divided the State
into 100 groups of about 3 blocks each. At least one large or medium industry is proposed to be set up in about three such areas every year. Members are aware of the Panchayat Samiti prize competition scheme drawn up for the purpose of selecting the areas and blocks. In these centres of industry, technical High Schools will also be started. To maximise the impact of these industries and enable participation by local people it is proposed to carry out resource studies and draw up comprehensive area plans paying attention to all the aspects of a balanced agro-industrial development. We will shortly take up Pilot studies in a few selected areas. In respect of the large and medium-scale industries to be located in these places during the Fourth Plan period, we are taking up preparation of project reports. Possibilities of foreign and Indian collaboration are being explored. Technical High Schools are proposed to be started in advance because it will take at least five years for a school to turn out trained students.

Members are already well aware of our future plans of power generation and spreading the benefits of electricity and I need not take the time of the House in enumerating them. Attention is being paid to plan adequate transport facilities by providing for improvement of roads, construction of bridges and inducing the Central Government to take up necessary railway works. For Paradeep Port large expansion programme is envisaged. A traffic survey has been carried out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and tentatively it is felt that facilities for handling 11 million tons of cargo should be created at Paradeep in the Fourth Plan period. In the field of agriculture among other programmes, the State Government propose to start a number of large mixed farms in the State. The broad objective of these farms is to demonstrate that gross income of at least Rs. 1,000 per acre can be obtained from land, provided operations are carried on in a scientific manner and to study the practice and technical implications of the intensive agricultural development. During the current year, work on one such farm has already been taken up. Three more such farms are being taken up during the next year. I do not wish to take more time of the Hon’ble Members in
enumerating the items on which advance action is being taken. I may only add by way of summing up that while we are planning in a big way for the future and hoping to break new ground, we are taking steps to create suitable administrative agencies for a proper implementation of developmental programmes and also taking up for actual execution of different types of schemes to gain experience so that we are able to forge ahead at a much greater speed in the future plans to come.

The details of Plan expenditure on several schemes to be undertaken by the various Departments of Government during 1964-65 have been indicated in Volume III of the Budget papers. I shall only deal with a few important programmes.

**AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION**

Agricultural production has been given much importance since 1963-64 in the context of the National Emergency in order to meet the growing needs of the population for food and the industries for raw materials. In the field of food production, steps have been taken to grow short-term variety of paddy in order to utilise the moisture retained in the land to grow a second cash crop. The response has been encouraging. For demonstration and for production of improved seeds, grafts, suckers, etc., 94 seed farms have been established covering an area of 6,900 acres. These farms produce nearly 39,000 maunds of improved seeds in addition to other crop including hybrid maize seed. These farms being not able to meet the demand, it has been decided to establish large-size farms at different places preferably near townships. One of such farms is being established at Similiguda on an area of 2,500 acres and provision has been made to establish such farms at Paradeep, Hirakud periphery, Gambharipalli, Lachida and Ganju Tampara. To make these farms self-sufficient animal husbandry has been mixed up with agriculture. These farms will be centres of seed, grafts and sucker production, agricultural extension and regional research.

In order to meet the growing need for vegetables a scheme has been launched to grow the same in areas around Bhubaneswar, Koraput and Sambalpur and to produce quality seeds for
the programme. This year the scheme operated in 450 acres at Bhubaneswar and at Koraput. During 1964-65, provision has been made to extend the scheme to other areas. In order to preserve vegetables another Cold Storage Plant at Bhubaneswar is under completion and work has been started for yet another at Similiguda. Provision has also been made to have more number of Cold Storages in the Co-operative Sector. Intensive District Agricultural Programme is being executed in 14 blocks in Sambalpur district. It will be extended to 8 more blocks in 1964-65. For concentrating all efforts to increase rice production 100 irrigated blocks have been selected out of which 20 blocks have been taken up during the current financial year and it will be extended to 35 blocks during 1964-65.

Tempo for increasing production of jute, oil-seed, sugar-cane, and tobacco is also being maintained. A new fibre called Ramie is being tried in departmental farms. Both for preventing soil erosion and increasing fibre production large-size Sisal plantations are being organised. For getting base stock for this programme a Sisal estate is being purchased from a private owner and departmental farms are being enlarged.

Agricultural education and main research sections have been transferred to the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. Four farms at Bhubaneswar, Paramanpur, Berhampur and Jeypore have been transferred to the above University for research.

Land reclamation on a large scale is proposed to be taken up in departmental farms as well as in the private sector. For this purpose provision has been made to purchase some machineries from Dandakaranya Development Authority to strengthen the organisation. Soil conservation has been taken up in river valley catchment areas for protection of reservoirs and for prevention of shifting cultivation. At present such work is being carried on under the Central Sector in Hirakud and Machkund catchment areas and in the State Sector in the Brahmani and Baitarani catchment areas.
MINOR IRRIGATION

In spite of all our efforts for increasing food production the fact remains that we are still dependant on the mercy of nature for a good harvest during any year. This only emphasises the need for better efforts to provide irrigation facilities. With this end in view Minor Irrigation Projects were taken up and by the end of Second Plan period an area of 2.73 lakh acres was brought under irrigation from Minor Irrigation sources.

But there was no systematic organisation to look after these projects to ensure continuous benefits by the cultivators. The Rural Engineering Organisation was set up not only to investigate and execute properly new Minor Irrigation Projects but also to look after the maintenance and repair of the old projects. For the Third Plan period, a target of 1.2 lakh acres has been aimed at with a total estimated cost of Rs. 3.04 crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 62 lakhs and Rs. 64 lakhs respectively have been spent in the first two years of this Plan and during the current year it is the aim to bring another 35,500 acres of land under Minor Irrigation. About 100 Minor Irrigation Projects have been taken up by the Rural Engineering Organisation and it is expected that these projects will be completed very soon and the target will be reached.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

The two Major Irrigation Projects of Mahanadi—Delta and Salandi—are in full progress. Under Delta Irrigation remodelling the existing canal in Cuttack district has made much progress and this will provide irrigation to an additional area of 2.11 lakh acres besides the existing area of 2 lakh acres. This project will also irrigate a net area of 5.66 lakh acres in Puri district through new canals which are under excavation at present. The project is expected to be completed by 1969-70. At the end of 1962-63 an additional net area of 48,887 acres of land is now being irrigated by the remodelled works. During the current year, the total area to be irrigated is expected to be 55,782 acres.

The Salandi Irrigation Project is likely to irrigate about 48,000 acres by the end of the Third Plan. Under the new arrangement, Birgovindpur Canal will be connected with the
Salandi canals to achieve maximum irrigation facilities. The integrated project will irrigate about 346,000 acres of Kharif and 206,000 acres of Rabi crop besides appreciably controlling the flood dangers. The various Medium Irrigation Projects like Salia, Salki, Dhanei, Ghodahad, Budhabudhian, Darjang, Bahuda and Hiradharbati are in progress. It will thus be seen that all possible attempts are being made to provide irrigation facilities to as large an area for cultivation in the State as possible.

INDUSTRIES

The emphasis for rapid industrialisation of the State has been continued this year vigorously. The Industrial Development Corporation which was set up in the year 1962 has now a total Government investment of Rs. 2,21 lakhs against Third Plan provision of Rs. 5 crores. The question of increasing this provision of Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 11 crores is under active consideration of the State Government, in view of the important Industrial Schemes undertaken by the Industrial Development Corporation. The Corporation has by now taken over the Hirakud Industrial Works at Hirakud and the Kalinga Iron Works at Barbil. The Hirakud Workshop has since been converted to a fabrication and structural works for building machines required for the Panchayat Samiti Industries Programme of the State Government. The present capacity of Kalinga Iron Works is 30,000 tons of superior foundry grade pig-iron per annum. Steps are being taken for installation of two more furnaces to raise the pig-iron production capacity to 1 lakh tons and a Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant to produce 36,000 tons of spun per year. The Corporation has also taken in hand a Cement Project, Tile Factory, Rerolling Mills, Cable Factory, Low Carbon Ferro-Chrome Plant, Vanadium Pig Iron Plant, Talcher Integrated Project, Industrial Grade Salt Factory and Flourescent Tube and Lamp Factory.

In the private sector also, appreciable progress has been made for setting up of different industries. A major Co-operative Industrial venture, namely, the Aska Co-operative Sugar Industries, Ltd., has already commenced production with a capacity to crush about 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day.
Public Limited Company has been incorporated to establish a Ferro Silicon Plant to produce 7,500 tons of Ferro Silicon per annum at Rayagada. The Jayashree Chemicals, Ltd., is engaged in establishing a Caustic Soda and Chlorine Plant in Ganjam. Quite a few private companies are establishing new industrial undertaking in the various parts of the State.

To provide incentive and encouragement to Panchayat Samitis to put forth their best efforts in bringing about all-round development of areas in their charge and to create a spirit of healthy competition among the units, the State Government introduced a scheme of awarding prizes annually to the Panchayat Samitis for outstanding performance on a competitive basis. Under this scheme Basudevpur in Balasore district, Jamankira in Sambalpur district and Jeypore in Koraput district were awarded the first prizes in October 1963. In each an Industry of not less than Rs. 1 crore will be located by Government through Industrial Development Corporation. It has been decided to set up a Paper Mill at Basudevpur, a Fabrication Workshop at Jamankira and a Power Tiller Unit at Jeypore.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

The programme for development of small-scale industries during the Third Plan period was reoriented to fit in with rapid rural industrialisation. The Panchayat Industries Scheme is the most important feature of this programme. It aims at establishment of Tile Factories, Khandasari Sugar Factories, Rice-cum-Oil Mills, Carpentry and Blacksmithy Units, Limestone and Stone-crushing Industries, etc. 48 units have been taken up in 1962-63. 35 units have been taken in hand in the prize-winning Grama Panchayats during 1963-64. 34 more units will be set up in prize-winning Grama Panchayats in 1964-65. The Orissa Small-Scale Industries Corporation is rendering assistance to the Co-operative Societies to establish these Industrial units. Besides these assistance by the State Government and the Small Industries Corporation to small-scale industries, the Orissa State Finance Corporation has sanctioned a loan of over Rs. 1,31 lakhs to 117 concerns so far.
CO-OPERATION

Co-operative institutions have advanced agricultural credit to the extent of Rs. 5,33 lakhs during 1962-63 and this year’s target has been fixed at Rs. 9,00 lakhs which is proposed to be raised to Rs. 12,00 lakhs during 1964-65. Labour Contract Co-operative Societies have been organised with a view to supply labour force to various projects undertaken in the State and at the same time to save labourers from exploitation by contractors.

As the cultivators have had to face inadequacy of finance largely due to inconveniences in selling their cash crops, some processing units like Sugar Factories, Rice-cum-Oil Milling Units and Rice Huller Units have been organised. During the current year, funds have been sanctioned for 6 Rice-cum-Oil Mills. A Master Plan is being drawn up to organise 200 Rice Mills in the coming four years including these 6 units. Out of 20 units proposed to be taken up during the current year, 15 will be in the Co-operative Sector and 5 under the Panchayat Samiti Industries Scheme.

EDUCATION

In a State like Orissa where the level of education and the problem of unemployment and under-employment are acute, the importance of education, both general and technical, cannot be overemphasised. Within the available means, all attempts are being made to promote education in the State as far as practicable. Though no idea of progress made in the field of education can be conveyed in concrete terms, it will be worthwhile to place a few facts before the Hon’ble Members.

In the field of Primary Education, though it is the intention to give free compulsory primary education to children of the age-group of 6—11 by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, it may not be possible to achieve the target in this State. All that we have been trying to achieve is to bring in cent per cent of boys and 64 per cent of girls under the age-group to have free compulsory primary education by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period. During the first two years of the Plan, the number of students in Primary Schools
has increased from 14.11 lakhs to 16.06 lakhs. It is expected that by the end of this year, an additional enrolment of 1.60 lakhs will be achieved. Our programme for next year is also an enrolment drive of 1.6 lakhs. During the first two years of the Plan, 7,600 Primary School teachers were appointed which would be increased by the end of the current year to 9,500. During the next year, it is proposed to appoint 1,500 more Primary School teachers. Intensive measures have been taken not only to bring more children into the schools but also to make them stay in the schools till they successfully complete their study. Steps have also been taken to make available trained teachers for these increasing number of schools. In eighty E. T. Schools, the intake capacity has been increased. Twenty-five Condensed Course Training Centres have been opened and Primary School teachers who have read up to Class IX or above are being given training in one-year Condensed Course. As quite a large number of untrained Primary School teachers are still serving in different Primary Schools, it is proposed to increase the intake capacity of the E. T. Schools further and also to open ten more Condensed Course Training Centres during 1964-65.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Government of India, the State Government have already nationalised the standard type of text-books for Primary Schools. A separate Press to print and publish the text-books has been established at Bhubaneswar. During the current year, printing and distribution of four text-books for Classes I, II and IV have already been done and during the next financial year, it is proposed to print and publish six more books for different primary classes.

West German Government have given a Printing Press to the Government of India who have agreed to locate it at Bhubaneswar as a Regional Press to take up the printing of nationalised text-books in the Eastern Zone. For this purpose, the State Government have decided to set apart 100 acres of land free of charge. The work is expected to be taken up during this season.
In fields of secondary and higher secondary education, sufficient attention has been paid including training of teachers. In order to provide facilities to poor and meritorious students, it has been decided to increase the number of scholarships so that more students in M. E. and High Schools can be educated. To encourage women's education in the State, Government have since decided to make it free up to Secondary standard. Proficiency scholarships in Mathematics are also being given to attract students for technical studies. The value as well as the number of the various scholarships and stipends have been increased.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS AND NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME

The National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps expanded considerably during the year and at the College level, the National Cadet Corps is now being made compulsory for all students unless found medically unfit. During the year 1964-65, provision has been made in the Budget for further expansion of National Cadet Corps at all levels of education.

An integrated programme of Physical Education and National Discipline Scheme has been introduced particularly at the level of Secondary Schools. This new scheme will have wider scope in imparting Physical Education and Social Services to the school students.

The Utkal University continued to expand its developmental activities during the year by introducing five-year integrated course in the Engineering College at Burla and increasing the number of seats in that college from 200 to 250. The number of general colleges in the State, which was 29 at the commencement of the Third Plan, has increased to 43. Most of these colleges have been opened through private enterprise. During the next financial year, provision has been made for the opening of new subjects in the various colleges and also to start a separate college for women at Bhubaneswar. In view of the dearth of women candidates for appointment as teachers in Girls' Schools, as Nurses and Grama Sevikas, it has been decided that women candidates who have passed Class IX or
above, would be given a Condensed Course of training for one year in five different centres located in five different Girls' Schools in this State. This will be continued next year.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

In order to meet the increased demand of technical personnel, the admission capacity of the existing Engineering College at Rourkela has been increased to 250. The annual admission capacity of six Engineering Schools and the Polytechnic has been increased to 940. Arrangements are being made for starting a new type of Technical School in the State as a preliminary to reorient the entire system of education, so as to provide a large body of technically trained men and women required to man the various industries both in and outside the State.

**HEALTH**

All possible steps are being taken to implement various health schemes for improving health condition of the people. Apart from steps taken to control infectious diseases, the details of which have been given in the departmental activities, special mention may be made about the steps taken to provide additional 47 beds in the District Headquarters Hospitals at Puri, Balasore, Keonjhar and Phulbani during 1964-65. An Emergency Hospital with 20 beds will also be opened at Sunabedha for MIG Factory. The bed strength of Cancer Wing attached to the Shriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College Hospital is proposed to be augmented by another 50 beds. 30 additional beds at Uditnagar T. B. Hospital and 50 at Puri Infectious Disease Hospital are being provided for to accommodate T. B. patients.

During the current year, Specialists services in medicines, surgery and gynaecology have been extended to the District Headquarters Hospitals at Puri, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Bolangir and Sambalpur. Specialists services in medicines, surgery, gynaecology, eye, ear, nose, throat and dental ailments have been provided at the New Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar.
Number of seats in the Medical Colleges at Cuttack, Burla and Berhampur has been increased from 365 to 500 to meet the demand of medical graduates in the State.

FOOD SITUATION

The State Government have taken various measures to arrest the rising prices of foodgrains mainly of rice and paddy by opening fair-price shops at different centres. It has been decided to build up a buffer stock of 75,000 tons in terms of rice under the levy scheme which will meet the demand of the people during lean months as well as arrest rise in prices by operation through fair-price shops. The percentage of levy has been fixed at 25 per cent on rice and 40 per cent on paddy from December 1963. In order to give timely and substantial help to needy and poor cultivators, stocks have been built up in the areas of different districts through Grama Panchayats and Graingola Co-operatives. The rates of purchase in this scheme for various kinds of paddy have been fixed, i.e., Rs. 10.30 nP. per maund for common paddy, Rs. 10.80 nP. per maund of fine paddy and Rs. 12.09 nP. for superfine paddy.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Panchayati Raj Administration is still on its trial. But I may indicate here that in our State, we have progressed in the three-tier system of administration very much more in comparison to many of the States in the country. There are at present 140 Adalati Panchayats in the State which have been given both criminal and civil powers. Government of India appointed a study team on the subject and they have prepared a model bill on the basis of which the State Government are contemplating to make separate legislations on Nyaya Panchayat.

Government are now considering to have a separate cadre for the Grama Panchayat Secretaries with a proper scale of pay. There will be three categories of Secretaries with different scales of pay and the cadre will be fully controlled by Government and the Panchayats will exercise only certain disciplinary powers over them. The policy of rendering financial assistance to Grama Panchayats to enable them to fully develop their resources continues.
PARADEEP PORT

The integrated scheme of Paradeep is under execution according to schedule. Besides, steps have been taken to have a fleet of heavy-duty vehicles to carry iron-ore from the mines to the Port for export. Three trucks each with 25-ton carrying capacity have been imported from Japan and extensive users trial is at present in progress. The Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation has been formed to take up the entire operation of the transport scheme of the Port.

SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES

Among other social security measures, mention can be made of the scheme to provide amenities to the families of deceased Government servants. A set of rules for payment of compassionate grant to the family members of the deceased Government servants, who die on account of unusual devotion to duty or through injury sustained while on duty, have been framed. The amount of compassionate grant under these rules will not exceed six months’ salary of the Government servant. But in hard cases, a higher amount can be given subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

The Government of India have introduced a scheme for family pension for the family of Central Government employees in the event of death after one year’s service. The family pension is tenable up to the date of death or remarriage, whichever is earlier, in the case of widow and till the age of 18 in the case of a minor son and till the age of 21 or marriage, whichever is earlier, in the case of an unmarried daughter. The question of grant of similar benefits in the case of State Government employees is under active consideration of the State Government.

It is a truism that the persons who are responsible to build up the Nation from the very initial stages, i.e., the Primary School teachers, have not been looked after very well. This question has been engaging my attention for sometime past. Paucity of funds and obstacles from various sources tied down my hands to do anything tangible. But all the same, the four
different schemes relating to the Provident Fund and pensionary benefits of the Primary School teachers have now been decided to be unified to introduce a triple benefit scheme of Pension, Provident Fund and Insurance.

After sanction of the revised scales of pay on the recommendations of the Pay Committee, with effect from the 1st March 1961, several instances of anomalies in the revised pay-scales were brought to the notice of Government as well as cases of omission where revised scales had not been prescribed for some posts. To deal with all these cases, a Cabinet Sub-Committee was formed but on account of National Emergency, the Committee postponed its consideration after its first meeting held on the 11th January 1963 in which decision was taken to enhance the scales of pay of Police personnel below the rank of A. S.-I. and keep the rest of the proposals pending till Emergency lasts.

The Pay Committee did not consider pay-scales of Class I posts and above. But they indicated that in view of the revised scales of pay recommended by them, it would be necessary to take up revision of the pay-scales of Officers of Class I and above. Government have since decided to take up this revision of scales of pay. Along with this, it has also been decided to review the cases which have been referred to the Cabinet Sub-Committee. In the meantime, the scales of pay of Assistant Engineers and Assistant Surgeons have already been enhanced. The omissions, etc., noticed in the Pay Committee’s Report will now be taken up. In view of considerable rise in prices, it has been considered essential to give some additional benefits to low-paid Government servants. In this connection I would like to refer to my statement already made on the floor of the Assembly to appoint an Advisory Committee consisting of members from all parties to advise Government regarding steps to be taken to hold the price-line as also to bring down the level of prices.

Before I conclude, I must express my gratefulness to the Consultative Committee on Planning, Finance and Budget comprising of the Members of this august House for their valuable assistance in formulating our Plan and Budget
proposals and giving their valuable advice on many important matters.

I would also like to place on record my great appreciation of the valuable work done by the Finance Secretary, Joint Secretary, Finance, and other Officers and staff of the Finance Department for their hard and sincere work in preparing the Budget documents within a very short period. I am also thankful to the Officers and staff of the Government Press for taking pains and doing additional hours of work to print all these Budget documents in time, and Officers and staff of the Public Relations Department for translating the speech into Oriya.

With these words, Sir, I present the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 for consideration and acceptance by the House with the hope that the Hon’ble Members will support me in implementing the great task before us.

JAI HIND
## APPENDIX A
### DEBT POSITION OF THE STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars of Loans</th>
<th>Outstanding on 1st April 1963</th>
<th>Estimated outstanding on 1st April 1964</th>
<th>Estimated outstanding on 1st April 1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Loans from the Government of India.</td>
<td>1,72,58,30</td>
<td>1,96,31,76</td>
<td>2,21,86,47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Loans from the open market</td>
<td>28,15,99</td>
<td>28,16,18</td>
<td>41,16,18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loans from the Reserve Bank of India.</td>
<td>78,22</td>
<td>83,95</td>
<td>97,68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.</td>
<td>1,88,26</td>
<td>2,42,83</td>
<td>3,50,63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Loans from the National Co-operative Development.</td>
<td>43,47</td>
<td>59,01</td>
<td>84,85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,03,84,24</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,28,33,76</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,68,35,81</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX B

### PLAN OUTLAY AND BUDGET PROVISION FOR 1964-65

(Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Development</th>
<th>Plan Outlay</th>
<th>Budget provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Agricultural Programme</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Agricultural Production</td>
<td>2,06·00</td>
<td>2,20·07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Minor Irrigation</td>
<td>1,31·00</td>
<td>1,35·00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Soil Conservation</td>
<td>21·54</td>
<td>19·53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>91·48</td>
<td>65·68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dairying and Milk Supply</td>
<td>12·00</td>
<td>30·44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Forests</td>
<td>60·00</td>
<td>52·99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Fisheries</td>
<td>50·86</td>
<td>43·88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Warehousing and Marketing</td>
<td>3·93</td>
<td>3·27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total—I—Agricultural Programme</strong></td>
<td>5,76·81</td>
<td>5,70·86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| II. Community Development and Co-operation |         |                  |
| 1. Co-operation                         | 70·15     | 70·90            |
| 2. Community Development                | 3,50·00   | 3,39·95          |
| 3. Panchayats                           | 12·56     | 12·06            |
| **Total—II—Community Development and Co-operation** | 4,32·71 | 4,22·91          |

<p>| III. Irrigation and Power | |                  |
| 1. Irrigation             | 7,40·79    | 7,10·55          |
| 2. Flood Control          | 50·00      | 48·57            |
| 3. Power                  | 16,24·81   | 15,08·03         |
| <strong>Total—III—Irrigation and Power</strong> | 24,15·60 | 22,67·15         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Development</th>
<th>Plan Outlay</th>
<th>Budget provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV. Industries and Mining</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Large and Medium Industries</td>
<td>1,60·00</td>
<td>1,60·00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mineral Development</td>
<td>90·60</td>
<td>87·72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Village and Small Industries</td>
<td>1,02·50</td>
<td>1,04·95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total—IV—Industries and Mining</strong></td>
<td>3,53·10</td>
<td>3,52·67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>V. Transport and Communication</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Roads</td>
<td>6,63·00</td>
<td>6,66·98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Road Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Port &amp; Harbours (Paradeep)</td>
<td>4,50·00</td>
<td>4,50·00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ore Transport</td>
<td>56·00</td>
<td>40·00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tourism</td>
<td>3·70</td>
<td>4·60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total—V—Transport and Communication</strong></td>
<td>11,66·70</td>
<td>11,61·58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VI. Social Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. General Education</td>
<td>3,75·04</td>
<td>3,69·71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Technical Education and Scientific Research.</td>
<td>91·35</td>
<td>94·80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Health</td>
<td>2,77·81</td>
<td>2,68·34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Housing</td>
<td>40·00</td>
<td>39·92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Welfare of Backward Classes</td>
<td>94·70</td>
<td>96·22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Social Welfare</td>
<td>3·60</td>
<td>3·85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Labour &amp; Labour Welfare</td>
<td>20·68</td>
<td>19·21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Public Co-operation</td>
<td>0·66</td>
<td>0·66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total—VI—Social Services</strong></td>
<td>9,03·84</td>
<td>8,92·71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX B—concl.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Development</th>
<th>Plan Outlay</th>
<th>Budget provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VII, Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Statistics</td>
<td>10.46</td>
<td>10.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Information and Publicity</td>
<td>9.97</td>
<td>7.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Local Bodies</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. State Capital Projects</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>40.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Others (Govt. Press)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>8.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total—VII—Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td><strong>69.43</strong></td>
<td><strong>72.13</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schemes to be executed by State Electricity Board.</td>
<td>4,32.00</td>
<td>4,32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,50.19</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,72.01</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>