

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The State Government is wedded to a policy of implementing various social service measures. Education, Medical and Public Health services, etc., being relatively more important social services, have been dealt with in separate chapters. Among the less important measures covering only a section of the population, mention may be made of (i) Labour Welfare, (ii) Prohibition, (iii) Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes, (iv) Charitable Endowments, (v) Social Defence, including probation services, remand home, probation hostel, orientation of training programme and financial assistance to inmates of after-care and probation hostels, (vi) Rehabilitation of handicapped children (vii) Grants to voluntary organisations and (viii) Women and Child Welfare. Of these the first four schemes constitute the subject matter of this Chapter.

LABOUR
WELFARE

The district is pre-eminently agricultural. Potentially it is perhaps unfit for any heavy industry. Apart from some small-scale and cottage industries, no medium or heavy industry is seen in the district. Thus the bulk of its labour force constitutes agricultural labour. The percentage of workers to the total population of the district, according to the 1971 Census, is 29.07. Of this working class population, 46.51 per cent constitute cultivators, 25.65 per cent agricultural labourers and 27.84 per cent other workers including industrial workers. The agricultural labour class and the other workers, unlike the industrial workers, are unorganised and are economically under subsistence level. Their low economic standard or poverty, which may be attributed to their seasonal unemployment and under-employment, is mainly responsible for their social and cultural backwardness. Moreover, rapid growth of population, the disappearance of the old rural industries which provided part-time employment to a large number of persons in the rural area and the inadequate development of the non-agricultural sector from the point of view of employment largely contributed towards their misery.

With a view to ameliorating the miserable condition of the working class and to safeguard their interests, a vast number of social and legislative measures have been undertaken after the liberation of the country. They are important not only from the humanitarian point of view, but also otherwise, since they tend to contribute to enhanced productivity. Prior to independence practically very few legislative measures were in force. In Nayagarh

subdivision, which constitute the ex-State areas, no such measures seem to have been undertaken by the ex-rulers. The present developmental activities undertaken in the fields of industry and agriculture will undoubtedly go a long way in achieving economic as well as social and cultural progress of these people in the district.

The District Labour Officer, with his headquarters at Bhubaneswar, is in overall charge of the district organisation. He is chiefly responsible for the administration of all the labour laws within the district. He is assisted, in the headquarters office, by an Assistant Labour Officer, who, like the District Labour Officer, is also declared as Inspector under different labour laws. Along with the District Labour Officer he also acts as the conciliation officer under the Industrial Disputes Act. Under the control and supervision of the District Labour Officer, a subdivisional labour office also functions at Puri. It is in charge of an Assistant Labour Officer who ensures the enforcement of the labour enactments within his jurisdiction covering the Puri subdivision. Besides the ministerial and other staff there are also one Organiser and two Instructors.

Organisa-
tional set-up

An exhaustive list of Labour Acts now in force in the district is furnished in Appendix I. These laws, apart from their different objectives, broadly aim at protecting the labourers against the exploitations, in various forms, of their employers. They also ensure better service conditions, wage protection and right to employment. Thus, these legislations have in their purview wider aspects in so far as the interests of the working class are concerned. Satisfactory implementation of certain provisions of some of these laws are impeded owing to inadequacy of staff. Through the enforcement of these enactments the District Labour Organisation tries to create and develop an atmosphere of good-will and amicable understanding between the employers and the employees in the district.

Labour
Laws

All these Acts, except the Employees Provident Fund Act and the Employees State Insurance Act, which are administered respectively by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bhubaneswar, and the Director, Employees State Insurance, Orissa, Cuttack, are enforced by the State Government through the Labour Employment and Housing Department. Described below in nutshell are the activities under various enactments of the Labour Organisation in the district.

All the factories are required to be registered under the Factories Act. There were, by the end of 1974-75, 95 registered factories in the district. The employers of these registered factories

Factories
Act

are statutorily obliged to ensure various amenities for the workers during the working hours. Health and sanitary measures like drinking water facilities, urinal, latrine, spittoon, and proper ventilation, etc.; provision for creches, and safety measures etc., are taken in the factory premises. First-aid appliances are preserved to give immediate relief to the workers involved in accidents. The safety posters received from the office of the Chief Adviser of Factories, New Delhi, are distributed to all the factories with instructions to make full use of them. Under a prize scheme introduced by the Government, cash awards for best safety measures and best research paper turned out on industrial relations are given. It promotes a spirit of competition among the factories towards maintenance of proper safety measures.

Regular inspections of the factories are conducted in order to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of the Act.

With the object to provide educational and recreational facilities to the workers and their family members, one Multipurpose Labour Welfare Centre at Bhubaneswar, and three Reading Room-cum-Recreation Centres at Puri, Jatni and Baranga have been established.

In the administration of factories Labour Laws, the Labour Officers, factory managers and the managerial staff and the trade union workers are given a course of refresher training. Similarly for the improvement in collection and compilation of labour statistics representatives of various industrial establishments and trade unions are also provided with training facilities.

Trade Union Act

The Trade Union Act gives liberty to the industrial workers to organise unions. These organisations are a powerful media through which the workers could demand for them various facilities like increase of wages, provision for house etc. from their employers. In the district there are at present 68 registered Trade Unions with a total membership of nearly 8,500. They are generally led by the political parties.

Minimum Wages Act

The Minimum Wages Act is applicable to 18 scheduled employments. It provides for constitution of an Advisory Board and separate Committees for advising the State Government in the matter of fixation or revision of minimum rates of wages for different employments. By the end of 1974-75, on the recommendation of the Board, minimum rates of wages have been fixed in respect of 14 scheduled employments. The difference that normally existed in the minimum rates of wages in various employments between the male and female workers of an establishment, by a recent

Government order on the eve of the International Women's Year, i.e., 1975. In Appendix II is given the rates of minimum wages fixed for various employments.

The inspectors appointed under the Act conducted 225 inspections and filed 100 prosecutions for contravention of the provisions of the Act during the year 1974-75.

There were 807 registered shops and commercial establishments in the district by the end of 1974-75. The provisions of the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act are applicable to such establishments as are located within the urban areas only. It chiefly regulates the working hours of the employees, provides for weekly holiday and ensures leave with wages.

Shops and
Commercial
Establish-
ments Act

The Employees' State Insurance Act was introduced in India in 1948. It envisages 6 benefits for the industrial workers. These are (1) medical (in kind), (2) sickness, (3) maternity, (4) disablement, (5) dependant and (6) funeral. The last 5 benefits are given in shape of cash by the E. S. I. Corporation through its regional office at Cuttack, while the medical benefit consisting of (a) full medical care, (b) expanded medical care and (c) restricted medical care, is administered by the State Government. Under the expanded medical care, which is in force in this State, full medical care is given to the insured persons whereas his family members are offered out-door treatment only. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have prescribed a ceiling of Rs. 67 per employees' unit to be spent on expanded medical care within the sharable pool system. In the district, two Employees' State Insurance dispensaries, one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Tapang, have been established for the industrial workers. The scheme extends over these areas only.

Employees'
State Insu-
rance
Act

The Employment Organisation, which was transferred in 1956 to the control of the State Government, chiefly aims at extending the coverage of employment service for both the employers and employment seekers, providing vocational guidance to the unemployed persons and collecting data of employment in private and public sector undertakings. The District is covered by one Employment Exchange located at Bhubaneswar and three Employment Exchange Sub-Offices at the other three subdivisional headquarters.

Employment
Service

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, now known as Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme, aims at providing the industrial workers with quarters who come under the related

Subsidised
Industrial
Housing
Scheme

provisions of the Factory Act, 1948, and the Mines Act, 1952. This scheme has been in operation in the State from the 1st Plan Period (1951-52 to 1955-56) and is implemented through both the Government and the private employers. So far, 32 two-roomed industrial tenements have been constructed at Bhubaneswar and allotted to the industrial workers. Besides, 88 number of houses have been constructed by M/s. Patnaik Industries (P) Ltd., Bhubaneswar, and provided to its workers.

Industrial
disputes
Act

An Industrial Tribunal and a Labour Court have been constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act at the State level to settle the industrial disputes referred to them. Officers drafted from the Orissa Judicial Services are usually posted to these offices.

The industrial disputes between the employees and the employers are generally reconciled by the conciliation machinery constituted by the District Labour Officer and the Assistant Labour Officer. In case of arrival at an agreement by the concerned parties a memorandum of settlement is usually signed by them. Otherwise, the conciliation officer reports the failure to Government together with an elaborate note on the attempt made by him to promote a settlement. Thereon, Government decides whether or not to refer the case for adjudication.

The following table gives the number of complaints and disputes etc. reported and disposed of during the years 1974 and 1975.

Year	No. of complaints		No. of disputes		Number of		
	Reported	Settled	Reported	Settled	Strikes	Lock-outs	Mandays lost
1974	205	192	18	12	1	Nil	330
1975	108	83	17	11	1	Nil	845

Works Com-
mittee

Under Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, formation of Works Committees in the industrial establishments employing 100 and more workers is obligatory. The successful working of

these committees would go a long way in maintaining the industrial peace. The following five establishments of the district have been directed to form such committees.

The Orissa Text Book Press, Bhubaneshwar.

The Khurda Electrical Division, Khurda.

The Bhubaneshwar Distribution Division, Bhubaneshwar.

M/s. Patnaik Industries (P) Ltd. Bhubaneshwar.

M/s. Orissa Road Transport Co. Ltd, Bhubaneshwar and Jatni.

The industrial establishments are obliged, under the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, to have certified standing orders wherein the conditions of employment of workmen are defined with precision. The Labour Commissioner, Orissa, is declared as the certifying officer under the Act. By the end of 1974-75, only 6 of the industrial establishments of the district had got certified standing orders.

Industrial
Employment
(Standing
Order) Act

Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act it is obligatory on the employer to pay compensation to the workman who meets accident in course of employment. The Additional District Magistrate or in his absence the District Magistrate is declared as Commissioner under the Act. The Labour Department assists the workmen and the dependants of the deceased workmen in securing compensation from the concerned employers. During the years 1972 to 1975 compensation to the tune of Rs. 9,016, Rs. 40,363, Rs. 46,728 and Rs. 6,720 respectively was reported to have been paid by various establishments.

Workmen's
Compensa-
tion Act

The table below illustrates the position regarding fatal and non-fatal accidents that occurred in various industries during the period 1972—75.

Year	Accidents		Total
	Fatal	Non-fatal	
1972	2	9	11
1973	6	21	27
1974	2	12	14
1975	..	3	3

Employees'
Provident
Fund
and Family
Pension
Fund Act

By the middle of March, 1976, 109 Establishments and Factories were brought under the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. Out of 6,806 employees working in them 4,319 were enrolled as members under the Act. To secure membership, the employees are to fulfil certain specific conditions. The Family Pension Scheme has been introduced under the Act from 1-3-1971.

The members are allowed to draw advances from the fund to meet their expenses on a host of purposes provided under the scheme. They get refund of their dues from the fund after termination of membership due to normal or accidental conditions.

Orissa
Dadan
Labour (Co-
ntrol & Re-
gulation)
Act

The landless labourers were being usually exploited by the unscrupulous labour contractors and their agents. With a view to preventing such a long standing social evil and to wield effective control over the system, the Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975, has been enforced in the entire State from January 1, 1976. According to the provisions of the Act no person shall act as agent and recruit labourers from Orissa to work outside the State without being registered under the Act. The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Bhubaneshwar, has been declared Registering Authority under the Act in respect of Puri district. But the problem of Dadan Labour cannot probably be effectively checked until the social and economic conditions of the landless labourers are improved.

PROHIBITION

Prohibition was introduced in the district in response to the Directive Principles laid down in Article 47 of the Constitution of India in a phased manner since April 1, 1948. The use of liquor, Tari and Pachwai was, at the outset, prohibited in twelve of the police stations. Gradually other areas were brought under prohibition and by the end of 1955-56 the entire district, save the ex-State areas, was covered. It was extended to the Nayagarh subdivision, comprising the ex-State areas, on April 1, 1956.

The Collector of Puri, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Excise, is the supreme functionary in the administration of the Excise Act in the district. He is assisted by the Additional District Magistrate, the Excise Superintendent and other subordinate excise staff.

Prohibition of alcoholic drinks and intoxicating drugs is perhaps more imperative for preventing the people of lower economic groups from squandering their earnings. Besides being injurious to health, their use, no doubt, undermines the social, moral and ethical position of the user.

People belonging to the weaker section, particularly the Nolia of Puri town and the Bauris who were previously wasting their income in drinking Tari, are largely benefitted by the programme.

The Orissa Prohibition Act, 1956, which received President's assent on the 21st February 1957, yet remains to be enforced. No rules thereunder have been framed. The prohibition was introduced only on the issue of a notification under Section 19 of the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915 (B. & O. Act 11 of 1915).

With the enforcement of prohibition all the Tari, Pachwai country spirit and foreign liquor shops were abolished and possession of liquor without necessary permits became unlawful. Later on, some foreign liquor shops were licenced to accommodate the permit-holders. The permit could be obtained from the Collector only on production of medical certificate. In 1958, this procedure was replaced by a system of payment of prescribed fees. The Adivasis were allowed to possess home-brewed Pachwai from rice or ragi up to a limited quantity at a time. The Orissa Rajya Talgur Samabaya Sangha (ORTSS) is permitted to issue licences to the tappers for tapping date-palm and palmyra-palm trees with a view to manufacturing *gur* from the sweet juice obtained from them. The juice, popularly known as Neera, is also greatly relished by the people.

No permit is issued for consumption of excise goods. Except for a valid licence granted by the Collector, ordinarily for one year, their manufacture and sale are banned. The excisable articles commonly in use in the district are outstill liquor, foreign liquor, Tari, Ganja and Bhang, rectified spirit, denatured spirit and medicinal opium. The manufacture of opium is controlled by the Central Government and that of Ganja, Bhang and of other varieties by the State Government. Their possession is subjected to prescribed limits. The Secretary ORTSS holds a licence for manufacture and sale of Neera in the district.

Ganja and Bhang are licensed for sale. Opium is sold through the Excise Department. The following sale figures¹ of opium, Ganja and Bhang for certain selected years will indicate the trend of their

1. District Statistical Handbook, Puri, 1958, 1969 and 1970.

(8 Rev.—77)

quantitative use and obviously the success of prohibition on their account.

Year	Consumption in kilogrammes		
	Opium	Ganja	Bhang
1957-58	399·739	1,684·037	510·218
1958-59	382·195	1,111·872	154·893
1964-65	136·500	1,926·500	114·500
1969-70	177·400	2,873·125	36·355
1974-75	58·000	2,666·000	22·500

The above official consumption figures recording a steady decline (excepting Ganja) are more apparent in view of the influx into the district of large quantities of contraband articles, and offer little room for drawing any reasonable conclusion.

The opium prohibition under the Opium Act, 1878 (Act I of 1878) commenced on the 1st April, 1948. Initially it was envisaged to reduce the quota fixed for the addicts at the rate of 10 per cent annually. But as the number of registered addicts did not appreciably come down, the scheme was abandoned with a view to affording them facilities. A new scheme for the supply of medicinal opium was then started to help the addicts give up the habit. On the recommendation of the medical officers their quota was fixed. The number of such addicts of medicinal opium abnormally came down to about one-tenth of the previous figure. The results of a sample survey, then conducted, revealed that their number did not actually diminish and it provided ample opportunities for the cheap contraband opium to invade the market. The registration rules were, therefore, relaxed and fresh registration was allowed by the Government from November 1, 1960. At the same time a reduction from Rs.10 to Rs.6 per tola in the price of opium was also effected in order to prevent the entry of smuggled opium into the market. At present, fresh registration is made only on the recommendation of the Chief District Medical Officer. The current number of regular registered opium addicts with an annual requirement of medicinal opium amounting to 72 kg. is 3,387. The opium now sells at Re. 1 per one gram tablet.

Save probably for the part of Tari which affords little opportunity for the offenders, the extent of success so far achieved by the programme is rather disheartening. The following reasons may chiefly be attributed to its failure.

The prohibition was enforced not under any special enactment whereby the possible infringements could have been effectively checked, but under the Excise Act which merely aimed at the collection of revenue. After the abolition of a limited number of licenced liquor shops, there sprang in no time, innumerable unauthorised sources of liquor supply within easy reach of the addicts. The distillation, being an easy process, is mostly done illicitly in domestic houses or in secluded places rendering easy detection almost impossible. The possession of intoxicants, and not the drinking, was according to the Act, made an offence. Hence the man caught after being heavily drunk is not recognised as an offender. Lack of follow up action and mobilisation of favourable public opinion are no less responsible for the failure. The feeble propaganda made by a few ill-paid official workers, engaged originally under the Excise Department and later through the Public Relation Department, proved ineffective to elicit public support or to wean away the addicts from liquor or from intoxicating drugs. Moreover, prohibition was scrapped from April 1, 1968 resulting in the introduction of out-still liquor in lieu of country spirit.

The ORTSS has been manufacturing gur (molasses) out of the sweet date-palm juice. The products as well as the juice called as Neera are very popular. The activities of this organisation during the last few years is furnished below :

Sl. No	Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	No. of villages covered ..	75	117	120	70	23	21	20
2.	No. of palm trees tapped	13,975	9,870	10,500	5,700	1,065	2,030	2,580
3.	No. of licences issued to artisans	205	125	180	160	53	23	40
4.	Volume of production							
	(a) Neera ..	5,527	6,873	8,886	3,819	2,433	2,786	1,086
	(in litre)							
	(b) Palmgur (in quintals) ..	696	794	1,210	865	151	114	146
	(c) Neeraprash ..						8,490	3,584
5.	Volume of products sold in rupees.							
	(a) Neera ..	2,548	3,127	2,946	1,796	1,359	2,237	924
	(b) Palmgur ..	1,17,906	85,961	1,76,112	1,28,535	30,622	23,639	29,162
	(c) Neeraprash ..						2,295	1,066

The police, in regard to the detection of cases, enjoys equal powers with those of the excise staff. Besides helping the excise officers when requisitioned, they also detect a good number of cases. The co-operation of the public as well as the village level officers in the sphere of detection is altogether unavailing.

The following table gives the number of cases reported during the period from 1963-64 to 1974-75 :

Year	Cases Reported				Total
	Country spirit	Foreign liquor	Ganja and Bhang	Opium	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1963-64	402	..	39	78	519
1964-65	342	..	64	87	493
1965-66	433	..	47	32	512
1966-67	478	..	35	44	557
1967-68	438	..	61	34	533
1968-69	152	..	41	39	232
1969-70	209	..	28	34	271
1970-71	212	..	39	42	293
1971-72	217	..	22	43	282
1972-73	190	..	29	24	243
1973-74	142	..	28	33	203
1974-75	142	2	32	23	199

The position with regard to the success of prohibition revealed by the gradual reduction in the reported number of cases is perhaps more apparent than real. On the whole, prohibition in the district may be regarded to have achieved no appreciable degree of success. Notwithstanding the absence of any recorded evidence, it will not presumably be exaggerated for an assumption that the number of the addicts is on the increase.

The Orissa Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1975 has been enforced in the State with effect from September 22, 1975. The successful implementation of the Act is likely to produce effective results in near future. In pursuance of the recent orders of the Government of India,

sale of foreign liquor 'on' is banned at the Bhubaneshwar Club and the Rajmahal Hotel, Bhubaneshwar. At the Traveller's Lodge, Bhubaneshwar, and the S. E. Railway Hotel, Puri, sale of foreign liquor to Indian nationals is also prohibited.

Under the foreign rule no interference was usually made in the existing social order. The Adibasis and the weaker sections of the society were left to themselves for their progress and development. But the task of elevating the socio-economic standard of these people has become a constitutional obligation of the State Government since 1950. In 1946, the Provincial Government seems to have started work in this direction on the recommendations of the Thakkar Committee appointed to find out ways and means for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

ADVANCE-
MENT OF
BACKWARD
CLASSES AND
TRIBES

The District Welfare Officer, under the supervision and control of the District Magistrate, is solely responsible for the smooth and efficient execution of the various welfare schemes undertaken in the district. He is assisted by the Assistant District Welfare Officer, the Rural Welfare Inspectors and the social workers. The Assistant District Welfare Officers are placed in charge of the Subdivisional Welfare Offices. With a view to advising in the execution of the welfare programmes and other important matters, there functions a District Welfare Committee under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate. It is constituted of both official and non-official members.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, apart from other Backward classes, constitute, according to the Census of 1971, 13.53 and 3.70 per cent respectively of the total population of the district. The degrees of social, economic and cultural developments attained by each of these sections often vary from one another. A large number of schemes designed to bring about a uniform development, on par with the relatively advanced sections, of these age-old, down-trodden and neglected people have been in operation through various agencies in a planned manner from the inception of this organisation. The expenses incurred on this account are shared both by the State and the Union Governments. The latter is obliged, under Article 275 of the Constitution, to provide grants-in-aid to the State Governments for the development of the backward classes and the scheduled areas.

The development activities undertaken by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department in the district may be broadly classified under (a) Educational Advancement, (b) Economic Uplift, (c) Health and Sanitation and (d) Miscellaneous welfare measures.

Educational
Advance-
ment

To suit the needs of the Tribal children, 48 special type of Primary schools (39 Lower Primary and 9 Upper Primary) called Sevashrams, and a Middle English school known as Ashram School have been established in the district. In these institutions the curriculum, besides general education, puts stress on training in various crafts. The Ashram School, unlike the Sevashrams, is a residential school where the tribal boys are brought up with parental care and music and dance are encouraged to enliven their fundamental characteristics. In addition to the above institutions, three High English schools have also been established at Takara, Banigochha and Bhubaneshwar with a view to providing facilities for higher education to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. Here too, the students are taught crafts like carpentry, tailoring and agriculture besides general education. The total strength of students of High English schools is 440 and that of the Ashram school is 120. In all the Sevashrams during the year 1974-75, 1,892 Scheduled Tribe and 698 Scheduled Caste students were on the rolls. The students of the Sevashrams are provided with garments. Study materials like nationalised text books, slates, white paper, etc. are supplied free of cost to all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in classes I to V in various institutions. Each of the students of the Ashram school is awarded Rs. 41 per month for his maintenance. Stipends, lump grants, and examination, fees are also awarded to the Scheduled Caste and other Backward Class students studying in Middle English, High English and Upper Primary schools. Financial assistance is also extended to those who prosecute their studies in post-matric courses.

Attached to many of the schools and colleges, there are 81 hostels constructed at Government cost to provide accommodation for the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students. In addition to these, in the exhibition ground at Bhubaneshwar and the Ramakrishna Mission Library at Puri, there are two special hostels where students reading in Matriculation classes are boarded.

Stipends are awarded to the Adivasi and Scheduled Caste students who undergo vocational training in different institutions. Annual grants for excursion purposes are also provided to the students of Ashram Schools and High English schools managed by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department at the rate of Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 respectively. The students of the above institutions as well as those professional people who take up business as a means of livelihood are financed by the Government in shape of implements, raw materials and working capital. Two persons, one Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe, took advantage of the scheme during 1974-75 to establish tailoring shops.

During the period from 1972-73 to 1974-75 an expenditure of Rs. 2.27 lakhs was incurred by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department under various educational schemes in the district for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

With a view to protecting Adivasis from exploitation by unscrupulous traders, three multipurpose Co-operative societies were established at Takara, Odagaon and Bhubaneswar chiefly to supply them with their daily needs and to purchase their produce at reasonable prices. They were closed in 1963 and were virtually replaced by the Orissa Tribal Development Co-operative Society through its branch at Nayagarh. The branch has under its control 10 centres working in different tribal areas.

Economic
Uplift

For landless Adivasis to procure their requirement of paddy conveniently, there have been established 46 grain-golas at different places in the district. They are, at present, managed by the Grain-gola Co-operative Society.

In the tribal areas, a few minor irrigation projects have been constructed to provide irrigation facilities to the Scheduled Tribe people.

To prevent the harmful system of Podu cultivation, usually adopted by the Adivasis, a scheme for their settlement in colonies is in operation. Under the scheme a colony with 25 Adivasi families has been started at Buguda in Daspalla police station. Each of these families is supplied with two pairs of bullocks and other agricultural implements. Agricultural land to the extent of nearly 51 hectares is also allotted to them. In the colony are constructed a tank for irrigation purposes, a fair price shop, a night school and a *Bhagabat ghar*.

For the protection of their crops from the ravages of wild animals five Adivasi Headmen have been provided with M. L. guns.

Owing to extreme poverty the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people could hardly establish their rights on the landed property etc. through law courts. To help overcome this difficulty they are provided with legal aid. During the period from 1972-73 to 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 13,700 was incurred by the Government on this account.

The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people could seldom afford to build good residential houses for their living and consequently they live under very insanitary and miserable conditions. Some of them even have no house of their own. In order to encourage them to have better houses, a scheme for providing subsidy in the shape of

building materials to the deserving persons is in operation. By the end of 1974-75 subsidy for construction of 92 houses was granted to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other backward class people. During the year 1973-74 allotment of Rs. 2.12 lakhs was made through the Blocks for the construction of 106 units of houses in the Jayanti villages for the Scheduled Caste people engaged in unclean occupation.

The Scheduled Caste people are also provided with land improvement grants. During 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 2,500 was distributed among 32 beneficiaries under the Scheme.

For the improvement of communication in the tribal areas construction of new roads has been undertaken.

Health and Sanitation

The condition of drinking water supply in the areas inhabited by the members of the Scheduled Tribe and the Scheduled Caste is generally unsatisfactory. Use of polluted water usually exposes them to various diseases. With a view to ameliorating the position 75 wells and one tank at a total cost of Rs. 0.79 lakhs have been constructed in the district during the period from 1970-71 to 1973-74.

Among the Scheduled Caste and other backward class people some common drugs and medicines likely to be manipulated by non-technical persons are distributed through the Village Welfare Centres, Ashram Schools, and Sevashrams. So far, only two medical institutions, one 6 bedded hospital and a dispensary, have been established at Takara and Niladriprasad respectively to cater to the needs of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people. Various schemes are in operation to control Yaws, a very contagious disease, endemic among the tribal people.

Miscellaneous Welfare Measures

With a view to upholding the interests of the backward classes, affording them adequate protection against exploitation and for removing their social disabilities, various legislative measures are being taken from time to time. Among them mention may be made of the two Acts, namely, the Orissa Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1946, (Orissa Act XI of 1946) and the Orissa Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1948 (Orissa Act XI of 48) which were passed earlier. Subsequently these Acts were repealed by the enactment of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (XXII of 1955). A solitary case relating to the Satyabadi police station was reported under this Act.

In order to secure greater representation in the Public Services, both gazetted and non-gazetted, certain percentage of vacancies are reserved for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates

and the maximum age limit prescribed for appointment is relaxed in their cases. On the basis of their population, seats are also kept reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people in the Grama Panchayats, the State Legislature and the Parliament. Two seats, namely, Balipatna and Nimapara out of the Assembly Constituencies of the district were reserved for the Scheduled Castes during the last mid-term election held in 1974.

Departmental exhibitions and fairs are conducted to afford to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people opportunities to mix with other people of the society. Grants-in-aid are also made to the non-official organisations of the district engaged in the welfare work among the backward classes. During the period from 1968-69 to 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 11,70,500 was granted to such organisations. The landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are provided with land for agricultural and homestead purposes. During 1972-73 to 1974-75 nearly 1,423 and 1,755 hectares of land were distributed among 3,738 Scheduled Tribes and 4,842 Scheduled Castes people respectively.

The following table indicates the number of Backward class people who secured employment through the Employment Exchanges in 1974.

	No. registered	No. employed
Scheduled Castes ..	1,087	61
Scheduled Tribes	213	52
Others ..	30,622	610

With the donations and contributions received from benevolent persons for the purpose of helping the poor and needy and for furthering the cause of education there are fifteen Charitable Endowments in the district. The Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, Orissa, holds the properties and securities of these endowments, which are vested in him under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (Act No. VI of 1890). The income derived from these funds is periodically disbursed to the administrator by the treasurer, for their proper utilisation according to the manner previously settled by the Government based on the wishes of the donor. A brief account of these endowments is furnished below:

In the year 1934, with the donation of Rs. 2,100 made by Mahant Govind Ramanuj Das of the Uttarparasa Matha, Puri, the Baker Schorshahip Fund was created for the purpose of awarding a scholar-

CHARITABLE
ENDOWMENTS

Baker
Scholarship
Fund

ship to the most needy boy who passes matriculation examination from the Puri Zilla School and gets no other scholarship. It is awarded every second year so that the recipient may hold it for the two years of the Intermediate Course. The Collector of Puri is its administrator.

Saraswati
Charitable
Fund

With the donation of Rs. 1,200 made by Fakira Mishra, the Saraswati Charitable Fund was created in 1957. The District Magistrate and the District Inspector of Schools, Puri, are its joint administrators. The income of the fund is utilised in awarding a scholarship to a student of Class VI or, in absence, of any other class of the Raichakradharpur Middle English school belonging to the same village, who, in the opinion of the District Inspector of Schools, is the most well-behaved, intelligent and keen in his work and is unable to continue his studies without such help.

Worseley
Scholarship
Fund

Raja Bahadur Shri Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj, Ruler of Daspalla, donated a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the creation of the Worseley Scholarship Fund in 1958. The joint administrators of the fund are the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, and the Headmaster, Daspalla High English School. From its income two scholarships are awarded to two of the deserving and needy students of Class VIII of Daspalla High English School who secure highest marks in the last common examination and are not in receipt of any other scholarship or stipend.

Yubaraj
Shri
Somobhushan
Singh
Deo, Sonepur
State
Medal Fund

The Yubaraj Shri Somobhushan Singh Deo Sonepur State Medal Fund was created in 1935 with the donation of Rs. 2,200 made by Maharaj Shri Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo Dharmanidhi Janagunakar, K. C. I. E., M. R. A. S., Ruling Chief of Sonepur State. The corpus of the fund has been subsequently raised to Rs. 2,300. The Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, and the Principal, Sadasiva Sanskrit College*, are the Joint administrators of the fund. From its income a gold medal worth Rs. 42.50 and two silver medals of Rs. 14.75 and Rs. 13 are awarded annually to three successful students of the Sadasiva Sanskrit College in the Ayurvedacharya, Sahityacharya and Nyayacharya examinations respectively.

Natumoni
Devi of
Calcutta's
Trust Fund

In 1950 the Natumoni Devi of Calcutta's Trust Fund was created with the donation of Rs. 500 received from Shrimati Natumoni Devi of Nolia Sahi, Puri. The Principal, Sanskrit College, Puri, administers the fund. A silver or a gold medal (when the rate of gold comes down to Rs. 30 or below per tola) is awarded from its income to a student of Puri Sanskrit College who obtains the highest mark at the final Acharya examination in Dharmasastra. Should

* Renamed Shri Sadasiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyaapeetha.

there be no candidate available it shall be utilised by the administrator himself in any other way with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction. The name of the recipient of the medal is published in the Orissa Gazette and reported annually to the donor.

The Shri Shri Bholananda Trust Fund was created in 1956 with the donation of Rs. 8,000 made by Shri Shripati Mohan Banerjee. It is operated by the District Magistrate, Puri. Monthly scholarships from its receipts are awarded to two poor and deserving students of the Vedanta Class of the Puri Sanskrit College for the term from the first part of the Madhyama Examination till they successfully complete the title examination in Vedanta subject to their satisfactory conduct and progress in study. After the term, the scholarships are awarded afresh. The privilege may go to one or two students of the Vyakarana class should no student is found in Vedanta class.

Shri Shri
Bholananda
Trust Fund

The Natumoni Devi of Calcutta's Scholarship Fund in Puri Sanskrit College was created in 1950, with the donation of Rs. 1,000 received from Shrimati Natumoni Debi of Puri Nolia Sahi. It is administered by the Principal, Sanskrit College, Puri. The income should be spent on the award of a scholarship to a poor student of Dharmasastra class of Puri Sanskrit College for a term of ten months from July to April every year.

Natumoni
Devi of
Calcutta's
Scholarship
Fund in Puri
Sanskrit
College

On the donation made by Mahanta Shri Gadadhar Ramanuj Das, Emar Matha, Puri, the Guru Raghunandan Ramanuj Das of Emar Matha of Puri Gold Medal Fund was created with a corpus of Rs. 1,700 in the year 1935. The Inspector of Sanskrit Schools has been appointed its administrator. A gold medal is awarded from its income annually to the student who obtains the highest marks in the Acharya Examination in Vedanta with *Shri Vashya* held by the Orissa Sanskrit Association. Should in any year no such student is found, the administrator shall utilise the interest in such manner as approved by the donor or by his successor. One side of the medal shall contain the inscription, "Raghunandan Medal awarded by the Mahanta Maharaj of Emar Matha, Puri".

Guru
Raghuna-
ndan
Ramanuj
Das of
Emar Matha
of Puri Gold
Medal Fund

The Maharaja Vikram Deo Varma of Jeypore Gold Medal Fund was created in 1947 with the donation made by the Maharaja Sahib of Jeypore, Koraput. The original corpus of Rs. 2,500 was raised to Rs. 2,600 in 1961. It is administered by the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Orissa, Puri. The income

Maharaja
Vikram Deo
Varma of
Jeypore
Gold Medal
Fund

is spent on the award of a gold medal to a candidate who secures the highest mark at the final Acharya Title Examination conducted by the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture, irrespective of subjects, and in case of candidates securing equal marks, the Association decides the manner in which the award shall be made.

Ramani-
ranjan Das
Trust Fund

In 1944 the Ramaniranjan Das Trust Fund was created with a corpus of Rs. 40,000. The Collector of Puri is appointed as its administrator. The purpose of the fund is to distribute, from its income, food to the lepers of Puri Leper Colony and to meet the incidental expenses connected therewith.

Raj
Narayan Das
Endowment
for feeding
the leper in
the Puri
Leper
Asylum

With the donation, consisting of some immovable properties, made by Babus Raj Narayan Das, Radha Charan Das and Radha Govinda Das, Zamindars of Balasore, the Raj Narayan Das Endowment for feeding the leper in the Puri Leper Asylum was created in 1890 with a view to providing food for the lepers of the Leper Asylum at Puri. After vesting of the properties in Government under the Estate Abolition Act, the Compensation Officer has issued a perpetual annuity for Rs. 113.05 a year with effect from 27th November 1958, the date of vesting, in favour of the Collector, Puri, the administrator of the Fund.

Maharaja
Shri Birmitrodaya
Charitable
Fund

The Maharaja Shri Birmitrodaya Charitable Fund was created in 1944 with a corpus of Rs. 600 only for the purpose of distributing from its income, clothes, blankets, etc., at the orphanage (Anatha Ashram) at Puri. Collector, Puri, administers the fund.

Chandra
Nepali
Natharpana
Trust Fund

In 1944, the Chandra Nepali Natharpana Trust Fund was created with a donation of Rs. 38,500. From its income, cooked food (Prasad) of the value of Rs. 2.50 is distributed daily to the inmates of Puri Orphanage through the Nepali Lalmocharia Panda of Puri Jagannath Temple, and incidental expenses incurred in this connection are met. The fund is administered by the Collector, Puri.

Ananta
Charitable
Fund

With the donation of Rs. 9,400 made by Shri Harihar Mishra, the Ananta Charitable Fund was created in 1957 having the Collector, Puri, as its administrator. Three scholarships from its income, two in the Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapitha and the other in the Sadasiva Sanskrit College, are awarded on the recommendations of their respective governing bodies to the deserving candidates.

The Natumoni Devi Prize Fund was created in 1962 with a donation of Rs. 100 only made by Natumoni Devi alias Sadhuma of Nolia Sahi, Puri. The Principal, Sadasiva Sanskrit College, Puri, is its administrator. The income of the fund is spent in awarding a cash prize to the student who stands first in an annual essay competition among the Madhyama students (Sabitri Parishad) of the Sadasiva Sanskrit College, Puri, and in case of the abolition of the Madhyama Classes from the institution the prize should be given to the best student in Acharya classes in such essay competition.

Natu-
moni Devi
Prize Fund

APPENDIX I

LABOUR ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

- The Factories Act, 1948
- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Orissa Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- The Employment of Children Act, 1938
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942
- The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
- The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926
- The Indian Boilers Act, 1923
- The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946
- The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1956
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival) Holidays Act, 1969
- The Orissa P. W. D. Contract Labour Regulations
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- The Orissa Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
- The Orissa Industrial Housing Act, 1966
- The Orissa Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1976.
- The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957
- The Working Journalist (Condition of Service and Misc. Provisions) Act, 1955.
- The Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975
- The Orissa Boilers Rules, 1971
- The Orissa Economiser and Rules, 1956
- The Contractors Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
- The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917
- Fair Wages Clause and Contractors Labour Regulation

APPENDIX II

Minimum Rates of Wages Fixed for Different Employment

Name of Employment	Minimum rates of Wages in rupees		Remarks
	Skilled	Unskilled	
Municipality/Notified Area Council	60	38	Per month
Salt Pans ..	90	67.50	Ditto
Kendu Leaf Collection ..	90	67.50	Ditto
Agriculture ..	4	4	Per day
Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Dal Mills	3.50	2.25	Ditto
Shops and Commercial Establishments	130	90	Per month
Printing Press ..	40	33.50	
Construction and Maintenance of Roads.	3.25	3	Per day
Hotels and eating houses ..	130	90	Per month
Restaurants ..	130	90	
Cinema industry ..	130	90	
Tobacco (including Bidi and Gudakhu) Manufacturing ..	3	3	
Building operations ..	3.25	3	Per day
Stone breaking } Stone Crushing }	3.50	2	Per day